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NASIK DISTRICT GAZETTEER

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MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS

Government of Maharashtra

NASIK DISTRICT

(REVISED EDITION)

BOMBAY
GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
1975

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PREFACE

THE NASIK DISTRICT GAZETTEER was first published in 1883. It was edited by Mr. James M. Campbell, I.C.S. This revised edition of the Nasik District Gazetteer has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department, Government of Maharashtra under the guidance of an Editorial Board. The following are the present members of the Editorial Board :—

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Executive Editor and Secretary [Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., PH.D. (Economics), PH.D. (History)], Member-Secretary.

The compilation of the various chapters was initiated during the tenure of my predecessor, Shri P. Setu Madhava Rao, M.A., I.A.S. (Retd.) and the typed manuscript was sent for printing on 28th August 1969 after approval of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India.

My thanks are due to Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Joint Editor; Dr. V. N. Gurav, M.A., PH.D., Statistical Officer; and Shri K. V. Yohannan, B.A., LL.B., Compiler (Administration), for their valuable assistance throughout the work. My thanks are also due to Shri M. H. Ranade, B.A., Superintendent; Shri P. N. Narkhede, M.COM.; Smt. N. S. Alawani, B.A.; Shri S. K. Khilare, B.COM., LL.B.; Smt. M. S. Modikhane, M.A.; and Shri N. R. Patil, M.COM. (Research Assistants) for their assistance in the publication of this Volume. I am also thankful to the other members of the staff for their association in the preparation of this volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M.A., PH.D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry

of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, as also the editorial staff of the Unit for their effective role in planning and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The unit scrutinized the draft of this Volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that the Government of India pays a sum of Rs. 44,000 towards the compilation and Rs. 16,000 towards the printing cost of each of the district volumes, which forms a portion of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the District Gazetteer.

Shri S. A. Sapre, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay and Shri R. B. Alva, Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, as also the other technical and managerial staff deserve my thanks for the execution of the printing work of this volume.

Many are the officials and non-officials who helped by supplying information on various points without whose help the execution of this work would have been difficult. To them all my thanks are due.

BOMBAY :

14th October, 1975.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

As EARLY AS 1843 an attempt was made to arrange for the preparation of Statistical Accounts of the different districts of the Bombay Presidency. The Government called for reports from the Collectors giving the fullest available information regarding their districts. However the matter does not seem to have been pursued any further. It was in 1867 that the Secretary of State for India desired the Bombay Government to take concrete steps for the compilation of a Gazetteer of the Presidency on the model of the Gazetteer prepared during that year for the Central Provinces. The Government of Bombay then requested some of its responsible officials to submit a scheme for carrying into effect the orders of the Secretary of State, and, in 1868, appointed the Bombay Gazetteer Committee to supervise and direct the preparation of the Gazetteer. After a few organisational experiments the responsibility was finally entrusted to Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service, who commenced the compilation in 1874 and completed the series in 1884. The actual publication of these volumes was, however, spread over a period of 27 years between 1877 and 1904 in which year the last General Index Volume was published.

The Nasik District Gazetteer was published in this series in 1883. The Volume was compiled by the Officers belonging to the Civil Services and edited by James M. Campbell.

Though a Gazetteer literally means only a geographical index or a geographical dictionary, the scope of this particular compilation was much wider. It included not only a description of the physical and natural features of a region but also a broad narrative of the social, political, economic and cultural life of the people living in that region. The purpose which the Gazetteer was intended to serve was made clear in the following remarks of Sir William Hunter, Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, when his opinion was sought on a draft article on Dharwar District in 1871.* He said—

> "My own conception of the work is that, in return for a couple of days reading, the account should give a new Collector, a comprehensive, and, at the same time, a distinct idea of the district which he has been sent to administer. Mere reading can never supersede practical experience in the district administration. But a succinct and well-conceived district account is capable of ante-dating the acquisition of such personal experience by many months and of both facilitating and systematising a Collector's personal enquiries ..... But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialities should furnish a historical

*Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. I, Part I (History of Gujarat) p. vii.

narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under the British rule, of the sums which we have taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person and the other charges of Civil Government."

The Gazetteer was thus intended to give a complete picture of the District to men who were entire strangers to India and its people but who as members of the ruling race carried on their shoulders the responsibility of conducting its administration.

The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency had 27 Volumes, some split up into two or three parts, making a total of 35 books including the General Index Volume which was published in 1904. Some of the Volumes were of a general nature and were not confined to the limits of a particular district. The other volumes dealt with various districts of the Presidency and with what were then known as Native States attached to the Bombay Presidency.

The scheme of the contents was more or less the same for all the District Volumes though the accounts of particular items varied considerably from district to district. Information was collected from Government offices and, in respect of social and religious practices, from responsible citizens. Eminent scholars, experts and administrators contributed articles on special subjects.

This Gazetteer compiled over many decades ago had long become scarce and entirely out of print. It contained authentic and useful information on several aspects of life in a district and was considered to be of great value to the administrator and scholar and the general reader. There was a general desire that there should be a new and revised edition of this monumental work. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided that the old Gazetteer should be revised and published, and entrusted the work of revision to an Editorial Board specially created for that purpose in 1949. This new edition has been prepared by the Gazetteers Department under the advice of the Editorial Board.

In the nature of things after a lapse of many decades after their publication, most of the statistical information contained in the old Gazetteers had become entirely out of date and had to be dropped altogether. In this edition an attempt has been made to give an idea of the latest developments whether in regard to the administrative structure or the economic set-up or in regard to social, religious and cultural trends. There are portions in the old Gazetteer bearing on archaeology and history which have the impress of profound scholarship and learning and their worth has not diminished by the mere passage of time. Even in their case, however, some restatement is occasionally necessary in view of later investigations and new archaeological discoveries by scholars, and an attempt has been made to incorporate

in this edition, the results of such subsequent research. The revision of old volumes has, in fact, meant an entire re-writing of most of the chapters and sections. In doing so, statistical and other information is obtained from the relevant departments of Government and articles on certain specialised subjects are obtained from competent scholars.

In this dynamic world, circumstances and facts of life change, and so do national requirements and social values. Such significant changes have taken place in India as in other countries during the last half a century, and more so after the advent of Independence in 1947. The general scheme and contents of this revised series of Gazetteers have been adapted to the needs of altered conditions. There is inevitably a shift in emphasis in the presentation and interpretation of certain phenomena. For example, the weighted importance given to caste and community in the old Gazetteer cannot obviously accord with the ideological concepts of a secular democracy, though much of that data may have considerable interest from the functional, sociological or cultural point of view. What is necessary is a change in perspective in presenting that account so that it could be viewed against the background of a broad nationalism and the synthesis of a larger social life. It is also necessary to abridge and even to eliminate, elaborate details about customs and practices which no longer obtain on any extensive scale or which are too insignificant to need any elaboration. In the revised Gazetteer, therefore, only a general outline of the practices and customs of the main sections of the population has been given.

Every attempt has been made to incorporate as up-to-date information as possible. However, in a monumental work like this, a time-lag between the date of collection of information and its publication is inevitable. The latest statistics on various subjects have, therefore, been furnished in the form of tabulated data in the Appendix III in this volume. It has also been decided to issue Statistical Supplementaries to the parent volume from time to time. The Supplementaries will furnish tabulated statistics pertaining to the important subjects during the subsequent years.

An important addition to this edition is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

The typical names of places and words in Indian languages which occur in Chapters 2, 3 and 19 have been given in Appendix II with their current spelling and diacritical spelling in order to help pronunciation. A key to diacritical marks used is also given in the Appendix.

The revised Gazetteers are published in two series :—

(1) *General Series.*—This comprises Volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller

area of a district. As planned at present, they will deal with Geography, Fauna, Maharashtra—Land and its People, History, Language and Literature, Botany, Public Administration and Places of Interest.

(2) *District Series.*—This contains one Volume for every district of the Maharashtra State. The information given in all Volumes follows the same pattern, and the table of contents is more or less the same for all the districts.

BOMBAY :

14th October, 1975.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

NASIK

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

GEOGRAPHY *

Situation : NASIK DISTRICT, LYING BETWEEN 19° 35′ AND 20° 52′ NORTH LATITUDE and 73° 16′ and 74° 56′ east longitude, with an area of 15,582·0 km.² (6,015 sq. miles) has a population of 23,69,221 with 20 towns and 1,628 inhabited villages and 4 uninhabited villages as per the census of 1971. Rhomboidal in shape with the longer diagonal of about 170 km. from south-west to north-east and an extreme breadth of about 170 km. from north to south, Nasik is bounded on the north-west by the Dangs and Surat districts of Gujarat State, on the north by the Dhulia district, on the east by the Jalgaon and Aurangabad districts, on the south by the Ahmadnagar district and towards the south-west by the Thana district.

The district derives its name from that of its headquarters town of Nasik, for the origin of which two interpretations are given. The town is sited on the nine peaks or *navashikhara* and hence its name. The other relates to the incident in the *Ramayana*, where at this place Lakshmana is said to have cut off the nose (*nasika*) of Shurpanakha.

The following statement shows the total area, the density of population and number of towns and villages in the district in 1971 :

Taluka		Area in km.²	Number of villages		No. of towns	Total population	Density per km.²
			Inhabited	Uninhabited			
Baglan	..	1,616·2	150	2	1	197,102	122
Malegaon	..	1,937·6	136	2	2	426,194	220
Surgana	..	837·6	156	..	..	69,719	83
Kalwan	..	1,194·8	154	..	..	124,328	104
Peint	..	934·0	143	..	..	82,380	88
Dindori	..	1,323·2	120	..	1	136,883	103
Chandvad	..	958·0	103	..	1	17,332	122
Nandgaon	..	1,091·9	79	..	4	146,338	134
Nasik	..	1,266·5	127	..	5	424,500	335
Niphad	..	1,050·3	117	..	3	216,641	206
Yeola	..	1,060·3	117	..	1	126,855	120
Igatpuri	..	1,021·0	124	..	1	137,257	134
Sinnar	..	1,340·1	122	..	1	163,602	122
District Total	..	15,582·0	1,628	4	20	2,369,221	152

* The section on Geography is contributed by Dr. K. Ramamurty, University of Poona.

Administrative history : The territory now included in Nasik district was formerly partly in Khandesh district and partly in Ahmadnagar district. Yeola was then known as Patoda taluka. In 1837-38, parts of Ahmadnagar district consisting of Sinnar, Chandvad, Dindori, Nasik including Igatpuri and the Peint state were made into a sub-collectorate under Ahmadnagar. The sub-collectorate of Nasik was, however, abolished in 1856 and its talukas incorporated in Ahmadnagar district. In 1861, Nimar peta under Sinnar and Vani peta under Dindori were abolished and a new sub-division was formed with headquarters at Niphad. Headquarters of Karnai taluka included in Trimbak peta was transferred to Igatpuri town in the year 1861-62 and the name of the taluka was changed from Karnai to Igatpuri taluka. In 1869, Nasik was made a full-fledged district, with eight sub-divisions of Ahmadnagar (*viz.* Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Dindori, Chandor, Niphad, Yeola and Akola) and three sub-divisions of Khandesh district (*viz.* Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan) together with Peint state. Shortly afterwards, Akola taluka was returned to Ahmadnagar. In 1875, Baglan was divided into two talukas, Baglan or Satana and Kalwan. After the death of the Begum, Peint state became British territory and was made into a sub-division in 1878.

There were no major changes in the district or taluka boundaries between 1901 and 1948.

Consequent upon the merger of the Indian states a new mahal known as Surgana mahal consisting of the former princely state of Surgana, was created in 1949. In 1950, 11 enclave villages which formed part of Nandgaon taluka were transferred to Aurangabad district. Two villages (Salher and Vaghamba) from Surat district were added to this district. Four villages were transferred to West Khandesh or present Dhulia district.

Boundaries : The boundary line on the north is fairly regular running neatly west to east. Starting from the Sahyadris at a height of nearly 1,300 metres (actually 1,295 metres) just west of Hanumangad hill (1,062 metres), it follows the Selbari or the Galna hills as far as Mhaismal about 5 km. to the north-west of Galna fort. Then it deviates a little to the north so as to include the village of Nagzari in the district and then runs generally in a south-easterly and southerly direction as far as the broken ground on the northern slopes of the Satmala hills. From the Kapilanath hill on the latter, it runs east for nearly 10 km. on these hills, then leaves them to run first southwards, then westwards and again northwards to join the Satmalas after making a round so as to include Bolthan and a few more villages within the district forming a salient into Aurangabad district. The boundary again deviates from the Satmalas and runs southwards in a very irregular manner as far as Bhaykhede. After crossing the Dev river below this village, the boundary runs nearly due westwards as far as the Gui, a tributary of the Godavari. After

pursuing a small stretch of the Gui and then of the Godavari, the course becomes irregular till it reaches the Gubaila *dongar*. From here, it follows nearly the water divide between the Malungi *nadi* and Adula river, both tributaries of the Godavari, as far as the peak to the south of the village of Malungi. Here it turns and runs northwards to join the Aundha and Patta ranges. It then follows the course of these ranges in a general south-westerly direction and passing through Kalsubai hill it pursues nearly the crest of these ranges as they trend first westwards as far as the Bombay-Agra road west of Igatpuri. After following a small stretch of the Bhima river, and another of the Vaitarna it proceeds northwards following the Sahyadris. Then it deviates into Konkan along the rivers—the Val and the Vag—in order to include Peint and Surgana, the two downghat talukas in the district. Here it runs up the Damanganga river eastwards and then runs northwards to join the Par river. Its further continuation northwards and then eastwards round Surgana is very irregular until it joins the Sahyadri scarp again just north of Hatgad. From here it follows the crest of the scarp in a nearly north-easterly direction up to the border of Dhulia district on the north.

Hills : With the exception of the Sahyadris, the general direction of mountain ranges is from west to east or south-west to north-east, the higher portions being near the west.

Selbaris : In the extreme north is the Selbari range, the higher points in which vary from about 1,300 metres in the west to half that height in the east. The highest peaks up to 1,331 metres are to be found in the Mangi Tungi hill. East of this hill is situated the Selbari pass facilitating road communication in the depression caused by the headward erosion across of this range by the Salvar *nala*, a tributary of the Panjhra river of Dhulia district. Further east are situated the Hindabari pass and Thermal fort. Near the eastern extremity of this range within the district is situated the Galna fort (710 metres), which has given its name to this line of hills, commanding a pass route from south to north.

A few miles to the south and nearly parallel to and divided from the former by the Mosam river, runs another line of hills which though much shorter in length contains higher peaks. Starting from the Sahyadris, it immediately attains a height of 1,613 metres in the peak of the Salher fort, now included in Nasik district (but before 1950 belonging to Gujarat state), and continues eastwards south of the Kanjari *nala* and decreasing in elevation ends by broadening into a scattered group of hills to the west and south-west of Nampur. This range is known as the Dholbari hills, the name being derived from the village Dholbari situated near a pass which also has the same name. The route northwards through this pass after crossing the Mosam river continues through the Selbari pass. This range contains several high peaks as Hattimal (1,315 metres), Kutra *dongar* (1,190 metres), Kumbaria (982 metres), Nocholas *dongar* (1,122

metres), Paphira (1,000 metres) and Adolia (777 metres). Here is a still southern arm of this range from Salher, known as the Bhint *dongar*, because of its wall like appearance. This is probably a dyke, which fact is also suggested in the appearance of its continuation across the Kaner *nala* in a few minor hills all in one straight line near the Dholbari pass.

About four kilometres east of the Salher fort this range throws out a northern arm also, north of Kanjari *nala*, having two peaks *viz*. Hargad (1,122 metres) and Aurangabad (1,129 metres). This turns in a north—north-east direction east of Taharabad to join the Selbaris across the gap cut through it by the Mosam river.

Separating the larger rivers of the Baglan are several other ranges similar to the Dholbari branching from the Sahyadris in a south-east direction. The one between the Aram and Punand-Girna rivers is even more striking than the Dholbari range in being more continuous with narrow summits and in throwing out small spurs on both sides in south-east—north-east direction at regular intervals and in terminating abruptly to the north-west of Thengode. Here also the greatest height is attained not in the Sahyadri ridge where it branches off, but at about 3 km. further away from it to the south in a nearly conical peak (1,481 metres). Further south-east on it are two other noteworthy peaks, Nivia *dongar* (1,138 metres) and Chaurangi *dongar* (1,129 metres).

Satmala : The Satmala, Chandvad or Ajanta range runs right across the district. It differs from the rest of the mountains in the north by the number and shape of its peaks, and by the narrowing down of flat summits. These peaks are visible from a greater part of the district and form prominent landmarks. The highest of them is Dhodap (1,451 metres). Several other peaks approach this height. Amongst these are Saptashring (1,420 metres), a celebrated place of pilgrimage, Indrai (1,410 metres) and Chandvad (1,217 metres). Both these latter have forts which guarded the high road from Khandesh to the Deccan, and were the scenes of many engagements during the Maratha wars. Further to the south-east are the twin forts of Ankai and Tankai (960 metres), which also dominated a road leading from the north to Ahmadnagar. Besides the forts just mentioned there are in the Satmalas, Raulia-Jaulia; in the Akola range Madangad-Bitangad and Alang-Kulang; and further north, Salher-Mulher, Mangia-Tungia and others. Near the eastern extremity of the Satmala range within the district where it broadens out, on account of the severe headward erosion of the Panjan and the Maniad and their tributary streams, there is extensive breaching of the range into a confused system of isolated hill groups.

The Satmala range branches off from the Sahyadris in an easterly and south-easterly direction and contains a series of forts such as the Achla fort, Jawatta fort etc., guarding the routes from the Godavari valley proceeding northwards through passes across this range. With few spurs to the south, it throws off several branch spurs all nearly to the north-

east as residual hills left behind after erosion by several north-east trending tributaries of the Girna along the structural lines of weakness. South of the Satmala range there are a few minor residual divides between the tributaries of the Godavari system, the most significant of them being a minor range branching off eastwards from the Sahyadris above Dhul ghat. Just after the gap cut through it by the Alandi river there is a shorter northern arm of this range but containing considerably higher and bolder peaks, among which is the once celebrated fort of Ramsej (984 metres) north of the Banganga river. The main range continuing eastwards south of the Banganga and north of Nasik as far as about 4 km. south-east of Ozar has a conical peak of Chambhar Lena due north of Nasik at a height of 872 metres in which are some Jain rock shrines.

The Trimbak-Anjaneri range stretches nearly eastwards from Bhaskargad (1,086 metres) on the Sahyadris. About 5 km. east of Bhaskargad is Harish fort (1,113 metres), and Brahma *dongar* (1,201 metres). However as in other ranges the greatest heights are attained some distance away from the Sahyadrian scarp at Trimbak (1,294 metres) and Anjaneri (1,300 metres). Proceeding further east it ends in three isolated hills, the most easterly of which is called Trishirsha, from its perfect form of a pyramid, containing the Pandu-Lena caves. Trimbak is celebrated in mythology as in history. On the north-east it forms a fine amphitheatre enclosing the town at its base. The scarp is well defined, and is scalable only at one or two clefts, where a narrow and difficult path gives access to the energetic devotees who are determined to visit the Gangadwar, where the Godavari rises. The fort itself rises above the scarp in a grass covered slope of conical shape, the summit being indented like a cock's comb. The temple of Trimbakeshwar is situated at the foot of this hill.

Anjaneri is a fine mass of trap rock, with lofty upper and lower scarps, each resting on a wide and well wooded plateau. Its top is flat and of considerable area. From Anjaneri hill there is a spur extending southwards for about 3 km. from which three branch spurs resembling a *trishul* are thrown out. The western arm curves in a semi-circular form with the crest over 900 metres. The central one is short and straight trending due south. The eastern makes a smaller semi-circle whose other end extends eastwards as Ghargad (962 metres) and continues after a couple of gaps (through the eastern one of which runs the Bombay-Agra road) into the ridge which contains the Bahula fort (953 metres) and ends in a series of isolated small hills. The easternmost of these is the Shiva *dongar* (770 metres), just west of Deolali cantonment. A little to the north of the hills is a very long narrow low ridge about 50 metres above the surrounding plains which is suggestive of a dyke.

Farther south of *trishul* like spurs beyond the Darna river and its headwater streams are to be found three ranges radiating in irregular curves from the Sahyadris bordering the Vaitarna river. Near the end of

the northern one of these contains Kavanai or the hill of Kamakshidevi whose temple is on the top. This was once the chief residence of the *Peshwa's* revenue officer of the circle. To the south-east of the Darna river (south-east of Igatpuri) is an irregular group of hills, the chief of them being the Mhordan hill (1,216 metres), in a long narrow ridge in a north—north-east to south—south-east direction.

The range that stretches eastwards from the Sahyadris, a little north of of Alang hill fort (which itself is just outside the district) on the southern boundary of the district is on the whole the most rocky and precipitous in the district. It contains the highest summits, two of which, Kalsubai, and a less important one to its west, reach an elevation of about 5,400 and 5,185 feet respectively and many of the other peaks are between 4,700 and 5,000 feet high. Almost every mountain has been a fort, and many still have water cisterns and granaries. The best known, as well as the largest, is Patta. Though its base lies within Nasik limits, its summit is in Ahmadnagar district. North of Kalsubai, a stupendous precipice overhangs the pass between Igatpuri and Akola. The whole range is bare of trees, except a few towards the foot. There is not the same regularity in scarping as on other ranges of nearly equal height, the only well defined scarp being that in the magnificent amphitheatre enclosed by the two forts of Aundha and Patta. This range subsides beyond these points, one branch with only one large hill, Adkilla, trending thirty miles south-east to the plain of Sangamner. The other branch is more a step than a ridge. It follows in its direction the course of the Darna river, from west to east, and sinks into the plain before reaching the Godavari, some 5 km. to the north-east of Sinnar town.

Rivers : The drainage pattern and the trend lines of the ridges depend upon the structure of the underlying basaltic rocks of the district. These rocks interbedded with ash layers, have developed three sets of master-joints, running approximately in directions north-south (strike direction), north-west, south-east, and north—north-east, south—south-west. The streams of the region have taken advantage of these planes of weakness in carving their valleys as is shown by the following features; streams generally run in one or other of these three sets of directions; the bends at the confluences of almost every rill with its main stream are generally rectangular; and the courses of most valleys are almost straight.*

The district is drained by two chief rivers, the Girna and the Godavari, and their tributaries, the watershed between these being the Satmala range. Apart from these there are a number of small Konkan rivers draining westwards into the Arabian Sea.

Konkan rivers : Innumerable small streams flow down the western scarp

* B. Arunachalam: *Shifting of the Water-Divide in the Igatpuri-Tryambak Ghats; Bombay Geographical Magazine*, Vol. XII, No. 1, p. 12.

of the Sahyadris draining towards the Arabian Sea.

Chondi : A small portion of the headwaters of the Chondi river rising on the scarp west of Hatgad and flowing into the Ambika river is included within the district limits.

Kavera : The Kavera rises near Pimpalsond and has a small course running north-westwards in Surgana before it joins the Kaveri outside the state.

Sasu : The Sasu or Tan river rises near Wangan in Surgana and flows in a north-westerly direction past Karanjale and Guhijambhulpada and then in a south-westerly direction to leave the district after running along the boundary for about a kilometre.

Man : The Man or Bamti river rises near Walutzira and flows westwards and leaves the state about a kilometre and a half south-west of Umbarthana. In Gujarat state the Sasu and the Man unite to form the Auranga river.

Nar : The Nar river rises on the northern slopes of the Kem hill and has a long winding westerly course and flows below Waghdhond, Bhintghar, Umbharade and Waghadi and forms the district boundary between Madhuri and Karanjul Petare before leaving the state to join the Par outside.

Par : The Par rises on the southern slopes of the Kem hill to the east of Rokadpada (Rokri) and flows nearly due southwards for about 5 km. and then turning westwards has a long winding course throughout which it forms the boundary between Surgana on the north and Dindori and Peint on the south. Beyond this it forms the state boundary between its course a little above Bhati and Kahandulpada.

Barik : The Barik is a small river forming a tributary of the Par on the northern side taking its course in the Chowitta hill just north of Barhe. In the lower portion of its course up to its confluence with the Par it forms the state boundary. Besides Barik, the Par receives a number of small streams draining the northern part of Peint.

Damanganga : The Dawan river, known as the Damanganga in its upper course, rises near Mangone (Mangunpada) and flows southwards passing by Patali, Pawarpada, Usthala and turns westwards near Ekadare. From here it has a long winding, a deeply entrenched course to the west up to Borpada where it is joined by its tributary, the Gordi *nadi*. The latter rises west of Peint and after flowing a short distance westward turns southwards forming the state boundary to join the Dawan or the Damanganga. The principal river makes a slight bend into the district at Borpada so as to include the village of Khamshet on the right bank within the district and turns and runs westwards forming the state boundary for the rest of the course in the district leaving it to the north-west of the Deodongri village.

Val : The headwaters of the Val *nadi* rise on the northern slopes of

Bhaskargad, Phani *dongar*, Harishgad and Brahma *dongar* (separated from the Kikvi of the Godavari system by the Brahma *dongar* and its northward continuation as an imperceptible water divide) and unite on the boundary of the district as the Val *nadi*. After a short sojourn outside the district, it re-enters the district about 2 km. south of Torangaon. Thereafter the district boundary closely approximates to the course of the river, the latter sometimes flowing a little outside and sometimes a little inside the district till it joins the Vag river. After this confluence the latter river forms the district boundary till it leaves the district west of Ozarkhed on its way to join the Damanganga river.

Vaitarna : The headstreams of the Vaitarna rise on the southern slopes of the Trimbak-Anjaneri range and combine into three southward flowing streams which unite to form the Vaitarna a little north of Dapure. The Vaitarna from here has a very winding course southwards and goes round Zarwad (Jarwar) Budruk. Due south of it, the river is joined by its tributary Alvand *nadi*, whose headstreams rise in the same Trimbak-Anjaneri range on the southern slopes of the Bhaskargad, Phani *dongar* and Harish *dongar*, which form the divide between these and those of the Val river flowing northwards.

After the confluence with the Alvand river, the Vaitarna turns and flows nearly straight in a south—south-west direction cutting a deep gorge in the scarp of the Sahyadris. A small tributary from the north-west to south-east in a gorge continues the course of the Vaitarna in a remarkably deeply cut valley. A portion of this forms the district boundary till it is joined by the Bhima river (not the much larger river of the same name in Maharashtra), where the former leaves the district.

Bhima : The Bhima river rises in Tringalvadi hill to the north-west of Igatpuri and flows nearly due southwards as far as the railway line. Here it turns abruptly and flows north-westwards to join the Vaitarna, its lower course also serving as the district boundary. According to Prof. B. Arunachalam* the development of the source tributaries in a direction against the grain of the country in the *Desh*, the barbed wire pattern of the Vaitarna and Bhima *nadi* in the *Desh* together with the existence of elbow-like bends are all quite suggestive of river piracy, in the not too distant past by both the Vaitarna and its tributary, the Bhima *nadi*; traces of an older valley along the Alvand, and upper Vaitarna can also be recognised at elevations of 1950–2050, as also erosional surfaces adjacent to both the streams. Corroborative evidence is also available in case of the beheaded source streams of the Darna river that has lost a considerable area of its drainage to the Vaitarna.

The Vaitarna, as well as its tributary the Bhima *nadi*, must have been

* B. Arunachalam, *op. cit.* pp. 14-16. For a thorough discussion of the problem of river piracy here, *vide* the entire article pp. 9-24.

originally rising in the steep scarp slope of the Sahyadris, in the neighbourhood of the Thal pass.

"The crest line of the Sahyadris must have formed the main water-shed between the Vaitarna and Darna river systems initially. The Alvand *nadi* as well as the present headstream of the Vaitarna in the *Desh* must have formed the source waters of the Unduhol *nadi*, one of the headstreams of the Darna, that is at present rising just immediately below the elbow of capture and the wind-gap. This fact is evidenced by: (1) the general gradient of the *Desh* eastwards, *viz.* in the direction in which both the Alvand *nadi* and the Unduhol *nadi* are flowing; (2) the longitudinal profile of the Alvand *nadi* (in fact the profile of the Alvand *nadi* is at a lower level than that of the Vaitarna above their confluence point and forms a better continuation of the profile of the Unduhol *nadi*); (3) the wide valley in which the Unduhol *nadi* is flowing as a small 'underfit' stream; and (4) the low and wide wind-gap just below the point, where the present Vaitarna, after its confluence with the Alvand *nadi*, takes a westward turn. Similarly, the wide and shallow valley, in which the town of Igatpuri is situated and in which the laterally southward shifted Pimpri *nadi* is flowing east to join the main stream of Darna is equally suggestive of a much larger river flowing eastward in the past and having its source much farther west close to the Thal pass and the scarp edge.

The Vaitarna and the Bhima *nadi* initially must have been quite active in headward erosion due to conditions favouring such a rapid action. The copious monsoonal rainfall coming in downpours, and the steep gradients on the scarp would have contributed to a rapid erosion and hydraulic action by the river (innumerable potholes are seen all along the Ghat section of both the rivers). Weathering and block disintegration in a vertical direction would have been stepped up by the development of vertical master-joints in the basalts of the area. The streams in pushing their heads back would have usurped joint planes to carve their valleys, and this fact alone in no small measure would have aided the river in its rapid erosion. Eating their own heads backwards and extending their courses gradually, as also the gradual and simultaneous parallel retreat of the scarp towards the east would have been contributing factors in stepping up erosion."

"At the same time the much gentler gradients in the *Desh*, and also the much less rainfall on the plateau would not have afforded an equally fast eroding capacity to the source streams of the Darna and the Unduhol".

Girna : The Girna rises just south of Cherai village at about 8 km. south-west of Hatgad in the Sahyadris and flows nearly east along a wide bed, with high banks in some parts, but as a rule, low enough to admit of the use of water for irrigation. The stream of water during this portion of its course is comparatively small, and confined during eight months of the

year to a narrow strip of sandy bed. Several dams have been built across the main stream, irrigating large areas of garden land. After its course through Kalwan, Satana and Malegaon talukas, it winds its way north-eastwards as it nears the Jalgaon frontier. The Girna in its upper course receives several rivers of nearly equal size as itself and equally useful for irrigation.

Tambdi : The first considerable stream that joins it, on the left or north bank, is the Tambdi, which similarly rises in the Sahyadris north of Hatgad and joins the Girna at Chandkapur. Just below the confluence a dam is constructed across the river. This storage has enabled the construction of a pick up weir near Thengode for diverting the water in a left bank canal to irrigate the lands on the north bank of the river as far as Ravalgaon.

Punand : The next tributary stream is the Punand rising in the range west of the Salher fort, has a fairly long southerly winding course nearly parallel to the Sahyadris before it turns and flows eastwards and south-eastwards to join the Girna at Bej. Its valley is deep and its banks steep and rocky, and, along its channel, in the rainy season the water flows from the hills in considerable quantities and with great rapidity.

Aram : The Aram river rises just south of Salher fort and after a short southerly course flows eastwards and south-eastwards to join the Girna 5 km. below Thengode. The width of its main valley is considerable, the banks are low, and the land at the lower portion is particularly well suited to irrigated crops. The main stream is fed by almost innumerable tributaries, chiefly from the south. For example between the village of Dang Saundana and Satana, a distance of only 20 km. no fewer than fifty-seven feeders join it from the south alone.

From the northern side a little above Satana, it is joined by a few large streams such as the Hatni, itself with a large tributary stream of Kaner, and the Sukia. All these have deep beds and steep banks. The water supply is abundant in the larger streams, but the smaller are filled during the south-west monsoon only. The Aram joins the Girna about 5 km. east of Thengode.

Mosam : The headwaters of the next and northernmost tributary of the Girna rise in the Sahyadris south of Hanuman hill. The river runs eastwards past Mulher, Taharabad and Jaykheda. It is joined by a number of affluents especially from the northern side. Among the latter may be mentioned the Tungadi *nala*, Bhevri *nala*, the Alvali *nala* and the Vatoli *nala*, all draining the southern slopes of the Galna hills. The important among the south bank tributaries of the Mosam are the Kanjari *nala* joining at Askhede Nagar or *nadi*. Like the Aram, the Mosam has cut a wide valley which its waters suffice to irrigate plentifully, until the banks become too high to admit the use of the natural flow of the stream, which, in the dry weather, lies too far from them to allow the cultivators to rais

by lifts, *budkis*. It joins the Girna about 3 km. below Malegaon.

The rest of the right or south bank tributaries of the Girna further up, those up to Malegaon are of small size but useful for irrigation. The chief of them are the Masa *nadi* joining the Girna just below Chandkapur, the Baindki and the Markandi draining the northern slopes of the Saptashring and Markinda hills respectively, uniting together under the name of the latter river to flow past Kalwan to join the Girna a kilometre to the north, the Khatki *nala* and the Kolthi *nadi* passing by Devla, the Khari *nadi*, and the Parsul. There are also a few minor tributary streams such as the Suki *nala* and the Gulandi *nala*.

The two easternmost tributaries of the Girna in the district, the Panjan and Maniad are much larger in size than others, but they flow in valleys which are deep and narrow and the banks are so high that irrigation is not practicable. These characteristics are due to the fact that they are able to cut across the Satmala watershed so as to abstract some of the headwater streams draining the southern slopes. In fact this tendency is to be found even in the Parsul on a much lesser scale. These Girna tributaries are very active in their headward erosion because of the much lower base level of the Girna as compared with that of the Godavari.

Panjan : The Panjan rises to the east of the Chandvad fort on the southern slopes of the Satmalas and after an initial southerly course, curves eastwards and then makes its way north-eastwards past Manmad by a gap cut through the Satmalas. It drains parts of Chandvad, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas before it joins the Girna at Panjan in the last mentioned taluka.

Maniad : The Maniad rises a little south-west of Rajapur south of the Satmala range as the Kher *nala* and after a short east—south-east course bounded by a ridge to the north of it, turns abruptly to a point little beyond the district, whereafter it turns abruptly northwards continuing the course of a tributary and re-enters the district. After cutting a passage in the hills near Manikpunj, it continues its northerly course and after receiving the Sakhi (Sakhambari) *nala* draining past Nandgaon, turns northwards to the boundary of the district. Then it forms the district boundary for some distance and then after a short course in Chalisgaon taluka of Jalgaon district joins the Girna at Saigaon in that taluka.

Bori : Here it may be mentioned that the Bori *nadi*, another independent tributary of the Tapi besides the Girna, rises a little above Mahad and Chirai on the southern slopes of the Galna hills and has a small course eastwards within the district.

Godavari : The Godavari, or the Ganga as it is locally called, is the most celebrated river not only of this district, but of the whole of the peninsular India. The principal course lies just below the scarp of the western side of the Trimbak amphitheatre, where is a temple, reached by a flight of well built steps. A larger and more distant branch takes its rise in the ridge

that joins the Trimbak and Brahma mountains in a region of higher rainfall owing to greater exposure to moisture bearing winds. But here there is no imposing natural formation to lend its aid in supporting the divine origin of the stream, so this branch is neglected in favour of its smaller rival. After passing the town of Trimbak, the Godavari turns to the west, cutting a deep and rocky bed through the *Ghat matha* country. After about 15 km. it receives the abovementioned tributary, called the Kikvi, on the north.

Kashyapi : The Kashyapi (Kas) river rising a little above Wagira in the Sahyadris and augmented by the waters of the Wotki and the Muli, is the next stream to join the Godavari. Just at this confluence is constructed the Gangapur dam, whose storage backs up both the main river and its tributary, the Kashyapi. Five kilometres further to the east, at Jalalpur, the Godavari is met by the Alandi, a small stream flowing from the north. A few hundred metres below the meeting point, the Godavari dashes down in a narrow chasm in a bed of rocks, some 10 metres high, and owing to the narrowness of the passage and the height of the rocky walls, the fall is accompanied by a noise far above what would be expected from the average body of water that passes through. About 450 metres below the falls of Gangapur, the bed of the river is crossed by a remarkably well marked dyke of the kind usually found in trap formations. It has been worn down by the stream, but at each bank the broken edges are so clean cut as to give it the appearance of a wall built by a human agency; and this is, in fact, the character it bears among the neighbouring villagers. About 10 km. east of Gangapur the river passes the town of Nasik. Here it turns slightly southwards, and at the bend near the point of its entry into the town, a second ridge of rocks crosses the bed, causing a slight fall of about 2 metres. Numerous temples stud the banks, and the bed of the river is a succession of masonry pools used in ceremonial ablutions, and with a sort of quay on the right bank where the markets are usually held. About half a kilometre south, the river bends sharply to the east, washing the base of a high cliff formerly the site of a Moghal fort, but which is now being eaten away by the action of floods.

About 3 km. below Nasik, the Godavari receives the Nasardi on the right, a small but important stream rising 16 km. west of the town in the Anjaneri range. From this stream the chief water supply of Nasik is drawn, being conducted by a channel to a sort of basin in the town. Below this the main stream widens but rocks still obstruct its course. The banks continue high, but become more earthy as the river flows east. About 25 km. below Nasik is the confluence of the Godavari and one of its tributaries, the Darna. The stream occupies, for nine months in the year, a small space in a wide and gravelly bed, the greyish banks being four to six metres high, topped with a deep layer of black soil. A few kilometres after its meeting with the Darna, the Godavari swerves to

the north-east, till the Banganga, from the north-west, meets it on the left. The course of the main stream then tends more decidedly south. At Nandur-Madhmeshwar, the Kadva, a second large affluent, brings considerable increase to the waters of the Godavari. Taking advantage of this as well as of the Lake Beale storage on the Darna, a dam has been constructed here with left and right bank canals which irrigate lands in Nasik and Niphad talukas and also the Kopargaon taluka in Ahmadnagar district. After a course from Trimbak of about 100 km. the Godavari leaves Nasik for Ahmadnagar district.

Darna : The Darna rises on the northern slopes of the Kulang hill fort in the Sahyadris about 13 km. south-east of Igatpuri. Though the straight line distance from the source to its confluence with the Darna is only about 50 km., it has a very long and winding course as much and half again of that distance. Its banks are like those of the Godavari below Nasik, of no great height, but broken by scores of small streams, making the passage along the banks of the river very difficult for laden carts. It is crossed by a bridge at Chehedi on the Nasik-Poona road, on the way to Sinnar. The bed is for the most part wide and sandy, though at times, the water flows over rocks. A dam is constructed across the Darna near Nandgaon village giving rise to the storage known as Lake Beale, which is visible for considerable distance while travelling by train from Bombay to Nasik on the right hand side. This has enabled the construction of a pick-up weir on the Godavari river at Nandur-Madhmeshwar to divert the water into the Godavari canals.

On the right bank, at Belu, the river Darna receives the Kadva, not the large river of that name, but a small stream flowing north-eastwards between Mhordan-Katlia hills on the west and Kalsubai-Bitangad-Patta range on the east in the south-eastern part of Igatpuri taluka. On the left bank the Darna has only three tributaries of any size, and they hold little water during the hot season. They are the Waki, the Unduhol and the Valdevi.

Vaki : The Vaki *nadi* rises in the Dhoria hill and flows in a general southerly direction and passing between Igatpuri and Ghoti joins the Darna. A little below this confluence on the opposite side, another small tributary draining from the south joins the Darna taking advantage of the continuing structural line of weakness.

Unduhol : The Unduhol *nadi* rises to the south of Anjaneri hill and flows in a south-easterly course and turns in a northerly direction to the north of Kavnai hill and has a very long winding course trending to the east before it joins the Darna below the Darna dam.

Valdevi : The Valdevi river rises on the eastern slopes of the Anjaneri hill and flows in a general easterly direction passing by Ambe Bahula and Deolali and joins the Darna near Chehedi.

Dev : The Dev *nala* rises on the scarp slope connecting the hills of

Aundha and Patta forts and drains the Sinnar plateau running in a general north-easterly direction. After passing a little to the south of Sinnar it runs nearly due east till it is joined by a tributary, the Bhokhan *nadi* flowing from the south to the north at Dharangaon, where it turns northwards to continue the course of the tributary. Devpur, from which the river derives its name, is located on the eastern bank about a kilometre below the confluence. On nearing the Godavari river it turns north-eastwards and then eastwards to join it opposite to Kolgaon. On account of its long course and a sizable area drained by it, deltaic deposition has resulted where it empties in the Godavari thus broadening the main river which here flows in braided channels between two or three islands.

Jham : The Jham river, the easternmost tributary of the Godavari on the south bank, flows nearly parallel to the Bhokhan *nadi* and joins the main river outside the district.

Banganga : Among the north bank tributaries, the Banganga rises a little to the north-west of Ramsej hill and flows in a general easterly course passing by Ozar where a dam crosses it to divert the water into canals on both sides for irrigation. After passing Sukene it joins the Godavari.

Kadva : The Kadva rises in the Sahyadris to the north-west of Dindori in the angle between the former and the Satmala range, and crosses Dindori from north-west to south-east. It is rocky both in bed and bank, but the bed is wide, and the average volume of water is small compared with the area through which it flows. Irrigation works of considerable importance have been established on it.

The Kadva is joined by several tributary streams mostly from the north or the left bank. The chief of those joining on the right bank is the Kolwan rising in the Sahyadris to the south of that river. At Waghad it is crossed by a dam giving rise to the Waghad tank used for irrigation. Further below it is joined by the Dhaman *nadi* from the south flowing past Dindori, at about two km. above its confluence with the Kadva near Rajapur.

The Kadva is joined on the left bank by several streams draining the southern slopes of the Satmala ranges.

Unanda : The Unanda is the first of these having a long course nearly parallel to the Satmalas and receives several small streams draining its slopes. Among these are the small Dev *nadi* flowing past Vani, the Parasheri river flowing by Pimpalgaon Basavant, the Netravati *nala* flowing by Vadner, the Vainatha *nadi* joining it near Niphad and formed by the union of two rivers, the Vadali flowing by Vadali Bhoi and the Shelu.

Gui : The Gui *nadi* rises in the Satmalas just west of Chandavad and is joined at Maralgoi by a similar stream, the Pimpalad *nadi*, rising a little further west and flowing past Lasalgaon. After a long course southwards, it joins the Godavari just outside the limits of the district. East of Gui there are a number of similar small tributaries of the Godavari, all of them joining outside the limits of the district. They are the Genu, the

Gorakh, the Augusti, the Narandi, the Kol and the Dev. The last one forming the easternmost tributary of the Godavari in the district flowing in Yeola taluka is a small stream different from the larger one of the same name flowing in Sinnar.

It is to be noted that many of the streams flowing eastwards from the scarp in *Desh* have too wide valleys to have been formed by the river now flowing through them. The anomaly of the wide valleys can be attributed to the fact that the rivers that flow down in their midst formerly rose much farther west than they now rise, and that the broad plains were at considerable distances from the sources of the rivers. The crest of the Sahyadris may be considered to have been much farther west than it now is. This is also borne out by the occurrences of remnant higher peaks west of the main Sahyadrian scarp indicating the retreat eastwards of the scarp. The explanation is to be found in the much greater energy of the west flowing streams already referred to in the case of the Vaitarna as compared to that of the east flowing rivers.

Geographical Regions : The district may broadly be divided into three major geographical regions: the downghat Konkan tract, the Girna basin and the Godavari basin.

Downghat : The much dissected region lying to the west of the Sahyadri edge of the Deccan plateau in the district partakes of the nature of the Konkan and may be described as downghat Konkan tract. It includes the extreme north-western portion of Nasik, the whole of Peint, the north-western part of Dindori and Surgana except a small area to the east and south of Chirai. It is a series of valleys and interfluves resulting from dissection by streams running in very deep beds. The hills are in many cases higher than those of the plateau edge of the Sahyadris, which itself is an evidence of the easterly retreat of the watershed, but the general elevation is about 200 metres below the levels of the plateau edge. As seen from the latter, the continuous succession of billowy ranges and the green patches of villages in the valleys give this region an air of picturesqueness. But below in the country itself, the frequency of valleys cutting off all but the narrowest view, the bareness of the teak forest except for a few months in the year, the small number of inhabitants and the poverty of the villages tend to make the area desolate and monotonous.

The villages in the area are generally located on the lowest ends of spurs, which offer relatively high sites surrounded on all sides by depressions where cultivation takes place, or on low interfluves between adjacent valleys, which offer high sites above innundation levels. The consequence of such a high site is that the people will have to go down some distance to obtain their domestic water supplies from the wells located in the valleys down below and bring them in pots on their heads up the slope.

The extreme isolation and backwardness and the unproductive natur of the terrain after the harvest at the close of the monsoon account for

the general poverty of the area.

The climate of this part is different from the rest of the district. The winter is fairly severe but generally of short duration. Summer months are very sultry and unbearable. The rainfall of this tract is heaviest in the district but is wholly confined to the monsoon months from June to September, and outside this season water is a serious problem for man and crops. Forest occupies most of the area and the land suited for agriculture is limited owing to the extreme ruggedness of terrain.

Agriculture consists chiefly in planting rice in the valleys and millets on the less precipitous hill slopes. The smaller valleys are converted into a beautiful series of rice terraces one below the other in the trough. The higher terraces in these troughs are sown early with rice in the monsoon season as they are not damaged by the heavy rains as here drainage conditions are good. There is a progressive delaying of the time of sowing down in the lower terraces so as to escape the adverse effects of flooding during the heavy rains and also to take advantage of the longer period of accumulation and retention of moisture in such low areas. So in the month of October one can notice the gradual variation from the harvested stubbles of the crop in the higher fields up the valley through the mature crops waiting to be harvested to the growing crops in green lower down the valley. On the higher slopes *nagli* or *ragi* is grown for local food grain as also *vari* which is usually despatched for sizing in textile mills in Bombay besides serving as food. In addition to these cereals on these slopes, some *tur*, *udid* and *kulith* (horse gram) are also raised. *Khurasni* (niger seed) is a favourite oilseed crop of the region.

Girna basin : The second geographical region, lying to the east of the Sahyadrian scarp and north of the Satmalas may be broadly described as the Girna basin. However, it would be more appropriate to style it as the basin of the Tapi tributaries, since in the northern part a small affluent of the Panjhra of Dhulia district, the Salvar *nala* rises on the southern slopes of the Galna hills within the district and flows through the Selbari pass and also an independent tributary of the Tapi, the Bori *nadi* along with its affluent the Kanoli river has a sizable course within the district further east in the northern part. This region is characterized by the occurrence of several eastward and south-eastward trending off-shoots from the Sahyadris, as remnants left behind as a result of dissection by several eastward trending streams belonging to the Tapi system, working their way along lines of structural weakness. Most of these streams have an initial southerly or south-easterly course followed by an easterly course which later change into a north-easterly one on nearing the district boundary.

As the topography is rugged, the soils are generally light, which respond well to irrigation. The rainfall of this region is least among the three major regions, though near the Sahyadris it is somewhat heavier and

decreases eastwards away from it. Irrigation has been in vogue in this region from pre-British times and in recent years there has been further improvements and additions to the irrigation system. The crops on these light soils are mostly of the kharif type, though in the areas bordering the rivers having assured irrigation supplies especially as in the eastern parts of the region, sugarcane and rabi crops are important. The sugar factories at Ravalgaon and Dhabadi have greatly stimulated the area under sugarcane cultivation in the eastern parts. But in the rest of the area bajri suited to the light soils and precarious rainfall is the most dominant crop. The talukas of Baglan, Malegaon and Nandgaon have about half or more of their gross cropped area under this crop. Only two more talukas in the district, with equally poor light soils combined with light rainfall, have more than half of their gross cropped area under bajri.

The villages are invariably sited on the banks of streams especially in the western parts. In the eastern part, however, in the valleys of the Girna, the larger villages are a little away from the main river, being sited on the banks of tributary streams so as to avoid the floods of the Girna and also to make room for as much land as possible under irrigated cultivation.

The most important town of this region and second in the whole district is Malegaon (population: 191,847), which is also located in such a manner on the bank of the Mosam river three kilometres before it joins the Girna.

The south-eastern part of the Girna basin in the district, drained by the Panjan and Maniad and their tributary streams forms a distinct sub-region within this major region. In sharp contrast with the rest of the district, here cultivation and settlement avoid the neighbourhoods of streams where land is very badly and deeply dissected and gullied into rough terrain with very poor soils. The few small villages of this sub-region are situated well back from these much eroded riverine lands on the flatter interfluves based on poor cultivation. This region comprising Nandgaon taluka and north-eastern part of Yeola taluka is agriculturally very poor area. The proportion of bajri in the total gross cropped area is more than three-fifths in Nandgaon taluka, the highest proportion in the whole district among the different talukas.

Nandgaon town (population: 22,981) is situated in the angle between two tributary streams of the Maniad river, the Sakhambari *nala* and the Lendi at their confluence. The temple of Ekvira devi forms the limit of the town away from the confluence on the south-west.

Manmad (population: 40,061) is very much bigger than Nandgaon and owes its importance and development to its being a railway junction on the main line where branch lines proceed to Kacheguda and Dhond. It is just east of the gap cut through the Satmalas by the head-ward erosion of the very active Panjan river, which is so great that the water divide as indicated by the position of the Summit station on the

main line has receded beyond the gap far west of the line of hills.

Godavari Basin : The third geographical region, the Godavari basin, lies to the south of the Satmalas and east of the Sahyadrian scarp. This region is the most prosperous and has villages at close intervals unlike the other two. This may be divided into four sub-regions: (*i*) the Godavari valley, (*ii*) the region of lighter soils sloping away from the Satmalas towards the Godavari and drained by innumerable tributaries, (*iii*) the upper Darna basin, and (*iv*) Sinnar plateau.

Godavari Valley Proper : The sub-region of the Godavari valley proper comprising the talukas of Nasik and Niphad is the zone of high fertility which increases downwards towards the east. There is a close network of large sized villages, generally at a distance of about 3 kilometres, a reflection of the intensive land use depending upon good soils and irrigation facilities. Rice, sugarcane, wheat, jowar and vegetables especially onions are important crops of the area. Onions and grapes are a speciality on account of the easy accessibility to the Bombay market. In collecting market centres such as Pimpalgaon Basawant, extensive long sheds for drying onions in the market yards waiting to be despatched to distant markets is a common sight. Grapes and vegetables are very extensive roundabout Nasik city. On account of the high fertility and abundant water supplies in Niphad taluka, an agricultural research station is located at Kundelwadi near the Niphad railway station.

Nasik town group with a total population of 271,681, in this region consists of Nasik (population: 176,091), Nasik Road or Deolali (55,436), Deolali Cantonment (30,618) and Bhagur (9,536). Though there is a tendency for all the four to merge into a single metropolitan area, at present there is enough vacant land to enable them to be considered as separate entities.

Northern Sub-region Slopping away from the Satmalas : The second sub-region, the area sloping away from the Satmalas drained by innumerable streams from them towards the Godavari, comprises the talukas of Dindori, Chandvad and most of Yeola. This is agriculturally moderately productive. Villages are of small size and less frequent than in the valley proper but of course of denser network than that of the Girna basin with the exception of the immediate neighbourhood of that river. These villages are invariably located on the banks of the streams of the region. In Dindori, wheat is the most important crop, in Chandvad bajri and in Yeola jowar comes close to bajri.

Upper Darna Basin : The upper Darna basin along with that of its tributaries, the Unduhol and the Dadva, comprises nearly the whole of Igatpuri taluka. Here rice and ragi are the chief crops especially in the west. In all these three valleys, the villages are situated not in the flat lands adjoining the rivers but at their margins where the slopes begin to change rapidly to the adjoining hills. This is a unique feature of this sub-region.

The gap town of Igatpuri (population: 17,415) owes its development to its having been upto now the terminus of electric traction and consequent growth of railway workshops and the developments associated with them.

Sinnar Plateau : The last sub-region of the plateau of Sinnar is one of light reddish brown soils on rough slopping ground with consequent emphasis on bajri cultivation. Villages are sited mostly on the banks of streams. Wherever there is convergence of drainage from different directions, better water supply is assured and large settlements have developed. The best example is that of the Sinnar town (population: 20,218), where betel-vine and even some tobacco are cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is an important centre for the manufacture of beedies.

GEOLOGY *

The Great Trap region of the Deccan covers the whole district. It is entirely of volcanic formation. The volcanic portion consists of compact, stratified basalts, and an earthy trap. The basalts are the most conspicuous geological feature. To the west they lie in flat-topped ranges, separated by valleys, trending from west to east. In some flows the basalt is columnar and then it weathers into the fantastic shapes. The formation at the base of the traps is chiefly amygdaloidal, containing quartz in vertical veins, crystals and zeolitic minerals, especially apophyllite weathering into a grey soil.

The absence of laterite, which caps the summits of the hills to the south, is a curious feature in the geology of the area.

The basalt is either fine textured or it is coarse and nodular.

Soils : As regards the soil, the valleys are filled with disintegrated basalt of various shades from grey to black, washed down by rain. It is of argillaceous nature. This soil is not favourable to the growth of large trees but it is very fertile for cereals and pulses. The black soil contains high alumina and carbonates of calcium and magnesium with variable amounts of potash, low nitrogen and phosphorus. The red soil is less common and is suitable for cultivation under a heavy and consistent rainfall.

Economic Minerals : Lime nodules and Kankar are found practically all over the district. The lime nodules yield a very good lime, slightly hydraulic, but not sufficiently so to be used under water. Mixed with pounded bricks and sand it forms a fair mortar. The trap rock is very useful for building purposes.

* The section on Geology is contributed by the Director General, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Occurrence of iron ore is reported near Bhadra in the Surgana mahal. The deposits consist of magnetite and ilmenite sands occurring in sporadic patches, but it is not of any economic significance.

CLIMATE *

The climate of this district is characterised by dryness except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February followed by the hot season from March to May and the south-west monsoon season from June to September followed by the post-monsoon season during October and November.

Rainfall : Records of rainfall in the district are available for a good network of 15 stations for periods ranging from 23 to 83 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 5. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,034·5 mm. (40·73″). In the narrow strip of the district in the close proximity of the western ghats the rainfall is very much heavier than in the rest of the district. On an average, the rainfall in this narrow strip increases from 2,351·6 mm. (92·58″) at Peint in the north to 3,341·6 mm. (131·56″) at Igatpuri in the south. In the plateau region to the east of the western ghats the rainfall in general decreases from the west towards the east, with some local variations due to topography. The rainfall in this region varies from 477·3 mm. (18·79″) at Satana to 753·1 mm. (29·65″) at Dindori. About 88 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season from June to September. July is the rainiest month. During May and the post-monsoon months of October and November some rainfall, mainly in the form of thundershowers occurs. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is not large. In this fifty year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 159 per cent of the normal occurred in 1931 while the lowest annual rainfall which was only 55 per cent of the normal was recorded in 1918. In the same fifty-year period the annual rainfall in the district as a whole was less than 80 per cent of the normal in six years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice during this period. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, two or three consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal in two, three or four consecutive years on three or four occasions in the fifty years period at some stations, have occurred. Niphad had such low rainfall during the five years from 1904 to 1908. The period from 1920 to 1923 was in general a period of low rainfall over most parts of the district.

* The section on 'Climate' is contributed by the Meteorological Department of the Government of India, Poona.

It will be seen from table 1 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 800 and 1,300 mm. (31·50 and 51·18″) in 38 years out of 50.

On an average there are 51 rainy days (*i.e.*, days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. As in the case of the rainfall, the number of rainy days is high on the narrow strip of the district in close proximity to the western ghats and varies from 89 days at Peint in the north to 102 days at Igatpuri in the south. Over the plateau region the number of rainy days decreases in general from the west to the east and varies from 32 at Satana to 54 at Dindori.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 473·7 mm. (18·65″) at Peint on July 2, 1941.

Temperature : There are two meteorological observatories in the district, one at Malegaon and the other at Nasik. The records of these two observatories may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions in the district. Malegaon is situated in the eastern part of the district which is at a slightly lower elevation than the rest of the district. The temperatures at this station are about 3° C higher than at Nasik in summer and about one or two degrees higher in the cold season. In the region of the western ghats the temperatures may be much lower than at Nasik depending on the elevations. Temperatures begin to increase rapidly from about the latter half of February. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 40·6° C (105·1° F) at Malegaon and 37·4° C (99·3° F) at Nasik. The heat is intense in the height of summer and on some days the maximum temperatures may go above 46° C in the eastern parts of the district with comparatively lower elevations. The oppressiveness, during May and in June till the onset of the south-west monsoon, is relieved on some days by afternoon thundershowers. Night temperatures during June are slightly higher than during May. With the onset of the south-west monsoon early in June day temperatures decrease appreciably and the weather throughout the south-west monsoon season is pleasant. Early in October the south-west monsoon withdraws from the district and the day temperatures increase by two or three degrees centigrade on the average in October. However, night temperatures decrease progressively after September. From November temperatures decrease rapidly. December is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 11·3° C (52·3° F) at Malegaon and 10·2° C (50·4° F) at Nasik. The mean daily maximum temperature in this month is 29·5° C (85·1° F) at Malegaon and 28·3° C (82·9° F) at Nasik. In association with western disturbances which move across north India, in the cold season, cold waves affect the district and minimum temperatures sometimes drop to the freezing point of water and frosts occur causing damage to crops.

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 46·7° C (116·1° F) on May 23, 1916, at Malegaon while it was 42·4° C (108·3° F) on

May 12, 1960, at Nasik. The lowest minimum temperature at Malegaon was 0·1° C (30·9° F) on February 1, 1929 and at Nasik it was 0·6° C (33·1° F) on January 7, 1945.

Humidity : The air is very humid during the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon, cold and summer seasons the air is dry. The summer season is the driest part of the year with relative humidities between 20 and 25 per cent only in the afternoons.

Cloudiness : The skies are heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds : Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in wind force during the latter part of the summer season and in the south-west monsoon season. Winds are south-westerly or westerly in the south-west monsoon season. In the post-monsoon season winds are light and variable in direction in the mornings and north-easterly or easterly in the afternoons. In the cold season winds blow from directions between south-west and north-west in the mornings and between north and east in the afternoons. In the hot season winds are from directions between south-west and north-west.

Special Weather Phenomena : Some of the storms and depressions from the Arabian sea in the latter half of summer and in the post-monsoon season affect the district and its neighbourhood causing widespread rain. Thunderstorms occur in the latter half of the hot season and in the post-monsoon season.

Tables No. 2, 4 and 6 give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena for Malegaon. Table No. 3 gives the data of temperature and humidity for Nasik.

TABLE No. 1—FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN NASIK DISTRICT
(Data: 1901—1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
501—600	1	1101—1200	8
601—700	2	1201—1300	4
701—800	2	1301—1400	3
801—900	7	1401—1500	2
901—1000	12	1501—1600	1
1001—1100	7	1601—1700	1

TABLE No. 2—NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY
(*Malegaon*)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity *	
			°C	Date	°C	Date	0830	1730
January	30·1	11·4	35·0	1932 Jan. 31	0·6	1935 Jan. 16	53	25
February	32·2	12·6	39·4	1953 Feb. 26	0·6	1929 Feb. 1	45	25
March	36·4	17·1	45·6	1889 Mar. 28	5·6	1898 Mar. 4	39	20
April	39·6	21·6	44·6	1958 Apr. 27	9·4	1905 Apr. 1	37	19
May	40·6	24·0	46·7	1916 May 23	16·7	1881 May 4	47	25
June	35·8	24·1	44·4	1915 Jun. 11	17·8	1932 Jun. 19	68	50
July	31·2	23·0	37·8	1920 Jul. 3	18·3	1953 Jul. 14	75	67
August	30.8	22·2	37·2	1899 Aug. 2	16·1	1899 Aug. 16	77	64
September	31·4	21·2	38·3	1899 Sep. 10	16·1	1942 Sep. 29	76	64
October	33·1	18·8	40·0	1899 Oct. 8	10·6	1933 Oct. 31	63	38
November	30·9	14·3	36·7	1908 Nov. 1	5·6	1910 Nov. 25	58	33
December	29·5	11·3	35·0	1896 Dec. 2	3·3	1929 Dec. 25	57	29
Annual	33·5	18·5					58	39

* Hours I. S. T.

TABLE No. 3—NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY
(*Nasik*)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity *	
			°C	Date	°C	Date	0830	1730
January	28·4	10·1	33·9	1946 Jan. 30	0·6	1945 Jan. 7	73	Not available.
February	29·9	11·3	37·2	1953 Feb. 4 days	2·8	1950 Feb. 11	66	
March	34·7	15·0	40·0	1953 Mar. 17	6·9	1957 Mar. 6	51	
April	36.2	18·9	42·2	1958 Apr. 24	8·9	1951 Apr. 4	53	
May	37·4	21·5	42·4	1960 May 12	16·7	1941 May 6	63	
June	32·7	22·8	40·0	1953 June 6	18·3	1953 June 17	77	
July	27·7	21·8	34·2	1960 Jul. 23	18·9	1952 Jul. 28	85	
August	27·6	20·9	37·8	1945 Aug. 12	15·0	1947 Aug. 7 days	85	
September	28·3	19·8	37·8	1942 Sep. 26	11·7	1947 Sep. 29	85	
October	31·6	17·7	36·7	1949 Oct. 11	10·0	1952 Oct. 31	75	
November	30·4	13·2	34·4	1948 Nov. 2	4·4	1955 Nov. 17	66	
December	28·3	10·2	34·5	1957 Dec. 16	5·0	1954 Dec. 31	69	
Annual	31·1	16·9					71	

* Hours I. S. T.

TABLE No. 4—MEAN WIND SPEED IN km/per Hr.
(*Malegaon*)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
5·8	6·6	8·0	10·0	13·8	14·8	15·3	13·7	9·3	6·3	5·1	4·7	9·5

TABLE No. 5—NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL, NASIK DISTRICT

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Nasik	50	(a)	2·8	0·8	2·0	7·1	21·8	118·6	201·9	127·0	127·0
		(b)	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	1·2	7·1	14·0	10·0	7·2
Trimbak	50	(a)	4·3	2·3	1·0	8·6	23·1	294·6	1,016·3	668·8	313·2
		(b)	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·5	1·4	13·2	27·6	26·7	16·5
Igatpuri	50	(a)	2·8	1·0	0·8	8·9	21·3	463·8	1,334·3	921·0	441·7
		(b)	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·5	1·3	16·5	28·9	27·9	19·4
Sinnar	50	(a)	3·1	1·0	1·5	7·4	16·3	86·6	128·8	85·3	137·4
		(b)	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·6	1·3	5·8	10·6	8·1	7·2
Niphad	50	(a)	4·1	0·8	1·5	4·1	21·1	99·6	119·4	83·8	131·3
		(b)	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·4	1·4	6·0	10·0	6·9	7·4
Pimpalgaon	50	(a)	3·3	0·8	1·5	5·6	23·9	118·4	166·1	99·6	128·8
		(b)	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·4	1·4	6·5	11·3	7·6	7·1
Yeola	50	(a)	5·1	2·0	3·3	3·6	18·3	124·7	103·9	77·0	135·4
		(b)	0·5	0·2	0·2	0·5	1·2	6·5	8·6	5·8	7·5
Nandgaon	50	(a)	6·3	2·0	2·5	4·1	15·0	120·9	105·2	82·5	160·3
		(b)	0·6	0·2	0·2	0·5	1·0	6·7	7·4	6·0	9·0
Malegaon	50	(a)	4·6	3·1	2·0	3·3	17·8	110·5	115·1	73·7	142·0
		(b)	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·4	1·1	6·2	7·7	5·1	8·1
Satana	50	(a)	4·1	1·0	1·8	3·8	13·2	99·3	100·3	67·6	118·4
		(b)	0·4	0·1	0·1	0.3	1·0	6·3	7·7	4·9	7·0
Kalvan	50	(a)	3·1	1·3	2·0	6·3	17·3	119·4	200·4	119·4	134·4
		(b)	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·5	1·1	6·8	12·9	9·3	7·2
Chandor	50	(a)	4·3	1·5	3·6	4·1	24·1	113·4	150·6	98·0	149·6
		(b)	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·4	1·5	7·1	12·8	9·1	8·1
Dindori	50	(a)	3·1	0·8	2·0	7·9	20·1	116·8	241·5	148·3	130·3
		(b)	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·6	1·1	7·3	17·3	13·7	7·9
Peint	50	(a)	3·1	2·3	0·5	2·5	20·6	272·3	977·1	653·3	313·7
		(b)	0·3	0·2	0·1	0·2	1·0	12·0	27·0	26·4	15·8
Bolthan	13	(a)	10·7	4·3	0·0	3·8	5.1	111·3	160·3	107·2	195·8
		(b)	0·5	0·1	0·0	0·2	0·4	6·6	11·5	6·6	7·4
Nasik (District) ..		(a)	4·3	1·7	1·7	5·4	18·6	158·3	341·4	227·5	184·0
		(b)	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·4	1·2	8·0	14·4	11·6	9·5

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days with rain of 2·5 mm.

TABLE

Station	October	November	December
Nasik	62·0 3·4	20·8 1·4	5·1 0·4
Trimbak	100·3 4·8	20·3 1·3	4·1 0·4
Igatpuri	118·1 5·0	25·1 1·4	2·8 0·3
Sinnar	56·1 3·5	30·2 1·5	3·3 0·4
Niphad	51·1 3·2	26·7 1·3	5·3 0·3
Pimpalgaon	54·6 3·3	23·4 1·3	3·6 0·4
Yeola	45·2 2·9	32·0 1·5	4·8 0·4
Nandgaon	48·8 2·7	32·0 1·4	5·1 0·4
Malegaon	37·9 2·6	27·9 1·3	4·6 0·4
Satana	35·8 2·6	28·7 1·4	3·3 0·3
Kalvan	51·3 3·0	32·8 1·5	4·3 0·3
Chandor	52·6 3·0	33·3 1·5	5·1 0·4
Dindori	52·8 3·4	25·4 1·3	4·1 0·4
Peint	82·3 4·3	19·8 1·3	4·1 0·3
Bolthan	37·6 2·7	41·4 1·8	8·6 0·5
Nasik (District) ..	59·1 3·4	28·0 1·4	4·5 0·4

* Based on all available data up to 1959.

No. 5—*contd.*

Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *	
			Amount (mm)	Date
696·9 45·9	196 (1933)	61 (1901)	175·3	1923 Sep. 21
2,456·9 93·1	178 (1917)	55 (1918)	410·7	1941 Jul. 2
3,341·6 101·7	198 (1931)	54 (1918)	450·9	1894 Jul. 21
557·0 39·5	184 (1938)	43 (1918)	167·4	1901 Sep. 23
548·8 37·6	172 (1933)	46 (1908)	130·8	1941 Jul. 2
629·6 39·9	185 (1944)	36 (1920)	238·8	1952 Jul. 25
555·3 35·8	187 (1943)	41 (1920)	275·8	1951 Oct. 15
584·7 36·1	176 (1910)	40 (1918)	243·8	1951 Oct. 15
542·5 33·9	145 (1949)	41 (1918)	158·5	1896 Jul. 26
477·3 32·1	171 (1933)	38 (1918)	157·0	1914 Jun. 27
692·0 43·1	229 (1944)	43 (1918)	254·0	1938 Oct. 7
645·2 44·5	181 (1933)	55 (1920)	211·3	1931 Nov. 3
753·1 53·6	177 (1933)	65 (1918)	190·5	1941 Jul 2
2,351·6 88·9	199 (1931)	58 (1918)	473·7	1941 Jul. 2
686·1 38·3	122 (1947)	71 (1941)	177·8	1951 Oct. 14
1,034·5 51·0	159 (1931)	55 (1918)		

**Years given in brackets.

TABLE No. 6—SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA
(*Malegaon*)

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Thunder	0·1	0·8	0·8	0·3	2·4	4·1
Hail	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Dust-Storm	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·7	1·6	0·5
Squall	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Fog	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0

Mean No. of days with	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0·8	0·9	2·5	2·0	1·0	0·4	16·1
Hail	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Dust-Storm	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	3·1
Squall	0·0	0·1	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·3
Fog	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·3

FORESTS

The forests[1] in Nasik district cover an area of 3,446·28 km² (1,330·61 sq. miles) of which 3,338·85 km² (1,289·13 sq.miles) are incharge of Forest Department whereas 107·43 (41·48 sq. miles) are incharge of Revenue Department. The forest area is 22·13 per cent of the total geographical area of the district as against the average of 17·56 per cent for the State.

Composition: The forest area under the control of the Forest Department, consists of the reserved forests covering 2,920·07 km² (1,127·44 sq. miles), the protected forests covering 245·45 km² (94·77 sq. miles) and unclassed forests, 173·32 km² (66·92 sq. miles). The forests in the district are one of the important forests of the State. Of the total forest area in the district, 928·88 km² (358·64 sq. miles) situated below the ghat region are the main source of the annual production of timber and fuelwood in the district. The remainder of the forests situated above the ghat tract cover three distinct ranges of hills running in an easterly direction. These three ranges of hills form the intensively cultivated and populous basins of the Girna and the Godavari rivers. Hardly 307·45 km² (118·71 sq. miles) of these forests are potentially productive thus leaving

[1] District Census Handbook, Nasik District, 1961.

aside a greater chunk of poorly stocked or barren forest area, a sad remainder of the destructive propensities of the man and the animal. Uncontrolled grazing and wanton cutting have reduced these forests to few insignificant pockets of growth along terraces and sheltered belts.

The distribution of the forests is neither ideal nor suited to the needs of the local population. Eastern part of the district which is thickly populated is practically devoid of any forest cover.

Climate appears to be the effective factor responsible for broad differentiation of forests occurring in the district and the variation also occurs due to changes in soil conditions and biotic factors. The forests of Nasik district are broadly of three types according to three different zones formed by variation in rainfall and topography.

The western-most part of the district lying along the windward side of the western ghats constitute Peint, Harsul, Barhe and Surgana ranges. These areas are generally known as " Below Ghat Areas ". The annual rainfall, spread over a period of four months from middle of June to middle of October varies between 2,032 and 2,667 mm. (80″ and 105″). The entire area is occupied by Deccan basalt flows, several hundred metres in thickness. The rocks generally consist of forroaugite, labrodorite, felspar and iron-ore. Soil is deep loamy particularly on lower hill slopes. The upper hill slopes have at places very thin soil spread and at a number of places the parent rock is exposed. The forests of this tract, according to Champion's classification fall under " Group 3-A-Southern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests ". Teak is by far the main specie. Other closely associated species are Sadada or Ain, Hed, Kalam, Sisum, Khair, Tiwas, Bibla and Dhavda in varying proportions. Bamboos are also common except in eastern part of the zone. Two main varieties of bamboos are found, which are locally known as *Manvel* and *Kashti*.

The central zone which spreads over the easier eastern slopes of Sahyadri is generally very rugged and uneven. The forests in this tract are of dry deciduous type with much poorer quality than that of the forests of western zone. In these forests as well, teak is the main specie, but its quality can hardly stand in comparison with the teak found in western zone. Other common associates of teak in this tract are *Dhavda*, Sadada, Kakad, Salai, Modal, etc. These forests are comparatively open with large blanks not very uncommon. On account of exposed portion of the rocks, these forests lack continuity and appear to have been scattered all over in small bits.

The eastern zone bears nothing but a scrubby growth and the major portion of the so-called reserved forest is barren and devoid of any growth. The vegetation is generally found along the terraces and sheltered belts which have escaped the destructive propensities of the local inhabitants. Salai and Dhavda are the main species found in this tract which have only a fuel value. In the northern part of Malegaon taluka, Anjan

trees are seen growing in fairly large proportion. Towards east in Nandgaon Range small gregarious patches of Babul and Khair raised mostly on agri-silvi in the past are met with.

Sandalwood is found occurring gregariously in patches in this zone in a narrow belt running north-west to south-east.

The forests on below ghat areas are susceptible to recurrent severe fires annually. There is hardly any humus on the ground.

The 'above ghat' forest areas are honey-combed with continued encroachments for cultivation. Cultivation in forest areas received impetus during war period when greater number of forest plots were given out for agriculture for growing more food. This gave rise to unauthorised cultivation in the forest areas, which in preceding few years was carried out on fairly large scale. Nearly 205·25 km² (79·25 sq. miles) of forest area fit for cultivation and which was under continuous encroachment for a number of years is being permanently deforested and given up for agriculture.

Forests in the eastern part of the district are mostly barren. Since this area is thickly populated, the pressure of grazing on these forests is also very heavy. Nomadic tribes owning large flocks of sheep and goats indulge in unauthorised grazing in the forests. This factor, with unauthorised exploitation in the past, has resulted in the present depleted condition of the growing stock.

The classification of the forests by legal status in the district is as under.

A. In charge of Forest Department—		
(*a*) Reserved Forests ..	3,046·80 km²	(1,176·37 sq. miles)
(*b*) Protected Forests ..	245·40 km²	(94·75 sq. miles)
(*c*) Unclassed Forests ..	32·66 km²	(12·61 sq. miles)
B. In charge of Revenue Department—		
Pasture Reserves ..	101·94 km²	(39·36 sq. miles)
	3426·80 km²	(1,323·09 sq. miles)

The first systematic management of the forests in the district except for those of Surgana taluka was introduced in the year 1905–06. Forests of Surgana Range covering an area of 189·02 km² (72·98 sq. miles) which till 1948 were under primary control, came to be managed after 1942-43. Almost the entire forest area in the district at present is under regular management.

* For the sake of easy and smooth administration these forests are divided into two divisions, *viz.* (1) West Nasik Forest Division and (2) East

* District Census Handbook, Nasik District, 1961.

Nasik Forest Division. The West Nasik Forest Division spread over the western talukas of the district extends into Ahmadnagar district, whereas the East Nasik Forest Division comprises two-third part of Nasik district and a small part of Vaijapur taluka of Aurangabad district. Each division is in charge of the Divisional Forest Officer. The headquarters for both these divisions are at Nasik and both these officers work under the conservator of forests, Nasik Circle, Nasik. The forests under the control of the Revenue Department, are looked after by the collector of the district.

The following statement gives the administrative set up of the forest divisions:

Name of Division	Total Forests area (Sq. Mile)	No. of ranges	No. of rounds	No. of beats	Average area of Administrative unit in the Division		
					Range	Round	Beat
East Nasik ..	2149·88 km (830·07)	7	30	126	118·5	27·6	6·6
West Nasik ..	1174·98 km (453·66)	5	28	92	90·5	16·2	5·8

Production : The approximate annual production of the principal forest produce during 1961-62 to 1964-65 is as under:

Teak ..	7,96,052 Cft.
Salai (Secondary timber) ..	*Nil*
Ain ..	40,765 Cft.
Sisam ..	3,129 Cft.
Haldul ..	24,900 Cft.
Kalam ..	5,135 Cft.
Tiwas ..	9,845 Cft.
Other species ..	9,166 Cft.
Bamboos ..	1,000 Tons (4·06 lac numbers) (The production of bamboos has gone down in preceding 5 years due to its gregarious flowering in 1959-60. Once the fresh stock is ready it is expected that this production will be approximately 4 times the present one).
Fuel ..	15,959 M. Tons.
Fodder ..	10,338 M. Tons.
Rosha grass ..	453 Kg.
Gum (Kadhai and other).	219 Quintals.
Hirda fruit ..	335·14 M. Tons.
Bidi leaves ..	108 M. Tons.

The present annual production of various forest produce is still inadequate to warrant establishment of industrial enterprises.

Revenue and Expenditure : The following data gives the annual expenditure and revenue from the forests managed by Forest Department in the district:

Period	Revenue (Gross) lac Rs.	Total	Surplus or Deficit, lac Rs. (+ or —)
1920-21 to 1924-25	2·322	1·956	+ 0·366
1925-26 to 1929-30	3·169	2·555	+ 0·614
1930-31 to 1934-35	2·579	1·657	+ 0·922
1935-36 to 1939-40	2·212	1·570	+ 0·642
1940-41 to 1944-45	4·956	2·641	+ 2·315
1945-46 to 1949-50	12·233	4·892	+ 7·341
1950-51 to 1954-55	17·034	5·042	+ 11·992
1955-56 to 1959-60	42·194	11·361	+ 30·833
1960-61	53·796	23·274	+ 30·522
1961-62	70·369	21·310	+ 49·059
1962-63	45·055	37·175	+ 7·880
1963-64	72·632	39·631	+ 33·001
1964-65	108·835	40·191	+ 68·644
1960-61 to 1964-65	70·137	32·315	+ 37·822

There are no forest-based industries in the district. Exploitation of timber and fuel-wood is mostly carried out through the agency of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies. There are 33 Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in the district exploiting about 80 coupes annually Exploitation of bamboos is still done by consumers directly.

The disposal of timber, firewood and charcoal is carried out either through the agency of the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies or by departmental agency. Two major depots in the district are run by the department, one at Nasik and the other at Vani. From the year 1960-61, the material from forests of Surgana Range was being taken to Waghai in Dangs, district of Gujarat State where a departmental sale depot was being run. This depot has been closed since 1965. However, two Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies are still taking their material to Waghai for disposal.

In addition, two main sales depots and a number of retail depots have been established at various centres in the district which mainly cater to the local demand.

Much of the timber sold in departmental depots is purchased dy outsiders and exported to adjacent districts of Poona, Ahmadnagar and Thana. Likewise, some of the small sized timber from border areas of

Thana district still continues to be transported to Ghoti for sale to surrounding villagers.

Working Plans : There are different working plans[1] for the different forests in the State. For the exploitation of forests the working plans are chalked out systematically and scientifically. The forests in Peint and adjoining areas are worked under selection-*cum*-improvement system under Dangs plan and Surgana scheme. The above Ghat forests are worked under clear felling reserves system and artificial regeneration in suitable areas with teak and injaili. In the thinly wooded areas efforts are made to reclothe the forests as far as possible.

Developmental Schemes : The following important schemes have been included in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of forests in the district:

(1) *Plantation of valuable trees.*—Plantation of teak and eucalyptus has been carried out in 182·109 hectares (450 acres) involving an outlay of Rs. 0·56 lakh.

(2) *Survey and demarcation of forests.*—There is a proposed plan to survey an area measuring 45,324·832 hectares (1·12 lakh acres) for which the outlay sanctioned is Rs. 0·30 lakh. In the year 1961-62, survey and demarcation work in 64·75 km² (25 sq. miles) was completed.

(3) *Afforestation for soil conservation.*—The area measuring 2,792·333 hectares (6,900 acres) is proposed to be afforested which will involve an outlay of Rs. 5·10 lakhs. In the year 1961-62 afforestation was done in 112·300 hectares (277·50 acres).

(4) *Development of forest pastures.*—It is also proposed to carry out plantation of pastures in 485·623 hectares (1,200 acres) and fencing to be done over nine miles with an outlay of Rs. 1·07 lakhs. Plantation work in 52·002 hectares (128·50 acres) has already been done in 1961-62.

(5) *Development of minor forest produce.*—Financial and physical targets are not available separately for the district. Under the scheme an area of 40·468 hectares (100 acres) was planted with bamboo species in the year 1961-62.

In addition about 200 nursery beds for raising bamboo plantation were prepared during the same year.

FISH AND FISHERIES

Water resources : The district is traversed by two main rivers, the Godavari and the Girna. Many small streams meet the Godavari during its course in the district, the important amongst these being the Kadva,

[1] District Census Handbook, 1961

Darna and Nasardi. The Girna is also formed of many streams, the prominent being the Aram, Mosam, Panjan and Maniad. The total length of the fluvial waters within the district is about 560 kilometres.

Water reservoirs for irrigation offer good scope for development of reservoir fisheries. The main reservoirs in the district are Chankapur 416·826 hectares (1,030 acres), Gangapur 2,428·116 hectares (6,000 acres) and Darna 3,253·675 hectares (8,040 acres). Out of 57 tanks, which are either perennial, long or short seasonal, there are only 5 perennial tanks and the approximate total water-spread area of the reservoirs, tanks and ponds is about 9,186·372 hectares (22,700 acres).

Fishes : The bulk of the commercial catch from the rivers and streams, comprises mainly Murrels, Catfishes and minor varieties of carps. The estimated fish production from riverine resources approximates 45 metric tons per annum.

The important varieties of fishes, occurring naturally in the water resources of the district are as under:

Scientific Name	Local Name
FAMILY-CYPRINIDAE	
Oxygaster clupeoides (Bl.)	Chela
Rasbora daniconius (Ham.)	Pal or Dandaonya
Puntius kolus (sykes)	Kolis
Puntius sarana (Ham.)	....
Cirrhina cirrhosa (Bl.)	....
LOACHES	
FAMILY-COBITIDAE	
Lepidocephalus guntea (Ham.)	....
Noemacheilus botia (Ham.)	Muri
CATFISHES	
FAMILY-CLARIDAE	
Clarias batrachus (L.)	Magur
FAMILY-SACCOBRANCHIDAE	
Heteropneustes fossilis (Bl.)	Singhee
FAMILY-SILURIDAE	
Wallago attu (Schn.)	Daku, Pahadi
FAMILY-BAGRIDAE	
Mystus aor (Ham.)	Shingada or Kirkit
Mystus seenghala (Sykes)	Shingada or Kirkit

Scientific Name	Local Name
KNIFE FISHES	
FAMILY-NOTOPTERIDAE	
Notopterus notopterus (Pallas)	Chabhar
Notopterus chitala (Ham.)	Chalat
SNAKE-HEADED FISHES	
FAMILY-CHANNIDAE	
Channa marulius (Ham.)	Phul Murral
Channa striatus (Bl.)	Murrel
Channa punctatus (Bl.)	Dhok
Channa gachua (Ham.)	Dhok
GOBIES	
FAMILY-GOBIIDAE	
Glossogobius giuris (Ham.)	Kharabi
SPING ELLS	
FAMILY-MASTACEMBELIDAE	
Mastocembelus armatus (Lac.)	Vam, Tambu.

Methods of Fishing : Gear, which is commonly used in the district is the cast-net, locally called "*Phenk Jal*". Another gear, which is equally common, is a drag net, locally called "*Mahajal*" or "*Vichari*" or "*Tol*". The drag net with a three-quarter inch mesh is called "*Mandur*", and with one-quarter inch mesh it is called "*Pelni*". Gill net or "*Tangadi Jal*" is also used in some parts.

Drag and gill nets are operated mainly in the rivers, when these, prior to monsoon, run low.

Material used for fabricating nets is only cotton twine. After the introduction of synthetic material in preparing gear, fishermen in the district have been progressively replacing cotton twine with twines of synthetic materials, such as Nylon, Terene etc. Twines of synthetic material being much more costly than cotton, it compensates this cost for advantages in terms of more catch and better durability of synthetic twine nets than nets of cotton twine. To encourage the fishermen to go in for this change, they are given subsidy.

Besides using nets for catching fish, fishermen in the district use funnel-shaped bamboo traps about a metre long with two-third metre circular opening. The bamboo traps are operated, mostly during rainy season at the corners of rice-fields where water drains off, or in the fair weather, in the channels of the small streams. Only small sized fishes are caught in the trap. Fishing by rod and line is also practised on a small scale.

Fishing Communities : There are about 500 fishermen, who are scattered about in the district, without forming concentrations of fishing

villages. They belong to the communities of Dhimars, Bhois, Kolis and Bhils. Dhimars and Bhois depend entirely on fishing, whereas Kolis and Bhils catch fish for their consumption only.

Developmental activities : Considering the potential of water resources, particularly the irrigation reservoirs, from the viewpoint of developing fisheries in the district and thereby bringing about amelioration in socio-economic condition of fishermen, the Department of Fisheries has established an office in the district under the charge of Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Nasik.

As the natural waters are lacking in large densities of quick-growing varieties of fish, such as Catla, Rohu and Mrigal, the water resources, particularly the tank and reservoirs are surveyed with a view to bringing about on progressive scale as much area of water surface as possible under the culture of these three types of fishes. For this purpose, water resources in the district are stocked every year with the fry and finger lings of major carps. Efforts are also progressively made to produce the requisite fry within the district by artificial methods of fish breeding.

In the socio-economic field, although the fishermen are scattered, efforts have been made to organise them into Fishermen's Co-operative Societies. There are, at present six such societies. As a result fishermen have come forward to take advantage of the developmental schemes. The department helps these societies in getting tanks on lease for the purpose of pisciculture, besides giving financial assistance, by way of loan and subsidy, on the essential commodities required for the trade, such as nylon and cotton twines, boats etc. Similar financial assistance is also granted for construction of rearing and nursery tanks, desilting and renovating tanks and screening of the outlets with a view to increase the production of fish.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS

The thinning of the forests, the spread of tillage, the destruction of their natural food have almost entirely driven out the stock of wild animals in the district. Of wild animals, the tiger, *vagh* (Felis tigris) that was common in Baglan, Malegaon and in the west of the district, the hunting leopard, *Chitta* (Felis jubata), the Indian black bear, *aswal* (Ursus labiatus), the stag, *sambar* (Rusa aristotelis), the spotted deer, *chital* (Axis maculatus), the blue bull, *nilgay* (Portax pictus), wild boar, *dukkar* (Sus indicus) and various other animals which were once found in considerable number prior to 1880 have now for the reasons stated above disappeared. Amongst the common species of the wild animals which now occur in the forests of the district include panther, *bibla* (Felis pardus), wolf, *landga* (Canis pallipes), *Sambar*, etc. All of them however, are occasionally found in areas of the district below the ghat. Bhekar

and wild boar are also found in small number below the ghat area. Fox, monkeys, mungus and jackals are commonly found throughout the district. The Baglan panthers were said to be of specially large size, many of them over seven feet in length. Now the panthers that are still found in the forests cause a lot of damage to the domestic cattle such as sheep, goats, etc. as there is practically no game in the forests.

Of the game birds, the species such as ducks, teals, sand grouses, quails, green pigeons, black-bucks etc. are commonly found in the district.

The description of the wild animals and birds generally found in the district including their habits and habitats etc. is as follows:

Panther *Bibla* (*Felis Pardus*) *:* It is a nocturnal animal having black cloudy spots on body. When compared with tiger it is smaller in size but more cunning and dangerous. It has the habit of taking the kill to roofs or over branches and cover it with leaves. Its pray is varied and includes all small game, pigs, deer, monkeys, young domesticated live-stock, and porcupines. It is often found on the outskirts of villages, carrying away village dogs and prefers scrubby jungles to dense forests. Unlike tiger it is a filthy feeder and eats away even the entrails along with the other parts of the body.

Wolf *Landga* (*Canis pallipes*) *:* It is seen occasionally in the below ghat area. But the number is not considerable.

Hyaena *Taras* (*Hyaena Striata*) *:* Morphologically it resembles a dog, but has yellowish grey-coloured body with black stripes like that of a tiger. It lives mostly on kills killed by either tiger or panther, eating all the putrefied flesh left over by them. Often it eats bony portions left over by tigers or panthers. It also prowls at night near the outskirts of villages for fowls or stray dogs.

Stag *Sambar* (*Rusa aristotelis*) *:* It occurs in the flat country as well as on the hills in the district, often coming out in open grassy areas in the evening. However the number of stags is considerably small in Nasik forests. Generally they cause damage to the crops.

The Barking Deer *Dhardia* (*Cervulus aureus*) *:* Barking deer is a dark chocolate coloured deer so named because of its alarm call resembling the bark of a dog. This alarm call is given when it feels the presence of carnivora in the near vicinity. Thus this animal is supposed to be a friend of other herbivorous animals as well as those of *shikaris*.

Antelopes : (1) Antelope Cervicapra (Black Buck).
(2) Gazelle bennettii (chinkara) or Indian Gazella.
(3) Tetraceros quadricornis (Four-horned Antelope).
(4) Boselaphus Tragocamelus (Nilgai).

These have hollow horns seated on bony cores, and are never shed. It is seen occasionally in this region. Due to large scale illicit *shikar* these have been practically reduced to negligible numbers.

Black buck is having spiral horns running to 0·76 metre (30 inches)

and the glossy back of the upper two-thirds of an old buck's coat contrasts sharply with the white of the under parts.

Chinkara: It prefers mostly scrubby parts. Four horned antelopes (*Chousinga)* mistaken for chinkara, have no black colour on the face. They have two pairs of upright horns. The front pair is 5 cm. (2 inches) long and the rear pair is 10 cm. (4 inches) long. Moreoften the front pair forms merely small knobs. They move solitary or in pairs.

Nilgai: It is a big clumsy beast, the males are dark blue grey and the cows brown.

Wild boar *Dukkar* (*Sus Cristatus*) *:* It causes lot of damage to crops. It resembles the domestic pig in appearance but is much more active and strong. It is mostly vegetarian. It destroys more than it eats. Complaints of vast damage are always received from the villages adjacent to forest areas. They are found practically all over the district.

The Jackal *Kolha* (*Canis aureus*) *:* It is a dull brownish black-coloured animal. They occur in pairs or in small groups and live mostly on leftover tiger kills and village fowls, etc.

Duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*) *:* A large duck has black and green colour above and whitish below head and neck and bears black spots. There is a swollen knob at the base of drake's bill. It walks and dives well and perches freely. It is found in the vicinity of open ponds and feeds mostly on insects and frogs. It gives a low grating croak and a loud honk in the breeding season.

Of Ducks and teals there are few varieties; they are the Brahman Duck, the whistling teal, the Pintail, the spot bill Duck, the common teal and the blue winged teal. They occur commonly in the district.

Of quails both the Bush Quails (*perdicula asiatica* and *padicula argoondah*) are found in brushwood throughout the year.

Rain Quail : It is grey coloured quail with the upper part of the breast, black. It is distinguishable from grey quails by the absence of buff and brown cross bars on the primaries. Usually, it is found hiding in grass lands which provide both food and cover.

Sandgrouse, both the common and painted (*pterocles exuctus* and *pterocles fasciatus*) are common in the district.

The green pigeons are seen wherever banian trees are plentiful.

SNAKES *

This district is covered by a very high plateau in the north-west region which extends far south. In the east and other directions are fertile plains

* The section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P.J. Deoras, D.Sc., Ph.D. (DUNELM) M.Sc., LL.B., F.E.S.I. Sahitya-Visharada, Bombay.

which are inundated by rivers coming down from the Plateau. One, therefore, finds rocky mountainous regions on the west, some part of north and south and quite fertile black soil in the east. This geographical situation in the district has made it fairly rich in varied fauna and flora. There are snakes in numbers on the west while the other regions have few of them. The population in the west being sparse, the incidence of snake-bite deaths are few as compared to the one in the east.

The following snakes have been recorded from the district:—

Non-poisonous

Typhlops Braminus.	Dryophis Nasutus.
Lycodon Aulicus.	Elaphe Helena.
Uropeltis Nacrolepiss.	Coronella Brachyura.
Oligodon Arnensis.	Natrix Stolata.
Sibynophis Subpunctatus.	Natrix Piscator.
Boiga Trigonata.	Ptyas Mucosus.
Coluber Helena.	Python Molurus.
Macropisthodon Plumbicolor.	Eryx Conicus.

Poisonous

Naja Naja.	Russell's Viper.
Bungarus Coarulus.	Echis Carinatus.
Callophis Melanurus.	Trimeresurus Gramineus.

Non-Poisonous. *Typhlops braminus:* It is brown dorsally with a lighter colour ventrally. The head and tail regions are blunt. The snake looks like an oversized earthworm, without the cross-markings. The scales on the body are semi-circular and imbricate i.e., covering one another. It is nearly blind with very tiny eyes. At the tail end is a small spine for digging. This blind primitive snake is found on decaying vegetable matter, burrowing there to feed on tiny grubs and decaying matter. There are hardly any teeth in the mouth and it may in defence open the same and try to scratch a small wound. It sometimes comes into the house with the decaying soil and is seen in the bathrooms. It is a absolutely harmless snake.

Uropeltis nacrolepiss: In the hilly regions of the district is found this obtuse tailed dark brown snake with yellow and red dots on the hind regions. The tail is blunt and ends in a rhomboid surface with a blunt sharp edge. In fact this characteristic about the tail marks out the snake from others. It grows to about sixteen inches. It has distinct upper scales as well as ventrals. The eyes are also distinct on the head and it feeds on worms and decaying matter. The tail could inflict an injury, but is normally used for digging purpose. It is not seen inside houses and is a harmless snake.

Oligodon arnensis: This snake often found near human habitation,

grows to about two feet and is characterised by chevron-shaped black mark on the head and well defined black-cross bars or transversely arranged spots on the brown body extending up to the tail. It is often mistaken to be a krait from which it differs by the absence of hexagonal central row of dorsal scales. This is called a Kukri-snake, and it feeds on garden worms and refuse. It may come inside houses but is a harmless snake.

Lycodon aulicus: This wolf snake is met along with the kukri snake inside the houses. They are excellent climbers and range upto two and half feet in length. It is light brown or grey dorsally with 12-19 white cross bars that expand laterally. The bars may have brown spots also, or may be only undefined spots. The head is brown and unlike the kukri snake it does not have any chevron-shaped marks. It lays eggs and the female lies curled up over the eggs for some days. It feeds on lizards, insects, skinks, mice and frogs. This snake too is mistaken to be a krait from which it differs inasmuch as there are no hexagonal dorsal scales in Lycodon.

Sibynophis subpunctatus: This small snake measuring about 16 inches, is light brown above with vertebral series of black spots. Lips are yellow, nape dark brown and a yellow transverse bar between the eye. It is a well defined non-poisonous snake, with teeth in both the jaws and is normally found in the hilly regions.

Boiga triagonata: This snake is arboreal and nocturnal in habit. It remains coiled up on trees and is of a vicious disposition. Grey dorsally it has darker series of black edged chevron-shaped marks, connected on the vertebral line and black stripe from eye to angle of jaw. This snake with least provocation inflates the body, coils the anterior region and raises the head in a menacing way. It strikes tenaciously and feeds on lizards, birds and small mammals. It grows to about two feet in length and is very commonly found in the plains.

Coluber helena: This racer snake growing to a feet in length is grey dorsally and has white black-edged cross-bars that join posteriorly to form spots. These spots are indistinct in the hinder region being replaced by narrow cross bars only. Two chevron shaped marks are present behind the vertex and the neck region.

Macropisthodon plumbicolor : This green-keelback snake growing to 2 feet is characterised by its grass green colour with dark chevron-shaped marks on the neck. It has a black stripe from eye to mouth and transverse black spots on the back and tail. It is a common snake in the hilly regions where it sometimes enters houses. It is a very gentle snake but when alarmed inflates the body and may raise the neck like a cobra. It feeds primarily on frogs and toads.

Dryophis nasutus : This parrot green whip snake, locally known as 'Harantol' is very common in the district. It is a very thin snake growing

to 5 feet in length and having a pointed elliptical head with a specially pointed snout. On the green body are black and white spots and yellow lines along the outer margins of ventrals. The snake often remains coiled on trees and keeps the head suspended in the form of twig. Many a time people going up a tree encounter this snake and think that it can hypnotise a man; this is not true.

Elaphe helena: This trinket snake has a vicious temperament and feeds primarily on small mammals, lizards and frogs. It is dark brown above with black cross-bars having white ocelli. It has a vertical streak below the eye and an oblique one behind, completes the colour pattern. It is also a snake of the hilly region.

Coronella brachyura: This snake is olive brown above, with indistinct light variegations on the anterior half of the body. It grows to 2 feet and is not a very common snake.

Natrix stolata: This striped keel-back snake is extremely common during rains, all over the district. It is locally known as " Naneti " or " Sitakilat ". It grows to 3 feet, is rather thin and is very docile and as such could be handled easily. It is olive green with black spots or reticulated cross-bars insected by two dorso-lateral buff coloured stripes. It feeds on small frogs.

Natrix piscator: This checkered keel-back is locally known as " Pan-Diwad " and is found all over the district especially near water accumulations. It is a thick snake growing to 4 feet in length and has olive colour with black checker-board marks all over the body, especially in the hind region. The snake is very timid, which with least disturbance enters into water and mud. It is not poisonous but when provoked bites tenaciously.

Ptyas mucosus: This very long snake growing to a length of 8 to 10 feet is chrome yellow with black borders on its scales; particularly in the hind region. The head bears black borders to shield. It is a good climber and can tie a knot by its tail to tree or any such object. It is believed that this snake by tying such a knot to legs of cattle, sucks the milk from the udders. There is no truth in this belief. It emits foul smell and also a faint sound when handled roughly. Locally it is called " Dhaman " and is present all over the district.

Python molurus: At the foot hills this thick snake weighing some times 2,000 pounds and growing to 20 feet in length is found hunting mammals, which it kills by strangulation and constriction. This is locally known as " Ajgar " and is dark brown with faint purple patches on the body and a lancet shaped mark on the head. Near the vent are two spurs which are used to inflict injuries. Many wild tribes eat this snake.

Eryx conicus: Locally known as " Dutondya " or " Durkya ghonas ", this thick, blunt tailed snake is many times mistaken to be the young one of a python. It remains sluggish and coiled up, and often partly buried in soil. The colour is chocolate brown with variegated deep grey patches

all over the body. The tail being blunt people suspect that it has two heads, which is not true. This is a snake of the plains.

Poisonous. *Naja naja:* The common cobra locally known as " Nag " is the common poisonous snake of the plains. In the cotton growing regions of the district the colour many a times is dark; but in other regions it is brown with or without spots on the body. This snake always has a hood on which is present a biocellate mark dorsally and three faint dark lines and two black spots ventrally. When alarmed it raises the hood and strikes. There are some specimen without the biocellate mark, but nevertheless cobra will always have a hood. On Nagpanchami day it is worshipped. Twelve milligrams of the poison are able to kill a full grown human being. The only remedy is to take a specific antivenin intravenously. This snake accounts for the maximum number of deaths caused by a poisonous snake in the district. It grows to 6 feet in length.

Bungarus coarulus: It is locally called " Maniyar ". This steel blue snake with single or double cross bars on the entire body is found in crevices even near houses. The dorsal scales are hexagonal which is a distinguishing mark on the species. It is timid, but when greatly disturbed it will bite and run away. The lethal dose of the poison is only 6 milligrams and only a proper antivenin can save the victim. It has thus the most toxic poison. It grows to 4 feet.

Callophis melanurus: This snake of the hilly region, locally known as " Raat " is pink below and bears a dark striped head with tiny black dots all over the body. It is a small snake growing to 2 feet and is poisonous.

Russell's viper: Locally known as " Ghonas ", it is another common poisonous snake of the locality. It is brown with three rows of elliptical deep brown scales on the body. This thick snake with a triangular head has small scales and hisses loudly and continuously. It coils the anterior region of the body before attack and its fangs are nearly half an inch long. The poison is vasotoxic and only 15 milligrams prove fatal. The only sure cure is the antivenin.

Echis carinatus: Locally known as " Phoorsa " or " Dhul-nagin ", this small snake is seen in the plains. It moves by side winding and making a noise by rubbing its serrated scales during his movement. It is never more than 16 inches in length and apart from the diamond shaped rectangles on a brown body it has an arrow mark on the triangular head. In spite of the size, the lethal dose of the venom is 8 milligrams. Antivenin is the only sure remedy against its bite.

Trimeresurus gramineus : This bamboo pit viper is met with in the bamboo forests of the district. The snake is green with a triangular head which has a pit behind the nasal opening. It is poisonous.

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CHAPTER 2 — HISTORY *

ANCIENT PERIOD

Pre-History : FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS CARRIED ON BY THE DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA, under the auspices of the University of Poona in 1950-51, it appears that the territory round Nasik, the headquarters of the Nasik District, was occupied in the Early Stone Age. Though statigraphical evidence is still lacking, tools of trap rock characteristic of that age, such as cleavers, scrapers and hand-axes, have been found from the buried river bed at Gangavadi, 10 miles north-west of Nasik. The earliest period known from excavations is the Chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age. It is evidenced by refined microliths—trapeze, lunates and two-edged blades of chert and chalcedony in association with an ochre-washed orange coloured pottery, occasionally painted with red or black bands.[1] The characteristic features of this period as brought to light during excavations at Nasik, Nevasa and other places in the Deccan may be described as follows[2] :—

" The earliest habitations of the people of this period must have been in the river valleys. The thick forests which must have covered them were first cut down with their stone and copper tools. The elevated sides on the banks of the rivers were chosen for a settlement. Each settlement may have consisted of about 50 or 100 huts. The huts were small, measuring about 10 feet by 9 feet and were either rectangular or round. They were constructed with wooden posts. the walls being of mud and the roof of bamboo matting, dry leaves etc. covered with a layer of mud. The houses were furnished with large and small storage jars, bowls (*vatis*) and vessels (*lotas*) with long spouts. Their red surface was painted in black with geometric designs or figures of animals. They wore garments of cotton and probably also of silk. For their ornaments they used beads of semi-precious stones, crystal, terracotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or bones, rarely of ivory.

* The section of Ancient Period is contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur. The sections from mediæval period up to 1860 are contributed by Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., Ph.D. (Economics), Ph.D. (History), Executive Editor and Secretary. The sections from 1860 onwards are contributed by Prof. R. V. Oturkar, M.A., Poona, and revised by Dr. B. G. Kunte.

[1] *Report on the Excavations at Nasik and Jorwe*, 1950-51, pp. 6-7.

[2] Summarised from H. D. Sankalia's *Indian Archæology Today*, p. 88 *f*.

For weapons they used products of chalcedony blade industry, flat copper axes and slings with round balls of various sizes. Their tools were made of dolerite and copper. They pounded their grains with plano-convex rubber stones. Besides, they ate beef, mutton, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal grazing formed their main occupations.

They buried their dead either within the house floor or outside. The children were buried in wide-mouthed jars. The dead were provided with bowls, spouted vessels and necklaces of copper and carnelian.

Economically these people were in a pastoral-*cum*-hunting-*cum*-agricultural stage and lived in small villages on river-banks. They still used stone for various purposes, the use of copper being rare. This kind of life continued until it was changed by a fresh influx of people who came with a knowledge of iron, agriculture and town-planning in about the fourth century B.C.

Who these people were is not definitely known, but one plausible conjecture is that they belonged to some of the Aryan tribes. This theory, however, needs confirmation by stronger evidence.".

The above gleanings are from the excavations at such places as Nasik, Jorve and Nevasa in the Deccan. The duration of this Early Bronze Age is surmised by archæologists to be from 1500-1000 B.C. to 500 B.C.

We shall next see what light is thrown on this period by literary sources. According to literary tradition, when the Aryans penetrated to the Deccan, the whole region was covered by a thick jungle, which extended southward from Central India. Agastya was the first Aryan who crossed the Vindhya and fixed his residence on the bank of the Godavari. This memorable event is commemorated by the mythical story which represents Vindhya as bending before his *guru* Agastya when the latter approached him. The sage asked the mountain to remain in that posture until he returned from the south, which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in different regions of the south. The cluster of hermitages on the bank of the Godavari was called Janasthana to distinguish it from the surrounding forest country. The region to the south of the Godavari was inhabited by the aborigines, who are called Rakshasas in the *Ramayana*. The sages living in Janasthana were constantly harassed by these Rakshasas. "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform great outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees; they cast away their sacrificial ladles and

vessels; they pollute cooked oblations and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the sacred grass of these sober-minded men".[1]

We learn from the *Ramayana* that Rama, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana and wife Sita, met Agastya on the bank of the Godavari. The sage presented him with a bow and two quivers and advised him to settle down at a place called Panchavati from the five great banyan trees which grew there. Even now there are some caves near Panchavati on the Godavari, which go by the name of Sita-Gumpha 'Sita's Cave', and which have in a large niche in the back wall the images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. Here Rama is said to have lived for some time and killed many Rakshasas who were harassing the sages. From here Sita was abducted by the demon king Ravana, which ultimately led to the invasion of Lanka by Rama with the help of the monkey hosts.

The earliest literary mention of Nasik, the headquarters of the district, occurs in a *Varttika* of Katyayana (*circa* 250 B.C.) on Panini's *Sutra* (VI, 1, 63) as explained by Patanjali. Katyayana's *Varttika* implies the name Nasikya of a city (*nagara*) which was evidently the same as modern Nasik. Later, the name occurs in several subsequent works such as the *Brihtsamhita* of Varahamihira (6th cen. A.D.), *Vayu*, *Varaha* and other Puranas. Nasik was, however, more famous as a holy *tirtha* than as the headquarters of a territorial division. Govardhana, which still retains its ancient name and lies a few miles from Nasik, was the chief town of the division as appears from an inscription in the so-called Pandu-lena caves.[2]

Janasthana and Panchavati were situated on the fringe of the great forest called Dandkaranya, the story of which is narrated in the Uttarakanda of the *Ramayana*. We are told that a large country was founded north of the Godavari by Vidarbha, the son of Rishabha-deva. His capital was Kundinapura in the Amravati district. Agastya married a princess of this country, Lopamudra by name. Agastya is the seer of some hymns of the *Rigveda*. His wife Lopamudra is mentioned in *Rigveda* I, 179, 4. The *Ramayana* states that Danda or Dandaka, the son of Ikshvaku and grandson of Manu, ruled over the country between the Vindhya and Shaivala mountains with his capital at Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and once upon a time violated the daughter of the sage Bhargava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust-storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and

[1] Muir's *Original Sacred Texts*, Vol. V.
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 82 *f*.

Shaivala mountains, extending over a thousand *yojanas*, was consequently turned into a great forest, which since then came to be known as Dandakaranya. It was in this forest that the Shudra ascetic Shambuka was practising penance. According to the notions of those days, this was an irreligious act and so Rama beheaded him and revived the life of a Brahmana boy, who had died prematurely. The place where Shambuka was beheaded is still shown on the hill of Ramtek, about 28 miles from Nagpur. In the *Uttararamacharita* Bhavabhuti tells us that the Dandaka forest extended southward from this place up to Janasthana on the Godavari.

The Central part of the Deccan was divided into several countries known by different names. The region on the north of the Godavari, west of Vidarbha, now included in the Aurangabad district, was known by the name of Mulaka. This country together with its capital Pratishthana (modern Paithan) is mentioned in the Pali literature. To the north of it lay the country of Rishika, now called Khandesh. Along the southern bank of the Godavari extended the country of Ashmaka (Pali, Assaka), which comprised the modern Ahmadnagar and Bid districts. Later, this region was included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It included what is now known as the Southern Maratha country as well as Northern Karnataka and the Shimoga and Chitaldurg districts of the old Mysore State. In an inscriptional passage the upper valley of the Krishna is said to be included in the country of Kuntala.[1] In the *Udayasundarikatha* of Soddhala (11th cen. A.D.) Pratishthana on the Godavari is said to be the capital of the Kuntala country. In early times Kuntala was probably included in the larger country called Maharashtra. The Aihole inscription (7th cen. A.D.) speaks of three Maharashtras which probably comprised Vidarbha, Western Maharashtra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese-speaking country included in the Mysore State. It is described as a seven and half lakh province. The Early Chalukyas of Badami and the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani were known as Kuntaleshvaras or lords of Kuntala. In early times, however, the districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar and Bid which are now Marathi-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the Early Rashtrakutas, who were ruling over this territory, were known as Kuntaleshvaras (Lords of Kuntala).

The modern districts of Osmanabad, Bidar, Gulbarga, Medaka and Raichur, now included in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, were probably comprised in the country of Mahishaka. The references to this country occurring in the *Puranas* and the Epics,

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 153. *See* Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 9, n. 4.

suggest that it was situated in the Deccan. The *Ramayana*, for instance, couples the Mahishaka country with Vidarbha and Rishika (Khandesh) as countries of the south to which Sugriva directed the monkeys to go in search of Sita. Other references to this country in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* also indicate its situation in this region. As we shall see later, a Shaka family which was ruling over this territory as shown by the finds of its coins was known as Mahisha.

Mauryas: Coming to historical times, we find that all this territory was included in the Empire of Ashoka. An inscription issued by the Dharmamahamatra of Ashoka has been found at Devtek in the Chandrapur district of Vidarbha. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Ashoka and interdicts the capture and killing of animals.[1] Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock-edicts of Ashoka mention the Rashtrika-Petenikas and the Bhoja-Petenikas. According to many scholars, Petenikas were inhabitants of Pratishthana, the Rashtrikas ruled as Maharathis, while the Bhojas held Vidarbha.

Shungas: After the overthrow of the Maurya dynasty in *circa* 184 B.C. the imperial throne in Pataliputra was occupied by *Senapati* Pushyamitra, the founder of the Shunga dynasty. His son Agnimitra was appointed Viceroy of Malva and ruled from Vidisha, modern Besnagar, a small village near Bhilsa. Vidarbha, which had seceded from the Maurya Empire during the reign of one of the weak successors of Ashoka, was then ruled by Yajnasena. He imprisoned his cousin Madhavasena, who was a rival claimant for the throne. The sister of Madhavasena escaped to Malva and got admission to the royal harem as a hand-maid to the queen Dharini under the name of Malavika. Agnimitra, who had espoused the cause of Madhavasena, and had sent an army against the king of Vidarbha, fell in love with Malavika and married her. The Malava army defeated the king of Vidarbha and released Madhavasena. Agnimitra then divided the country of Vidarbha between the two cousins, each ruling on one side of the Varada (Wardha). The story of Malavika forms the plot of the Sanskrit play *Malavikagnimitra* of Kalidasa.

Kalidasa does not state to what royal family Yajnasena and Madhavasena belonged and these names do not occur anywhere else. Still, it is possible to conjecture that they may have been feudatories of the Satavahanas, who rose to power in the Deccan soon after the death of Ashoka. From the Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri near Bhuvaneshvara we learn that Kharavela, the king of Kalinga, who was a contemporary of Pushyamitra, sent an army to the western region, not minding Satakarni. The latter evidently belonged to the Satavahana dynasty as the name occurs often in that family. Kharavela's

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 109 *f*.

army is said to have penetrated up to the river Kanhabenna and struck terror in the hearts of the people of Rishika. The Kanhabenna is evidently the river Kanhan, which flows about 10 miles from Nagpur[1] and not the river Krishna as is supposed by some scholars; for the latter flows not west but south-west of Udayagiri. Kharavela's army thus invaded Vidarbha. He knew that as the ruler of Vidarbha was a feudatory of king Satakarni, the latter would rush to his aid. When Vidarbha was thus invaded, the people of Rishika (Khandesh), which bordered Vidarbha on the west, were naturally terror-stricken. No actual engagement seems, however, to have taken place and the army returned to Kalinga perhaps at the approach of the Satavahana forces.

Satavahanas: Satakarni belonged to the Satavahana family. This family derived its name from king Satavahana,[2] who rose to power soon after the death of Ashoka and had his capital at Pratishthana (modern Paithan in the Aurangabad district). It received support from the local rulers called Maharathis, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This family is called Andhra in the *Puranas*, but that it originally hailed from Western Maharashtra is indicated by its earliest inscriptions which are found in the caves at Naneghat near Junnar and at Nasik. Its earliest coins issued by its founder Satavahana have been found at Aurangabad and in Vidarbha. In later times it extended its rule to Andhra as shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Puranas* call it Andhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Purana* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Though Satavahana was the founder of the family, he is not mentioned in the *Puranas*. The first king of the Andhra (*i.e.*, Satavahana) dynasty mentioned in the *Puranas* is Simukha (Shrimukha), who is also known from a relievo statue of his in a cave at Naneghat. We do not know the extent of his kingdom, but it must have comprised at least the Poona, Nasik, Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts. When he ended his rule, his son Satakarni was a minor and so his brother Krishna ascended the throne. He has left an inscription in the cave which he got excavated for the Buddhist monks near Nasik. His *Mahamatra* (Governor), who is described as a Shramana of Nasik, is said to have caused it to be excavated. Krishna is described in this record as belonging to the Satavahana family. This indicates that he was not a son of Satavahana, but a grandson or some lower descendant.

The next ruler of the dynasty was Satakarni I, who also is known from a relievo figure now mutilated in the aforementioned cave at Naneghat. He seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan and even carried his arms north of the Narmada. King Kharavela

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 46.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 1 *f*.

of Kalinga, who was his contemporary, sent an army to the west, not minding Satakarni, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached the Kanhabenna, which, as shown above, is probably identical with the river Kanhan flowing near Nagpur, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Rishika (Khandesh). There was no clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Kharavela probably penetrated further west as he claims to have received submission from the Rathikas and the Bhojakas, who were probably ruling in the Deccan as feudatories of the Satavahanas.[1]

Satakarni performed the *Rajasuya* and *Ashvamedha* sacrifices (the latter twice), which probably commemorated his important victories or supremacy in the Deccan and as such, had political significance. He performed also several other *Shrauta* sacrifices such as *Agnyadheya, Aptoryama, Dasharatra, Trayodasharatra, Angirasatriratra, Shataratra, Gavamayana* etc., all of which were marked by munificent gifts of horses, elephants and Karshapanas. They are recorded in a large but now sadly mutilated inscription in a cave at Naneghat.

Satakarni left behind two sons, Vedishri and Shaktishri, who are mentioned in the aforementioned Naneghat inscription. It was believed for a long time that this record was incised during the minority of the former prince when his mother Naganika was acting as a regent; but this view is now shown to be erroneous. The inscription describes her as one who fasted during a whole month, who even in her house lived like an ascetic, who led a self-restrained life and was well acquainted with initiatory ceremonies, vows and offerings. She had evidently lost all interest in worldly life and was devoting herself to religious practices. Such a lady is hardly likely to busy herself with the governing of an extensive kingdom like that of the Satavahanas. As a matter of fact, the inscription describes Vedishri as a very brave king, who was a unique warrior on the earth and was the lord of Dakshinapatha (Deccan).[2]

Vedishri was followed by a number of princes who are named in the *Puranic* list but about whom they furnish little information except their reign-periods, which also vary in different *Puranas* and even in the manuscripts of the same *Puranas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hala, the reputed author of the *Gathasaptashati*, a unique collection of seven hundred Prakrit verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period. Hala flourished in the first century A.D.[3]

Some years after Hala's reign Maharashtra was conquered by the Shaka Kshatrapas. Nahapana, a Shaka Kshatrapa probably appointed

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX, p. 79.
[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 76 *f*.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 76 *f*.

by the contemporary Kushana Emperor, was ruling over Konkan, Poona, Nasik and some other districts of Maharashtra as well as some portion of Central India as far north as Ajmer. Several inscriptions of his son-in-law Ushavadata (Sanskrit, Rishabhadatta) have been incised in the Pandu-lena caves near Nasik. Ushavadata was the son of Dinika and had married Dakshamitra, the daughter of Nahapana. These records in the Nasik caves describe the charities and conquests of Ushavadata, who was evidently governing Northern Maharashtra and Konkan on behalf of his father-in-law. We learn that Ushavadata gave away three hundred thousand cows, constructed *ghats* on the river Barnasa, assigned sixteen villages to gods and Brahmanas, fed a hundred thousand Brahmanas every year, got eight Brahmanas of Prabhasa or Somnath Patan married at his expense, constructed rest-houses, made gardens and tanks at Bharukachchha (Broach), Dashapura (Mandasor in Malva), Govardhana (near Nasik) and Shorparaga (Sopara in the Thana district), provided ferry-boats at the rivers Iba, Parada, Damana, Tapi, Karabena and Dahanuka and founded some benefactions in the village Nanangola for Brahmanas residing in Pinditakavada, Govardhana, Shorparaga and Ramatirtha. The same inscription further tells us that he marched to the north at the command of Nahapana and rescued the Uttamabhadras who had been attacked by the Malayas (Malavas) and then proceeded to the holy *tirtha* Pushkara near Ajmer and there bathed and gave three thousand cows and a village in charity. He got a cave excavated in the Trirashmi hill near Nasik and assigned it to the Buddhist monks. He invested large sums of Karshapanas with the trade-guilds at Govardhana and assigned the yearly interest on them for the maintenance and well-being of the monks living in the cave excavated by him.[1] In another inscription in the Cave-temple at Karla he is said to have assigned the village of Karajika for the maintenance of the Bhikshus living in the cave at Valuraka (Karla).[2] Another inscription at Nasik records the gifts made by his wife Dakshamitra. In an inscription at Junnar Ayama, the *Amatya* of Nahapana, has recorded his gifts of a *mandapa* and a cistern evidently for the benefit of the monks living there. These inscriptions range in date from the years 41 to 46, which are usually referred to the Shaka era. Nahapana, therefore, flourished in the first quarter of the second century A.D.

Vidarbha also was under the rule of another Mahakshatrapa named Rupiamma, whose pillar inscription was recently discovered at Pavni in the Bhandara district.[3] It records the erection of a *chhaya-stambha*

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 82 *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 57 *f*.
[3] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. IV, p. 109 *f*.

or sculptured pillar at the place. The Satavahanas had, therefore, to leave Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha. They seem to have repaired to their capital Pratishthana where they continued to abide waiting for a favourable opportunity to oust the Shaka invaders.

Later, Gautamiputra Satakarni retrieved the fortune of his family. He made a daring dash into Vidarbha and occupied Benakata (or the Wainganga district). Thereafter, he invaded Western Maharashtra and defeated Nahapana somewhere in the Nasik district. This is shown by his inscription in one of the Nasik caves, wherein he is called Benakatakasvami or the lord of Benakata (Wainganga district). He extended his rule to a large part of the peninsula, as his chargers are said to have drunk the water of the three oceans. The following provinces are specifically mentioned as comprised in his dominion : Rishika (Khandesh), Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bid districts), Akara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Malva), Suratha (Kathiavad) and Aparanta (North Konkan). That his empire extended much farther is shown by the description that the mountains Setagiri (near Nagarjunakond), Shristana (in the Karnul district) and Mahendra (between the Godavari and the Krishna) were situated in his kingdom.

After defeating Nahapana, Gautamiputra called back his silver coins and restruck them. The hoard discovered at Jogaltembhi in the Nasik district contained more than 10,000 silver coins so restruck.

He himself issued a large number of potin coins with the figure of an elephant with uplifted trunk on the obverse and the Ujjain symbol on the reverse.[1] In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhala in the Akola district of Vidarbha, out of nearly 1,200 decipherable coins, as many as 575 were of Gautamiputra.

Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, who also ruled over a large kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces like Akaravanti (Malva) and Surashtra (Kathiavad) to the Kshatrapas. He is mentioned by Ptolemy as ruling at Pratishthana. He was succeeded by his brother Vasishthiputra Satakarni, who married a daughter of the Shaka Kshatrapa Rudradaman I. Among his successors the most noteworthy was Yajnashri Satakarni, whose inscriptions and coins have been found over a large area. They show that he ruled over a large kingdom extending from Konkan in the west to Andhradesha in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type lead coins indicative of his rule on the maritime province of the Coromandel coast.[2]

Within fifty years after Yajnashri Satakarni the rule of the Satavahanas came to an end. The Satavahanas were liberal patrons of learning and religion. As stated above, the early kings of the family

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 38 *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 17 *f*.

performed Vedic sacrifices and lavished gifts on the Brahmanas. Krishna, Gautamiputra, Pulumavi and Yajnashri excavated caves and donated villages to provide for the maintenance, clothing and medicines of the Buddhist monks. As stated above, the *Gathasaptashati* (or *Sattasai*), an anthology of 700 Prakrit verses is, by tradition, ascribed to Hala of this family. Another Prakrit work of the age was the *Brihatkatha* of Gunadhya. It was written in the Paishachi Prakrit. The original Prakrit work is not extant now, but two Sanskrit versions of it, *viz.*, the *Kathasaritsagara* of Somadeva and the *Brihatkathamanjari* of Kshemendra, are well known. Gunadhya was a native of the town of Supratishtha, which, from references in some grants of the Vakatakas, is known to have been situated in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha district.[1] It may be identical with the village Pothra, situated on a small river of the same name, which joins the Wardha.

During the age of the Satavahanas the Nasik district was very prosperous. It lay on the highway from Tagara and Pratishthana to Broach and was an important trading centre. Tagara, modern Ter in the Osmanabad district, is mentioned in the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* as one of the two famous trading centres, the other being Pratishthana, modern Paithan in the Aurangabad district. From there various kinds of merchandise were taken to Barygaza (Broach). From Pratishthana a great quantity of onyx stone and from Tagara, a plentiful supply of fine linen cloth and all kinds of muslins and mallow-coloured stuffs and several other kinds of merchandise were carried by wagons to the ports on the western coast. Nasik, which lay on these routes, must have greatly prospered by this trade.

Abhiras: About A.D. 250, the Satavahanas were supplanted by the Abhiras in Western Maharashtra and by the Vakatakas in Vidarbha. The founder of the Abhira dynasty was *Rajan* Ishvarasena, the son of Shivadatta, who has left an inscription in cave IX at Nasik. It records the investment of hundreds of Karshapanas in certain guilds at Nasik for providing medicines for the sick among the Buddhist mendicants residing in the Viharas of Trirashmi, the hill where several caves had been excavated by the Satavahanas and the Kshatrapas. Ishvarasena started an era commencing in A.D. 250, which later became known as the Kalachuri-Chedi era. The earlier dates of this era come from Northern Maharashtra, Gujarat, Central India and Vidarbha. Judging by the expansion of this era, Ishvarasena and his descendants seem to have ruled a large territory comprising Gujarat, Konkan and Northern Maharashtra.[2] Ishvarasena was followed by nine other kings of the family whose names unfortunately do not occur in the *Puranas*. They only state that they ruled

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 65 *f*.
[2] Mirashi, *Inscriptions of the Kalachuri-Chedi Era* (*C. I. I.* Vol. IV), p. xxxiv.

for 167 years. From the inscription on a casket recently discovered during excavations at Devni Mori in Gujarat we know the name of one more king, *viz.*, Rudrasena. The name of this Abhira family, *viz.*, Kathika has also become known from the same source. Rudrasena was ruling in the year 127 of the Abhira era,[1] corresponding to A.D. 376-77. The Abhiras were later supplanted by their feudatories the Traikutakas in *circa* A.D. 415.

Traikutakas: The Traikutakas took their family name from the mountain Trikuta which borders the Nasik district on the west. The names of three Traikutaka kings, *viz.*, Indradatta, Dahrasena and Vyaghrasena have become known from their inscriptions and coins found in the Nasik district and Gujarat. Dahrasena performed an *Ashvamedha* and was, therefore, an independent king. A copper-plate grant discovered at Pardi in the Surat district records the donation, by Dahrasena, of the village Kaniyas-Tadakasarika in the Antarmandali *vishaya* to a Brahmana residing at Kapura. This *vishaya* comprised the territory on both the banks of the river Mindhola. The donated village is probably identical with Tarsari in the Vyara sub-division of the Surat district. Kapura still retains its ancient name and is situated three miles from Vyara.[2] Dahrasena was succeeded by his son Vyaghrasena who had to acknowledge the supremacy of the Vakataka king Harishena. His copper-plate grant, dated in the year 241 (A.D. 490) of the Abhira era was discovered at Surat and records the donation of the village Purohita-pallika (modern Pal two miles west of Surat).[3] The coins of both these kings have been found in Gujarat and Maharashtra. They have the head of the king on the obverse and the *chaitya* or hill with the sun to the left and the respective legend round the edge inside a circle of dots. The hoard of these coins discovered at Indapur in the Poona district contained as many as 353 coins.[4]

Vakatakas: After the downfall of the Satavahanas, the Vakatakas rose to power in Vidarbha. This dynasty was founded by a Brahmana named Vindhyashakti I, who is mentioned in the *Puranas* as well as in an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta. His son Pravarasena I, called Pravira in the *Puranas*, ousted Shishuka, the daughter's son of Naga king of Vidisha, who was ruling at Purika at the foot of the Rikshavat (Satpuda) mountain. Pravarasena I ruled over an extensive part of the Deccan. He performed several Vedic sacrifices including four *Ashvamedhas* and assumed the title Samrat (Emperor). According to the *Puranas*, he ruled from the aforementioned city of

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. IV, p. 120 *f*.
[2] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 22 *f*.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 25 *f*.
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. clxxix *f*.

Purika. He had four sons among whom his extensive empire was divided after his death. Two of these are known from inscriptions. The eldest was Gautamiputra, who predeceased him. His son Rudrasena I held the northern part of Vidarbha and ruled from Nandivardhana near Ramtek in the Nagpur district. He had the powerful support of king Bhavanaga of the Bharashiva family, who ruled from Padmavati in the former Gwalior State and who was his maternal grandfather. Rudrasena I was a fervent devotee of Mahabhairava. He had therefore no regard for the *ahimsa* precepts of Ashoka. He got some portion of the aforementioned Devtek inscription of Ashoka's Dharmamahamatra chiselled off and had his own record incised in its place.[1] The latter proclaims the construction of his *dharmasthana* (temple) at Chikamburi (modern Chikmara near Devtek).

Rudrasena I was followed by his son Prithivishena I, who ruled for a long time and brought peace and prosperity to his people. During his reign this branch of the Vakatakas became matrimonially connected with the illustrious Gupta family of North India. Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Prithivishena's son Rudrasena II probably after securing the Vakataka king's aid in his war with the Western Kshatrapas of Malva and Kathiavad. Rudrasena II died soon after accession, leaving behind two sons, Divakarasena and Damodarasena *alias* Pravarasena II. As neither of them had come of age, Prabhavatigupta ruled as regent for her elder son Divakarasena for at least thirteen years. She seems to have been helped in the administration of the kingdom by the military and civil officers sent by her father Chandragupta II. One of these was the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, who, while residing at the Vakataka capital Nandivardhana, must have often visited Ramagiri (modern Ramtek), which lay only three miles away. The theme of his excellent lyric *Meghaduta* seems to have suggested itself to him at this place.

Prabhavatigupta has left us two copper-plate grants. The earlier of these, though discovered in distant Poona, originally belonged to the Wardha district of Vidarbha. It was issued from the then Vakataka capital Nandivardhana and records the dowager queen's grant of the village Danguna (modern Hinganghat in the Wardha district) to a Brahmana after offering it to the feet of the Bhagavat (*i.e.*, the god Ramchandra) on *Karttika shukla dvadashi* evidently after observing a fast on the previous day of the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*. Some of the boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be traced in the vicinity of Hinganghat. They are described as situated in the *ahara* or territorial division of Supratishtha. The latter seems to have

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. xxi.

comprised roughly the territory now included in the Hinganghat tahsil.[1]

Divakarasena also seems to have died when quite young. He was succeeded by his brother Damodarasena, who, on accession, assumed the name Pravarasena of his illustrious ancestor. He had a long reign of more than thirty years, and was known for his learning and liberality. More than a dozen grants made by him have come to light. One of them made at the instance of his mother Prabhavatigupta in the nineteenth regnal year is noteworthy. The plates recording the grant were issued from the feet of Ramagirisvamin (*i.e.*, god Ramachandra on the hill Ramagiri, modern Ramtek) and register the grant which the queen had made as on the previous occasion, after observing a fast on the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*.[2]

Pravarasena II founded a new city, which he named Pravarapura and where he shifted his capital some time after his eleventh regnal year. He built there a magnificent temple of Ramachandra evidently at the instance of his mother, who was a devout worshipper of that god. Some of the sculptures used to decorate the temple have recently been discovered at Pavnar on the bank of the Dham, six miles from Wardha and have led to the identification of Pravarapura with Pavnar in the Wardha district.[3]

Pravarasena II is the reputed author of the *Setubandha*, a Prakrit *kavya* in glorification of Ramachandra. This work has been highly praised by Sanskrit poets and rhetoricians. According to a tradition recorded by a commentator of this work, it was composed by Kalidasa, who ascribed it to Pravarasena by the order of Vikramaditya (*i.e.*, Chandragupta II). Pravarasena II is also known as the author of some Prakrit *gathas*, which were later incorporated in the *Gathasaptashati*.[4]

Pravarasena II was succeeded by his son Narendrasena, during whose reign Vidarbha was invaded by the Nala king Bhavadattavarman. The latter penetrated as far as the Nagpur district and even occupied Nandivardhana, the erstwhile capital of the Vakatakas. The Riddhapur plates record the grant which Bhavadatta made while on a pilgrimage to Prayaga. The plates were issued later from Nandivardhana, which was evidently his capital at the time.[5] In this emergency the Vakatakas had to shift their capital again. They moved it to Padmapura near Amgaon in the Bhandara district. A fragmentary copper-plate inscription which was proposed to be issued from Padmapura, has been discovered at the village Mohalla in the adjoining

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 6 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 34 *f.*
[3] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 *f.*
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 81 *f.*
[5] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXX, p. 100 *f.*

Durga district of Madhya Pradesh. This Padmapura is probably identical with the birth-place of the great Sanskrit playwright Bhavabhuti, who flourished there in a later age.

The Nalas could not retain their hold over Vidarbha for a long time. They were ousted by Narendrasena's son Prithivishena II, who carried the war into the enemy's territory and burnt and devastated their capital Pushkari, which was situated in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Prithivishena II, taking advantage of the decline of the Gupta power, carried his arms to the north of the Narmada. Inscriptions of his feudatory Vyaghradeva have been found in the former Ajaygad and Jaso States in Central India.[1]

The elder branch of the Vakataka family came to an end in *circa* A.D. 490. The territory under its rule was thereafter included in the dominion of the other or Vatsagulma branch, to which we may now turn.

The Vatsagulma branch was founded by Sarvasena, a younger son of Pravarasena I. Its capital was at Vatsagulma, modern Basim (Vashim) in the Akola district of Vidarbha. This branch also produced some brave and learned princes. Sarvasena, the founder of this branch, is well known as the author of the Prakrit *kavya Harivijaya*, which has for its theme the bringing down of the *Parijata* tree from heaven. This *kavya* has received unstinted praise from several eminent rhetoricians like Anandavardhana.[2]

Sarvasena was followed by his son Vindhyasena, called Vindhyashakti II in the Basim plates, which were issued in the 37th regnal year. These plates record the grant of a village situated in the northern *marga* (sub-division) of Nandikata (modern Nanded, the headquarters of the district of that name in the Marathwada Division).[3]

Vindhyasena pursued a vigorous policy and defeated the lord of Kuntala, who probably belonged to the Early Rashtrakuta dynasty of Manapura as shown below. Like his father and grandfather, he assumed the title of *Dharmamaharaja*. His Basim plates record the earliest known grant of the Vakatakas. The genealogical portion of the grant is written in Sanskrit and the formal portion in Prakrit. This shows how the classical language was gradually asserting itself under the patronage of the Vakatakas. All the earlier inscriptions of the Satavahanas are in Prakrit, while all the later grants of the Vakatakas are in Sanskrit.

Vindhyasena II was followed by his son Pravarasena II, about whom little is known. The Ajanta inscription says that he became exalted by his excellent, powerful and liberal rule. He seems to have

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol V, p. 89 *f*.
[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 89 *f*.
[3] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 93 *f*.

had a short reign; for, when he died, his son was only eight years old. The name of this boy prince is lost in the Ajanta inscription. He was followed by his son Devasena, whose fragmentary copper-plate inscription is now deposited in the India Office,[1] London. Another record of his reign, inscribed on stone, was recently discovered near Basim. It is dated in the Shaka year 380 (A.D. 458-59), and records the excavation of a tank named Sudarshana by Svamilladeva, a servant of Devasena.[2]

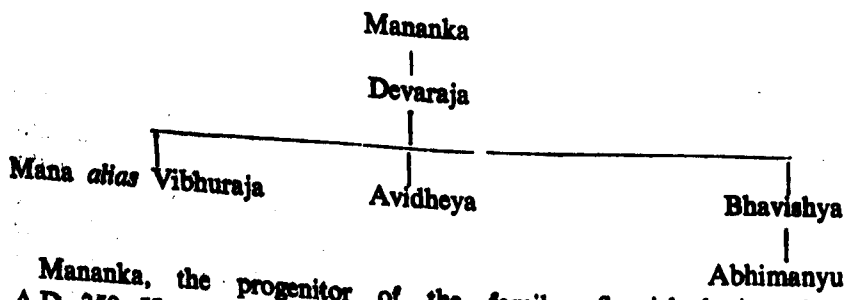
Devasena was succeeded in *circa* A.D. 475 by his son Harishena. He carried his arms in all directions. A mutilated verse in the inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that he conquered Avanti (Malva) in the north, Kosala (Chhattisgadh), Kalinga and Andhra in the east, Lata (Central and Southern Gujarat) and Trikuta (Nasik district) in the west and Kuntala (Southern Maratha Country) in the south.[3] He thus became the undisputed suzerain of the entire country extending from Malva in the north to Kuntala in the south and from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Harishena is the last known Vakataka ruler. As we have seen, he had an extensive empire in the Deccan. The causes that led to the sudden disintegration of that great empire have not been recorded in history, but the last chapter of the *Dashakumaracharita* of Dandin, who flourished only about 125 years after the fall of the Vakatakas, seems to have preserved a living tradition about the last period of Vakataka rule.[4] It seems that Harishena's son, though intelligent and accomplished in all arts, neglected the study of the Science of Politics (*Dandaniti*). He gave himself up to the enjoyment of pleasures and indulged in all sorts of vices, neglecting the affairs of the State. His subjects imitated him and led a vicious and dissolute life. Finding this a suitable opportunity, the crafty ruler of the neighbouring Ashmaka country sent his minister's son to the court of Vidarbha. The latter ingratiated himself with the king and egged him on in his dissolute life. He also decimated his forces by various means. Ultimately, when the country was thoroughly disorganised, the ruler of Ashmaka instigated the ruler of Vanavasi (in the North Kanara district) to invade Vidarbha. The king of Vidarbha called all feudatories to his aid and decided to give battle to the enemy on the bank of Varada (Wardha). But while he was fighting with the forces of the invader, he was treacherously attacked in the rear by some of his own feudatories and was killed on the battlefield. Thus ended the Vakataka dynasty after a glorious rule of two hundred and fifty years.

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 101 *f*.
[2] *Dr. Mirashi Felicitation Volume*, p. 372 *f*.
[3] *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. 106 *f*.
[4] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 165 *f*.

The Vakatakas were patrons of art and literature. In their age the Vaidarbhi *riti* came to be regarded as the best style of poetry and several excellent poetical works were then produced in Vidarbha. Kalidasa also adopted the same *riti* for his works. Some Prakrit *kavyas* were also produced in this period, two of which, *viz.*, the *Harivijaya* of Sarvasena and the *Setubandha* of Pravarasena, have been mentioned above. Three of the caves at Ajanta, *viz.*, the two Vihara caves XVI and XVII and the Chaitya cave XIX were excavated and decorated with painting and sculptures in the time of Harishena. Several temples of Hindu gods and goddesses were also built. The ruins of one of these have come to light at Pavnar.[1] Others are known from references in copper-plate grants.

According to the *Puranas*, the Vakataka king Pravarasena I had four sons, all of whom ruled as kings. As stated before, the eldest of them was Gautamiputra, whose son Rudrasena I founded the Nandivardhana branch. The second was Sarvasena, who established himself at Vatsagulma. Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known definitely. But one of them may have been ruling over Southern Maharashtra. He seems to have been overthrown by Mananka, the founder of the Early Rashtrakuta family. The history of this family has been unfolded during the last few years. From three copper-plate grants which have been discovered in Southern Maharashtra, we get the following genealogy[2] :—



Mananka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *circa* A.D. 350. He founded Manapura, which he made his capital. He is described in one of the grants as the illustrious ruler of the Kuntala country. As stated before, Kuntala was the name of the upper Krishna valley in ancient times. The places mentioned in some of the grants can be identified in the Satara and Kolhapur districts. Their capital Manapura is probably identical with Man, the headquarters of the Man taluka of the Satara district.

These Rashtrakutas of Manapura sometimes came into conflict with the Vakatakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pandarangapalli plates of Avidheya state that Mananka harassed the rulers of Ashmaka and

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 178 *f*.

Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that the Vakataka king Vindhyasena (Vindhyashakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who evidently belonged to this Rashtrakuta family.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleshvaradautya*, a Sanskrit work ascribed to Kalidasa, which have been cited in the *Kavyamimamsa* of Rajashekhara, the *Shringaraprakasha* and the *Sarasvatikanthabharana* of Bhoja and the *Auchityavicharacharcha* of Kshemendra, we learn that the famous Gupta king Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya sent Kalidasa to the court of the king of Kuntala. Kalidasa was at first not well received there, but he gradually gained the Kuntalesha's favour and stayed at his court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramaditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing the kingdom on him (*i.e.*, on Vikramaditya). This Kuntalesha was probably identical with Devaraja, the son of Mananka.[1] Through the influence of Chandragupta II the two royal families of the south, *viz.*, the Vakatakas and the Early Rashtrakutas were reconciled with each other. Later, Harishena, the last known Vakataka ruler, raided Kuntala and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the eighth *uchchhvasa* of the *Dashakumaracharita* the king of Kuntala is described as a feudatory of the Emperor of Vidarbha.

Contemporary with the Vakatakas of Vidarbha and the Early Rashtrakutas of Kuntala there was a Shaka family ruling over the Mahishaka country comprising the Osmanabad, Sholapur and Bijapur districts. The founder of this family was the Shaka king Mana who is mentioned in the *Puranas* as the ruler of the Mahishas, *i.e.*, of the Mahishaka country.[2] The mention of his name in the *Puranas* indicates that he was a very powerful king, ruling over an extensive territory. His coins have been found at Hyderabad and during excavations at Kondapur in the Medak tahsil and at Maski in the Lingasur tahsil of the Raichur district. The coins found at Kondapur have, on the obverse, a big *svastika* in the centre with the legend *Mahasenapatisa Bharadajaputasa Saga-Manachutu-kulasa* (meaning, 'this coin is of the Shaka king, son of Bharadvaja, who is *Mahasenapati* and belongs to the Chutu family').[3] The coins have on the reverse the thunderbolt and an arrow pointing downwards, which connect them with the coins of Nahapana, which also have the same devices. It seems therefore that after the extermination of Nahapana by the Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni, some of his Shaka descendants escaped to the Mahishaka country, where in course of time they carved out a small

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 10.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 69.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 67 *f*.

kingdom. Mana, who, on the evidence of the palæography of his coin-legends, can be referred to *circa* A.D. 250, seems to have come to power at about the downfall of the Satavahanas. At first he issued his coins with the title of *Mahasenapati*. Perhaps he had not proclaimed his independence at the time; but later he issued other coins with the legend *Rano Saga-Mana-Mahasasa* (*i.e.*, the coin is of the Shaka king Mana of the Mahisha dynasty).[1] These coins which proclaim his title of *Rajan*, were evidently struck when he became independent.

This Shaka family ruled over the southern parts of the former Hyderabad State and the adjoining Kanarese districts for some generations. The *Puranas* say that among the successors of the Andhras (*i.e.*, the Satavahanas) there were 18 Shaka kings, who ruled for 183 years. The *Puranas* unfortunately do not name these rulers, but some of them have become known by the recent discoveries of their coins. These kings of the Shaka origin probably used the Shaka era in dating their records as their ancestor Nahapana is known to have done. This era was probably current throughout their dominions, which comprised the southern parts of the former Hyderabad State and the adjoining Bijapur and Dharvar districts. The era was later taken up by the Chalukyas of Badami when they rose to power in the sixth century A.D. When the Chalukyas conquered Maharashtra and Vidarbha they introduced the era there. Since then it has been current there.[2]

Vishnukundins: After the downfall of the Vakatakas in the beginning of the sixth century A.D. Vidarbha was occupied for some time by the Vishnukundin king Madhavavarman I. This is shown by the Vishnukundin coins found at Pavnar and some other places in Vidarbha.[3] Madhavavarman was a very powerful ruler. He married a Vakataka princess who was probably a daughter or some other near relative of the last known Vakataka Emperor Harishena. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the downfall of the Vakatakas and extended his dominion far and wide. He performed several Vedic sacrifices including eleven *Ashvamedhas*. That he had brought even Western Maharashtra under his rule is shown by his copper-plate grant discovered at Khanapur in the Satara district.[4] His grandson Madhavavarman II describes himself as the lord of Trikuta and Malaya. So he may have ruled in Western Maharashtra for some time.

Kalachuris: The Vishnukundins were, however, ousted from Maharashtra and Vidarbha by the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja, who

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. III, p. 56 *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 85 *f*.
[3] These are under publication in *J. N. S. I.*
[4] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 312 *f*.

rose to power in about A.D. 550. He ruled from Mahishmati, modern Maheshvara, in the former Indore State. His coins have been found over a wide territory extending from Rajputana in the north to Maharashtra in the south in the village Devlana in the Baglan taluka of the Nasik district. The hoard comprised 82 coins. They resemble the silver coins of the Guptas and the Traikutakas which were struck to the Graeco-Bactrian weight standard of the hemidrachma. But while the Kshatrapa and the Traikutaka coins have the symbols of the *chaitya* (or a hill), the sun and the moon, these coins of Krishnaraja have, like some western issues of Skandagupta, the figure of a couchant bull, facing right in the centre on the reverse side. They have the legend *Parama-Maheshvara-mata-pitripad-anudhyata-shri-Krishnaraja* (meaning that the coin is of the illustrious Krishnaraja, who is a devout worshipper of Maheshvara and who meditates on the feet of his mother and father).[1] The coins were known as *Krishnaraja-rupakas* and have been mentioned in the Anjaneri plates dated in the year 461 of the Abhira era (corresponding to A.D. 710-11). They were therefore in circulation for at least 150 years after the time of Krishnaraja. These coins have been found at Dhamori in the Amravati district of Vidarbha. That Vidarbha was included in the Empire of the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja is also shown by the Nagardhan plates of his feudatory Svamiraja, dated in the year 322 (A.D. 573) of the Abhira era.[2] The plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which seems to have retained its importance even after the downfall of the Vakatakas. Svamiraja, who issued the plates, probably belonged to the Rashtrakuta family.

Krishnaraja was succeeded by his son Shankaragana, whose copper-plate grant has been discovered at Abhona in the Nasik District.[3] It is dated in the year 347 of the Abhira era, corresponding to A.D. 597. It records the gift of some *nivartanas* of land in the village Vallisika situated in the *vishaya* (district) of Bhogavardhana (modern Bhokardhan in the Aurangabad district). Vallisika is modern Valsa, 7 miles south of Bhokardhan. The donee was a Brahmana, residing at Kallivana (modern Kalvan, the chief town of a taluka of the same name in the Nasik district). Some other inscriptions of Shankaragana have been discovered in Gujarat. The plates were issued from the king's camp at Ujjayini. The grant shows that Shankaragana was, like his father, ruling over an extensive kingdom stretching from Malva in the north to at least the Nasik and Aurangabad districts in the south.

Shankaragana was succeeded by his son Buddharaja, who was involved in a struggle with the Chalukya king Mangalesha on the

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. clxxx *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 611 *f*.
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 38 *f*.

southern frontier of his kingdom soon after his accession. Before we describe this engagement, we must briefly review the history of the Early Chalukyas of Badami.

Chalukyas of Badami: The Chalukyas of Badami rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A.D. The Badami stone inscription of Pulakeshin I, who is the first independent ruler of this dynasty, is dated in A.D. 543.[1] He performed the *Ashvamedha* and several other *Shrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kirtivarman I, who made some conquests in South India and is described as the night of destruction to the Nalas (of the Bastar district), the Mauryas of Konkan and the Kadambas of Vanavasi (in North Kanara).

When Kirtivarman died, his son Pulakeshin II was a minor. So his younger brother Mangalesha succeeded him. He defeated Buddharaja, the Kalachuri king, who was ruling in North Maharashtra, Konkan, Gujarat and Malva and also Svamiraja of the Chalukya family, who was governing the Revati-dvipa (modern Redi in the Ratnagiri district). The Aihole inscription[2] describes this fight as follows: "In the temple in the form of the battle-field, Mangalesha married the lady in the form of the royal fortune of the Katachchhuris (*i.e.*, the Kalachuris) dispelling the mass of darkness in the form of the enemy's elephants by means of hundreds of blazing torches which were the swords of his warriors.". The description shows that Buddharaja was completely routed and fled away, leaving his whole treasure behind, which was captured by Mangalesha. The latter could not however follow up this victory; for just then Svamiraja of the Chalukya family, a redoubtable warrior who had attained victory in eighteen battles and was ruling over Revatidvipa, rose in rebellion. Mangalesha had, therefore, to abandon his original plan of making an expedition of conquest in North India and rushed to Konkan to chastise the rebellious feudatory. In the fight that ensued he killed Svamiraja and made a grant of a village in South Konkan to the god in the temple of Mahakuta. So Buddharaja continued to rule in Maharashtra for some years even after his defeat by Mangalesha.

Mangalesha's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeshin II. Just about this time the Chalukya kingdom was invaded from the north by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Rashtrakuta family ruling in Southern Maharashtra. Pulakeshin adopted conciliatory measures in dealing with him as he was a powerful foe. His descendants do not, however, appear to have held Maharashtra for a long time; for Pulakeshin soon annexed both Southern and Northern Maharashtras and extended the northern boundary of his Empire to the Narmada. That he ousted the

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 312 *f*.
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p 1 *f*.

Rashtrakutas from Southern Maharashtra is shown by the Satara plates of his brother Vishnuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhima. Pulakeshin defeated also the Kalachuri king Buddharaja and annexed his kingdom. He is said to have thereby become the lord of three Maharashtras, including Vidarbha. The Rashtrakutas of Vidarbha, who were previously feudatories of the Kalachuris, transferred their allegiance to the Chalukyas of Badami and like the latter began to date their records in the Shaka era. Two grants of this feudatory Rashtrakuta family have been found in Vidarbha — one, dated Shaka 615, was found near Akola and the other, dated Shaka 631, was discovered at Multāi in the Betul district previously included in Vidarbha. They give the following genealogy[1]:—

Durgaraja
|
Govindaraja
|
Svamikaraja
|
Nannaraja *alias* Yuddhasura

Pulakeshin obtained a resounding victory over Harsha, the lord paramount of North India. Thereafter, he assumed the title of *Parameshvara* (Emperor). He defeated the rulers of several countries such as Aparanta (Konkan), Kosala (Chhattisgadh), Kalinga (Orissa), Pishtapura (Pithapuram) and Kanchi (Conjeeverum). He made the Cholas, the Keralas and the Pandyas his allies. He thus became the undisputed lord of North India.

The capital of Pulakeshin in the beginning of his reign was Badami in the Bijapur district. When his empire extended to the Narmada, he must have felt the need of a more central place for his capital. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang calls him the lord of Maharashtra. This shows that he must have visited him somewhere in Maharashtra. Several identifications of his capital have been proposed by scholars from the description of it given by the Chinese pilgrim, but the most likely view seems to be that of Fleet and Burgess, who identify it with Nasik. The pilgrim says that in the east of this country (*viz.*, Maharashtra) was a mountain range with ridges one above another in succession, tiers of peaks and sheer summits. Here was a monastery the base of which was in a dark defile, and its lofty halls and deep chambers were quarried in the cliff and rested on the peaks, its tiers of halls and storeyed terraces had the cliff on their back and faced the

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 109 *f*; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 230 *f*.

ravine.[1] This description seems to suit the caves at Ajanta and as this monastery lay to the east of the capital, the latter appears to be Nasik rather than any other place in Maharashtra. Hiuen Tsang has left a graphic picture of Maharashtra and its people. "The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is hot; the disposition of the people is honest and simple; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful; to their enemies, relentless. If they are insulted they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemies a warning; then, each being armed, they attack each other with spears ..... If a general loses battle, they do not inflict punishment, but present him women's clothes, and so he is driven to seek death for himself. Each time they are about to engage in conflict they intoxicate themselves with wine and then one man with a lance in hand will meet ten thousand and challenge them to a fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads of elephants, which, rushing forward in mass, trample every thing down so that no enemy can stand before them. The king, in consequence of possessing such men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the Kshatriya caste and his name is Pulakeshin.".[2]

After the overthrow of the Kalachuris, Pulakeshin II divided their extensive kingdom among his relatives and trusted chiefs. Southern Gujarat extending from the Kim in the north to the Damanganga in the south was placed in charge of a Sendraka chief. The Sendrakas ruled over this territory as also in Khandesh for three generations. The founder of the family was Bhanushakti *alias* Nikumbha. His son was Adityashakti and the latter's son was Allashakti. Only four grants of this family have been published so far. Three of them were made by Allashakti. The earliest of them is dated in the year 404 of the Abhira era (A.D. 653) and registers the donation of some land in the village Pippalikheta (modern Pimpalner about 45 miles west of Dhulia in Khandesh).[3] This grant shows that Allashakti was ruling over Khandesh also. Another grant of the Sendrakas was found at Mundakhede in Khandesh. It was made by Allashakti's son Jayashakti and is dated in the Shaka year 602 (A.D. 680). These grants show that the Sendrakas were ruling in Khandesh also. Another grant of Allashakti has been found at Bagumra in Gujarat and is dated in the year 406 of the Abhira era.[4] It records the grant of the village Balisa (modern Wanesa in the Bardoli taluka of the Surat district). After the issue of the

[1] Watters, *On Yuan Chwang*, Vol. II, p. 239.
[2] S. Beal, *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pub. by Sushil Gupta), Vol. IV, p. 448 *f*.
[3] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 110 *f*.
[4] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 106 *f*.

Bagumra plates the Sendrakas were ousted from southern Gujarat and their rule was confined to Khandesh.

Pulakeshin's own grant dated in the Shaka year 552 (A.D. 630) was found at Lohaner in the Baglana taluka of the Nasik district. It is dated in the Shaka year 552 (A.D. 630) and records Pulakeshin's grant of the village Goviyanaka to a Brahmana residing at Lohanagara (modern Lohaner).[1]

Pulakeshin was killed in battle at Badami in *circa* A.D. 642 by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman, who conquered Vatapi and assumed the title of Vatapi-konda (the conqueror of Vatapi).

Pulakeshin II was succeeded by his son Vikramaditya I (A.D. 655-681), after a long continued struggle. He appointed his younger brother Dharashraya-Jayasimha to govern South Gujarat, North Konkan and the Nasik district. Jayasimha's Nasik plates are dated in the Abhira year 436 (A.D. 685) and record his grant of the village Dhondhaka on the occasion of the *Vishuva* or vernal equinox. Dhondhaka is identical with Dhondegaon, 12 miles north by west of Nasik. The plates contain an interesting reference to Jayasimha's victory over Vajjada in the country between the Mahi and the Narmada. It seems that some king named Vajjada (or Vajrata) invaded the country of the Gurjaras who were feudatories of the Early Chalukyas. The Gurjara king sought the help of his suzerain Vikramaditya I. The latter ordered Jayasimha to proceed to the north for the rescue of the Gurjara feudatory. He won a decisive victory which is placed on a par with Pulakeshin's brilliant victory over Harsha and is mentioned as one of the most glorious achievements of the Western Chalukyas in many records of their political successors, the Rashtrakutas. This Vajjada was probably identical with Shiladitya III, the king of Valabhi in Kathiavad. Vikramaditya I then appointed Jayasimha to govern South Gujarat, ousting the Sendrakas who were previously ruling there. Jayasimha appointed his son Shryashraya Shiladitya to rule in Southern Gujarat as *Yuvaraja*. Two inscriptions of Shryashraya dated in the years 421 and 423 have been discovered in Gujarat recording his grants of land in Southern Gujarat. That he was ruling on behalf of his father is indicated not only by his title *Yuvaraja* mentioned in them but also by the seal of the latter grant which bears the legend Dharashraya. Shryashraya pre-deceased his father Jayasimha-Dharashraya.[2]

Jayasimha's younger son Mangalarasa, who assumed the *biruda Jayashraya*, is known to have made some land-grants in North Konkan. His capital was Mangalapuri, which was evidently founded by him.

[1] Khare, *Sources of the Mediæval History of the Deccan* (Marathi), Vol. I, p. 1 *f*.
[2] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. lx *f*.

He was later appointed to govern South Gujarat after the death of his elder brother Shryashraya-Shiladitya. He placed his younger brother Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshin in charge of the territory.

During the reign of Vikramaditya II, a later descendant of Pulakeshin II, Gujarat was invaded by a formidable force of the Tajikas or Arabs. The Navasari plates of Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshin, who was ruling over South Gujarat, give a graphic description of the battle. The Arabs had already defeated the Saindhavas, the Chavotakas, the Surashtras, the Mauryas and the Gurjaras and were attempting to penetrate into the Dakshinapatha (Deccan), but Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshin inflicted a crushing defeat on them. The Chalukya Emperor then honoured Avanijanashraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaka-nivartyitri* (the Repeller of the unrepellable).[1]

From two land-grants[2] recently discovered at Anjaneri, a village near Trimbak in the Nasik district, we have come to know of a feudatory family which ruled over Northern Konkan and the Nasik district in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. This family claimed descent from Harishchandra, the famous legendary king of the Solar race. Svamichandra, who rose to power in the reign of Vikramaditya I, was the founder of this family, and flourished in *circa* A.D. 660. Three generations of this family are known from the two sets of Anjaneri plates—Svamichandra, his son Simhavarman and the latter's son Bhogashakti *alias* Prithivichandra, who made the two grants. One of them is dated in the year 461 of the Abhira era, corresponding to A.D. 710-11. It records the grant of eight villages and certain rites, dues and taxes in favour of the god Narayana, who was named Bhogeshvara evidently after king Bhogashakti, and was installed in a temple at Jayapura, modern Jarwar Budrukh near Anjaneri. Bhogashakti is said to have brought by his valour the whole territory of his dominion under his sway. This was probably at the time of Vinayaditya's death (A.D. 696) when owing to the captivity of his son Vijayaditya, there was anarchy in the kingdom. The second set of Anjaneri plates tells us that Bhogashakti granted certain rights, privileges and exemptions to the merchants of Samagiripattana when he resettled the town and the neighbouring villages some time after their devastation. Bhogashakti's successor was probably overthrown by the Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga, who, from his Ellora plates, is known to have occupied the Nasik district some time before A.D. 715.

Kirtivarman, the last of the Early Chalukyas, was defeated by Dantidurga some time before A.D. 754, when he issued his Samangad plates. Kirtivarman continued to rule for a few years more, but he had lost the paramount position in the Deccan.

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol IV, p. 138 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. lxvi *f.*

Rashtrakutas: The Rashtrakutas, who succeeded the Chalukyas in the Deccan, originally hailed from Lattalura (modern Latur in the Osmanabad district). When they rose to power they were probably residing in the Aurangabad district, where their earlier records have been found. Dantidurga was the real founder of the Rashtrakuta imperial power. His Ellora cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about them. These earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Chalukyas. Dantidurga made extensive conquests. The Ellora cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kanchi, Kalinga, Shrishaila, Malava, Tanka and Lata, but they do not all seem to have resulted in the acquisition of any territory. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of his conquests, there is no doubt that he ruled over Karnataka, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Gujarat.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I, who completed the conquests and shattered the power of the Early Chalukyas completely. One of his inscriptions was discovered at Bhandak in the Chandrapur district of Vidarbha. It is dated in the Shaka year 694 (A.D. 772) and records the grant of the village Nagana to a temple of the Sun in Udumbaramanti (modern Rani Amaravati in the Yeotmal district).

Krishna I was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He caused the great Shiva temple at Ellora carved out of solid rock. It was originally named Krishneshvara, but is now named Kailasa. It is one of the noblest monuments of India.

In Vidarbha also the Rashtrakutas built several magnificent temples. Those at the village Markandi in the Chandrapur district, where the Vainganga takes a northern bend, are specially noteworthy. The most beautiful among these is the Markandeya temple dedicated to Shiva. Cunningham has described it as follows[1] :—

> "The general style of the Markand temple is like that of Khajuraho temples, with three rows of figures all round, two ft. three inches in height. In each of these rows there are 45 human figures, making 135 in the lower part of the temple. Higher up than these there is a row of geese and a row of human figures. The whole surface of the temple is in fact literally covered with statues and ornaments. Altogether I counted 409 figures and there are about half as many lions and elephants forming divisions between human statues. About one half of the panels are given to Shiva and Parvati in various forms. There are also many subordinate female figures, some dancing, some playing musical instruments and one

[1] Cunningham, A.S.R., Vol. IX, p. 145 *f.*

holding a miror, while putting antimony to her eyelids.".

The Rashtrakuta family produced several great conquerors who boldly invaded North and South India and achieved memorable victories. Dhruva (A.D. 780-793) was the first among them. He defeated both the Gurjara Pratihara king Vatsaraja and the Pala king Dharmapala, who were contending for supremacy in North India, and pressed as far as the Doab. Since then the two sacred rivers Ganga and Yamuna began to appear on the Rashtrakuta banner.

Govinda II, the son and successor of Dhruva, proved to be a still greater conqueror. After obtaining an easy victory over the Ganga king Muttarasa ruling in Gangavadi, he led victorious campaigns in Central and Northern India. He first defeated the Gurjara Pratihara king Nagabhata and his ally Chandragupta in Central India and then routed Dharmapala of Bengal, who had espoused the cause of Chakrayudha of Kanauj. He next marched victoriously to the north until his horses drank and his elephants plunged into the spring waters of the Himalayas. He then returned to the Narmada and marching along the bank of the river, he conquered Malava, Kosala, Kalinga, Vanga, Dahala and Odra countries. He next spent the rainy season at Shribhavana (modern Sarbhon in Gujarat) and afterwards marched with his forces to the bank of the Tungabhadra. Using Alampura (or Helapura) on the bank of the river as his base, he led victorious campaigns against the Keralas, the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Pallavas. Even the king of Lanka submitted to him, sending two statues—one of himself and the other of his minister to his camp at Helapura.[1]

Several copper-plate grants of Govinda III have been found in the Vidarbha and Marathwada Divisions of Maharashtra. It is not possible to give a description of all of them, but we may refer to that discovered in the Nasik district. A set of plates was discovered at Wani in the Dindori taluka of the Nasik district. It was issued by Govinda III and is dated in the Shaka year 730 (A.D. 808) and records the grant of Ambakagram in the Vatanagara *vishaya* in the Nasika-desha to Brahmana Damodarabhatta, an inhabitant of Vengi, who belonged to the community of the Chaturvedins of that place[2] Another was discovered recently at Dharur in the Bid district of Marathwada Division. It is dated in the Shaka year 728 (A.D. 806) and records the donation of the village Anahe (modern Anegaon) in the *Vishaya* of Dharaura (modern Dharur). The boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be identified in the vicinity of Dharur.[3] Most of Govinda III's grants were issued from Mayurakhandi, which

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 *f.*
[2] *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 157 *f.*
[3] This is under publication in *Ep. Ind.*

was evidently his capital, but the place has not been yet identified satisfactorily.

Govinda III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarsha I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He had first to fight with the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, then the Gangas of Gangavadi and his own relatives in Gujarat. He transferred his capital to Manyakheta (modern Malkhed). He loved and encouraged science and literature and treated all religions with equal reverence. He voluntarily retired from public administration to engage himself in religious pursuits. One one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the Goddess Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur to ward off a public calamity. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

Another noteworthy king of this Rashtrakuta family was Indra III, the great-grandson of Amoghavarsha I. Like his illustrious ancestors Dhruva and Govinda III, Indra also led a victorious campaign in North India. He followed the route of Bhopal, Jhanshi and Kalpi in the course of his invasion of Kanauj, the imperial capital of India for more than three hundred years. At Kalpi his army was encamped in the courtyard of the temple of Kalapriyanatha, well-known to Sanskritists as the place where all the plays of Bhavabhuti were staged.[1] His horses crossed the Yamuna at Kalpi and then marched on to Kanauj, which he completely devastated. The Gurjara-Pratihara king Mahipala fled to Mahoba to seek the help of his Chandella feudatory Harsha. Indra III's northern campaign was a memorable event unparalleled for its brilliance in the history of the Rashtrakutas.

Recently a grant of Indra III, made on the occasion of his coronation, has been found at Jambgaon in the Gangapur taluka of the Aurangabad district. It is dated in the Shaka year 835 (A.D. 914) and records the donation of the village Khairondi near Pratishthana (modern Kharvandi near Paithan). The boundary villages can also be identified in its vicinity.[2]

Indra III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarsha II, but he died within a year and was followed by his younger brother Govinda IV. The latter was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda Suvarnavarsha* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated eight hundred villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of silver coins (*drammas*) to temples and bestowed on Brahmanas, six hundred *agraharas* and three lakhs of gold coins. Recently another copper-plate grant dated in the Shaka year 851 (A.D. 929) has been discovered at the village Andura in the Akola district of Vidarbha. It records the donation of the village Elauri

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 35 *f.*
[2] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 223 *f.*

(modern Erali) near the railway station Nandur of the Central Railway. Most of the boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity.

The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and the Kalachuris of Tripuri were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV they became strained. The Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III, the uncle of Govinda IV, and sent a large army to invade the Rashtrakuta dominion. When the army reached Payoshni (modern Purna), a pitched battle was fought near Achalapura between the Rashtrakuta and Kalachuri forces, in which the latter became victorious. This event is commemorated in the Sanskrit play *Viddhashalabhanjika* of Rajashekhara, which was staged at Tripuri in jubilation at this victory.[1]

The Rashtrakuta feudatories, who rose in rebellion against Govinda IV, deposed him and placed his uncle Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III on the throne. The latter was a man of quiet nature and spiritual temperament, who left the administration of the kingdom entirely to his ambitious and able son Krishna III. Like some of his illustrious ancestors, Krishna III also led an expedition in North India and captured the forts of Kalanjara and Chitrakuta. He succeeded his father in A. D. 939. He then led an expedition against the Cholas and defeated them in a sanguinary battle at Takkola in the North Arcot district. He next carried his victorious arms to Rameshvaram, where he built two temples. Hearing of his victories, the kings of Kerala, Pandya and Ceylon submitted to him. He also placed his own nominee on the throne of Vengi. He thus became the lord paramount of the whole of South India.

Several stone and copper-plate inscriptions of the reign of Krishna III have been discovered in the different parts of the Deccan. One of them may be described here. The Deoli plates dated Shaka 862 (A.D. 940) register the donation of the village Talapurushaka in the *vishaya* (district) of Nagapura-Nandivardhana, which evidently meant Nandivardhana near Nagpur.[2] This is the earliest mention of the place-name Nagpur. Among the boundaries of the village is mentioned the river Kanhana, modern Kanhan, which flows 10 miles from Nagpur.

After the downfall of the Vakatakas there was no imperial power in Vidarbha. The centre of political power shifted successively to Mahishmati, Badami and Manyakheta. Men of learning who could not get royal patronage in Vidarbha, had to seek it elsewhere. Bhavabhuti, who ranks next only to Kalidasa in Sanskrit literature, was a native of Vidarbha. In the prologue of his play *Mahaviracharita*, he tells us

[1] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. lxxviii *f*.
[2] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 253 *f*.

that his ancestors were known as Udumbara. They probably hailed originally from a place of that name which may be identified with Umarkhed in the Yeotmal district. There is a tradition still current at the place which corroborates this identification. The ancestors of Bhavabhuti later moved to Padmapura in Vidarbha as stated by him in his plays *Mahaviracharita* and *Malatimadhava*. This place was once the capital of the Vakatakas and is probably identical with Padmapur near Amgaon in the Bhandara district.[1] With the downfall of the Vakatakas that place lost its importance. In the beginning of the eighth century when Bhavabhuti flourished there was no great king ruling in Vidarbha. Bhavabhuti had therefore to go to Padmavati, now called Padam Pawaya in North India, and had to get his plays staged at the fair of Kalapriyanatha (the Sun-god at Kalpi). Later, he obtained royal patronage at the court of Yashovarman of Kanauj. Rajashekhara, another great son of Vidarbha, was probably born at Vatsagulma (modern Bashim in the Akola district), which he has glorified in his *Kavyamimamsa* as the pleasure resort of the god of love. He and his ancestors Akalajalada, Tarala and Surananda had to leave their home country of Vidarbha to seek patronage at the court of the Kalachuris of Tripuri. Rajashekhar's early plays, *viz.*, the *Balaramayana*, the *Balabharata* and the *Karpuramanjari*, were put on the boards at Kanauj under the patronage of the Gurjara-Pratiharas. Later, when the glory of the Pratiharas declined as a result of the raids of the Rashtrakuta king Indra III, who was assisted by the Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva I, Rajashekhara returned to Tripuri. There his last play *Viddhashalabhanjika* was staged as stated before.[2] Another great poet of Vidarbha who had to go abroad in search of royal patronage was Trivikramabhatta, the author of the *Nalachampu*, in which he has given a graphic description of several towns, holy places and rivers of Vidarbha. He flourished at the court of the Rashtrakuta king Indra III and is known to have drafted the two sets of the Bagumra plates of that king.[3]

Shilaharas: During the Rashtrakuta period a feudatory family established itself in the Northern and Southern Konkan and in the Southern Maratha country comprising the districts of Kolhapur, Belgaon and Satara. They bore the title of *Tagara-puradhishvara*, which indicates that they originally hailed from Tagara (modern Ter in the Osmanabad district). All the branches of this family traced their descent from the mythical Vidyadhara prince Jimutavahana, the son of Jimutaketu, who offered to sacrifice himself to rescue a Naga from the clutches of Garuda. The family name is supposed to have

[1] Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 21 *f*.
[2] *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. clxxv *f*.
[3] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 29 *f*.; 33 *f*.

been derived from this incident. The Shilaharas of South Konkan rose to power as feudatories of the Rashtrakutas. Sanaphulla, the founder of this family, is said to have had the favour of Krishnaraja, who is evidently the first Rashtrakuta king of that name. His capital was probably at Chandrapura, modern Chandor on the left bank of the river Paroda, south of Goa. His successor Dhammiyara is said to have founded Balipattana (modern Kharepatan) in the Ratnagiri district, which he made his capital.[1] This family ruled in South Konkan from *circa* A.D. 765 to A.D. 1029. These Shilaharas remained loyal to their suzerains who were the Rashtrakutas and give their genealogy in their grants even after their overthrow by the Later Chalukya king Tailapa. Rattaraja, the last known king of this branch of the Shilaharas, made a grant to the teacher Atreya, the disciple of the Shaiva Acharya Ambhojashambhu, who belonged to the Karkachoni branch of the Mattamayura clan of the Shaiva sect. Mattamayura, the original seat of the clan, is probably identical with Kadvaha in Central India.

Rattaraja is the last known king of this branch. He declared his independence during the reign of the Later Chalukya king Vikramaditya V when the imperial power became weak. But Jayasimha, the younger brother of Vikramaditya V, invaded South Konkan, overthrew the reigning king and appropriated his possessions, as stated in his Miraj plates dated in A.D. 1024.

North Konkan was conquered by the Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga some time in the second quarter of the eighth century A. D. Kapardin I, the first known Shilahara king of North Konkan, was placed in charge of the country by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III. Since then North Konkan came to be known as Kapardi-dvipa or Kavadidvipa. The capital of this branch was Puri now known as Rajapuri in the Kolaba district. This branch also produced several kings who built magnificent temples like the one at Ambarnath and gave liberal patronage to Sanskrit learning. They continued to hold North Konkan till 1265. The last king Someshvara was overthrown by the Yadava Emperor Mahadeva in *circa* A.D. 1265.[1]

The third branch of the Shilaharas ruled over the Southern Maratha country, comprising the modern districts of Satara, Kolhapur and Belgaon. Their family deity was the goddess Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur, whose boon they claim to have secured in their copper-plate grants. Their capital was probably Kolhapur, though some of their grants mention Valavada, and the hill fort of Pranalaka (modern Panhala) as the places of royal residence. This branch rose to power late in the Rashtrakuta period and so, unlike the kings of

[1] The last dated inscription of Someshvaradeva is dated S. 1182, *Ep. Ind.*, XXIII, 279.

the other two branches, those of this branch do not mention the genealogy of the Rashtrakutas even in their early grants. Later, they acknowledged the suzerainty of the Later Chalukya for some time. This branch continued to hold the Southern Maratha Country from *circa* A.D. 940 to A.D. 1215.

In the *Vikramankadevacharita* Bilahana gives a graphic description of the Vidyadhara (*i.e.*, Shilahara) princess Chandralekha. She was probably a daughter of the Shilahara prince ruling from Karahata (modern Karhad), for the *svayamvara* of the princess is said to have been held at Karahata. She chose the powerful Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI as her husband in that *svayamvara*. In the *Rajatarangini* Kalhana describes how when Harsha, the contemporary king of Kashmir, saw a portrait of Chandala (*i.e.*, Chandralekha), the beautiful wife of Karnata king, Parmandi, he became smitten with love and vowed that he would obtain Chandala overthrowing Parmandi. Kalhana holds the king to ridicule for his foolishness.[1]

The last known king of this branch was Bhoja II, the greatest ruler of this line. On account of his great valour, he was known as Vira-Bhoja. He assumed the imperial titles *Rajadhiraja, Parameshvara, Paramabhattaraka* and *Pashchima-Chakravarti*. This could not, however, be tolerated by the Yadavas, who were then establishing their supremacy in the Deccan. Singhana, the mighty Yadava king of Devagiri, invaded the Shilahara kingdom and laid siege to the fort of Pranala (Panhala). He soon reduced it and taking Bhoja captive, he threw him into prison on the same fort. Thereafter, we begin to get the inscriptions of the Governors who were appointed by the Yadavas to administer that country. Like the kings of other two branches of the Shilahara family, those of Konkan also extended their patronage to learned men. One of these was Somadeva, the author of the *Sabdarnavachandrika*, a work of the Jainendra Vyakarana.[2]

Later Chalukyas: The Rashtrakuta power became weak after the death of Krishna III. Within six years his large empire crumbled to pieces like a house of cards. Tailap II, the founder of the Later Chalukya dynasty, who was a *Mahasamanta* of the Rashtrakutas, suddenly came into prominence. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rashtrakuta king and captured his capital Manyakheta. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Paramaras. The Paramara king Vakpati Munja planned to invade the Chalukya dominion, but his wise minister Rudraditya advised him not to cross the Godavari, which was the boundary between the

[1] *Rajatarangini*, VII, p. 1119 *f*.
[2] *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 76 *n*.

Chalukya and Paramara dominions. Munja did not heed his advice and was taken prisoner by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison where he was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Mrinalavati. He fell in love with her and foolishly disclosed to her the plan of his escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him.

Among the successors of Tailapa II, the most famous is Vikramaditya VI, the founder of the Chalukya-Vikrama *Samvat*. He ascended the throne in A.D. 1075. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Hoysalas and signally defeated them. Two inscriptions of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them called the Sitabaldi pillar inscription seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyasana hill at Bhandak in the Chandrapur district. It is dated in the Shaka year 1008 (A.D. 1087) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle made by a feudatory called Dhadi-bhandaka. The other inscription was discovered at Dongargaon in the Yeotmal district. It throws interesting light on the history of the Paramara dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of the Paramara king Udayaditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Malva and sought service under Vikramaditya, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha. The Dongargaon inscription is dated in the Shaka year 1034 (A.D. 1112).[1] Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Andhra, Dorasamudra and near the Arbuda mountain, and registers the construction of a temple of Nimbaditya by his minister Lolarka.[2]

Vikramaditya's reign is renowned on account of some learned men who flourished at his court. Bilhana, who was patronised by him, wrote the *Vikramankadevacharita*, which is his poetic biography Another great writer who flourished at his court was Vijnaneshvara, the author of the well-known *Mitakshara* on the *Yajnavalkya-smriti*.

Vikramaditya VI was succeeded by his son Someshvara III, who became known as *Sarvajna-chakravarti* on account of his extensive knowledge. He composed the encyclopaedic work *Manasollasa* or *Abhilashitarthachintamani*. An inscription of his reign has been discovered at Latur in the Osmanabad district.[3] It records the construction of the temple of the god Papavinashana at Lattalura, modern Latur. It is dated in the Shaka year 1049 (A.D. 1128), which falls in the reign of Someshvara III.

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 177 *f*.
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 54 *f*.
[3] *S. M. H. D.*, Vol. II, p. 84 *f*.

Tailap III, the last Chalukya king, was overthrown by the Kalachuri Bijjala, who was his Commander-in-Chief, in A.D. 1157. The Kalachuri usurpation lasted for more than two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Lingayat Sect. An inscription of the Kadamba prince Maradadeva, dated in the Shaka year 1086 (A.D. 1164), was discovered at Savargaon in the Osmanabad district. It records the gift of some money for the construction of the temple of the goddess Amba at Savargaon.[1] Maradadeva, who bears the title of *Mahamandaleshvara*, was probably a feudatory of the Kalachuri Bijjala as the date falls in the latter's reign (A.D. 1156-68), though the inscription makes no mention of his name.

Yadavas: In the last quarter of the twelfth century A.D. the Yadavas of Devagiri came into prominence. They had previously been ruling over Seunadesha (Khandesh) as feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The founder of the family was Dridhaprahara, the son of Subahu. His capital was Shrinagara as stated in the *Vratakhanda*, while from an early inscription it appears to have been Chandradityapura, which is identified with the modern Chandor in the Nasik district. His son and successor was Seunachandra, from whom the country ruled over by him came to be known as Seunadesha. This corresponds to modern Khandesh. It comprised the country extending from Nasik to Devagiri. Bhillama II, a later prince of this family, assisted Tailapa in the latter's war with the Paramara king Munja. Seunachandra II is said to have helped Vikramaditya VI in gaining the throne. Bhillama V, son of Mallugi, taking advantage of the decline of the power of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, made a bid for paramount power in the Deccan. He led victorious expeditions against the Hoysalas, the Paramaras and the Chalukyas and made himself master of the whole country north of the Krishna. He then founded the city of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad) and made it his capital. Thereafter these Northern Yadavas ruled from that city.

From a stone inscription[2] found at Anjaneri near Nasik it appears that there was a minor branch of the Yadava family ruling at Anjaneri. Seunadeva of this branch made some grant to a Jain temple. Seunadeva calls himself *Mahasamanta* and evidently was dependent on the main branch. This family ruled over a small district of which Anjaneri was the chief city.

Bhillama V's son Jaitugi or Jaitrapala killed Rudradeva of the Kakatiya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitrapala's son Singhana the power of the family greatly increased. We get considerable information

[1] *Loc. cit.*
[2] *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 126 *f*.

about his victories from four stone inscriptions of his general Kholeshvara at Ambe Jogai in the Bid district. Kholeshvara was a native of Vidarbha and was ruling at Ambe, where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copper-plate grant of Ramachandra found at Purushottampuri in the Bid district.[1]

Singhana achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysala king Vira-Ballala, the Kakatiya king Ganapati and Lakshmidhara, the lord of Bhambhagiri, modern Bhamer in the Sakri taluka in Khandesh. He confined Bhoja II of the Shilahara family on the hill of Pranala, a strong fort 12 miles to the north-west of Kolhapur. Most of these victories were won by his Brahmana general Kholeshvara. The latter vanquished also Arjunavarmadeva, king of Malva, and even pressed as far north as Varanasi, where he put Rajyapala to flight. Kholeshvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha and also established *agraharas* on the banks of the Payoshni (Purna) and the Varada (Wardha). The former *agrahara* still exists under the name of the village Kholapur in the Amravati district.

Singhana was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Malava, Chola and Kerala. The Gurjara king was Vishaladeva and the Malava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Chola king was Rajendra III (A.D. 1246). The Kolshala king was evidently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpur in Chhattisgadh, who was probably the successor of Jajalladeva, defeated by Singhana, but no records of his reign have yet been discovered. An inscription of the reign of Krishna has been found in the temple of Khandeshvara in the Amravati district. It is dated in the Shaka year 1177 (A.D. 1254-55), and records the donation of some *gadyanas*, for the offering of flowers in the temple of Khandeshvara.[2] Krishna was succeeded by his brother Mahadeva. From the recently discovered Kalegaon plates[3] we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August A.D. 1261. The most notable event of his reign was the annexation of North Konkan after defeating Someshvara of the Shilahara dynasty. He left the throne to his son Amana, but the latter was soon deposed by Krishna's son Ramachandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagiri by means of a *coup d'etat*. He won several victories as mentioned in the Purushottampuri plates dated in the Shaka year 1222 (A.D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Dahala (*i.e.*, the Chedi country), subjugated the ruler of Bhandagara (*i.e.*, Bhandara) and dethroned the king of Vajrakara (Vairagadh). He is further credited with a victory over

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 31 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 *f.*
[3] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 9 *f.*

the Muhammedans, whom he drove out from Varanasi. He built there a golden temple dedicated to Sharngapani (Vishnu). His minister Purushottama received from him the grant of four villages, of which he formed an *agrahara* and donated it to several Brahmanas on the holy day of Kapilashashthi in the Shaka year 1232. The *agrahara* was named Purushottamapura after the donor. It is still extant under its original name on the southern bank of the Godavari, about 40 miles due west of Parbhani. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Purushottampuri.[1]

A fragmentary inscription of the time of Ramachandra is built into the front wall of the temple of Lakshmana on the hill of Ramtek. In the first half it gives the genealogy of Ramachandra and in the second half it describes the temples, wells and *tirthas* on and in the vicinity of the hill which it names as Ramagiri. The object of the inscription seems to be to record the repairs to the temple of Lakshmana done by Raghava, a minister of Ramachandra.[2]

In A. D. 1294 Ala-ud-din Khilji invaded the kingdom of Ramachandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagiri. Ramachandra was taken unawares and could not hold out long. He had to pay a heavy ransom to the Muslim conqueror. He continued, however, to rule till A.D. 1310 at least; for the aforementioned Purushottampuri plates are dated in that year. He was succeeded by his son Shankaragana some time in A.D. 1311. He discontinued sending the stipulated tribute to Delhi. He was then defeated and slain by Malik Kafur. Some time thereafter, Harapaladeva, the son-in-law of Ramachandra, raised an insurrection and drove away the Muhammedans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu kingdom of Devagiri thus came to an end in A.D. 1318.

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yadavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called Hemadpanti after Hemadri or Hemadpant, a minister of Mahadeva and Ramachandra came into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all the districts of Maharashtra. Several learned scholars flourished at the Yadava court. Of these, Hemadri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahadeva he held the post of Shrikaranadhipa or the Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed minister and Head of the Elephant force by Ramachandra. He was as brave as he was learned. He conquered and annexed to the Yadava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called Jhadi-mandala. Hemadri is well-known as the author of the *Chaturvargachintamani*, comprising five parts, *viz.*, (1) Vratakhanda, (2) Danakhanda, (3) Tirthakhanda, (4) Mokshakhanda, and (5) Parisheshakhanda. Of these, the third

[1] *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 31 *f.*
[2] *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 7 *f.*

and the fourth Khandas have not yet come to light. Hemadri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers of Dharmashastra. Hemadri wrote on other subjects as well. He is the author of a commentary on Shaunaka's *Pranavakalpa* and also a *Shraddhakalpa*, in which he follows Katyayana. His Ayurveda-rasayana, a commentary on Vagbhata's *Ashtangahridaya* and *Kaivalya-dipika*, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktaphala* are well known.

Hemadri extended liberal patronage to learned men. Among his proteges the most famous was Bopadeva. He was a native of Vedapada (modern Bedod) on the bank of the Wardha in the Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Bopadeva is said to have composed ten works on grammar, nine on medicine, one for the determination of *tithis*, three on poetics, and an equal number for the elucidation of the Bhagavata doctrine. Only eight of these are now extant. The *Mugdhabodha*, his work on Sanskrit grammar, is very popular in Bengal.

Marathi literature also flourished in the age of the Yadavas. Chakradhara, who propagated the Mahanubhava cult in that age, used Marathi as the medium of his religious teaching. Following his example, several of his followers composed literary works in Marathi. They are counted among the first works in that language. Mukundaraja, the author of the Vedanta works *Vivekasindhu* and *Paramamrita*, and Jnaneshvara, the celebrated author of the *Bhavarthadipika*, a commentary on the *Bhagavadgita*, are the most illustrious writers of that age.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Muslims: As has been said above, the period of Yadava supremacy ended with the invasions of Muslims from the north under Ala-ud-din Khilji and Malik Kafur. For about twenty years after Ala-ud-din Khilji's conquest (1294), most of the present district of Nasik formed part of the dominions of the tributary Yadavas of Devagiri. It then passed to the Delhi governors (1313-1347) of Devagiri or Daulatabad, and from them to the Bahamani kings (1347-1490) of Gulbarga, and lastly to Nizamshahi kings (1490-1636) of Ahmadnagar.[1] In 1636 on the overthrow of the Nizamshahi dynasty, Nasik was included in the Moghal province of Aurangabad.

In 1297, after the defeat by Ulugh Khan, the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji, Ray Karan the last of the Anhilvada kings fled to Baglana where he maintained himself in independence, till in 1306 he was forced to take shelter with Ramdev of Devagiri.[2] But he did not long remain a burden to his host. He built the town and fortress of

[1] Details will be found in the Ahmadnagar History. During these changes of overlords the local chiefs of the wild western Dang tracts seem to have been left practically independent. Mr. C. E. R. Tytler's *Report on the Kavnal sub-division*, 1853.

[2] Elliot, III, 157, 163. Briggs' *Ferishta*, I, 367.

Nandurbar on the borders of Baglana where he set himself up as a semi-independent ruler.[1]

In 1306, when Ramdev of Devagiri agreed to hold his territory as a tributary of Delhi, his power was extended to Baglana.[2] Later on Malik Kafur, the general of Ala-ud-din Khilji, having passed through Malva, sent the royal order to Ray Karan to deliver up his daughter Devala Devi or be ready to withstand the imperial arms. Finding that his threats were of no avail Kafur continued his march to the south directing that Alp Khan, the first governor of Gujarat under the Khilji's, should follow the route leading through the mountains of Baglana and thus endeavour to secure the desired object. In the meanwhile Karan had made an effort to save his daughter by sending her to Devagiri for being married to Shankardev, but as fate would have it, she accidentally fell into the hands of Alp Khan's soldiers.[3] During the period 1317-1347 Baglana became, at least in name, subject to the Musalman rulers of Daulatabad. It may here be mentioned that in the year 1342 Sultan Muhammad Tughluk marched in person to suppress the revolt in Gujarat. The rebels were defeated and they fled towards Devagiri. Malik Maqbul was sent in their pursuit. He followed the fugitives as far as Narmada, attacked and utterly routed them. Some of the most noted of the rebels fled upon bare backed horses to Man Dev, chief of the mountains of Salir and Malir (Salher and Mulher). Man Dev made them prisoners and plundered them of all the valuables they possessed. In the disturbances that marked the revolt of the Deccan against Delhi and the rise of the Bahamani dynasty (1347), much of the Nasik country seems to have become independent. The Bahamanis are said to have had no firm hold on the country along the Chandvad or Satmala hills, and apparently no hold at all over Baglana. A major portion of Nasik district then formed part of the province of Daulatabad under the Bahamanis which was bounded on the north and north-east by the petty state of Baglana, Khandesh and the southern Purna river. In 1366, the Baglana chief is mentioned as taking part in an unsuccessful Maratha revolt under Govindadev against Muhammad Shah Bahamani.[1] The revolt was engineered by Bahram Khan, who was encouraged to do so by the withdrawal of royal troops for campaigns in the Deccan. To the orders to surrender, he vouchsafed no reply and advanced against Khan Muhammad, the governor of Daulatabad, with his ally, the raja of Baglana. Sultan Muhammad Shah supported his general. On his approach the rebels dispersed and fled. A few years later,

[1] Commissariat, *History of Gujarat*, I, p. 4.

[2] Briggs' *Ferishta*, I. 369. Ramdev got the title of Ray Rayan and the district of Navsari in south Gujarat as a personal estate.

[3] Bhavan, VI, 32.

[4] Scott's *Deccan*, I, 32-33.

in 1370 when Malik Raja, the founder of the Faruqi dynasty, established himself in Khandesh, he marched against Raja Baharji, the Baglana chief, and forced him to pay a yearly tribute to Delhi.[1] At the close of the century, on the establishment of the Musalman dynasty of Ahmadabad, Baglana seems to have become tributary to Gujarat. In 1429, Ahmad Shah Bahamani, then at war with Gujarat, laid the country waste and unsuccessfully attempted to take the fort of Tambol.[2]

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, a Maratha chief seized the fort of Galna near Malegaon and plundered the country surrounding. About 1487, two brothers, Malik Wagi and Malik Ashraf, the governors of Daulatabad, re-took Galna and brought the country into such excellent order that the roads to the frontier of Sultanpur, Nandurbar, Baglana and Gujarat, were safe enough for merchants and travellers to pass without a guard, and the people were happy and flourishing. In 1498 a grand alliance was formed between Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Berar under which Galna, Antora, etc., were to go to the Ahmadnagar Kingdom. In 1499 the Galna chief was reduced by Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar. In the disturbance that followed the murder of Malik Wagi, the Nasik chiefs again became independent, but were reduced to order in 1507 by Ahmad Nizam Shah.[3] It may be mentioned here that by this time the kingdom of Gujarat had reached its zenith under Mahmud Begada and his possessions extended upto Nasik, Trimbak and Baglana. The Baglana chief owed allegiance to the Sultans of Gujarat. On the death of Ahmad Nizam Shah in 1508, the Galna chief once more threw off his allegiance and was not made tributary till 1530, when with other Marathi chiefs, he was defeated and forced to pay tribute.[4] In 1527 in the campaign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat against Ahmadnagar, the Rathor Raja of Baglana met him at Nandurbar, paid homage to him

[1] The first tribute included five large and ten small elephants, besides pearls, jewels, and money. Briggs' *Ferishta*, IV, 282.
[2] Watson's *History of Gujarat*, 36.
[3] Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 204; compare Scott's *Ferishta*, I, 352-55.
[4] Sayyad Ali has given a graphic account of the Burhan Nizam Shah's campaign of Mulher and Galna at about this time. He says that between the Nandurbar and Sultanpur districts of the Gujarat Kingdom and Ahmadnagar territory was situated on the border the State of Baglana. The ruler of this State was Raja Baharji. He was in possession of the famous fort of Galna. The fort was as if an entrance to the territory of Galna and was extremely strong and well-fortified.

Burhan Nizam Shah decided to attack the fort. He marched against the fort and besieged it. The fort garrison tried in vain to resist the besieging army. Ultimately the garrison surrendered and handed over the fort to Burhan Nizam Shah. Nizam Shah let them free but destroyed the temples and buildings on the fort and raised mosques in their place. A considerable loot fell into the hands of Nizam Shah.

He appointed one of his trusted officers to the command of the fort and returned to the capital.

(continued on page 81)

and entertained him in his fortress of Salher. The Raja of Baglana was ordered by Bahadur Shah to advance on Ahmadnagar by the more direct route of his own principality. The details of this campaign are too well known to be narrated here. In the meanwhile the Galna chiefs again freed themselves from tribute, and in 1559, had once more to be brought to order.[1] The Baglana chief, however, seems to have continued to pay allegiance to the Gujarat kings whom he served with 3000 horse.[2]

In 1573 the Mirza rebels against Akbar, were defeated. One of the Mirzas, Mirza Sharaf-ud-din Husain went towards the Deccan. He was, however, captured by the Raja of Baglana, who was now called upon to surrender him. He complied and Akbar's envoys brought the fugitive to his camp before Surat. After the annexation of Khandesh, Akbar arrived before Burhanpur on April 8, 1600. It was here that on 24th May Partab Baharji, Raja of Baglana, made his obeisance to Akbar and was rewarded with the command of 3000 horse.

The *Tabakat-i-Akbari* says in this connection that on the last day of the month, Raja Bihar Jin (Raja Baharji), Raja of the country of Baglana, captured and sent to His Majesty's presence Sharaf-ud-din Husain Mirza who, for ten years past, had been engaged in various turbulent and rebellious proceedings.

Baglana is described in the *Ain-i-Akbari* (1590) as a mountainous but well-peopled country between Surat and Nandurbar. The chief was of the Rathod tribe and commanded 8000 cavalry and 5000 infantry. Apricots, apples, grapes, pineapples, pomegranates, and citrons grew in perfection. It had seven forts, two of which, Mulher and Salher, were places of unusual strength.[3]

(continued from page 80)

It was at this time that Burhan Nizam Shah resolved to capture the fort of Mushi-Mulher situated on the border of Gujarat and the Deccan. The fort was commanded by Bahir Darna. The fort was impregnable and practically unconquerable. Nizam Shah collected a considerable army and attacking it suddenly drove the garrison from the lower fort to the upper fort. Later the Nizamshahi troops tried to conquer the inner fort by escalating the walls. They repeatedly carried assaults. Many from the garrison were killed. In this situation Bahir Darna wrote to the Sultan of Gujarat, requesting for help. The Sultan of Gujarat thereupon informed Nizam Shah that "Bahir Darna is under my protection and as such it is not proper for you to attack him.". On receiving this message Burhan Nizam Shah raised the siege of the fort and returned to his capital.

(*Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 70)

Sayyad Ali also mentions a number of Nasik forts in the possession of Burhan Nizam Shah. They were as under :—

Maholi, Ranubari, Mulher, Galna, Chandur, Rola Chola, Kanchatana, Kantra, Anki, Alang Karang, Markoda, Bola, Trimbak, Anjir, Karkara, Harish, Rajder, Dhorap Vanki, Vanjarai, Alahavant, Manikpunj, Kodeval, Wodhera, Talmal, Kavani, Koldevhir, Rajdevhir, Trimbak Vanaisa, Shahar, and Putta.

[1] Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 239.
[2] Bird's *Gujarat*, 122.
[3] Gladwin's *Ain-i-Akbari*, II, 73.

When he conquered Khandesh in 1599, Akbar attempted to take Baglana. Pratapshah, the chief, was besieged for seven years,[1] but as there was abundance of pasture, grain, and water, and as the passes were most strongly fortified and so narrow that not more than two men could march abreast, Akbar was in the end obliged to compound with the chief, giving him Nizampur, Daita, and Badur with several other villages. In return Pratapshah agreed to take care of merchants passing through his territory, to send presents to the Emperor, and to leave one of his sons as a pledge at Burhanpur. The chief was said to have always in readiness 4,000 mares of an excellent breed and one hundred elephants.[2]

During the latter part of the sixteenth and the early years of the seventeenth century, the rest of the district enjoyed two periods of good government. Between 1580 and 1589, under Salabat Khan, the minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, the land was better governed than it had been since the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani (1378-1397).[3] Ahmadnagar fell to the Moghals in 1600. The fort of Nasik near Ahmadnagar was taken soon after. Nasik again seems to have passed to the Ahmadnagar forces struggling against the Moghals. In 1601 Mirza Rustam was sent to Prince Daniyal who was conducting the operations against Ahmadnagar chiefs. Nasik fell into the hands of the Imperial Officers about this time. After the capture of Ahmadnagar by the Moghals (1600), most of the Nasik country passed under Mian Raju, who for some years divided the Ahmadnagar territories with his rival Malik Amber. Mian Raju was defeated by Malik Amber[4] in 1603, and from that time till Malik Amber's death in 1626, Nasik once again enjoyed peace. The peace of the district was once disturbed by the onslaught of the Moghals in 1611, when they invaded the Deccan. Abdulla Khan, the Moghal general, however, suffered a defeat this time. The details of this Moghal campaign are as under ; Abdulla Khan along with the officers appointed under him marched towards Deccan with the army of Gujarat by way of Nasik, and Tirbang (Trimbak). It was agreed that another force under Raja Mansingh was to advance through Berar to keep up communications with Abdulla Khan. Abdulla Khan passed the *ghats* and entered the enemy territory without keeping communication with the forces under Raja

[1] Ogilby (1670, *Atlas* V) shows Baglana as the territory of Duke Pratapshah.
[2] Finch in Kerr's *Voyages*, VIII, 278, and Harris' *Voyages*, I, 85. Hawkins (1608) speaks of the chief of Cauly (Karoli) four miles south-east of Salher as a lord of a province between Daman, Gujarat, and the Deccan (Kerr's *Voyages*, VIII, 228). In 1609 the chief of Salher and Mulher furnished 3,000 men towards the force that was posted at Ramnagar in Dharampur to guard Surat from attack by Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar. Watson's *Gujarat*, 68.
[3] Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 262.
[4] Scott's *Deccan*, I, 401.

Mansingh. As he approached Daulatabad, the Marathas hovered round him. Malik Amber inflicted heavy casualties upon him. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to retreat. It started the next day. The Moghals had to fight all the way back to Gujarat by the same route. On the following day, when they reached the frontier of Raja Baharji, an adherent of the imperial throne, the enemy retired and Abdulla Khan proceeded to Gujarat.

It was before the accession of Shah Jahan that Khan Jahan Lodi, the Moghal Commander, was offered a heavy bribe by Hamid Khan, an Abyssinian slave who had wielded power in the Ahmadnagar court. Khan Jahan accepted the bribe and ordered the Commandants in the territory of Balaghat to evacuate their posts. Most of them complied (except the garrison at Ahmadnagar) and withdrew to Burhanpur.

Early in the reign of Shah Jahan (1629-30) Khan Jahan Lodi, the Governor of Malva, rebelled and joined Nizam Shah in the Deccan. A detachment of 8000 horse under Khvaja Abul Hasan was sent to recover Nasik, Trimbak, and Sangamner. After the rains, the Khvaja marched by way of Baglana where the chief met him with 400 horse. The revenue officers and husbandmen had left their villages and fled to the forests and hills. The land was waste, corn was dear, and the soldiers of the royal army were in want of food. Bodies of troops were sent into the hills and returned with abundance of corn and other necessaries. Sher Khan came from Gujarat with a reinforcement of about 26,000 men, took Chandvad, ravaged the country and returned with a tribute from the chief of Baglana. The details of this Moghal campaign in *Badshahnama* are as follows : "On the 21st *Ramzan* (*Hijri* 1039-1629 A.D.)[2] Khvaja Abul Hasan and ..... altogether about 8000 horse, were sent to effect the conquest of Nasik, Trimbak and Sangamner. It was settled that the Khvaja was to stay at some suitable position near the fort of Alang during the rainy season until he was joined by Sher Khan from the province of Gujarat with his provincial levies. After the end of the rains he was to march by way of Baglana and taking with him some of the *Zamindars* of the country, make his way to Nasik. The Khvaja marched from Burhanpur and in eight days reached the village of Dhaliya near the fort of Alang. There he halted until the rains should cease ..... Sher Khan, *subhadar* of Gujarat, joined with 26,000 men and the Khvaja sent him to attack the fort of Batora, in the vicinity of Chandor, near Nasik and Trimbak. Sher Khan ravaged the country and returned with great spoil.

At the conclusion of the rains, Khvaja Abul Hasan too, according to orders, marched from the vicinity of the fort of Alang by way of Baglana towards Nasik and Trimbak. When he reached Baglana, the *Zamindar* of that country, by name Baharji, met him with four hundred horse ..... The Khvaja entered the enemy's country

by way of the *ghat* of Jarahi. He found that the revenue officers and *raiyats* had left their villages and had retired into the jungles and hills. The country was desolate, corn was dear, and the soldiers of the royal army were in want of necessaries. The Khvaja then sent detached forces into the hills and also into the inhabited country. They returned from each raid with abundance of corn and other necessaries, having killed or taken prisoner many of the enemy. The *Be-Nizam* now appointed Mahaldar Khan with a party of horse and foot to vex the royal army at night with rockets. He was also directed to attack the parties sent out to gather fuel and fodder and to carry off their camels and bullocks whenever he could get a chance. Shah Navaz Khan was sent against these assailants. He, making a forced march of 20 *kos*, attacked them to flight and returned with great plunder. The Khvaja next sent Khan Zaman to attack the enemy's camp at Sangamnir. This force made forced marches and reached the camp of the enemy who dispersed and fled to the fort of Chandor." In 1631 Sher Khan died at a place in Nasik district where he had proceeded with his army to co-operate with Khvaja Abul Hasan (Commissariat, II, p. 111). It may be mentioned here that the rebellion of Khan Jahan Lodi was ultimately crushed. At one time when the rebel, accompanied by Darya Khan, was being pursued in the province of Daulatabad, he went to Lasur and after a few days, to the vicinity of Daulatabad. From this place Darya Khan with a thousand Afghans separated from Khan Jahan and marched towards Chandor and the *ghat* of Chalisgaon with the intention of attacking Andol and Dharangaon. On receipt of the news of this movement of the rebels, Abdulla Khan was sent against Darya Khan who had already left Chandor and ravaged Andol, Dharangaon and sundry other places of the Payinghat of Chalisgaon. He was no more heard of in the Nasik region again.[1] In this year also the fort Galna in Nasik district fell to the Moghals. *Badshahnama* gives the following details about the episode : After Fath Khan, son of Malik Amber, had put Nizam Shah to death, Mahmud Khan, the Commandant of the fort of Galna, repudiated his authority and put the fortress in a state of defence, intending to deliver it over to Shahuji

[1] In 1630-31 there was a failure of rain and the country was wasted by famine. Over the whole of western India from Ahmadabad to Daulatabad, lands famed for their richness were utterly barren. Life was offered for a leaf, but none would buy ; rank for a cake, but none cared for it ; the ever bounteous hand was stretched to beg ; and the rich wandered in search of food. Dog's flesh was sold, and the pounded bones of the dead were mixed with flour. The flesh of a son was preferred to his love. The dying blocked the roads and those who survived fled. Food kitchens were opened, where every day soup and bread were distributed, and each Monday Rs. 5,000 were given to the deserving poor. The emperor and the nobles made great remissions of revenue.
(Abdul Hamid's description : *see Badshah Nama* in Elliot's History, VII, 24-25).

Bhonsla, who, unmindful of the favours he had received from the imperial throne, had strayed from the path of obedience and had possessed himself of Nasik, Trimbak, Sangamnir, Junir, as far as the country of the Konkan. He had got into his power one of the relatives of the late Nizam Shah, who had been confined in one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom, and raised the banner of independence. He (Mahmud Khan) wished to deliver the fort over to him. Khan Zaman, who was acting as deputy of his father in the government of the Dakhin, Berar and Khandesh, was informed of Mahmud Khan's proceedings. He wrote to Mir Kasim Khan I, Commandant of the fort of Alang, which is near to Galna. He directed him to endeavour by promises of imperial favour to win him over, and prevent the surrender of the fortress to Shahuji Bhonsla. Mir Kasim communicated with Mahmud Khan on the subject, and the latter invited the Mir to come to him. After a good deal of talk, Mahmud Khan assented to the proposition and in the hope of a great reward delivered over the fort to the representatives of the emperor."

In 1632 the Moghals captured the fortress of Daulatabad. The Bijapuris had sent considerable troops to the succour of Ahmadnagar and they now invaded Daulatabad. Khan Dauran who was kept in charge of the fort sallied out and attacked the besiegers. When Khan Khanan, the Moghal general, heard of these proceedings, he marched towards Daulatabad. The Bijapuris, finding that they could accomplish nothing, abandoned the siege as soon as they heard of the approach of Khan Khanan and then retreated by way of Nasik and Trimbak. The struggle continued even after. Shahaji raised a boy of the Nizam's family to the throne in 1633 and gave him the title of Nizam-ul-mulk. The emperor Shah Jahan himself had descended into the Deccan and sent forces under the command of Khan Dauran, Khan Zaman and Shayista Khan to effect the conquest of Ahmadnagar territory and punish Shahaji. The force under Shayista Khan consisted of about 8000 horse and was sent against the forts of Junir, Sangamnir, Nasik and Trimbak. On the 8th of *Ramzan* the Commanders were sent on their respective missions. On the 11th a letter arrived from Shayista Khan, reporting that Salib Beg, the Nizam-ul-mulki Commander of the fort of Khardarak, had confined Shahaji's men who were in the fort and had surrendered it and its dependencies to the imperial Commanders. In the same year the fort of Chandor was conquered by the Moghals. Similarly the hill forts of Anjrai Kanjna, Manyan, Rola, Jola, Ahunost, Kol, Busra, Achalgad and others also surrendered to them. The fort of Dharab capitulated to Allahvardi Khan. The forts of Anki and Tanki, Aika and Paika were also captured by Khan Khanan. Shahaji, however, continued to stoutly oppose the Moghals. Khan Zaman was sent against him. Shahaji entered the Konkan

territory and proceeded to the fort of Mahuli. From thence he went to the fort of Muranjan situated between hills and jungles. Khan Zaman followed. On discovering the approach of his pursuers, Shahaji hastily sent off a portion of his baggage and abandoned the rest. The pursuers having come up, put many of the rebels to the sword. Being still pursued, Shahaji went again to Mahuli, hoping to get away by Trimbak and Tringalvadi but fearing lest he should encounter the royal forces, he halted at Mahuli and resolved to stand the siege. Khan Zaman, however, pressed the siege and Shahaji ultimately agreed to submit and enter the service of the Bijapuris. He surrendered the young Nizam and handed over Junnar and other forts to the imperial generals. Accordingly the forts of Junnar, Trimbak, Tringalvadi, Harish, Judhan, Jund and Harsira were delivered over to Khan Zaman. The subjugation of Ahmadnagar Kingdom was thus completed.

On the final overthrow of the Nizamshahi dynasty in 1637, the Moghals became supreme in north Deccan, and the provinces of Khandesh and Daulatabad were united under prince Aurangzeb who fixed his capital at Khidki, later known as Aurangabad about ten miles south-east of Daulatabad.[1] The Moghals had by now held sway over Gujarat and Khandesh. They wanted to capture Baglana, which was held by Bairam Shah, the successor of Pratap Shah. An independent prince and master of mountain fastnesses like Salher and Mulher could not be left in possession of the main route between the two provinces of the empire, *viz.*, Khandesh and Aurangabad. Aurangzeb therefore sent an army of 7,000 men under Maloji[2] a Deccani officer in the imperial service, to attack Salher on 16th January 1638. The fort was scaled and captured by Sayyid Abdul Wahab Khandeshi. A month later Bairam Shah offered submission which was accepted and his territory was annexed. He was made commander of 3000 horse, and received a grant of Sultanpur. Bairam's son-in-law Somdev was allowed to rule over Ramnagar in Dharampur on paying a tribute of Rs. 1,00,000.[3]

[1] The Deccan was divided into four *Subhas*, *viz.*, Daulatabad, Telangana, Khandesh and Berar. Nasik formed part of the *Subha* of Daulatabad.
[2] Sarkar : *Aurangzib*, Vols. I & II, p. 45.
[3] Orme's *Historical Fragments*, 170. Mulher was called Aurangabad, and Salher Sultangad, Scott's *Deccan*, II, 27.
Bhimsen Saxena, the author of *Tarikhe Dilkusha*, has the following to say about the subjugation of Baglana. Prince Aurangzeb detailed Shubha Karna Bundela from amongst the imperial officers to execute the task of the conquest of Baglana. He was instructed to report in the Deccan immediately and an amount was sent towards meeting the expenses for the same. On his arrival he was appointed to the command of 1000 horse. He was deputed on the campaign along with Sayyad Abdul Vahab Junagadi Gujarati. Abdul Vahab was for a long time in the *Subha* of Khandesh. His father was in the employ of Emperor Akbar and had brought about

(*continued on page 87*)

Badshahnama gives the following details about Baglana and its conquest by the Moghals :—"The territory of Baglana contains nine forts, thirty-four *parganas* and one thousand and one villages. It has been a separate jurisdiction for one thousand four hundred years and its present ruler's name is Bharji. It is famous for its temperate climate, its numerous streams and the abundance of its trees and fruits. In length it is a hundred *kos* and in breadth eighty. On the east is Chandor, a dependency of Daulatabad ; on the west the fort of Surat and the sea ; on the north Sultanpur and Nandurbar, and on the south Nasik and Trimbak[1]. The strongest of its forts are Salhir and Mulhir. Salhir is placed upon a hill. Mulhir also stands upon a hill. When Prince Aurangzeb was sent to the government of the Dakhin he was directed to subjugate this country. On the eighth *Shaban*, 1047 H. (Dec. 1637) he sent an army against it which advanced and laid siege to Mulhir. The trenches were opened and the garrison was pressed so hard that on the 10th *Shawwal*, Bharji sent out his mother and his *vakil* with the keys of his eight forts, offering to enrol himself among the servants of the Imperial throne, on condition of receiving the *pargana* of Sultanpur. When this proposal reached the emperor, he granted Bharji a *mansab* of three thousand and 2500 horse and Sultanpur was conferred upon him ....."

According to Kambu's *Amal-i-Salih* the conquest of Baglana at the insistence of Shah Jahan seems to have been due to the refusal of Bharji to help Prince Shah Jahan when the latter was contesting the throne against his brothers.

Soon after the conquest, a rebellious member of the Povar or Dalvi[2] family of Peint, then part of Baglana, was sent to Delhi by order of Aurangzeb and sentenced to death. While awaiting execution the prisoner cured the emperor's daughter of asthma, and on embracing Islam received the grant of Peint.[3]

According to the traveller Tavernier (1640-1666), Baglana, under which he includes the north Konkan except the Portuguese territory on the coast, was enriched by the passage of the great stream of traffic between Surat and Golkonda. His description of West Khandesh belongs to the

(*continued from page 86*)
the capitulation of the fort of Trimbak. In 1638 the Moghals invaded Baglana. Bahirji, the Raja of Baglana, handed over to Aurangzeb Mulher, re-named Aurangagad, Salher re-named Sultangad and other thirty-three forts in addition to his own headquarters (15th February 1639). He also became a convert to Islam and was given the title of Daulatmand Khan. It was decreed that Baglana should be called *Subha* Baglana in future.
(*Moghal and Marathe*, pp. 2-3)
[1] Obviously, these boundaries do not accord with those of present Baglana.
[2] A Baglana name for a *Kamaviadar*. M. H. B. Goldsmith's *Report on the Palsu State* (1830), *Bom. Gov. Sel.* XXVI (New Series), 108.
[3] *Bom. Gov. Sel.* XXVI (New Series), 115. The grant was called *Shahsnak*, literally a dish or means of subsistence.

present Nasik district. The country was full of banyan, mango, *moha*, cassia, *khajuri* or wild date, and other trees. There were vast numbers of antelopes, hares and partridges, and towards the mountains were wild cows. Sugarcane was grown in many places, and there were mills and furnaces for making sugar.[1] The ways were safely guarded.[2]

[1] Bhimsen Saxena, the author of *Tarikhe Dilkusha*, gives quite a few details about Baglana. He compares the conditions in Poona region with those prevailing in Khandesh, Berar and Baglana and says that gram and wheat were sold at 2 *Shahjahani* maunds per rupee in Poona and *jovar* and *bajra* were still cheaper. These commodities were sold at half these prices in Khandesh, Berar and Baglana. The soldiers and the common subjects led a happy and a contented life. A soldier used to receive 15 rupees as his salary and was able to maintain his Turki horse and his personal weapons and to support his family adequately in this salary. Even expenditure on marriage ceremonies and other ceremonial and ritual occasions as also on a decent home with a garden was met from this salary.

About his own family Bhimsen Saxena says that his father was employed in the artillery division of the Moghal army. He was extremely fond of travel and visiting places of historical importance. Bhimsen says that at about this time (1660) his father went on a pilgrimage to Nasik Trimbakeshvar. Many in the artillery department accompanied him on this pilgrimage. The commandant of the fort of Trimbak was one Fidabeg. He made all arrangements for the pilgrims in visiting the places of religious importance. Bhimsen also accompanied his father. On their return from Nasik Trimbakeshvar, the party visited the Ellora Caves. (*Moghal ani Marathe*, p. 8, p. 9)

[2] Tavernier in Harris, II, 359, 384 and 385. Tavernier's account seems, as in other passages, to be taken from Thevenot (1666). The following details from Thevenot's narrative show the state of the north Deccan before Shivaji had begun to start his expeditions in the country. Thevenot in travelling from Surat to Golkonda (26th February-11th March 1666) hired two carriages (*chariots*) one for himself, the other for his kit and his servant. The monthly hire for each carriage was about seventeen crowns (Rs. 34). A crown is apparently the same as a dollar which (Kerr's *Voyages*, VIII, 485) was worth Rs. 2. He also engaged two peons paying each two crowns (Rs. 4) a month, and two sols six dinars (about 1¼ annas) a day for food. (In Moghal districts Re. 1=30 sols ; *Thev. Voy.* V, 292). His men were Rajputs whom he preferred to Musalmans as they were less proud. Each carried a sword, a dagger, a bow, and a musket or spear, and they acted as sentinels at night, collected provisions, and did anything except cooking.

Thevenot was one of a caravan of forty-six of whom eight were French, one a M. Baron a rich merchant who had ten wagons and fourteen peons. Before leaving Surat they laid in a store of provisions, including biscuits, as the Hindus on the way disliked selling chickens and the bread was no better than half-cooked cakes. The journey from Surat to Aurangabad, a distance of 225 miles, was made in fourteen days, that is, a daily average distance of sixteen miles. The stages were Bardoli 15 miles, Valod 12 miles, Viara 10½, Charka 7½, Navapur 18, Pimpalner 18, Taharabad 12, Satana 13½, Umrana 16½, Ankai-Tankai 18, Devcham 18, Lasura 18, Khanapur 18, Aurangabad 24. The scenery was very varied. In parts it was wooded and hilly but most of the land was under cultivation ; the plains were covered with rice, a scented rice that grew near Navapur being the best in India. There was a great deal of cotton and sugarcane in many places, each plantation having its furnace and mill. They passed through four cities and thirty-four or thirty-five country towns and large villages. There were relays of Jogis or road guardsmen who asked money from travellers. There were numerous temples, reservoirs, and dirty rest-houses. All along the route they kept meeting carriages full of Hindu pilgrims, and caravans of oxen and camels, one of which from Agra had more than a thousand oxen laden with cotton cloth. Thevenot's *Voyages*, V. 220.

In the years of quiet that followed Aurangzeb's conquest, the revenue system of the region was thoroughly overhauled and the land was brought under Todar Mal's revenue settlement through the efforts of an able officer Murshid Quli Khan. The rates that were fixed remained the nominal standard, till after the establishment of British power.

In 1656-57 *Chhatrapati* Shivaji first came into conflict with the Moghals. He raided Ahmadnagar and Junnar. Soon after Aurangzeb ascended the throne. He appointed Shayista Khan as the Viceroy of the Deccan (1658). Shayista Khan marched into Shivaji's territory, captured Chakan (1660) and Poona. In April 1663 Shivaji made a daring entry into Shayista Khan's camp, and in the attack Shayista Khan was wounded. He was transferred to the province of Bengal. In 1664 Shivaji marched against Surat through Javhar and Ramnagar. The city of Surat was sacked and Shivaji returned with a huge booty.

Following the treaty of Purandar (1665) Shivaji quietly prepared for a struggle with the Moghals. In 1670 he attacked the Moghals, and recovered almost all the forts surrendered by him under the treaty of Purandar. He carried the struggle into the Moghal territory of Baglana and captured Ramsej, Ahivant, Patta, Hanumantgad and a number of other forts. In 1670 (October) Shivaji once again sacked Surat. While returning from that city laden with booty, Shivaji was opposed by the Moghals near Vani Dindori on 17th October 1670. The battle of Vani Dindori has been described by Bhimsen Saxena, the author of *Tarikhe Dilkusha*, who was an eye-witness of it. The account given by him is as under : On 3rd October 1670 Shivaji sacked Surat. Muazzam ordered Daud Khan to immediately proceed against Shivaji. He was accompanied by Bhimsen and Mir Abdulmabud. The Moghal army had camped at Vaijapur when the news was brought that Shivaji was returning after the plunder of Surat. Bhimsen informed Daud Khan of this. Daud Khan with his troops immediately moved against Shivaji. In the meanwhile Bhimsen was informed by his messengers that Shivaji had completely sacked the market of Mulher (Aurangagad) and could be intercepted. Neknam Khan also informed likewise. Daud Khan hastened towards the Chandur Ghat from where a road led to the country of Baglana. The messengers of Bhimsen now informed him that Shivaji came to know of the approach of the Moghal army and has therefore marched after leaving the fort of Salher. He intends to cross over the Kanchan-Manchan *ghat* (about ten miles to the west of Chandur). Neknam Khan, the commandant of the fort of Mulher, also communicated likewise to Daud Khan. Daud Khan upon this marched towards Chandur with a view to intercept Shivaji. He reached Chandur in the evening. Bakikhan, the *Faujdar* of Chandur, had gone to the fort due to the invasion of the Marathas. He came down from the

fort and met Daud Khan. Awaiting for further news, Daud Khan halted at that place to rest. At midnight Bhimsen was informed by his messengers that Shivaji had crossed the Kanchan-Manchan *ghat* and was hastening towards Nasik Gulshanabad. That his contingent was already on the *ghats* and was waiting for the troops that were following it. By the time this news was received, the night was considerably advanced. Even then without waiting for a moment Daud Khan hastened on the march. He left behind the non-combatants. The night was still and completely dark with the result that Daud Khan's soldiers missed direction. Daud Khan and Mir Abdulmabud lost touch with each other and were forced to halt till day-break. The non-combatants in the meanwhile joined.

Galib Khan, Naraji and Basvantrav were in the rear. I (Bhimsen Saxena) accompanied them. Ikhlas Khan Miyana, the grandson of Bahlol Khan and the son of Abdul Karim, was on the front. He was a commander of five thousand. In the early hours of the morning he reached the top of the *ghat*. He found the Maratha army in a state of preparedness. Ikhlas Khan also ordered his troops to get battle-ready. He had a few camels loaded with arms and ammunition. The soldiers of Ikhlas Khan started putting on the armour. Ikhlas Khan was young and impulsive. Without giving thought to the consequences of his action he attacked the enemy with only a few soldiers under his command. The Marathas had a strength of over 15000. Ikhlas Khan started fighting with the Marathas. In the thick of the battle Ikhlas Khan fell on the battle field severely wounded.

By this time Daud Khan arrived at the scene of the battle. He realised the precipitate action of Ikhlas Khan and sent the following officers to his succour to the battle front : (1) Rai Makrand Khatri, (2) Shaikh Safi, the brother of Daud Khan, (3) Bhan, the family priest of the Raja of Chanderi and (4) Sangram Khan Ghori. He himself followed these officers. On the way on an elevated ground was a desolate village. A stream flowed by its side. Daud Khan detailed Baqir Khan and Ibrahim Panni with elephants, banner, drums, etc. He informed them that the non-combatants and the rear of the army are on their way and on their arrival they should be instructed to halt at the place.

I (Bhimsen Saxena) reached by the side of Baqar Khan. Sangram Khan Ghori and other nobles were already dispatched ahead. A close battle was fought between them and the Marathas. Sangram Khan Ghori, his sons and other relations were wounded. Many of the Moghal troops were killed. Among them were imperial troops, and also soldiers in the pay of noblemen. Rai Makrand and Bhan Purohit had a good train of artillery under their command and they forced the Marathas to retreat. By that time Daud Khan reached the place.

Ikhlas Khan had fallen wounded. He was taken care of by Daud Khan who himself started fighting with the enemy. The Marathas fought in their own way, running round the Moghal forces and attacking them. A few of them were killed by the Moghal artillery and the rest retired.

The whole route was full of ascents and descents. Mir Abdul Mabud and the other Moghal troops were forced apart. Marathas attacked them and in the resulting encounter Mir Abdul Mabud, one of his sons and many of his troops were wounded. One of his sons and a few of his troopers were killed. He was deprived of his horses and arms by the Marathas. Bhimsen says that he was informed of this by a servant of Abdul Mabud and conveyed it to Baqi Khan. Baqi Khan was holding position on an elevated ground. He saw the flag of Abdul Mabud and the shears of Maratha soldiers. By that time the Marathas had already left the field of battle. Baqi Khan sent his own palanquin, with a few others and also some of his men. Bhimsen accompanied them. When they reached the spot they found Abdul Mabud in an unconscious state. The dead and the wounded were then removed from the scene of battle.

At that time Daud Khan commanded not more than a thousand to two thousand troops. By evening the Marathas again launched an attack. The Moghal officers were seasoned and experienced and fought desperately. Daud Khan dispatched messengers calling Baqi Khan and other officers. The Marathas now had no alternative but to resort to flight.

The Moghals with the flush of victory blew trumpets. Arrangements were then made for the burial of the dead and care of the wounded. Daud Khan carried Ikhlas Khan and Mir Abdul Mabud to his own tent and mended their wounds. Shaikh Muinuddin, the son of Ihatisham Khan later carried Abdul Mabud to his own tent and started nursing him. Only a few in the camp were provided with tents, the rest being under the open skies. Bhimsen was asked by Daud Khan to inspect the trenches which he did. Bhimsen was later called by Abdul Mabud who handed over to Bhimsen the seal of his office. This battle was fought near Vani Dindori on 17th October 1670. It may be mentioned here that when news was received of the Maratha descent into Konkan, the Moghal troops remained stationed at Nasik for over a month. As Shivaji was returning from Karanja he was joined by a column under Moropant. The united division besieged the fort of Salher and captured it on 5th January 1671 after a short but desperate defence by Fathulla Khan, its Moghal commander. The details of the capture of Salher fort by the Marathas are graphically given by Bhimsen Saxena. They are as under : After the battle of Vani Dindori, Daud Khan was camping near the fort of

Ankai-Tankai. When his son Hamid Khan informed him of the Maratha designs on Burhanpur, he proceeded towards that place. In the meanwhile the Marathas moved towards Baglana and plundered the market of Mulher-Aurangagad. Then they besieged the fort of Salher. Daud Khan speedily reached Mulher where he halted. It was decided to deposit the bag and baggage at Mulher and proceed to the succour of Salher in the morning as a few detachments were on their way to Mulher. Daud Khan marched early in the morning while Bhimsen with a few cavalry-men straggled behind. Bhimsen reached a burnt-out village between Salher and Mulher near about which was a small hillock. From there he saw a few soldiers approaching. When they saw Bhimsen on the top of the hillock they ran towards the hillock. Bhimsen was in a fix but one of the soldiers saw him and said that he knew the fellow and called Bhimsen by name. Bhimsen got extremely terrified. He could not place the caller. Then the caller gave out his name as Nur Khan. He approached Bhimsen and consoled him and took him safely to the Moghal camp. Bhimsen states that while at Aurangabad, Nur Khan had received considerable help from Bhimsen's father when he was in extreme difficulty. While Daud Khan was on his way to Salher he received the news that the Marathas had captured the fort of Salher (5th January 1671). He therefore returned to the Moghal base camp at Mulher which Bhimsen says "is situated on the banks of a stream. It has an excellent climate. There is a garden with a fine grape vine.". Daud Khan was very well received by Neknam Khan, the commandant of the fort of Mulher. Daud Khan then proceeded to Chandur and halted at Kanchan-Manchan. Whenever he received news of Maratha aggression he used to rush up to the spot. In Baglana near Kelahi is the strong-hold of Hatgad. News was received that the Marathas had assembled in large numbers there. Daud Khan, by forced marches, reached the place and attacked the Marathas. He was accompanied by Bhimsen, Shaikh Muinuddin and Ramsingh, a *mansabdar* of four hundred, recently appointed in the Deccan. In the meanwhile Mahabat Khan was appointed to the Deccan campaign. He met Daud Khan at Chandur in the last week of January 1671. Daud Khan resented having to serve under Mahabat Khan. Differences developed between the two. Mahabat Khan decided to recapture the fort of Ahivant which Shivaji wrested from the Moghals. He was accompanied by the following nobles : Raja Raising Sisodia, Kuvar Kishansing, Sujansing, Shubhakarna Bundela, Anupsing Rathod, Agharkhan, Turuk Tajkhan and others. The Moghals firmly entrenched themselves in front of the gates of the fort. However, the siege continued for a month with intermittent firing from both the sides. Subsequently Mahabat Khan assaulted the fort gates from his sides with great force when

the fort garrison sent messages to Daud Khan expressing their willingness to surrender the fort. Daud Khan agreed and took over the charge of the fort. This further embittered the relation between Mahabat Khan and Daud Khan. Ultimately Mahabat Khan stationed some garrison and stores (April 1671) in the fort and marched towards Ahmadnagar.

The loss of Salher and consequent rout of the Moghals had already attracted Aurangzeb's attention. In November 1670 he deputed the veteran Mahabat Khan to the supreme command of the Deccan. Another competent general Bahadur Khan was ordered from Gujarat as an additional support. Daud Khan and Dilir Khan were already there with Prince Muazzam at Aurangabad in overall command of Deccan affairs. Matters however did not improve much, as the Moghal officers were prone to luxury and had mutual jealousies which prevented co-ordination and concerted action. There was a rumour that the Prince, aware of the insecure politics at Delhi, was planning for his own future security.

For some time, Shivaji and the Moghals were busy in ravaging each other's territory, Bahadur Khan and Dilir Khan carrying an attack on Poona and Supa, and Shivaji playing havoc in Khandesh upon the army of Ikhlas Khan. The result was that Bahadur Khan was forced to divest his strength to the north. Thereafter an obstinate and sanguinary battle took place before Salher in the first week of February 1672, in which the Moghals were completely routed. Ikhlas Khan and some thirty principal Moghal officers were slain. On the Maratha side also, the losses were great. One Surya Rao Kakade, Shivaji's companion in arms since childhood, lost his life. Marathas acquired by way of plunder six thousand horses, as many camels, one hundred and twenty-five elephants, all the camp baggage of the Moghals with treasure and jewellery. The phenomenal victory was mainly due to the strategy and valour of Shivaji's *Peshva*, Moropant. The fight at Salher was an open action by Shivaji's men opposing the best equipped and most ably led Moghal armies, by no means partaking of the nature of guerilla warfare. This disaster to the Moghals led to the disgrace of Mahabat Khan who was transferred from the Deccan and died on the way thither. A large number of the Moghal soldiers, wounded and captives, fell into Shivaji's hands. The battle of Salher proved to be one of the decisive moments in Shivaji's career. The defiant and challenging spirit of the Marathas was already seen everywhere as may be illustrated by the incident that the fort of Kanhergad near Chandvad, was desperately defended by Ramaji Pangera with an army of only 600, against the surging attacks of the Moghals (April 1671). It was in September 1671 that Aurangzeb appointed Bahadur Khan Kokaltash as commander-in-

chief in place of Mahabat Khan. Under orders from the emperor, he besieged the fort of Salher and entrusted the operations to Ikhlas Khan Miyana, Amarsing Chandravat and other officers. He himself proceeded to Supa. Bhimsen says that in the meanwhile news was received of the Maratha onslaught on the Moghals near Salher, and Ikhlas Khan Miyana and Muhakamsing wounded and imprisoned by the Marathas. In the keenly-fought battle, Amarsing, the father of Muhakamsing, and his party died fighting and the entire bag and baggage of the Moghals fell into the hands of the Marathas. On receipt of the news Bahadur Khan hastened towards Salher but by the time he could reach Baglana, the Marathas had already descended into the Konkan with all the captured Moghal equipment.[1]

At this time Prataprav Gujar exacted the first quarter share, or *chauth*, from the villages north of Nasik. And soon after this Moropant took the forts of Aundha and Patta. They were re-taken by the Moghals in the same year. A force sent by Shivaji was attacked by the Moghals, but after some severe fighting the Moghals were defeated, and Aundha and Patta were again recovered by the Marathas.[2]

Five years later (1679) Shivaji crossed the Godavari and plundered Jalna. On his return he was attacked by the Moghals. He succeeded in driving back his first assailants, but before he had gone far, he found his way blocked by the Moghal troops advancing under Kesari Singh and Sardar Khan. When these came to a halt six miles from Shivaji, Kesari Singh sent a secret message to him, as brother Hindu, to run away before the Moghals could encircle him. Shivaji now quickly entrusted himself to his chief spy Bahirji under whose skilful guidance, the Maratha army escaped by an obscure path after three days and nights of anxious and ceaseless marching. But they had to sacrifice much of their booty, besides losing 4,000 horsemen killed and Hambirrav wounded. From this expedition Shivaji returned to Pattagad in safety (about 22nd November 1679)[3].

Shivaji's death (1680) was followed by a revival of the Moghal

[1] Bhimsen Saxena informs about the appointment of the following persons to different parts: Namdar Khan was appointed to the duty of protecting Baglana. Jadhavrav Dakhani and Siddi Balal Khan were appointed as *Thanedars* at Nasik Gulshanabad and Vani Dindori with strict orders to contain the Marathas in the territories near-about. The Marathas spread in the territory and hence these two officers were severely reprimanded by Bahadur Khan. Unable to tolerate these insults, both of them deserted to Shivaji. The *Thanedari* of Nasik Gulshanabad was subsequently held by Indradaman Bundella. Devisingh Bundella was appointed to the command of the fort of Mulher or Aurangagad.

[2] Scott: *Deccan*, II, 28. Aundha and Patta are close together in the extreme north of the Akola sub-division of Ahmadnagar.

[3] Sardesai: *Shivaji*, p. 328. Patta is a fort 20 miles south of Nasik and the same distance east of Thal Ghat.

power. It was in 1681 that Muhammad Akbar, the son of Aurangzeb, rebelled against his father and sought refuge with Sambhaji in the Deccan. He reached Baglana. Devising Bundella was the *Faujdar* of Baglana and the commandant of the fort of Mulher. He sent his own troops to oppose and detain Akbar but before they could reach the destined place, Akbar had already crossed over the frontiers of Baglana. A few of his Rajput troops had stayed behind. They were won over by the commandant of Devising's contingent. Bhimsen Saxena, the author of *Tarikhe Dilkusha*, says that Bahadur Khan received a report from the *Faujdar* of Baglana that Akbar had fled towards Nasik from Baglana. Bahadur Khan therefore marched towards Nasik. Akbar had moved towards Trimbakeshvar and from thence had descended in the Konkan. The emperor Aurangzeb reached Aurangabad in 1682. It was on 18th August 1682 that Khanjahan Bahadur Jafar Jung Kokaltash (Bahadur Khan) went to pay his respects to the emperor from Nasik Gulshanabad. This was followed by the attack against Ramsej near Nasik for which Shahabuddin and Khanjahan Bahadur Kokaltash were successively deputed, but they failed to capture it due to the heroism and watchfulness of the Maratha commandant.[1] On 30th October 1683 *Shahajada* Muhammad Azam and *Shahajada* Bedar Bakhta were ordered to proceed towards Gulshanabad but even they could not succeed. The Moghals therefore abandoned the effort and left the place.[2] Khafi Khan has given a graphic account of the siege of Ramsej by the Moghals and their failure to capture the fort. He says that Shahabuddin Khan was appointed to the task of subjugating the fort of Ramsej. He conducted the siege operations, laying of mines, construction of entrenchments and building of raised platforms for close artillery fire. However, the commandant of the fort of Ramsej was an experienced and a veteran Maratha officer and hence all the Moghal preparations were set to naught by his efforts and alertness. The fort garrison were not equipped with iron cast guns and hence they made improvised wooden guns firing them with hide rather than the musket ball.

The emperor then recalled Shahabuddin Khan and dispatched Khanjahan Bahadur Kokaltash to subjugate the fort. He put in all his efforts to capture the fort but to no avail. When the siege was thus going on Khanjahan Bahadur opined that "we should make pretence of attacking the fort on one side and carry the equipment there so

[1] Khanjahan Bahadur was given leave to proceed towards Nasik Gulshanabad on 30th August 1682.

[2] Five years later in 1687 as the *killedar* was changed, the Moghals were successful in taking possession of Ramsej by adopting the same measures of offering promises and presents as they had done earlier at Salher (P. Seth Madhav Rao in *Marathyanche swatantrya yuddha*—A translation of Khafi Khan's *Munrkhabullubab*, p. 11).

that the enemy would misconstrue and take precautionary measures. At the same time we should select a suitable position on the other side of the fort and a contingent of hundred to two hundred troops should scale the fort noiselessly with the help of rope ladders." The commandant of the fort however got the news of this stratagem. He also decided to fall for the ruse by offering strong resistance to the fake Moghal assault but at the same time wait in ambush with a well-armed contingent at the place from where Khanjahan proposed to escalade the fort. The commandant carried out his plan accordingly.

At the appointed time only two Moghal troopers ascended the fort wall followed by a few others. But the Marathas so heavily attacked the intruders that they were forcibly thrown down taking along with them the others who were making the ascent. The Moghal efforts to capture the fort thus failed miserably. Ultimately, under orders from the emperor Khan Jahan Bahadur raised the siege and marched away, the fort garrison witnessing the event from the fort walls with loud cries of joy and victory. Now the emperor appointed another of his officer Kasim Khan Kirmani to besiege and capture the fort. Kasim Khan struggled valiantly to subjugate the fort but all his efforts met with a miserable failure. The emperor thereon decided to suspend the siege operations and recalled Kasim Khan accordingly.

Khafi Khan concludes that the wretched Sambhaji honoured the commandant of the fort by sending him a dress, a bejewelled bracelet and cash present. He also transferred him, due to his proved efficiency over the other commandant, to another important fort and handed over the charge of Ramsej to another officer. Khafi Khan says that Neknam Khan, the commandant of the fort of Mulher, won over this new officer through the intercession of Abdul Karim, a *Zamindar* in the Ramsej region. The fort ultimately fell to the Moghals in 1687. Bhimsen Saxena gives a similar account about the siege of the fort of Ramsej. He only adds that after the emperor had ordered Bahadur Khan to raise the siege, in 1683 he moved towards Nasik on receiving the news that the Marathas had spread in the territory. But before he could reach there, the Marathas had left Nasik. Bahadur Khan therefore left his bag and baggage in charge of Mahasing Bahaduria, the *Faujdar* of Nasik and himself proceeded in the pursuit of the Marathas. No sooner were the Moghals gone, than (1685) Hambirrav, the Maratha commander-in-chief, moved from Konkan, plundered Khandesh, and retired, ravaging the country along the base of the Satmalas, towards Nasik. It may be mentioned here that after the fall of Bijapur and Golconda the emperor dispatched his commandants in Maratha territory to subjugate the forts. *Shahajada* Muhammad Azam along with veteran and experienced Moghal officers was

dispatched towards Bahadurgad and Gulshanabad Nasik. In 1686 the Moghals besieged the fort of Mulher. In this connection Khafi Khan has given the following details : He says that it was extremely difficult to besiege the fort of Salher. It was not like the other forts but was surrounded on all the sides by deep ravines. The sea was also close by. Even with a lakh of troops it would have been difficult to besiege the sky-high fort of Salher from all the sides. Neknam Khan who was the *Faujdar* of Baglana and commandant of the fort of Mulher had kept the territory in a good state of administration. The distance between Salher and Mulher was hardly 6 *kos*. The appointment of *Shahajada* Azam to the campaign was not as yet announced. Neknam Khan won over the Maratha commandant of the fort by making him lucrative promises, sending him gifts and offering him honour and esteem. He sent a considerable sum and other presents to the commandant. He also wrote to the emperor requesting that orders appointing the commandant to the *Mansab* of 4000 be dispatched immediately. In the meanwhile *Shahajada* Azam arrived at the fort of Salher. But Neknam Khan had so arranged the matters that the *Shahajada* had no occasion to lay siege to the fort. The fort surrendered to the Moghals without a shot being fired. The *Shahajada* did not approve of the part played by Neknam Khan and lodged a complaint against him with the emperor. The emperor, however, was highly satisfied at the capitulation of the fort without recourse to arms and hence regarded the complaint of the *Shahajada* in the nature of an encomium for Neknam Khan. When these events were taking place Sambhaji was suddenly captured at Sangameshvar and put to death in the emperor's camp at Koregaon. After the cruel death of Sambhaji the theatre of war was further extended towards the south. For twenty years the struggle went on and forts were taken and re-taken and from time to time the Marathas spread over the whole territory everywhere dislocating the Moghal rule.

In about 1688 Matbar Khan, a vigorous Moghal Officer, was appointed to the charge of the districts of Talkonkan and Sangamner. Nasik-Gulshanabad[1] formed part of the latter district. Matbar Khan decided to settle the territory under his charge and liquidate the Maratha possessions therein. In his offensive against the Marathas he captured a number of forts. A detailed account of their capture is given in "*Karnama*" by Jethmal. Jethmal was Matbar Khan's chief writer—*Munshi*—and his "*Karnama*" contains letters addressed by Matbar Khan to emperor Aurangzeb and to other Moghal officers such as Asad Khan, Zulfikar Khan, Gaziuddin Firoz Jung, Fateh Jung

[1] The whole of present Nasik district did not form part of the Sangamner district. Gains which then accounted for almost half of the present northern portion of Nasik district was included in the Khandesh division.

Khan and others. Some of them are reproduced below[1] :—

The petition which Matbar Khan submitted to the emperor on the capture of the fort of Patta (abridged translation):

Matbar Khan submits as follows :

After obeisance I had since a few months employed 1,000 infantry of Kolis, Bhils and Mavlas. I had also paid amounts to the land-holders of the region adjacent to the fort of Patta. I had held out hopes to them for the grant of *Mansabs* and other considerations from your majesty.

Harji Jakhade had fallen out with Tartib Khan. He had separated himself from the Khan and was residing in the village of Sona in the *paragana* of Sinnar. He had been given a considerable amount, a horse and a robe of honour. The infantry was sent with him to capture the fort of Patta. The fort was a strong-hold of the infidels. He (Harji) approached the fort and was watching for an opportunity to capture the fort. Owing to the interference from Tartib Khan, the capture of the fort could not be achieved. At this time I was appointed as *Thanedar* of Gulshanabad (Nasik) by your majesty. I established contact with Harji and showed him all the necessary considerations. On the 17th of *Rabi-ul-awal* of the 31st year of your majesty's reign (11th January 1688) the troops reached the fort and started their work. On the 23rd of the above month (17th January 1688) at midnight the troops scaled the fort walls by means of ropes and captured the fort. May this victory be auspicious to your majesty. The details of the fight, the number of the dead on both the sides and the number of prisoners captured and other details will be submitted to your majesty separately. In this campaign I incurred a debt of Rs. 45,000. I have spent the amount. I hope to capture the other forts in a short period.

Muhammad Afzal was at Sangamner. I called him to my side. He took part in the campaign. I am sending the keys of the fort alongwith him. I have appointed Keshavadas Bundela to hold charge of the fort until a Governor of the fort is appointed by your majesty. Govindrav, the *Thanedar* of Bhagur, is accompanying Keshavadas. A custodian for the fort with a garrison may kindly be posted soon so that the security of the fort could be ensured. Govindrav may be appointed as the *Faujdar* of the area at the foot of the fort. Govindrav's nephew (brother's son) Raja Ram may replace Govindrav as the *Thanedar* of Bhagur. Keshavadas may be shown additional consideration. He is an experienced soldier. The fort of Patta is a great one. It is situated amidst the forts held by the enemy. To protect this fort at least 2,000 gunners will be required. If they are

[1] The accounts reproduced here are borrowed from the translation of the Mss. by Shri P. Setu Madhava Rao (*unpublished*).

appointed it will be all to the good. Or if his majesty so orders I will recruit 2,000 infantry so that I will be satisfied for the security of the fort. A two months' advance for the gunners may be advanced from the Government treasury at Aurangabad. I have submitted what was right and proper.

The emperor's firman: Matbar Khan may be expectant of the royal grace. You have submitted a petition as follows: You have gathered the *Zamindars* in the environs of the fort of Patta. You have advanced a considerable amount to them. You have sent troops to accompany Harji for the capture of the fort. On the 23rd of *Rabi-ul-awal* the fort was captured. Your petition to this effect and the keys of the fort which you sent with Muhammad Afzal were placed before his majesty. Your services have been noted. We bestow robes of honour, an elephant, a cash award of Rs. 20,000 and an increase of 500 in your *mansab*. The sanction of your request will be communicated to you through the letter of *Bakshi-ul-Mulk*, Bahramand Khan. Muhammad Afzal has been granted an increase in his *mansab*. You should feel thankful for the favour shown and exert yourself more and more in service. You should put all your efforts in the capture of the fort of Trimbak. Know that your efforts will bring their reward.

Petition informing of the capture of the fort of Karang and other forts: "After obeisance Matbar Khan submits as follows: Since I was appointed as *Thanedar* of Gulshanabad (Nasik) and captured the fort of Patta I have been striving to capture the forts of Karang (Kulang, 9 miles from Igatpuri), Babhar, Tabaka and Rohatgad. The fort of Karang is unrivalled in its situation and strength. The infidels had constructed high buildings in the fort. I have employed a numerous force of Kolis, Bhils and Mavlas. I sent them to take up positions in ravines and valleys, and seize the opportunity to capture the fort. The fort is very strong. Like the fort of Daulatabad it has been veritably excavated from the rock to a height of four to five hundred yards. It appeared difficult to lay siege to the fort and capture it. I therefore made inquiries about the homes of the garrison. I found out that women and children of the garrison stayed at the foot of the fort of Harbal, also known as Muranjan, in the *Sarkar* (district) of Talkonkan. I sent an infantry of 1,000 persons to capture the women and children. The infantry made a night attack on the homes of the garrison. In the attack a considerable number of those people were killed or wounded. A number of women and children were captured and brought to Gulshanabad (Nasik). The forces which I had posted in the valleys and ravines of the fort seized this opportunity to scale the walls of some of the forts. They killed a number of soldiers from the garrison and threw many from the forts into the valleys below. When the garrison saw that their women and children had been

captured they approached me and offered to surrender the forts. I showed them all considerations. I took possession of these above-mentioned forts. I have sent the keys of these forts to your majesty. They will be placed before you. May this victory be auspicious. I have now laid siege to the forts of Aundh, Kavani, Harish (Harishgad, 4 miles from Trimbak), Tringalvadi, Madangad and Mordant. If God wills, these forts will be captured soon. After the capture of these forts I will make efforts to capture the fort of Trimbak. I hope my requests as enumerated in the petition will be granted. The custodians of the fort may kindly be honoured by the grant of *mansabs* and rewards so that they will have confidence in my assurances. Arrangements may be made to dispatch early, garrison, personnel and stores of equipment so that there will be no anxiety for the security of the fort.

Petition to the emperor: After obeisance Matbar Khan humbly submits as follows : Previous to this I had reported about the siege of Trimbak. I had appointed 2,000 infantry in outposts surrounding the fort to keep a watch on the garrison. During the last six months the garrison found itself in great difficulty. The roads leading in and out of the fort were blocked. Not a single piece of grain could reach the fort from the surrounding region. Under these circumstances the garrison felt itself helpless and began to petition for mercy. I had a small contingent posted at Gulshanabad (Nasik). Efforts were made to persuade the garrison through expectations of royal favour. On the 26th of *Rabi-ul-awal* of the 32nd year of the reign (8th January 1689) I brought out Telangrav and Shyamraj from the fort. By the grace of God and favours of the emperor I captured the fort. I am sending the keys of the fort along with my suggestions in a separate petition. These will be conveyed by Kaka *mansabdar* who belongs to the tribe of the above-mentioned custodians of the fort.

Kaka *mansabdar* and his elder brother Raghu exerted themselves greatly in the capture of Patta and other forts. I had reported on their services in my earlier petitions. During this period these two brothers have exerted themselves greatly in the capture of the fort of Trimbak, Aundh, and Harish (Harishgad). They are now expecting royal favours. I have made promises of rewards and royal favours to the men in the fort. If my requests are granted it will increase my honour and be a source of confidence to the garrison in the fort. In the case of the fort of Salher, Neknam Khan and Asoji received rewards and *mansab*. Similar favours in this case also may be shown. After paying the reward to the parties concerned the remaining amount will be used to meet the expenditure incurred. This will increase trust in my promises.

Telangrav and Shyamraj have been generals of the enemy's army. They have rendered service. They may be given robes of honour and

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other considerations. This will increase my honour and prestige among them.

The capture of the fort of Mahuli is in my view. Only one fort has to be captured before I tackle Mahuli. This is the fort of Tiraklu (Tringalvadi ?). I have laid siege to the fort. The garrison of this fort are waiting to see what favours are shown to the garrison of the fort of Trimbak. The moment they are shown similar favours their fort is sure to come in our hands.

I have sent 300 cavalry and 1,000 infantry with Harisingh, son of Shyamsingh, the custodian of the fort of Augadh. He has been taking part in the operations from the beginning of the siege. He has been promised increase in his *mansab* and other considerations. He has been asked to hold charge of the fort until a new custodian is sent. He is expecting an increase of 50 *Zat* and 50 *Savars* in his *mansab*. A new custodian along with a contingent of troops may be posted with proper security., What is proper has been submitted.".

The emperor's firman: Your petition containing the news of the capture of Trimbak, the siege of Tringalvadi and other affairs along with the keys of the above-mentioned forts has been brought to his majesty's notice. Your services have been appreciated. An addition of 500 *Zat* to your *mansab* has been sanctioned. Of the total number of *Savars* 600 will be without conditions. Your *mansab* will be 2,000 *Zat* and 1,000 *Savar*, two horses, a robe of honour ; and standard are granted. A cash grant of Rs. 30,000 is given. You should be thankful for these favours. You should first exert to capture the forts of Balaghat (above the hills). After you have finished this work you should reduce the forts below the ghats. Know that these efforts will bear fruits. Qadim Quli Khan has been appointed as the custodian of the fort of Trimbak.

According to the Musalman historians the chief causes of this increase of disorder were, that instead of old powerful governors of provinces, new and greedy men arose and oppressed the people. The chiefs and big landholders refused to pay tribute and the governors could not force them. The husbandmen were oppressed, and giving up tillage became soldiers. The imperial arms were busy with sieges and the Maratha armies roamed all around. It may be mentioned here that William Norris, the ambassador of King William of England, visited India in 1701, as his king's envoy to the Emperor Aurangzeb. At that time Aurangzeb was busy in his campaign of Panhala. Norris landed at Surat and from thence proceeded to Aurangabad passing through Dhulia and Nasik districts touching on his way Navapur, Visarvadi, Khanapur, Dahivel, Galna, Chandanpuri, Sakri and Devgaon. He has given a graphic description of the conditions then prevailing in the Moghal Empire and the struggle that was being waged between the

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Moghals and the Marathas. In 1703 news was received that the son of Dhanaji Jadhav had besieged Sultanpur and Nandurbar. The Moghal commandant, Zulphikar Khan marched to the rescue of the beleaguered places. On the way he was met by Mamur Khan who informed him that the Marathas had moved towards Baglana. Zulphikar Khan marched in their pursuit. He reached a place called Abula. At that time Matbar Khan was the *Faujdar* of Nasik Gulshanabad, Kalyan and Bhivandi. One of his *mansabdars* Ragho had resettled Abula which was destroyed in the Maratha attacks. The Marathas used to store their loot at this place and a good market had come up at Abula for the disposal of the same. At Abula Zulphikar Khan received the news that the son of Dhanaji intended to attack the imperial camp. On receipt of the news, he left Baglana and started in their pursuit again. The fruitless war continued for a couple of years more resulting into heavy Moghal losses. The Marathas gradually succeeded in liberating their territory from the Moghals. Frustrated and disappointed, the emperor died on 20th February 1707.

After the cruel execution of Sambhaji, the Moghal-Maratha conflict continued till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. The Marathas invariably passed through Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts in their raids on the *subha* of Khandesh and many a battle was fought in the Nasik territory. An account of some of them is recounted here from "*Karnama*" by Jethmal.

Matbar Khan to the emperor: Matbar Khan submits as follows: At this time the fifteen officers of the wretched enemy including Hanmant (Hanmantrav Nimbalkar), Shankara Ram, Kero, Hanwar, Malhar, accompanied by the infidel General gathered an army of ten to twelve thousand horsemen and spread towards the province of Khandesh. They committed oppressions on the people of the region. They devastated prosperous villages and hamlets of the region. They were aiming at entering the jurisdiction of the *faujdari* territory under me. The region under me is a hot bed of the wretched enemy. They have taken refuge under great distress in hills and forts. When I heard of the enemy trying to enter my jurisdiction, with a view to protect the country and give security and comfort to the people, I sent an army consisting of imperial troops as also the troops under me. They were led by Tilang Rav, Ravatmal Zhala and Kaka *Mansabdar*. I sent them to the *thana* of Gulshanabad (Nasik). The posting of the army might have been reported to Your Majesty through the diaries. On the 22nd of *Rajab* of the 38th year of Your Majesty's reign (26th February 1695) the aforesaid persons Kaka *Mansabdar* and Muhammad Shafi, the assistant of that *thana* (Nasik) accompanied by the *Thanedars* of the surrounding regions had already marched ahead with a view to punish the infidel enemy. On the 24th of *Rajab* (28th February 1695)

Raghoji came out from the *Paragana* Hatoda. He was accompanied by Muhammad Sadiq and others. Accompanied by a considerable force they effected a junction with the advance forces (of Kaka *Mansabdar's*). Near Manmad at this time of the 26th of *Rajab* (2nd March 1695) news was received that the enemy with their captured booty and cattle were crossing the Karnala Ghat. This ghat is at the foot of the forts of Chandor and Ankai-Tankai. My officers joined together and hurrying to the place attacked the enemy. Fighting between the contestants started the same night. Swords and fire-arms were used. Considerable persons from both the sides were wounded. In the end the nephew of Hanmantrav (sister's son) was killed along with many people. The enemy could not withstand the attack of the soldiers of Islam. They fled, releasing the captured cattle. Till afternoon my officers halted at the village of Malangaon. Early morning they pursued the enemy, and beating them pushed them across the river Godavari. They further fought against them on the other side of the river and killed a number of them. The rest of the enemy who were wounded and defeated fled through the Durgi Ghat. The details might have been reported to you through the diaries. A great victory has been won by the imperial servants. A separate and detailed list of men who fought in this battle will be submitted to you.

Last year too these men had fought well in the battle against the infidels in the district of Gulshanabad (Nasik). They were not favoured last year. I hope favours will be shown to them this year so that they will feel satisfied. Some of them may be honoured through the gift of *mansabs*.

Matbar Khan writes to the Prime Minister, Asad Khan: Last year Dhanaji and other infidel chiefs invested Baijapur. The troops sent by me punished them well. The Marathas harboured the idea of taking revenge. I had made a request to be permitted to go to Balaghat. Accordingly as per orders of the majesty you gave instructions to me permitting me to camp at any place I like in my jurisdiction. In accordance with these orders, I posted my deputy in the *thana* of Kalyan. I reached Gulshanabad (Nasik) where I camped for some time. I recruited cavalry and infantry and reorganised my troops. I arrived in the *peth* of Abda and camped there. I issued instructions that the *mansabdars* and other officers under me should patrol the area to the length of 10 to 12 *kos*. Wherever they met the wretched enemy they should put them down. This would help in the maintenance of peace and the protection of the public. The enemy could not find an opportunity to enter the territory under me.

When I was engaged in investing the fort of Trimbak I received orders under the seal of the late Fazal Khan. In the orders it was stated that whatever expenses I incurred on the capture of the fort of

Trimbak would be made good from the Government treasury. In view of these assurances I borrowed 1,20,000 rupees from the bankers and conquered the forts. After the capture of the fort His Majesty ordered that I should be given Rs. 30,000 by way of reward. Even that amount I have not received so far. The bankers are pressing me for the return of the amount.

Unless the fort of Patta is reconquered, security of the *thanas* will be difficult to maintain. This may be reported to the majesty. An imperial officer accompanied by a strong force may be appointed to the task of conquering the fort of Patta. He could march rapidly and lay siege to the fort.

I may be supplied with troops and equipment so that I can be free from anxiety about the *thanas* in Painghat and exert actively in the capture of the fort.

Qadim Quli Khan, the custodian of the fort of Trimbak, is dead. His son is young in years, in distress and in debts. He has no capacity to protect the fort of Trimbak. It will be advisable to send an experienced officer to ensure security of the fort. If, God forbid, any danger surrounds the fort, it will be difficult to restore the situation.

I noticed that the *Sarkar* (district) of Baglana is situated in a corner. When the mean enemy (Marathas) marched towards the provinces of Khandesh and Baglana, they passed through the *paraganas* of Sangamner. If half the contingents of the *thanedars* and the custodians of forts of that region are attached to Muhammad Hadi, the *thanedar* of Sangamner, it will be possible for him to maintain security in the *thana*. Whenever the Marathas desire to proceed towards imperial territory Muhammad Hadi from that side and Raghu from this side will march with their forces and joining hands will prevent the enemy from passing through the territory. The route of the Marathas will thus be closed. They will not be allowed to devastate the imperial territory. This proposal is for the welfare of the territory. I hope the facts stated by me will be placed before His Majesty and executive officers (mace-bearers) will be appointed to see that the required troops are posted at that place (Sangamner). This will ensure the security of the districts.

Letter addressed to Fazal Khan: His Majesty ordered as follows: It has been brought to the notice of His Majesty that the wretches (Marathas) have created great disturbances in Gulshanabad (Nasik) and its dependent *paraganas*. Without an equipped army one can rely only on God. His Majesty orders as follows :

Write to me (Matbar Khan) that he should send a good force to his deputy and take all precautionary measures for the protection of the district.

As I received this order when I heard that the enemy has spread

towards Gulshanabad (Nasik) and other areas adjacent to it I sent a well-equipped force from the *thana* of Kalyan to punish the enemy. Whatever necessary actions had to be taken were taken and the enemy was punished. I sent a report to His Majesty of this victory on the 22nd of the month of *Shaban*. In addition I wrote a letter to you. I took action even before the orders to that effect. The details of my action may be seen by you in my letter. In rendering faithful service I could not slacken as to await orders for taking any action against enemies in the district would be faithlessness to salt.

Some other details are also available regarding the state of affairs in the charge of Matbar Khan. The relevant extracts are reproduced below from "*Karnama*":

Your Majesty, Sauhail Beg, the custodian of the fort of Ankai-Tankai and his son Inayatullah, the custodian of the fort of Katra, have been ill-treating the inhabitants of my *Jagir* and the other villages of the *paragana* of Hatoda. They have devastated the area. A report to this effect has already been submitted. I hope the persons will be transferred from that place and people live off troubles at their hands. The custody of the fort of Ankai-Tankai may be handed over to Dane Singh, son of Pratap Singh Chavan. The custody of the fort of Katra be handed over to Raghunath Singh, the custodian removed from the fort of Manmalganj. He may be given an increase in his *mansab*. He will thus be able to guard the fort in a better way. The *Jagir* may be left to me. In the region of Konkan it is not possible to manage troops clamouring for their arrears of pay.

Petition to the emperor: Matbar Khan submits as follows: Previously, Shripat, the *Zamindar* of Javhar, died while serving the Government at Gulshanabad (Nasik). His son Vikram Shripat was at that time four years old. Gaurai, the wife of the said *Zamindar*, brought up the boy. She consoled her officers, servants and the chiefs of the Koli tribe. She administered her estates well. After petitions were submitted to the emperor about the facts of the case, the boy was given the *mansab* and the title of Shripat. He served the Government. He wrested the estate of Javhar from the hands of the enemy. He captured Kohij and other four forts and included them in the imperial domains. He was actually engaged in serving the emperor. When under the orders of the emperor I arrived in Konkan I established *thanas* in this region. I appointed Vikram Shripat as the *thanedar* of Bhivandi. He managed the *thana* well. Vikram Shripat has now died while serving His Majesty. He has left behind him a son who is seven years old. The tribe of Kolis has spread in his estates from Javhar to the ghat of Junnar. The highway from Gulshanabad (Nasik) to Kalyan passes through their villages. The death of Vikram Shripat caused great distress among the Kolis.

At the time of the death of Aurangzeb the Deccan was divided into the provinces of Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad, Bidar and Bijapur. Nasik formed part of Sangamner district which was then in Aurangabad *Subha* while Baglana and Galna districts formed part of the province of Khandesh. Mulher was then the headquarters of the district of Baglana. Baglana and Galna then had 30 and 7 mahals respectively and six monthly revenue returns amounting to Rs. 3,90,701 and Rs. 2,14,179 respectively.[1]

After the death of Aurangzeb, Azam, his son, left the Deccan for the north in a contest for the throne. He took Shahu, the son of Sambhaji along with him. Shahu, however, left the Moghal camp and marched towards the Deccan to claim the Maratha Kingship. Though he was declared an imposter by Tarabai, the wife of Rajaram, many principal Maratha Chiefs joined him. Among them were Haibatrav Nimbalkar, Nemaji Shinde, Rustamrav Jadhav, Chimanaji Damodar and others from Khandesh and Baglana. Shahu won a victory against Tarabai at Khed on 12th October 1707 and crowned himself King at Satara on 12th January 1708.[2] Shahu had to encounter opposition both from within and without. The opposition within was from the rebellious Maratha Chiefs and that from without was from the Moghal Chiefs who represented the remnants of the Moghal power in the Deccan.[3] The first few years of Shahu's life were then taken in settling the country and establishing order. In 1713 Shahu appointed Balaji Vishvanath as his *Peshva*. In the same year Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed to the viceroyalty of Deccan. At Delhi Bahadurshah had died and Farrukhsiyar had ascended the throne. The real power, however, rested with the two Sayyad brothers — Sayyad Abdulla and Sayyad Husain Ali.[4] Nizam-ul-Mulk, the viceroy of the Deccan, was transferred in 1715. He was succeeded by Sayyad Husain Ali Khan. The Sayyad brothers realised the dangers of Maratha inroads into the Moghal territory. In 1715 an army was sent against Khanderav Dabhade, the Maratha nobleman who was ravaging the territory round about Nasik. The expedition proved a complete failure. The details of this encounter are as follows : "Khandoji Dabhade held the *Mokasa* of the province of Khandesh on behalf of Shahu. He used to harass merchants and other people proceeding from Surat and Gujarat. He used to recover

[1] Munim Khan in the *18th Century Deccan*.
[2] Among the various appointments made by him was that of *Pratinidhi*. To this post he appointed Gadadhar Pralhad who hailed from Trimbakeshvar.
[3] One such Moghal officer was Lodhi Khan of Chakan. The *Akhbar* of 16th May 1709 states that Raja Bhupatrav, Chandrasen, Rav Ramba and others attacked Baglana with 30,000 troops. They carried devastation in the province. When they were returning with their loot from the hilly region, they were attacked by Lodhi Khan. Lodhi Khan was, however, killed in action.
[4] Incidentally Sayyad Abdulla was *Faujdar* in Khandesh, during the years 1697-98.

Chauth from them. If any one refused to pay these dues he used to plunder his goods thoroughly. On hearing of these activities, Husain Ali Khan dispatched his Bakshi Zulfikar Beg, with 4000 horse and 2000 infantry to punish Khandoji Dabhade. Zulfikar Beg made long marches, crossed the ghat of Kasari and entered the *Subha* of Khandesh. At that time Khandoji Dabhade was in the vicinity of Galna and Baglana with 12000 horse. Khandoji Dabhade engaged in the Deccani type of warfare and fled into hilly and inaccessible regions The officers advised Zulfikar Beg of the inaccessible nature of the region. In the pride of his bravery Zulfikar Beg paid no heed to their advices. Zulfikar Beg and his inexperienced officers threw all caution to the wind and marched forward. Suddenly the Marathas fell upon them from all sides. The army of the Bakshi was dispersed. Zulfikar Beg, some of his officers and many soldiers drank the cup of martyrdom. The remaining army was plundered by the enemy thoroughly."[1] After this defeat Muhakamsingh, the chief secretary of Husain Ali Khan, was sent with a well-equipped army against Khanderav Dabhade. On his approach Khanderav retired to Satara and his army scattered in various directions. As soon as the Moghal troops returned, Khanderav established his *thanas* in Khandesh and Baglana again. A second expedition ended in a battle near Ahmadnagar success again resting with the Marathas. The position of the Sayyads was, however, extremely insecure at Delhi. It was due to the open hostility of the emperor. They sought a compromise with the Marathas After tedious negotiations through the able management of the *Peshva* Balaji Vishvanath, the Marathas gained the grants of the *Chauth* of one fourth and the *Sardeshmukhi* or one tenth of the Deccan revenues The area comprised by the northern part of the present Nasik district in those days was covered by the two districts of Baglana and Galna Khanderav Dabhade held sway over Khandesh and Baglana[2] for the collection of *Chauth* on behalf of the Maratha king. On 2nd April 1720 Balaji died and was succeeded by his son Bajirav as the *Peshva*

[1] The *18th Century* Deccan, pp. 55-56.
[2] The author of *Masire Nizami* narrates an episode of a clash between Khanderav Dabhade and the forces of Nizam-ul-Mulk during his viceroyalty of the Deccan. He says "Amboji, the *Zamindar* of Sinnar, had now a rift with Khandoji Dabhade and arriving at the Nizam's camp with 1,000 horsemen he joined the service of the Nizam through Muhammad Giyas Khan. He represented to the Nizam 'Khandoji Dabhade has constructed a fort at the village of Mahur in the taluka of Baglana.' Amboji further submitted, 'Khandoji Dabhade has fixed Mahur as his place of residence He plunders merchandise coming from Surat and Ahmadabad. He has spread devastation in the whole area. If the Nizam were to appoint a small force, Khandoji could be put down successfully.'. The Nizam appointed Umar Khan with 1,000 horsemen to this campaign. Umar Khan penetrated into the enemy territory and dismantled the *gadhis* of Khandoji He captured a number of his dependants and brought them to the presence of the Nizam. The Nizam expressed his pleasure and gave *mansab* and *jagir* to Umar Khan." (The *18th Century Deccan*, p. 54).

At Delhi the power of the Sayyad brothers was eclipsed, Sayyad Husain Ali being murdered and Sayyad Abdulla confined and subsequently put to death at the connivance of the emperor, Muhammad Shah. Nizam-ul-Mulk, who had seized power in the Deccan, was appointed *Vazir* in January 1722. He was soon tired of the court intrigues. In 1724, he marched towards the south outwardly professing allegiance to the emperor but in reality determined to establish himself permanently in the Deccan. In the battle of Fateh Kharda fought in October 1724 Mubariz Khan, the *subhedar* of Deccan, was killed. The emperor then had little choice but to confirm Nizam-ul-Mulk to the *subha* of the Deccan.

Nizam-ul-Mulk introduced fresh vigour into the government of the Deccan. The roads, which for long had been so infested with robbers that traffic was virtually stopped, were made safe.[1] However, a clash with the Marathas who were insisting on their rights of collecting *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* was inevitable. The Nizam refused to recognise Maratha officers and openly declared Sambhaji as the Maratha *Chhatrapati*. The hostility resulted in the battle of Palkhed fought on 28th February 1728 in which the Nizam was humbled and forced to accept Maratha terms. The North was also not quiet and the Moghals were determined to put an end to the Maratha inroads into Malva. Giridhar Bahadur was the *subhedar* of that province. The Marathas envisaged a campaign against Malva with Chimaji proceeding by the western route through Baglana and Khandesh and Bajirav by the eastern route through Ahmadnagar, Berar, Chanda and Devgad. Chimaji routed Giridhar Bahadur in a quick action at Amjhera (29th November 1728) and Bajirav inflicted a crushing defeat upon Muhammad Bangash, the Moghal *subhedar* of the province of Allahabad, who had attacked the Bundela Chief. Both the brothers returned to the south thus upholding the Maratha right to collect *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*. The emperor and the Nizam had to recognise the fact that the Marathas were a power to be reckoned with. During all these years the districts of Galna, Baglana and Sangamner constituting the present district of Nasik were in the possession of the Nizam. He appointed commandants to the principal forts of the region such as Mulher *alias* Aurangagad, Alang, Salher, Galna and others. The ascendency of Bajirav evoked jealousy among many Chiefs of the Maratha Kingdom. Trimbakrav, the son of the former commander-in-chief of the Marathas Khanderav Dabhade, was one among them. The hostility was intensified due to claims advanced by the *Peshva* on Gujarat, the domain of the *Senapati*. Trimbakrav thereupon in conjunction with many other Maratha Chiefs joined intrigues with the

[1] *Muntakhab-ul-lubab* in Elliot's History, VII, 530.

Nizam and formed a strong combination against Shahu and Bajirav. Several powerful local Chiefs of Baglana and Khandesh such as Avaji Kavade, Bharsingh Thoke Mudavekar, Dalpatrav Thoke Abhorekar, Bajaji Atole and Kuvar Bahadur, the *Deshmukh* of Sinnar were induced by Bajirav to accept service under him. These families had a long standing in Khandesh and Baglana and had a large following. Nizam-ul-Mulk, smarting under the defeat of Palkhed, marched with his powerful artillery and army in the region in 1730. He started ravaging the territory held by these Chiefs systematically. The intention of the Nizam was to give a cover to the Dabhade in the event of an attack from Bajirav, as well as to destroy the Maratha hold in Baglana. In March 1731 the Nizam had a meeting with Muhammad Bangash, the Governor of Malva. Realising the danger inherent in the situation Bajirav decided to settle the issue with the Dabhade on the battlefield. Keeping Chimaji to watch the movements of the Nizam, Bajirav proceeded towards Baroda *via* Nasik, Peth, Surat and Broach in December 1730. Before the Nizam could effect a junction with the Dabhade, Bajirav inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dabhade in the battle fought at Dabhoi on 1st April 1731. The pretensions of the *Senapati* and, indirectly of the Nizam, were laid to rest. The subsequent years saw Maratha triumphs in the north and the clash of arms between the Marathas and the Nizam at Bhopal in December 1737 when, the latter was again humbled. In April 1740 Bajirav died and was succeeded by his son Balaji Bajirav *alias* Nanasaheb. In August of the same year Nasir Jung, the Nizam's son, rebelled. Nizam-ul-Mulk who was at that time in Delhi hurriedly left for the Deccan. The rebellion spread in the region of Nasik and two of the Nizam's officers, Abdul Aziz Khan and Fatehyab Khan sided with Nasir Jung. They were in command of forts in the districts of Baglana and Galna. The Nizam personally marched towards Sangamner, Nasik *via* the Kasari ghat and ordered Abdul Aziz Khan to report immediately. He obeyed and handed over to the Nizam the two forts which he had recently acquired from Nasir Jung. The Nizam then marched against the fort of Alang which was well fortified. After a short siege it fell into the hands of Nizam-ul-Mulk. The Nizam also directed his army to put down Fateyab Khan[1]. All opposition to the Nizam, however, collapsed with the defeat of Nasir Jung at Khuldabad on 23rd July 1741. In the March of the same year Raghuji Bhosle had captured Trichinapally from Chandasaheb. In 1743 with the Marathas preoccupied in the North, Nizam-ul-Mulk descended into Karnatak and recaptured Trichinapally. At that time disturbances arose in Baglana. The Nizam received a letter in his camp at Trichinapally from a newswriter from

[1] The account is based on the letters of Nizam-ul-Mulk translated in *Maha-rashtra Ani Marathe*, p. 118 by P. Setu Madhav Rao.

Khandesh which stated "At the foot of the fort of Mulher, more than 200 *Jamadars* (minor officers of the army) had gathered. They harboured inwardly the designs of taking the fort. The governor of the fort had no inkling of this.". The Nizam thereupon ordered that a letter be written to Muhammad Amin Khan, the governor of the fort of Mulher, as follows : "Your negligence has reached this stage. The *Jamadars* are waiting for an opportunity to seize control and have gathered at the foot of the hill. Any time in the morning or evening the calamity is about to fall on you and you have no knowledge about it. You should awake from your slumber and take action against them, so that their group is broken. Otherwise the result of the affair will not be good. In future you should take proper steps and be alert in guarding the fort. If not, the anger of the heaven will descend upon you.[1]" It appears that conditions in the districts of Baglana and Galna had not settled down since the eruption of the revolt by Nasir Jung and though the revolt was suppressed, unrest continued in that quarter. In 1747 the whole country from Ahmadabad to Hoshangabad suffered so severely from famine that grain rose to 2¼ *seers* a rupee.

MARATHA PERIOD

On 21st May, 1748 Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah died and was succeeded by Nasir Jung. Hostilities soon broke out between the Marathas and the Nizam and the Marathas surprised the fort of Trimbak near Nasik. In the meanwhile Nasir Jung was murdered in the south and after the short rule of Muzaffar Jung, Salabat Jung, the third son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, was declared as the Nizam. In 1751 accompanied by the French, he marched from Aurangabad against the Marathas. Being hard pressed by the Marathas he concluded peace with them (1752). Gaziuddin, the eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, who had so far been in the north, was persuaded by the Marathas to proceed to the Deccan. The Marathas intended to depose Salabat Jung and make Gaziuddin the Nizam. For this assistance the latter agreed to the cession of the territory between the Tapi and the Godavari lying to the west of Berar. In this effort the Marathas would have been all but successful ; but Gaziuddin met with his death suddenly, allegedly by poisoning on 16th October 1752 at Aurangabad. The Marathas then marched against Salabat Jung, who had left Hyderabad with Bussy, his French General. At Bhalki he was surrounded by the Marathas and had to beg for peace. He agreed to the demand of the Marathas for the cession of all the territory which Gaziuddin had promised them. These terms were concluded in a treaty signed at

[1] Ancedotes of Nizam-ul-Mulk from the *18th Century Deccan*, pp. 130, 131.

Bhalki on 24th November 1752. Under the terms of the treaty the whole of Khandesh between the rivers Godavari and the Tapi was ceded to the Marathas by the Nizam. This also included the whole of Baglana and the district of Sangamner. The Nasik district thus passed under the Maratha rule. It included Nasik, Trimbak[1] and all the important forts in that region. These places were soon put in an efficient state of management and government. The *Peshva* rebuilt the original temple in the fort of Trimbak.[2] The treaty of Bhalki, however, did not create conditions of lasting peace between the Marathas and the Nizam as both struggled with each other for gaining supremacy in the politics of the Deccan. The power of the Marathas was growing and they had scored resounding victories in Karnatak. This was not to the liking of the Nizam and hostilities again erupted between the two. Two memorable battles were fought between the Marathas and Nizam Ali, the brother of the Nizam, one at Sindkhed in December 1757 and the other at Udgir in January 1760 in both of which the Nizam's forces suffered defeats. The battle of Udgir was a decisive one. The Nizam had to surrender considerable territory and possession over Sinnar and other forts and the southern half of Nasik.

In January 1761, the Marathas suffered a great defeat in the battle of Panipat. Soon after, the *Peshva* Balaji Bajirav died. He was succeeded by his son Madhavrav. Nizam Ali had usurped all power from his brother Salabat Jung. Taking advantage of the ruin that had befallen the Marathas at Panipat, he marched on Poona and ravaged the Maratha territory. He was however checked at Uruli. Raghunathrav, the uncle of the *Peshva*, made peace with Nizam Ali by ceding territory yielding 27 lakhs annually from the *subhas* of Aurangabad and Bidar. After repairing to Hyderabad, Nizam Ali deposed his

[1] This fort has a significant history for the Marathas, deserving mention. The *Peshva* as dearly loved the north-Poona territory of the Nasik district as the southern region upto Satara. This was considered the heart of Maharashtra first liberated by Shivaji from Muslim yoke. Nasik and Trimbak fort were holy places where crowds of Hindu pilgrims flocked in from different parts of the country. Aurangzeb captured these places merely out of fanatic policy, pulled down the ancient shrine of Trimbakeshvar and re-named Nasik as Gulshanabad. Shahu and the *Peshva* were keen on getting these holy places back into Hindu possession. In fact Shahu had specially mentioned Trimbak in the demand of *Svarajya* he preferred, through Balaji Vishvanath, to Sayyad Husain Ali in 1718. Bajirav did not succeed in getting the places back. Sadashivrav Bhau succeeded in it through his trusted daring commandant Trimbak Suryaji who captured the fort on 2nd December 1751. Nasik also was occupied and here the *Peshva* rapidly erected palaces and temples. Though fort Trimbak was temporarily given back to Muslim control, it was re-captured by the Marathas within two years, the Masjid was pulled down and the original temple restored. Nana and Bhau paid their first ceremonial visit to this temple of Trimbakeshvar in November 1754. Several minor forts in the vicinity such as Karhala, Tringalvadi, Bitinga and others came at the same time into Maratha possession.

[2] *Dhadfale Yadi Itihas Vritta*, 1835, p. 386.

brother Salabat Jung and proclaimed himself the Nizam (1762).

Raghunathrav's relations with his nephew, the *Peshva*, were not happy and dissensions soon broke out between the two. He left the *Peshva* and proceeded towards Nasik. He also wrote to Malharrav Holkar who arrived at Watgaon in Nasik. This added to the anxiety of the *Peshva* who knew Holkar to be an avowed partisan of his uncle. Raghunathrav halted at Vinchur where he and Sakharam Bapu had secured the support of Vitthal Shivdev. Here he was joined by his friends who decided to fight the *Peshva* by securing the support of Nizam Ali and Janoji Bhosle. At Vinchur Raghunathrav was visited by Muhammad Murad Khan, a prominent officer of the Nizam. Raghunathrav agreed to cede territory worth 50 lakhs to the Nizam in return for the support he would receive from the latter. Raghunathrav left Nasik with a force of about 50,000 and marched towards Poona. Madhavrav also moved from Poona to meet this challenge, but was defeated at Alegaon. With remarkable foresight Madhavrav resolved to place himself into the power of his uncle. This would be the only way to prevent a complete division in the state. A meeting was arranged between the *Peshva*, the Nizam and Raghunathrav. The Nizam demanded all the territory surrendered at Udgir. Raghunathrav, however, agreed to return the major portion. Raghunathrav now took the reigns of the state in his hands appointing Ramchandrapant Jadhav as *Senapati* and his infant son as *Pratinidhi*. He retained Damaji Gaikvad and Mahadji Shinde with him but gave leave to Malharrav Holkar to return to Watgaon. It may be pointed out that neither the terms of the treaty of Uruli nor those of Alegaon were executed. The Nizam formed a treaty of alliance with Janoji Bhosle, promising to instal him as *Chhatrapati*. Raghunathrav prepared to fight this confederacy by forming a union with Maratha Chiefs. For well over five months from March 1763 to July 1763 the armies of both the combatants busied themselves in ravaging each other's territory, the Marathas between Burhanpur and Hyderabad and the Nizam between Nasik and Satara. Vitthal Sunder's nephew Vinayakdas ravaged the rich towns of Nasik, Junnar and Sangamner. The issue was finally decided in the battle of Rakshasbhuvan on August 10, 1763 when the forces of the Nizam were routed. The Nizam agreed to a treaty whereby territory worth 82 lakhs was surrendered to the Marathas. The battle of Rakshasbhuvan was won mainly through the initiative of the *Peshva* Madhavrav. This helped him to secure his former hold upon the affairs of the state. This put his uncle Raghunathrav in the background. From Aurangabad the *Peshva* returned to Poona. In 1764, when a large army was collected in Poona to act against Haidar Ali, Madhavrav insisted on his right to command. Raghunathrav yielded

his consent but quitted Poona in anger and retired to Anandvalli near Nasik,[1] where he stayed till after the siege of Dharvar, when the *Peshva* seeing that the war would end successfully, asked Raghunathrav to join him and take the command. To this Raghunathrav agreed. He left Nasik in October 1764 and reached the *Peshva's* camp near Savanur on 27th January 1765. But after his return from his next expedition to the north, against the Rana of Gohad, which brought him dismal failures, he determined to assert his claim to half of the Maratha sovereignty. The *Peshva* showed great forbearance and decided to negotiate. Both the uncle and the nephew met near Chandor on 12th September and proceeded together to Anandvalli by easy marches. The *Peshva* was very outspoken and demanded complete surrender which forced Raghunathrav to climb down in his pretensions. He ultimately agreed to spend a retired life. The *Peshva* agreed to pay off his debts and allot him a suitable maintenance. After spending a few days at Anandvalli both the *Peshva* and his uncle parted company. On his return to Nasik, however, Raghunathrav again started his intrigues with the Nizam and other enemies of the Maratha State. Brome, assistant to Mostyn of the British mission in Poona, visited him at Nasik and had several interviews with him. He promised him British help if he would take up arms against the *Peshva*. Towards the end of the fair season of 1768, Raghunathrav began to raise troops and make warlike preparations at Nasik. He assembled a force of 15,000 men, and, in hopes of being joined by Janoji Bhosle of Nagpur, encamped first on the bank of the Godavari and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Dhodap, a fort in the Chandvad range.[2] His principal supporters were Damaji Gaikvad, who sent him some troops under his eldest son Govindrav, and Holkar's minister Gangadhar Yashvant, who, besides being a zealous partisan of Raghunathrav, entertained a personal pique against the *Peshva*. Madhavrav, to forestall Janoji Bhosle's moves, marched to Dhodap. On hearing of the approach of the *Peshva's* army, Raghunathrav took shelter in the fort. The *Peshva* attacked and defeated Raghunathrav's troops, forced him to surrender, and carrying him prisoner to Poona, confined him in the palace at Poona.

The next two years of the *Peshva* were spent fighting against Janoji Bhosle, who had once claimed the *Chhatrapatiship*, and in campaigning in Karnatak. Janoji was humbled in March, 1769. The campaigning in Karnatak also proved highly successful but the *Peshva* had to return in December 1770 due to ill health, leaving the campaign in the hands of Trimbakrav Pethe. The campaigns had taken a heavy toll

[1] Grant Duff's *Marathas*, Vol. I, p. 544.
[2] Grant Duff's *Marathas*, Vol. I, p. 558. Dhodap lies about twenty miles north-west of Chandvad.

of *Peshva's* health and he spent the last two years of his life in acute physical malady. He died at Theur on November 18, 1772, where he had taken up his residence sometime early in the year. During the initial years of Madhavrav's *Peshvaship* his mother Gopikabai directed the affairs of the state and offered advice on questions of moment. But when she came to realise that her interference was not liked at the court, she retired from Poona and took up her residence at Gangapur near Nasik. Here she passed all her remaining life in prayer and worship till her death in 1788. Madhavrav freely sought her advice but used to follow his considered judgement. Once she recommended that transit duties be remitted in Nasik district, as there was famine and grain scarcity. But it appears that the *Peshva* found himself unable to accept her recommendation. In 1772 when the *Peshva* was seriously laid up at Poona, his mother too became very ill at Nasik. The *Peshva* wished to meet her; she could not come to Poona nor could the *Peshva* be taken to Nasik in his precarious state of health. It was at Gangapur that she learned of the tragic murder of her third and the last son Narayanrav in 1773, and usurpation of power by Raghunathrav. She had already lost her eldest son Vishvasrav at Panipat in 1761 and the second Madhavrao in 1772. She felt herself so stricken with grief that she gave up all comforts and took up a half coconut shell as a bowl begging alms from door to door. This she continued for over a year when she was consoled and brought back to her normal peace of mind. Nana Phadnis and Sakharam Bapu had by this time succeeded in driving away Raghoba from Poona. A child (Savai Madhav Rav) was born to Narayanrav's wife Gangabai and was declared *Peshva*. Raghunathrav now became a fugitive and moved towards Pandharpur. The pursuit by the Poona army drove Raghunathrav to seek the support of the English. This led to the first war between the Marathas and the English.

The internal disputes in the Maratha court gave the English an opportunity and they attacked the Maratha possession of Thana and the Marathas retaliated by blockading the English trade. This gave respite to Raghunathrav to regroup his forces and attack and defeat Trimbakrav Pethe who was on his pursuit at Koregaon. But he was forced to retreat against a determined attack by Haripant Phadke. He fled to Burhanpur. He tried to secure the help of Shinde and Holkar failing which he sought the help of the English at Bombay. He was however forcibly brought back by Shinde and Holkar to Burhanpur where Nana Phadnis proceeded to have talks with him. While the talks were going on, he became suspicious and escaped to Surat where he signed the ignominious treaty on 6th March 1775. He left Surat with a force of 2500 and an indecisive battle was fought at Adas. The new English Governor-General Warren Hastings disapproved of the action

of the English authorities at Bombay and sent Upton as his ambassador to Poona to negotiate. The negotiations between the English and the Marathas failed to yield any result. Raghunthrav was also not amenable to reason. On the contrary he encouraged the Kolis of Khandesh to rebel. Hostilities were resumed but the Poona Court was forced to come to terms due to the escape of the pretender of Sadashivravbhau from Ratnagiri. The treaty of Purandar was signed on 1st March 1776, under which the English were to withdraw protection to Raghunathrav, which, however, they refused. This gave opportunity to the enemies of the Maratha State to rise against it from all directions. The English now decided to reinstate Raghunathrav at Poona. The Marathas took up the challenge and inflicted a defeat on the English at Wadgaon in January 1779. The English agreed to surrender Raghunathrav. Raghunathrav agreed to acknowledge Madhavrav as *Peshva* and take up residence at Jhansi. He proceeded there along with the guards given to him as an escort. But in the vicinity of Burhanpur in the camp he fired his guns upon the guards and escaped to Surat where he was welcomed by Goddard, the English general. The English won over Fatesinh Gaikvad and together they started action in Gujarat. With Khandesh in open rebellion, the Marathas faced a difficult task. However, the Marathas rose to the occasion forming a quadruple alliance with Nizam Ali, Haider Ali and Bhosle of Nagpur as the other partners. Though Nizam Ali and Bhosle were seduced by the English, the Marathas put down the rebels of Khandesh and prepared to meet the English in Gujarat. Haider Ali also played havoc with the English coastal possessions of Madras. The war continued. Places changed hands several times. The English proposed an attack on Poona. They failed in their designs, being harassed by the guerilla tactics of the Marathas. The position of the English was made worse by Mahadji in Malva forcing the English to come to terms. The treaty of Salbai was concluded and all protection to Raghunathrav was withdrawn by the English. The first Anglo-Maratha war (1775-1782) thus ended with the treaty of Salbai (7th May 1782). Raghunathrav retired with his family to Kopargaon on the Godavari in Ahmednagar. It was Mahadji Shinde who persuaded him to adopt this course after Raghunathrav with all his family surrendered to Haripant Phadke at Dhodap near Chandvad about the middle of July 1783. He died at Kopargaon in 1783 (11th December).[1]

[1] Shortly after his death, his widow Anandibai gave birth to a son Chimnaji Appa in April 1784. The family remained at Kopargaon till 1793, when they were moved to Anandvalli near Nasik as a place more agreeable to the widow Anandibai who was then in failing health and died in April of the next year. The sons Bajirav and Chimnaji Appa, with the adopted son Amritrav, remained at Anandvalli until, on the prospect of hostilities with the Nizam in 1795, they were taken to the hill fort of Shivneri in Poona.

The next few years saw hectic Maratha activity in the north under Mahadji and concerted action by the Marathas and the Nizam against Tipu. In June 1790 the Marathas, the English and the Nizam formed the tripartite alliance against Tipu resulting in the latter's defeat and submission in February 1792. Cracks now began to appear in the Maratha-Nizam relationship on the question of payment of *Chauth*. The Nizam flatly refused to pay and hostilities started. The Nizam suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Marathas in the battle of Kharda.

With the death of the *Peshva* Madhavrav II, in 1796, began a time of unparalleled confusion and trouble, which lasted till the conquest of the country by the British. Of the three sons of Raghunathrav, Bajirav aspired for the *Peshvaship*. Nana Phadnis favoured the other son Chimnaji. Bajirav won over Daulatrav Shinde to his side. Nana, however, came to a compromise with Bajirav accepting him as the *Peshva* and agreeing to work as his principal Minister. This enraged Shinde. Freeing danger to his life Nana fled to Mahad and sought the help of the Nizam agreeing in return to surrender all the acquisition of Kharda. Nana also won over Bajirav and other Maratha Chiefs to his side thus turning the tables upon Daulatrav. Nana left for Poona and reached it on 25th November 1796. Bajirav was proclaimed as *Peshva*. In August 1797 Tukoji Holkar died creating disputes for succession among his four sons. This led to the resumption of hostilities between Shinde and Holkar, with Shinde supporting Kashirav, one of the sons of Tukoji. In a stray encounter, Malharrav, another son of Tukoji, was killed. The other two sons fled to jungles and took to a life of brigandage devastating Shinde's territory. They laid waste the Khandesh and Narmada districts and ravaged the hill country between the Narmada and the Tapi. The feuds which had erupted into the Holkar family did not spare the Shinde family either, the three widows of Mahadji Shinde demanding independent maintenance from Daulatrav. They marched on Poona and civil war ensued on the outskirts of Poona. Nana Phadnis agreed to seek a compromise but insisted on Daulatrav Shinde leaving for the North. To this Bajirav could not agree and the ladies' affair remained unsettled. They started depredations and two of their followers Yeshvantrav Shivaji and Balaji Krishna started depredations in the *Peshva*'s districts of Nasik and Khandesh. Now Yashvantrav Holkar joined the war against Daulatrav making common cause with the ladies. On March 13, 1800 Nana Phadnis died. Daulatrav on hearing of the depredations of Yeshvantrav left Poona and moved to the north. But Yeshvantrav moved like lightning. The whole region between Khandesh and the Krishna became one general scene of anarchy and chaos. To crown it all, Bajirav put to death Vithoji, the brother of Yeshvantrav, who

had declared Bajirav as incompetent and proclaimed himself as the agent of Amritrav. In 1802 Yashvantrav Holkar resolved to avenge the cruel death of his brother in Poona at the hands of the *Peshva* and marched towards the south in the company of his Pendhari allies, a band of free booters under the leadership of Amir Khan and Ahmad Khan. Crossing Malegaon and Chandvad the Pendharis under Ahmad met Narsinh Vinchurkar on behalf of the *Peshva* at Mukhed. In the course of the battle Ahmad's army was defeated and Ahmad was killed. Narsinhrav now proceeded towards Poona where he had been urgently invited by the *Peshva* for his help. In his absence, Holkar's army reached Vinchurkar's *jahagir*, burnt his palace at Vinchur,[1] plundered many of his villages and destroyed the standing crops. The Pendharis, under their leaders, followed and completed the destruction. The result was a total failure of food, with millet at less than a *seer* for a rupee. The famine lasted for a year and was at its height between April and August 1804. Large numbers moved to Gujarat. Of those who remained, from 7,000 to 9,000 were believed to have died, and many of the survivors had to live on wild fruit and vegetables. Cow's, buffalo's and even human flesh is said to have been eaten. The *Peshva's* government imported grain from the coast and freely remitted revenue. Private charity was also active. After two or three years grain prices fell to their former level and most of the people returned. But some of the villages which then fell waste were for a long time not brought under tillage.

It may be mentioned here that Yashvantrav on his march to the south defeated Daulatrav, who now offered to negotiate. Yashvantrav refused but agreed to the directions from Bajirav to take up his residence at Thalner. Yashvantrav demanded the redress of his grievances from Bajirav but the latter refused. In addition he confiscated the estates of Holkar. Now Shinde moved from North to fight Yashvantrav. This exasperated Yashvantrav who moved south. He again wrote to Bajirav to mend the wrong. Bajirav followed delaying tactics hoping for the arrival of Shinde's troops. Yashvantrav realised his tactics and moving into Khandesh he devastated it. He then proceeded towards Baramati and again wrote to Bajirav in cordial terms. Bajirav still did not relent. On 25th October 1802 Yashvantrav overwhelmed Shinde. Bajirav fled from Poona.

In the meanwhile Shinde decided a plan of action against the English in concert with the Bhosle. Bajirav, instead of taking the clue regarding the real intentions of the English, wasted his time in pleasure and merry-making. A request was made to Holkar to join the league against the English but it failed to evoke the required response due

[1] H. R. Gadgil : *Vinchurkar Gharanyacha Itihas* (Marathi), p. 141.

to the failure of Daulatrav to satisfy his terms.[1] The English now declared war against Shinde and defeated him in the battles fought at Asai and Adgaon in October and November 1803 respectively. The power of Shinde was so crippled that he begged for subsidiary force. Yashwantrav on his part was continuing his predatory activities in the north. The English now declared war upon him. The English occupied all his possessions including Chandvad, Lasalgaon, Dhodap, Galna and his share of Khandesh. The war with the Holkar was protracted but ultimately in 1805 he sued for peace. The treaty known as the treaty of Rajghat was concluded on 24th December 1805.

In December 1802, on Holkar's approaching Poona, Bajirav, as his only resource, signed (31st December 1802) the treaty of Bassein. He practically surrendered the sovereignty of the Maratha State. The issue now became a general one of a conflict between the English and the Maratha State. The English now decided to deal separately with Shinde and Holkar. General Wellesley approached Poona, informing Holkar that he would not be disturbed if he withdrew from Poona. Finding no support from other Maratha chiefs, Yashvantrav left Poona for the North. The English installed Bajirav at Poona. In 1803, Sir A. Wellesley advanced on Poona to save the city from destruction by Amritrav, the adopted brother of Bajirav. Amritrav retired to Sangamner, ravaging the country, and then turned to Nasik, defeated a body of troops commanded by Raje Bahadur of Malegaon in the interest of Bajirav, sacked Nasik, and remained in the neighbourhood till the end of the war, when he made terms with the English. On his coming to terms, all Holkar's possessions except Chandvad, Ambar and Shevgaon, were restored to him, and these also were given back within two years.

Bhill Troubles : 1802-1816 : In this time of confusion the Bhills, who till 1802 had lived with the other inhabitants, and, as village watchmen, had been the chief instruments of police, gathered in large bands, retired to the hills, and, when the famine was over, pillaged the rich plain villages. Against such an enemy no tactics were thought too cruel or too base. Balaji Sakharam, *Sarsubhedar* of Khandesh and Baglana, was appointed by the *Peshva* to put down the disturbance. At the instigation of one Manohargir Gosavi, Balaji asked a body of Bhills to meet him at Kopargaon in Ahmadnagar, treacherously seized them and threw them down in wells, and for a time cleared the country south of the Chandvad range. In 1806, there was Bhill massacre at

[1] Actually Yashvantrav wrote to Raghuji Bhosle "I have already explained my requirements to your vakils at Poona and have repeated the same to you in writing. I have kept myself perfectly ready to join you in defence of our state and religion. Instead of complying with my request you simply ask me to return from Khandesh to Chandvad etc. etc.". (*Aitihasik Patre*, 373)

Ghevri Chandgaon in Ahmadnagar, and several others in different parts of Khandesh. When disturbances again broke out, their suppression was entrusted to Trimbakji Dengle. He made over 5,000 to 6,000 horse and a large body of infantry to Naroba Takit, Headman of Karambha, and ordered him to clear the Godavari districts. Naroba butchered the Bhills wherever he found them, and in fifteen months about fifteen thousand are said to have been massacred. This savage treatment failed to restore order. Unable to protect themselves, the chiefs and large landholders called in the aid of Arab mercenaries, who, no less frugal than warlike, soon rose to power. Saving their pay and giving it out at interest, the Arabs became the chief moneylenders of the district and collected large sums both from their employers and from the general body of the people. Besides Bhill plunderers and Arab usurers, the district suffered from the exactions of its fiscal officers, who taking the revenue in farm for a year or for a short term of years left no means untried in their efforts to wring money from the people. The revenue farmer, besides collecting the revenue, administered civil and criminal justice. So long as he paid the sum required, and bribed the favourite at court, no local complaints could gain a hearing. Justice was openly bought and sold, and the people often suffered more from the mamlatdar than from the Bhills.

In 1818, Trimbakji Dengle, who for the murder of Gangadhar Shastri had been imprisoned at Thana in the Konkan, escaped, and wandering among the Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Khandesh hills, roused the wild tribes and made preparations for war in concert with his master Bajirav. Soon after this the Pendharis began to give troubles. In October 1817, General Smith, who was in command at Sirur, marched to guard the passes of the Chandvad range.

Meanwhile the last great Maratha league against the British was completed. The events leading to it were as under : With the treaty of Bassein, Bajirav had virtually surrendered his right to control the Maratha Chiefs to the English. He did not understand its implications then but realised it when the English signed separate treaties with Bhosle, Shinde, Holkar and Gaikvad. They also made the position very clear in the award signed at Pandharpur on 15th July 1812. Bajirav now desired to have a disciplined corps for himself for which the English granted him the necessary permission. Fearing that war may erupt with the English, Bajirav started raising troops. In the meanwhile dispute arose with the Gaikvad of Baroda on the question of yearly tribute. Fatesinh Gaikvad sent his agent Gangadhar Shastri to Poona to negotiate with Bajirav. Bajirav deceived the Shastri by his expression of amity and his offer of his wife's sister in marriage to the Shastri's son. He even agreed to accompany him in his tour of pilgrimage to Nasik, Trimbak and Pandharpur and to have his son's marriage

performed at Nasik. But when news was received that Fatesinh had disagreed with the terms of accord suggested, the Shastri desired to free himself from the bonds with the *Peshva* and declined the offer of marriage. Bajirav and Trimbakji decided to take revenge. Outwardly they maintained a calm posture. The court party along with Elphinstone started for Nasik as previously decided, where it reached in June. In July the Shastri and Trimbakji left Nasik for Pandharpur where the Shastri was treacherously murdered.[1] The English suspected Trimbakji Dengle, henchman of Bajirav to be behind the plot and demanded his surrender. Actually Elphinstone threatened that Bajirav must surrender him within a month's time and as a guarantee against failure, he must hand over to the British within 24 hours, the four main forts of Rayagad, Purandar, Sinhgad and Trimbak. Later, after his capture, Trimbakji was confined in the fort of Thana but made his escape towards Khandesh. He had the covert support of Bajirav and it appeared that hostilities would soon start with the English on this issue. In June 1817 the English imposed another treaty on Bajirav with strict terms, depriving him of all power and authority. On 5th November 1817, the *Peshva* declared war against the British. The Nagpur chief followed his example, and in spite of the opposition of Tulshibai, the mother of the young prince, Holkar's ministers and generals resolved to join the league. Tulshibai, the queen mother, was seized and beheaded on the banks of the Kshipra, and the insurgent generals began their southward march with an army 26,000 strong. On the 21st December 1817, they were met at Mahidpur by Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Hislop, who were then in pursuit of the Pendhari leader Chhutu or Chitu, and after a hard fight were defeated. Under the treaty of Mandesar, which was concluded soon after this defeat, Holkar ceded to the British all his Khandesh territories including the northern half of Nasik.

In the meanwhile Bapu Gokhale, the *Peshva's* General, was defeated and killed (19th February 1818) at Ashta about fifteen miles north of Pandharpur. An action was fought between Bajirav and the English

[1] It may be mentioned that Bajirav paid scant respect to the Satara *Chhatrapati*. The attitude of Bajirav was resented by Chatarsinh, the younger brother of *Chhatrapati* Shahu II. He dreamt of regenerating the Maratha state and joined hands with Yashvantrav Holkar. After the defeat of Holkar, he became a rebel against Bajirav. Bajirav now ordered Trimbakji Dengle to put down Chatarsinh. Trimbakji invited him to Satara under specious promises of advancement. Yielding to his allurements Chatarsinh came to meet Trimbakji at Malegaon. The two chiefs had their camps on the opposite banks. Trimbakji induced Chatarsinh by sacred oaths to come for a personal meeting with him. A dinner was arranged on 10th February 1811 at which Chatarsinh and his comrades arrived. As they retired for a personal discussion Chatarsinh and his followers were suddenly surprised and confined as prisoners in the fort of Malegaon. Subsequently he was removed to Kongai. In 1818 he put an end to his life.

at Shivni and Bajirav, defeated, to save his life, fled to the north. General Smith marched to Sirur in pursuit of the *Peshva*. Bajirav in his flight remained for a time at Kopargaon, where he was joined by Ramdin, a partisan of Holkar's. From Kopargaon he continued to retreat north to Chandvad, but hearing that a British force under Sir Thomas Hislop was approaching, he turned back to Kopargaon and fled east. He surrendered in May at Dhulkot near Ashirgad[1]. The eclipse of Maratha power was thus complete.

It may be mentioned here that during the time of the *Peshvas*, the Maratha state was roughly divided into six territorial divisions, *viz.*, (1) Konkan including territory from Bassein to Devgad, (2) Gujarat, (3) Karnatak, (4) Khandesh, (5) Poona and (6) Baglana and Gangathadi. Each *subha* or division had an officer who was called *sar subhedar*. Nasik district after it came into the possession of the Marathas formed part of the Baglana and Gangathadi *subha*.

BRITISH PERIOD

On the 7th of March 1818, in consequence of the severe example made by Sir Thomas Hislop at Thalner in Khandesh,[2] Holkar's commandant at Chandvad gave up the fort without a struggle. At Galna also the commandant and garrison left the fort, which was afterwards occupied by the people of the town,[3] and by the end of March 1818, Holkar's Nasik possessions had all passed to the British. As some of the forts were still in the hands of the *Peshva's* garrisons, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell marched from near Aurangabad to enforce their surrender. Ankai-Tankai, about ten miles north of Yeola, where he arrived on the 3rd April 1818, surrendered without opposition. From Ankai-Tankai the force moved to Rajder on a chain of small hills about ten miles north of Chandvad. On the 9th April, as the garrison refused to surrender, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell took a position about two miles from the fort while Lieutenant Davies of the Engineers began to reconnoitre. In the course of the day the enemy showed themselves in great numbers on the top of the hills and on the chief outpost, and some of them coming down the hills drove back the besiegers' grasscutters. Next morning a party of 180 Europeans and 300 Indians, under Major Andrews, climbed the heights, gained the first and second hills, and took shelter from the fire of Rajder on the off-side of the second hill. Meanwhile a few guns and howitzers were opened on the outpost without much effect. The troops

[1] Grant Duff's *Marathas*, Vol. II, 512 : Bajirav surrendered to Malcolm at Kheri.
[2] *Bombay Gazetteer* (Khandesh), XII, 255.
[3] *Pendhari and Maratha Wars*, 258.

under Major Andrews now moved from their cover, and climbing little short of a mile of very difficult and steep hill side under a furious discharge of cannon and rockets from the upper forts and volleys of matchlocks from the lower work, carried the lower works the enemy falling back on Rajder. One officer and a few men were wounded. During the whole day the enemy, still secure in their main hold, kept up a constant discharge from a couple of guns and from hundreds of matchlocks. In the face of this fire, Lieutenant Davies with the help of the sappers and miners and pioneers set to work to prepare a battery. Towards evening the enemy, seeing the work nearly finished, hoisted a flag of truce. Shortly after, two officers came down and Major Andrews agreed to let the garrison retire with their private property and arms. Scarcely had the officers returned to the fort, when there was a sudden explosion and an outburst of fire which quickly spread over the whole of the fort buildings. According to one story the explosion was the result of a dispute between the commandant and the head officer, but it probably was an accident. Many of the garrison had already left by a Bhil track, but the greater number bringing their families with them came down by the regular gateway. When the garrison had left, a few companies of sepoys took possession of the gateway. About Rs. 50,000 were found among the ruins. On hearing of the capture of Rajder, Indrai and several other forts in the neighbourhood surrendered without resistance.

The detachment then marched from Chandvad to Nasik, a distance of about thirty-five miles, through a country described as equal in beauty and fertility to any like space in India, a rich well-watered plain interspersed with gentle rising grounds, populous villages, and large mango-groves. Nasik, which is described as a pleasing spot, a considerable town with two palaces and some handsome buildings and a rich neighbourhood of gardens and vine-yards, surrendered quietly on the 19th of April, the armed part of the population having retired a few days before to Trimbak. From Nasik the detachment marched about twenty-five miles south-west to Trimbak, reaching it on 23rd April. After examining its 'tremendous and wonderful scarp', Lieutenant Davies resolved to open operations on the north-east where the ground was favourable for batteries. But the only access to this point was up narrow and winding stairs, cut in the rock and with barely room for one man at a time to pass. The garrison opened a few guns and forced the engineers to fall back, with the loss of three sepoys killed and others wounded. The village of Trimbak which is commanded by the hill was taken in the evening, and during the night two heavy pieces of ordnance with a few howitzers were placed in battery. Fire was opened on the hill early the following (24th) morning, and was kept up the whole day but with little effect

Meanwhile a party of sepoys with two six-pounders was sent to the off-side of the hill to overlook the gateway and draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. Towards noon on the third day, the enemy's fire ceased and for hours no one was seen on the hill. The garrison seemed to be withdrawing or at least to be in a humour to come to terms. Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, who was anxious to gain possession of a garden and loose work that lay in a curve at the base of the hill, ordered a small party of Europeans and sepoys to climb the slope above the town, and passing to the right to take the garden. Instead of leading the party to the garden the commanding officer marched straight to the foot of the cliff, right to the entrance of the passage up the hill. Here he was met by so fierce a discharge of rockets and matchlocks and such showers of stones, that seven or eight men were killed and about thirty severely wounded. The rest took possession of the garden, where, though under heavy fire, they found tolerable cover among the ruins of houses, and behind trees. In the afternoon, the garrison, fancying that besiegers had really intended to attempt the narrow passage, and that no obstacles could resist their ingenuity and skill, sent a message to Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell that they were willing to come to terms. Demands for the payment of arrears were rejected, and next morning an officer came down and agreed to surrender the fort. In the course of the day the garrison, a mixture of Rajputs and Marathas with a few Siddis or Abyssinians, retired with their arms and private property.[1]

Malegaon episode: A serious revolt among the Arabs of Malegaon delayed the settlement of affairs. At an early stage in the war, Mr. Elphinstone had allowed Gopalrav Raja Bahadur of Malegaon, to gather troops and wrest the Malegaon fort from the *Peshva's* officers. No sooner had Gopalrav taken the fort than he found himself a prisoner in the hands of his Arab mercenaries. These men, identifying themselves with a band of freebooters and with the Muvallads or Indian-born Arabs of the town, plundered the country round and made Malegaon one of the chief centres of disorder. On the 16th May, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, with not more than 1,000 men and 270 pioneers, encamped before the town and called on the Arabs, who numbered about 350, to surrender. They refused and the place was invested. For three days the Arabs made desperate sallies but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. In one of the sallies, Lieutenant Davies the chief engineer was killed, and Major Andrews, commanding the European regiment, was severely wounded. On the 22nd, the besieging force was strengthened by 500 Hindustani Horse, and on the next day a body of infantry of the Russel Brigade

[1] *Maratha Pendhari Campaign* (1820) 163-185. Details of the sieges of Rajder and Trimbak are given under places of interest.

450 strong, under Lieutenant Hodges. As the guns were much damaged and the ammunition was nearly spent, no time was lost in attempting a storm. On the night of the 28th, an apparently practicable breach was made, the few remaining shells were thrown into the fort, and the place assaulted. The senior engineer who led the storming party was shot dead the moment he mounted the breach uttering, as he fell, the word 'Impracticable'. Major Green Hill, though wounded in the foot, mounted the breach and let down a ladder, but it dropped from his hands to the bottom of the wall. On this a retreat was sounded and only the town remained in British hands.

This failure was followed by a close blockade, and reinforcements arriving from General Smith with some mortars and howitzers, fire was again opened, in the course of which, the fort magazine exploded making a clear breach thirty feet wide in the inner wall and filling the ditch with debris. On the 13th June the garrison capitulated, and the British flag was hoisted on one of the bastions of the inner fort. Next day the garrison marched out and laid down their arms. The Arabs were taken to Surat, and from Surat were sent to Arabia.[1]

Major Blacker has given the following description of the capture of Ankai-Tankai, Rajder, Trimbak and other Nasik forts and places. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell arrived on the 2nd of April, at Byzapoor, on his route towards Unkye, a hill-fort on the summit of the Khandesh Ghats. It contained a small garrison, and commanded one of the principal passes descending into the low country. On this account it was considered of peculiar importance; and Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell summoned it, as he approached the *pettah* at the foot of the hill, to form his encampment. Some attempts at evasion from the garrison were met by a display of impatient determination; and the British troops proceeded to occupy the place on one side, as it was evacuated on the other. This proof of the impression which prevailed in the country, was highly satisfactory. Filled as it was with hill-forts, an opposition from all, however trifling, would have required larger means than those by which it could be met. The minds of the inhabitants also would have remained in a state of suspense, the prevention of which was very desirable. A party of forty native infantry, under a European officer, was left in the place, wherein were found fourteen pieces of ordnance, with a large store of ammunition, and some treasure.

Siege and Capture of Rajdeir: The detachment halted till the 7th, and, on the three following days, marched to Chandor, where it

[1] *Pendhari and Maratha Wars*, pp. 345-346.

encamped on the 10th. In the vicinity of this place, were two hill-forts, Rajdeir and Inderye. These having been uninfluenced by the example of Chandor, it appeared necessary to reduce them; and the detachment moved, on the 11th, against the first of these, which had the character of impregnable. The place is formed by nature; being merely a high precipitous mountain, possessing no works except such as have been constructed for the defence of a narrow traversing footpath*, cut through the rock with great labour, and secured by gates. Above these, and all along the precipice which commands the passage, stones are piled, which alone would afford the means of sufficient opposition. Loopholes and embrasures are also cut through the solid rock, to rake the traverses successively. The fort of Rajdeir is abundantly watered; and, at this time, was supplied with a year's provisions. It was therefore evident, that the principal means of reducing such a place were those of intimidation, the best instruments of which were shells, which were, luckily, in abundance. The summons sent forward was rejected with contempt; and the refusal to surrender, was followed by an active fire of ginjauls and small arms, from some outposts, situate among rocks, on the more advanced hills. To get possession of one of these was the first object; and from thence to extend the advanced posts to such others, as were calculated to confine the enemy within their walls. Also to gain possession of such positions as should be fit for the construction of batteries. The first point was obtained the same evening, by a company of native infantry; and a lodgement was completed with the loss of only one man. At the foot of the hill, a battery of four heavy guns, three mortars, and four howitzers, to cover the further advance of new lodgements, opened on the morning of the 12th. Preparations were also made for storming one of the posts of the enemy immediately under a prominent angle of the superior precipice, and distant from it about two hundred and fifty yards. Below this, and between it and the point already occupied, was another ridge of intermediate height, the extremity of which was occupied by two detachments. One of these was the first post, reinforced to one hundred and twenty men, under Captain Coombes; and the other, a detachment commanded by Major Andrews, consisting of two companies of Europeans and one company of natives. At a preconcerted signal of three discharges of

* The entrance into the fort of Rajdeir differs from that of the famed Daulatabad, by being open at the top; while the other is completely subterranean. The passage into Daulatabad contains several iron gates; and the method proposed for their defence is the ignition of combustible matter heaped behind them whenever they shall be threatened. But independent of the passage into Rajdeir being capable of a similar expedient with iron gates, it is much more defensible from being exposed over head to the precipitation of stones, none of which could be avoided by the assailants.

cannon, both parties advanced rapidly against the enemy's post, which they evacuated in time to secure their retreat into the fort. They restricted their fire now to occasional discharges from above, and some shots lobbed into the camp; but they could not prevent the preparation of a new battery at the advanced point; and a six-pounder was got into it at nine p.m. by taking the carriage to pieces, and carrying up its parts by hand. The garrison were, however, no longer inclined to resist, and sent out to demand terms such as arrears of pay, for periods uncertain and indefinite. But as nothing more than the preservation of their private property, and liberty to repair wherever they preferred, would be granted to them, they were sent back, with the indulgence of two hours, to consider these terms of capitulation. They had scarcely gained the interior of the fort, when it was observed to be on fire. There were frequent explosions, and those within endeavoured to gain the outside, in the greatest terror and confusion. Their sortie was effected with much difficulty, owing to the obstructions of the passage; which shortly became so warm, that a party sent to seize it amidst the confusion, was unable to endure the heat. Under cover of the night, the greatest part of the garrison escaped; forty were brought in prisoners, by the irregular horse, next morning, and seven were found alive in the place. It was never ascertained how this conflagration was occasioned. It was probably the effect of the shelling, which for some time previously might have remained dormant. Within were twelve pieces of ordnance of various calibers; and some treasure was discovered among the ashes. This important fort thus fell into the hands of the besiegers, with a loss to them of only five Europeans and two natives, including Lieutenant Steele, an officer on the staff, wounded. The fort of Inderye was moved by the example within its view; for its garrison likewise evacuated, on beholding the conflagration of Rajdeir.

Countermarch to the Godavery: This successful progress enabled the Lieutenant-Colonel to direct his immediate attention to the vicinity of the Godavery. In the Valley of Khandesh, at the same time, through the means of the civil officers, and the employment of some irregular troops, every advantage was taken of the terror inspired by the rapidity of the military operations, to reduce to subjection those places where less coercive means were sufficient. Goorup, and some other places, evacuated voluntarily. So numerous, indeed, were the forts which adopted this measure, that it was difficult to find garrisons for them all. After halting at Rajdeir till the 15th, the march was recommended, by Sheilloo, Bunneira, and Koakungaum, to Nassuck; within one mile of which the encampment was formed, on the 19th of April. On the same day a detachment was made, under Major Andrews, of one hundred Europeans, two hundred and fifty native infantry, and as many

irregular horse, which marched at sunset to overtake a predatory corps of Arabs and Hindoostanees, who were collected near the western hills, about twenty-four miles from the camp. The detachment returned, however, the following day to Nassuck, without attaining the object of its movement; the enemy, on its approach, having returned into the fort of Trimbuck. The importance of the early reduction of this place, induction of this place, induced Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell to march thither without further delay. The engineers were, therefore, sent forward, with an escort, from Khumballa, the first stage in that direction, to reconnoitre the environs, with a view to the investment on the following morning.

Siege and Surrender of Trimbuck: On the 22nd, the detachment took up its ground fronting Trimbuck, on the north-eastern side of the hill; and the reconnaissance was extended during the day, notwithstanding a well-directed fire from the fort, which also gained the range of the camp. In the evening a party, composed of fifty Europeans and as many native infantry, was sent to occupy a position opposite the gateway on the south side, and to construct cover for two six-pounders which accompanied them. In the course of the night, all the heavy guns and mortars were placed in battery, to bear on the gate in the north-west side, situate in a re-entering curve; and on the morning of the 24th, they opened, under considerable disadvantage, owing to the great height of the hill. The town of Trimbuck was immediately in front of the camp, in a small valley, which it entirely filled. Above it, is a hamlet, half way up the ascent, which it was deemed necessary to possess immediately. Accordingly, during the forenoon, Major M'Bean was placed in charge of a detachment, composed of one hundred Europeans, and one hundred and twenty native infantry, to protect the working party, proceeding with the necessary materials to make the proposed lodgement. It being ascertained that the hamlet was unoccupied, a small party was sent up, in the first instance, to attract the less observation. No sooner, however, had the remainder ascended, and given a commencement to the work than they were attacked with a fire of wall-pieces, matchlocks, and rockets, accompanied by a discharge of stones and rocky fragments, from the impending cliff. The working detail were now obliged to desist, and it became necessary to withdraw the party, with exception of fifty European and native infantry, who covered the construction of the battery, when recommenced in the night. One mortar and one six-pounder were brought into it, and, by midnight, other ordnance were in progress up the hill. Previously to this, the detachment, on the south side of the hill, had established their two six-pounders within six hundred yards of the gate on that face. This was, however, partially protected from their fire, by a prominent rock projecting in

front of it; but the enemy's means had not been at all impaired, and their fire always recommenced as soon as the batteries ceased firing at them. Their constancy, however, was exhausted; and, early on the morning of the 25th, they sent out persons to treat for terms. After a few messages, and attempts at a protracted negotiation, they accepted the same conditions which had been granted to the garrison of Rajdeir, and delivered up one of their gates, at nine a.m. to an officer and twelve men. The south gate was appointed for their departure, but so well had it been secured inside, by heaps of stones, that they had not completed a clear way for themselves before three o'clock p.m. when five hundred and thirty-five men, bearing arms, marched out with the most creditable regularity. Within were found twenty-five pieces of ordnance, from a thirty-three down to a one-pounder, with a sufficiency of ammunition. The loss with which this important fortress was gained, amounted to thirteen Europeans and nine natives, including two officers.

Inadequacy of the Means of further Operations: If, however, the loss was small, the state to which the heavy guns and their carriages were reduced, was an inconvenience of great magnitude. There were no means of replacing them, and all the required service was not yet performed, though the rains were fast approaching. The siege of hill-forts is particularly destructive to gun-carriages, for, in order to give the pieces sufficient elevation, it becomes necessary to sink the trails into the ground, or, where this may be impracticable from the rocky site of the battery, as at Trimbuck, to raise the wheels on sand-bags, to reach a wall eight hundred feet above the level of the platforms. The expedients necessary on similar occasions of insufficient means, are numerous, and, perhaps, as little practised in Europe, as the depriving a howitzer of its elevating screw to make it perform the service of a mortar, as was practised at Nagpoor. In this state of things it was, therefore, satisfactory to find that no more hill-forts offered resistance; for seventeen strong places* of this description surrendered, after the fall of Trimbuck. Another difficulty, however, presented itself in finding the means of occupying so many posts; for there were no regular troops to spare from other service, and irregulars raised for this purpose were unworthy of trust. This expedient, unsatisfactory as it was, could not, however, be avoided, as a temporary measure, while application was made to Brigadier-General Doveton for more native infantry; and two companies of the 2nd battalion of the 13th regiment were ordered to join the Colonel from Jalnah, with all expedition, pending the supply of greater reinforcement.

* These were Haruss, Wajeerah, Bowleyghur, Cownye, Eyewattah, Achlah, Marundah, Rowlah, Towlah, Caheenah, Caldher, Hatghur, Ramsey, Kumeirah, Bapeirgun, Gurgurrah, Tringlewarree.

Defence of Soangheer: The want of this arm had already been experienced in the valley wherein the town and fort of Soangheer, after admitting a small garrison, had nearly been lost. Lieutenant Rule, of the 3rd native infantry, by a forced march from Galnah, with a part of his detachment and fifty irregulars, received possession of the place from its head authorities, on the 13th of April; and drove out of the town a small party of Arabs who disputed the occupancy of one quarter. In the fort were eleven guns, and in the *pettah* five more, with many ginjauls and wall-pieces, besides abundance of ammunition for them, which the Lieutenant carefully removed into the fort; the only place he could venture to secure, with a havildar and ten of his men, aided by twenty irregulars. On his return to Galnah, the Arabs, who were still about the Taptee in considerable numbers, heard of the smallness of the garrison. On the 17th, they advanced in numbers, said to be two thousand, with scaling-ladders to take a place, in the possession of which they had been so promptly anticipated. They easily carried the town, killing the irregulars who were in it, and turned the guns on the fort. Owing, however, to the previous removal of the ammunition, these were useless in their hands; while the havildar kept up so brisk a fire from the fort, that they were at length obliged to quit the town, after having plundered such part of it as was least exposed. The havildar's party nearly expended their musket-ammunition, and had every reason to expect a renewal of the attack. To repel this, a reinforcement was sent from Galnah, of fifteen additional regulars, besides fifty irregulars with ammunition. Nor were these measures superfluous; for, on the 21st, the Arabs were again approaching, at the same time that a body of the Poonah auxiliary horse arrived there, from Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell's head-quarters. This, with other events showing how much more powerful the enemy were in the Valley of Khandesh than above the Ghats, induced the Lieutenant-Colonel to descend, immediately after the reduction of Trimbuck, to a position which might be convenient for his camp during the rains, and suited to overawe the disaffected.

Description of Malleygaum: The detachment recommended its march, on the 29th of April, and returned to Chandoor by the same road it had formerly pursued, with exception of a detour to the left, by Dindoorree, between Nassuck and Bunneira. During the 10th and 11th of May, the encampment remained at Chandoor; and, on the 15th, was established at Debarree, within one march of Malleygaum, from whence the chief Native Authority, or *Zumeendar*, Raj Buhaudur, arrived, to give an account of the state of affairs in that quarter. The fort and town were in possession of a body of resolute Arabs, prepared to try the extent to which resistance might succeed

against the small British force assembled for the subjugation of the province. For this purpose, they had selected the strongest place in the Valley of Khandesh. The plan of the fort is quadrangular, having on one face, and on half of the two adjoining, the river Moassum, which at this place forms a convenient curve. On the opposite side is the town, which nearly encompasses the remainder of the fort, by approaching the river at its two extremities. The fort consists of two lines of works, the interior of which, a square of about three hundred feet high, and a dry ditch twenty-five feet deep by sixteen wide. The outer line is built of mud and stone, having flanking towers; and it approaches within a few yards of the town on one side, and of the river on the other. It is only of moderate elevation; but the inner fort is sixty feet high, with a terre-pleine sixteen feet wide, to which there are no means of ascent, except through narrow covered staircases of difficult access. Within were abundance of bomb-proofs; the guns were few and badly mounted; but the matchlocks, in the hands of the Arabs, were sure of hitting their mark. Such was the place before which Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell took up his position of seige, on the 16th of May, with means quite insufficient for its reduction; but with which a trial was deemed expedient, seeing how much had already been effected by a commanding tone.

Investment and Construction of the Batteries: The camp was formed with its left on the junction of the rivers Moassum and Gheernah; and post was established to prevent the entry of reinforcements, while bodies of irregular horse were ordered to patrole round the town, for the same purpose, during the night. The camp was however moved, on the 17th, to the right bank of the Moassum, which placed that river, then low in water, between it and the fort; and on the same night, from fifty to one hundred men joined the garrison. The materials for the batteries being collected, on the 18th, in sufficient quantity, as soon as it was dark, an enfilading-battery of two eighteen-pounders, one eight-inch mortar, and two eight-inch howitzers, was constructed for the south face; and another, of two twelve-pounders, for the west face. Both of these were four hundred yards from the works; at which distance was likewise marked out, a place of arms in the centre of a top (grove of trees), which was situate between the camp and the river. At eight p.m. the garrison sallied on the covering party near the place of arms and directed the fire of their guns at the two batteries. A reinforcement arriving at the same time from the camp, the sortie was repulsed with spirit; but with the loss of Major Andrews wounded, and the misfortune of the commanding engineer, Lieutenant Davis, killed. On the 19th, the two batteries opened, and were answered from the fort. by seven guns. A company of infantry took possession of a breast-work in rear of part of the village of Sumungseer, a little higher up the river;

and repulsed, that night, a second sortie, which was not unexpected; for, as it became dark, all the posts were strengthened. The body of auxiliary horse, which had been sent to Soangheer, returned this day, and with them two weak companies of the 2nd battalion of the 14th regiment, from Seindwah. Next day, the efilading-batteries continued to fire, but seldom, on account of the scarcity of shot; and, in order to relieve the larger guns, some six-pounders were brought into position. The remainder of the village of Sumungseer, having been deserted by the inhabitants, was taken possession of by the Arabs, on being repulsed from the breast-work. Also at ten a.m., they again tried to dislodge the company of native infantry, in which, however, they failed, the post being strengthened by two field-pieces. In the meanwhile, the approaches were advanced; and, on the 21st, a parallel was completed, along the bank of the Moassum, containing a battery at each extremity; of which, that on the left for three guns, raked the bed of the river, and the other was prepared for breaching the opposed angle of the fort. On the 22nd, the guns of the fort having found the range of the camp, obliged it to fall back four hundred yards. The breaching-battery opened with little effect against the towers, which were round and of good masonry. It was, therefore, subsequently directed against the intermediate curtain. One of the enfilading-batteries was converted into a mortar-battery, and the other was dismantled. An additional post was established on the bank of the river, near Sumungseer, to confine the garrison. Some field-pieces were attached to it, with a view to their bearing on the gate of that side of the fort. This extension of the attack was adopted in consequence of the arrival of the two companies of the 2nd battalion of the 13th regiment from Jalnah, which had been ordered from thence by Brigadier-General Doveton, as already mentioned; and was seasonable reinforcement.

Unsuccessful assault, on the 29th of May: The duty now fell extremely severe on the troops, who were kept continually on the alert, by the sallies of the garrison. The 23rd was distinguished by few incidents beyond the effect of the breaching-battery, which brought down a part of the curtain, and discovered the fausse-braye of the inner fort, and the arrival of a body of irregular horse, who were part of Holkur's contingent, which had been detached from Sir John Malcolm's force. This arrival was followed, the next day, by the battalion of the Russell brigade, which had escorted the captured guns to Jalnah, and was ordered on this service, as here was the most important demand for all the troops which could be spared from other quarters. An explosion took place in the fort, owing to the fire of the howitzers, of which some more were placed, on the 25th, in an epaulment to the right of the breaching-battery. On the 26th, the breach

was carried through the wall of the inner fort; and the arrival of the 2nd battalion of the 17th native infantry in the camp, was a most important addition in the article of means, which, as far as regarded troops, were now superior to the resources in artillery and ammunition. The twelve-pounder shots were all expended, and every heavy gun was run at the vent; so that on the 27th, the improvement of the breach entirely depended on the eighteen-pounders, from which it was dangerous to fire the small quantity of ammunition remaining; and in this state every endeavour was used to effect a slope on the flanks of the breach to facilitate the ascent of the terre-pleine. This object was adhered to, all the next day, and shells were occasionally thrown to prevent the construction of any retrenchments. The parties for the attack of the fort and town were told off in the evening, and bivouacked at their respective posts for the assault of the following morning. The column for the attack of the breach, commanded by Major Greenhill, remained in the parallel on the bank of the river. It consisted of one hundred Europeans, and eight hundred sepoys, principally of the 2nd battalion of the 17th regiment. The column destined to storm the *pettah*, consisting of five hundred sepoys from the three corps in camp, was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and crossed the river, lower down, to a point on the left bank, eight hundred yards from the walls. The third column, commanded by Major M'Bean, which had for its object the escalade of the outer wall, near the river gate, took post near the six-pounder battery up the right bank, and consisted of fifty Europeans and three hundred sepoys. Each column was headed by a party of pioneers, with tools and scaling-ladders, and led by an engineer officer. Major Greenhill's column was provided with bundles of long grass, to be applied, as might be necessary, in filling up trenches, and, after a warm fire of two hours from the breaching and mortar battery, against the point of attack, it moved forward at broad day-light. As it approached the outer wall, Lieutenant Nattes ascended the breach in front, and, having gained the summit, made a sign not to be followed, as there were insuperable obstacles previously unknown. This gallant young officer, who was the senior engineer since Lieutenant Davis's death, fell, like his predecessor, in the daring discharge of a desperate duty; and the storming party not having noticed his signal, continued to advance under a fire of small arms, by which the commanding officer was wounded. While the column was under partial cover, the scaling-ladders were dropped from the top of the wall, but disappeared, which unfavourable circumstance being reported to Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell, at the battery, he directed the attempt to be abandoned, and the troops returned with exemplary order. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart's attack was earlier commenced, and more successful. Before

day-light he had obtained possession of a part of the *pettah*; and subsequently succeeded in gaining the whole, assisted by Major M'Bean's column; this party having, on the failure at the breach, co-operated in the attack of the town from the left.

Abandonment of the Attack of the West Face: After these events, the relative situation of the parties appeared little different from what it was on the investment of the place; or the difference, if any, was in favour of the enemy. The breach of the outer wall, as has been seen, was only practicable in its direct ascent; but though the descent, on the other side, was impracticable, the height of nine feet would by no means have accounted for the disappearance of the ladders, had not there been a trench excavated within to deprive them of a footing. The enemy had likewise cut off the breach by retrenchment, flanked by two guns, which would have been sufficient to destroy the head of the column, had it attempted to descend; and the numerous match-locks, of unerring aim, placed behind this work, to pour a concentrated fire on the summit of the breach, could not miss whoever exposed himself under such disadvantages. A proof of this was seen in the fate of the engineer who alone received seven balls, and will account for the precipitancy with which the ladders were dropped out of hand. No progress was made in filling up the moat, beyond the small quantity of rubbish which fell from the faussebraye; and indeed its respectability, as well as its distance from the outer wall, was now for the first time fully ascertained. Of the inner line, nothing but the upper part had been yet seen; and though the breach was a good one, if it could have been approached, there was no way to get from it on the terre-pleine to the right and left; and the descent on the other side was still more difficult than that of the outer wall. Under all these circumstances, it was esteemed fortunate, that no lodgement was attempted between the two lines, as it would have been attended with a severe loss and ultimately useless; for the guns were unserviceable, the ammunition was expended, the soil so mixed with rock as to preclude mining, and the access through the bed of the river so exposed, as to render all communication from the parallel insecure. Why this side, indisputably the strongest, was selected for the attack, remains unexplained, with the death of the engineer. No reason has been suggested, except the existence of the tope of large trees on the bank of the river, which afforded convenient materials for the siege. It was now, therefore, deemed proper to recommence from the side of the *pettah*; and to make such preparatory dispositions as should accelerate the capture of this stubborn place, during the interval which must elapse previous to the arrival of the new train, already on its route from Ahmednuggur. This necessary aid had been applied for, during the construction of the breaching-batteries, on the 21st of May;

when, in consequence of the opinion of Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdill, the commandant of artillery, it was concluded, that should the garrison persevere in their defence, the means, in artillery, were insufficient for their reduction.

Successful Operations after the arrival of the Bombay Train: On the 29th, as a preliminary measure, all the guns were withdrawn from the batteries, with the exception of the six-pounders in the post of Sumungseer. On that night and the next day, the several avenues connecting the fort with the town, were barricaded; and, on the 1st of June, the camp was removed across the river to the vicinity of the Gheernah, which was close to its rear. This measure was the more necessary, in consequence of the advanced season of the year, when the rains might be expected, and the consequent filling of the Moassum would separate the besiegers from the fort. It was deemed proper, however, to leave a post there for some time. In the first instance this consisted of fifty rank and file of His Majesty's Royal Scots, the 2nd battalion of the 13th regiment, the battalion of the Russell brigade, and some auxiliary horse; while Holkur's irregular contingent, with two companies of the *pettah*. The construction of a redoubt was, at the same time, commenced in the rear of the old breaching-battery. While the place was, by these dispositions, completely blockaded, new emplacements were prepared for a fresh attack from the opposite side as soon as the expected train should arrive. The garrison had time, during this cessation of fire, to reflect on their situation, and were alive to its danger. They, accordingly, endeavoured to open a communication; but the answer to their advances leaving them no reason to expect any terms, they declined an unconditional surrender, and recommenced hostilities. On the 4th of June, the redoubt being finished, all the troops on the right bank of the Moassum, with exception of the Russell battalion and the Poonah auxiliary horse, were withdrawn to the camp; and, on the next day, two howitzers opened on the fort from the *pettah*. On the 6th, the galleries of three mines were commenced, from the nearest points of the town, against the three opposite towers of the outer line of works; but on account of a stratum of rock, that on the right was alone continued on the following days, and was the only occupation of the besiegers, except completing the new batteries, till the 10th; when Major Watson's detachment, consisting of the 1st battalion of the 4th Bombay Native infantry, a detail of artillery, with four eighteen-pounders, two twelves, and six mortars, which marched from Ahmednuggur on the 1st of June, arrived in the camp. On the same night, the mortars were brought into battery, and opened, on the following morning, an unremitting discharge, which, at eleven a.m., fired two of the enemy's magazines. The explosion overthrew to its foundation, a large portion

of the eastern curtain of the inner line, exposing to view the interior of the place. Two of the eighteen-pounders were immediately brought into position, to the right of the mortar-battery, to take off the defences near the breach. The remaining two were carried down the bank of the river still further to the right, to breach the outer line. So much good effect attended the fire of these, that, on the evening of the 12th, a deputation came from the garrison, and continued a negotiation till the following day, respecting the stipulations of surrender. At length it was agreed, that a native officer and twenty men should be admitted into the inner fort. The British flag was, accordingly, hoisted on one of its towers, at three p.m. of the 13th. On the next morning, the British line was drawn up near the outer gate; and, at nine O'clock, the garrison marched out and formed in front of it. They then grounded their arms, and were conducted to a quarter of the *pettah* allotted for their accommodation.

Comparison of the Force of the Parties, and Loss of the Besiegers: Thus fell Malleygaum, after open trenches of twenty-five days, during which both besiegers and besieged had as unremitting service, as falls to the share of most operations of a similar nature. The garrison amounted to three hundred and fifty men; and the detachment, at the commencement of the siege, to no more than one thousand men and officers, exclusive of two hundred and seventy pioneers. The successive reinforcements of ninety native infantry on the 22nd of May, of four hundred on the 24th, of five hundred and forty on the 26th, and of six hundred on the 10th of June, still made it amount only to two thousand six hundred and thirty; a number by no means commensurate with the strength of the enemy, considering the usual* proportion allotted to the reduction of a place of such respectable strength. It is probable, likewise, that even more means would have been required to reduce the garrison to an unconditional surrender, had not the explosion of the magazines precipitated their decision. The loss with which this acquisition was purchased was more proportionate to the numbers which ought to have been present, than to those which were actually there. It amounted, from the 18th to the 29th of May, to two hundred and nine killed and wounded, including officers; among whom were the successive commandants of the detail

* The following extract from Cormontaingne is applicable to this subject, and suggests the instance of the unsuccessful attack of Burgos during the Peninsular war;—"Si petite que soit une place, lorsqu'il faut l'attaquer dans les formes, on n'y sauroit employer moins de 10 a 12 mille hommes et quelques regimens de dragons, n'y eut-il que 3 a 400 homes dans ce poste; et cette petite armee se trouvera assez fatiguee lorsqu'il faudra suffire a une attaque dans les regles. Il est vrai que ces sortes de places sont ordinairement des forts ou chateaux d'une assiette favorisee par la nature et par l'art; ce qui occasionne la petitesse de la garnison."—*L'Attaque des Places*, p. 1.

of sappers and miners. These, as well as the remaining officers of engineers, had exhibited a conspicuous esprit de crops, the more laudable as it was unaided by any of those mechanical impressions derived from parade, imposing evolutions, or martial sounds, which are not without their effect on all troops."

On 29th June 1818, news was received that Trimbakji Dengle, who had lately nearly succeeded in surprising the fort of Trimbak, was in hiding in the Chandvad village of Ahirgaon. A party of troops, sent from Malegaon under Captain Swanston, surrounded the village, forced the gates, and seized Trimbakji who was found hid under a heap of straw.[1] He was confined in chains in the fort of Chandvad in July 1818.

The reduction of the district was completed by the surrender of the fort of Mulher on 3rd July 1818.

It may be mentioned here that Elphinstone, after the eclipse of the Maratha state, divided the conquered Maratha territory into four divisions of which the central division extending from the river Bhima to Chandvad was one. Henry Pottinger was appointed to the Division.

The country to the north of the Chandvad hills was included in Khandesh, and the country to the south in Ahmadnagar. South of Chandvad order was restored with little difficulty. The country was exhausted and the people willingly obeyed any power that could protect them. The *Peshva's* disbanded troops settled in their villages, the hill forts dismantled, and the military force was gradually reduced. The Koli and Bhil chiefs of the country near the Sahyadris undertook to prevent robbery and violence, their allowances and villages were confirmed to them, and order was soon established. In the north and east, the Bhils, who were more numerous than in the south and were led by the powerful chiefs of Peint and Abhona, gave much trouble. The open country was soon cleared, but to bring to order the bands that had taken to the hills was a matter of time. A considerable force was kept with its headquarters at Malegaon; the hills were guarded, and outbreaks severely punished. A Bhil agency was established at Kanhar in the Satmala hills about fifteen miles south of Chalisgaon, and inducements were held out to the Bhils to settle as husbandmen, cash advances and rent-free grants of land were made to all who would settle, and allowances were paid to the chiefs who held the hill-passes. Employment more congenial than husbandry was offered to the Bhils by the formation of an irregular force. The lazy habits of the men and their dislike of discipline, made the first efforts fruitless.

[1] *Pendhari and Maratha wars*, 367. Pandurang Hari, II, 69. Details of Trimbakji's attempt at Trimbak and of his capture are given under the Chapter. Places of interest, Trimbak and Ahirgaon.

It was not till 1825, that Lieutenant, afterwards Sir James, Outram, succeeded in forming the Khandesh Bhil Corps. Under his patient firmness and through knowledge of the Bhil character, the corps soon did good service and disorder was suppressed even in the hills.[1] [2]

Koli outrages: It may be noted that the country suffered from the Koli outrages which took place in 1828-30, 1839 and 1844-48. Nasik district also suffered from these outrages, especially the one in 1844-48. The Kolis under the leadership of an outlaw named Raghu Bhangria and another leader Bapu Bhangria commenced depredations on a wide scale. Issuing from their headquarters in the hilly country

[1] Details of the formation of Bhil corps are given in the Statistical Account of Khandesh, *Bombay Gazetteer* XII, 259-317.

[2] The account of the Bhil uprising in the district and the measures taken by the English to conciliate them could be briefly narrated as follows: The Bhils were a wild and predatory tribe scattered in the chain of ghats and the country at its base. The turmoils of war and devastation previous to the British occupation of the territory had exhausted the forbearance of the Bhils who became refractory by temperament and retiring to their mountain fastnesses they entrenched themselves strongly under the leadership of their chief. In the north the Satpudas were the nest of those disaffected chiefs and in the south, Satmala and Ajanta Bhils in different organised gangs were led by thirty-two leaders and started up in every direction with fire and sword. Active measures were taken to put a stop to the irruption of Bhils. Captain Briggs hunted out several of their leaders and troops were posted along the faces of the hills to check their movements and to cut off their supplies. These military measures together with a policy of forbearance adopted by Elphinstone were calculated to render the country free from this species of invasion. The scheme of raising a Bhil Militia was also an expedient course taken to make the Bhils conform to the British System. However, in 1819 the Bhils broke out in a general insurrection on all sides. Several detachments were employed against the rebels. Expeditions were sent against many leaders, one of them Chil Naik of Satmala range was apprehended and hanged. In 1820 Dusrut and Sheikh Dulla started the usual process of indiscriminate devastation but Major Main forced the southern Bhil chief to surrender by occupying posts for 400 miles. In 1822 a fresh insurrection broke out under the famous leader Hiria with anarchy and oppression reaching a fearful height. Col. Robinson took the field in April 1823 and obtained some success in scattering the rebels and destroying their settlements. Then for two years fierce retribution followed. In 1825, the situation further deteriorated. These aboriginals were now used as tools in the hands of the interested political leaders. Sevram, a blacksmith, produced forged papers from the Raja of Satara and enticed the Baglana Bhils to rise up in an insurrection. The marauders — a party of 800 men — attacked and plundered Uatapur and carried off the spoil to the hill-fort of Musalimhor. But shortly after Lieut. Outram surprised and dispersed the insurgents and recovered a great part of the plunder. Later on Sevram and his followers were successfully encountered, most of whom received pardon and returned to ploughs. The country however remained far from peaceful and even the village *patels* were discovered to be in league with the Bhils. Lieut. Outram, Captain Ovens and Captain Rigby engaged themselves in various ways and exerted their influence to the utmost to bring them to settled habits. The Bhils were gradually weaned away from their predatory propensities and incorporated into the British system by bounty and patronage.

(The account is based on—*Civil Disturbances in India: 1765-1857*—S. B. Chaudhari.)

to the north-west of Poona these festering bands wandered through Nasik and Ahmadnagar and set law at defiance. The disturbances were, however, gradually brought under control and with the capture of most of their leaders by 1850 the Koli rebels practically disappeared.

Sheikh Dulla : The episode of Sheikh Dulla also deserves a mention. He was a freebooter and committed many acts of outrage in the country around Asirgad and Burhanpur. He was in league with the disaffected Bhils. When Major Seyer took the field against him he fled to Nasik but returned to Tapi jungle in 1825 and with the help of his marauding confederates plundered the country at intervals. He was, however, subsequently killed by the treachery of one of his associates.

The Mutinies, 1857-1859 : During the 1857 revolt, Nasik was the scene of considerable disturbance.[1] Some of the rebels were Rohilas, Arabs, and Thakurs, but most of them were the Bhils of south Nasik and north Ahmadnagar, who to the number of about 7000, were stirred to revolt partly by their chiefs, and partly by Brahman intriguers. Detachments of regular troops were stationed to guard the frontier against raids from the Nizam's dominions, and to protect the large towns from Bhil attacks. But the work of breaking the Bhil gatherings and hunting the rebels, was entrusted almost entirely to the police, who were strengthened by the raising of a special Koli Corps, and by detachments of infantry and cavalry. Except the Bhils and some of the Trimbak Brahmans, the population was apparently well affected and no repressive measures were required.

Bhagoji Naik's rebellion : The first assemblage of Bhils was under the leadership of one Bhagoji Naik. This chief who had formerly been an officer in the Ahmadnagar police was, in 1855, convicted of rioting and of obstructing and threatening the police, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On his release he was required to find security for his good behaviour for a year. Shortly after the year was over, in consequence of the order for a general disarming, Bhagoji left his village of Nandur Shingote in Sinnar. Being a man of influence he was soon joined by some fifty of his tribe, and took position on a hill about a mile from his village, commanding the Poona-Nasik road. A few days later (4th October 1857) Lieutenant J. W. Henry, Superintendent of Police, arrived at Nandur Shingote and was joined by his assistant Lieutenant, later Colonel, T. Thatcher, and Mr. A. L. Taylor the inspecting postmaster. The police force under Lieutenant

[1] This account of the Nasik disturbance is taken partly from a paper prepared by Major H. Daniell, Superintendent of Police, Ahmadnagar, and partly from Mr. Bettington's rough notes regarding the suppression of Mutinies in the Bombay presidency. Clowes & Sons, 1865.

Henry consisted of thirty constables and twenty revenue messengers armed with swords. Lieutenant Henry told the mamlatdars of Sangamner and Sinnar to send for Bhagoji and induce him to submit. Bhagoji refused unless he received two years' back pay and unless some arrangement was made for his maintenance. On receiving this message the police were ordered to advance against his position. The first shot killed a man immediately behind Lieutenant Henry. The officers dismounted, but before they had advanced many yards, were met by a volley, and Lieutenant Henry fell wounded. He regained his feet, and pressing on received a mortal wound in the chest. The attack was continued under Lieutenant Thatcher and the Bhils retreated.

This apparent success of the rebels excited the whole Bhil population. A fresh gang of about 100 Bhils was raised by one Putharji Naik in the Rahuri sub-division of Ahmadnagar but it was soon after dispersed by Major, later Lieutenant-General, Montgomery, the new Superintendent of Police. On 18th October an engagement took place in the hills of Samsherpur in Ahmadnagar, between Bhagoji's men and a detachment of troops and police under Colonel Macan of the 26th Native Infantry, in which Lieutenant Graham who was on special police duty, and Mr. F. S. Chapman of the Civil Service who accompanied the force, were wounded.

On 20th January 1858, near Mandvar in Nandgaon, Major Montgomery with a considerable force attacked a large gathering of Bhils, Rohilas, and Arabs under an unknown leader. The enemy were strongly posted in dense thicket, whence they shot down the advancing troops, and Major Montgomery fell badly wounded and his men were forced to retire with considerable loss. In the next charge Lieutenant Thatcher then withdrew the troops. The loss on the British side was great. Of ten killed and fifty wounded, one of the killed and three of the wounded were European officers.

As the spread of disorder had become serious, Captain, subsequently Colonel, Nuttall, who succeeded Lieutenant Graham, was ordered to raise a corps of Kolis, the hereditary rivals of the Bhils, who, in Maratha times, had been among the foremost of the brave Mavalis or west Deccan soldiers. The corps was recruited chiefly in the hilly parts of Junnar in Poona, Akola in Ahmadnagar, and Nasik. In December 1857, a hundred men armed with their own swords and muskets were fit for the field, and so useful did they prove that, in January and February 1858, a second levy of 110 was ordered, and, shortly after, the strength of the corps was increased to 600 men with a commandant and adjutant. In raising the corps, Captain Nuttall dealt with the heads of the different clans, promising them rank and position in the corps corresponding to the number of recruits

they might bring. Javji Naik Bamla, the chief of the Bamla clan, was made the head of the corps, and a brother of the famous outlaw Raghoji Bhangria and other leading men were chosen as officers. Drill masters were obtained from the Ahmadnagar police, and, in spite of the want of leisure, the Kolis mastered their drill with the ease of born soldiers and proved skilful skirmishers among hills and in rough ground. Their arms were a light fusil with bayonet, black leather accoutrements, dark green twisted turbans, dark green cloth tunics, dark blood-coloured waist-cloths worn to the knee, and sandals. They marched without tents or baggage. Each man carried his whole kit in a haversack and a light knapsack. They massed in groups and on the march divided the cooking vessels. They were great walkers, moving with the bright springy step of highlanders, often marching thirty or forty miles in a day over the roughest ground, carrying their arms, ammunition, baggage, and food. Always sprightly, clean and orderly, however long their day's march, their first care on halting was to see that their muskets were clean and in good trim. Every time they met an enemy, though sometimes taken by surprise and sometimes, fighting against heavy odds they showed the same dashing and persevering courage.

Captain Nuttall's march: On the 3rd December, Captain Nuttall, with a force of 160 foot and fifty horse,[1] marched from Akola for Surgana where Bhils were said to be gathering and trying to induce the Surgana chief to join them. Three days later (6th December), on the way to Surgana, news was brought that on the night before, a party of Bhils and Thakurs had attacked the Trimbak treasury, and that some of the men who had taken part in the rising, were in the hills round Trimbak. The hills were searched and among the men who were made prisoners, a Thakur, named Pandu, acknowledged his share in the outbreak and stated that he and his people had risen under the advice of a Trimbak Brahman whom, he said, he knew by sight and could point out. Another of the prisoners confirmed this story and promised to identify the Brahman. On reaching Trimbak, Captain Nuttall found Mr. Chapman, the civil officer in charge of the district, with a detachment of the Poona Horse and some companies of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry. Mr. Chapman was aware that the rising and attack on Trimbak had been organised by Trimbak Brahmans. The Brahmans of the place had been brought and ranged in rows in the camp, but no one had come forward to identify the leading conspirators. Captain Nuttall, who had left his camp and prisoners at some distance sent for Pandu,

[1] The details were: 11 Sabres Poona Irregular Horse, 4 Mounted Police, 50 Thana Police and 110 Koli Corps.

the Thakur informant. He was told to examine the rows of Brahmans and find out whether the man who had advised his people to revolt was among them. Pandu walked down the line, and stopping before a Brahman whose face was muffled, asked that the cloth might be taken away, and on seeing his face said that he was one of the Brahmans who had persuaded the Thakurs to attack Trimbak. Then the other man who had confessed was called in and walking down the line picked out the same Brahman. Next morning this Brahman was tried, found guilty, condemned to death, and hanged at Trimbak.

On the evening of the 12th, news was brought that the people of the Peint state had risen and that the village of Harsul had been plundered. Captain Nuttall at once set out, and on reaching Harsul (14th), found the village sacked, the Government records torn, the clerk and accountant wounded, and the village money-lender murdered. Captain Nuttall remained at Harsul for a day or two and captured several rebels. Meanwhile the rebels had passed over the hills to Peint, and the police being unable to make head against them, they plundered the Peint treasury of Rs. 30,000 and withdrew to a hill on the Dharampur frontier. Shortly after a detachment of thirty men of the 4th Rifles under Lieutenant Glasspool reached Peint from Dindori and arrested some drunken stragglers of the rebel force. On hearing this the rebels returned to Peint to rescue their comrades. As they were several thousand strong, the small British force retired into the walled Government office and were there besieged. On the second day, the insurgent force was strengthened by the arrival from Surgana of Bhagoji Naik and some sixty men, many of them armed with matchlocks. On the next day news of the critical position of the British force was brought to Captain Nuttall near Harsul by a loyal Maratha landholder. Captain Nuttall at once pushed on to Peint. He found the pass leading to the Peint plateau strongly barricaded in four places. The barricades were not defended and were cleared without much difficulty and a body of the enemy which held the crest of the pass, on being charged by the cavalry, fled after firing a few shots. On reaching Peint, about five in the evening, Captain Nuttall found Lieutenant Glasspool and the thirty men of the Rifles safe, but with their ammunition nearly exhausted. For some days the rebels mustering from 1,500 to 2,000 strong had been swarming round their feebly-fortified shelter, and a fresh assault had been planned for that evening. Even after Captain Nuttall had established himself in Peint, the insurgents did not disperse but continued to hold a ridge of hills close to the town. Captain Nuttall accordingly moved out his troops, and after a sharp engagement routed them with the loss of their leader, a Makrani named Faldi

Khan, and several prisoners. On the 19th, Captain Walker and Mr. Boswell of the civil service, with a detachment of the 10th Regiment arrived from Surat. Peint became quiet, and Bhagvantrav or Bhauraja and the head fomentor of the disturbance, a claimant of the Peint chiefship and a correspondent of Nana Saheb's was hanged with about fifteen of his followers. Details of the rebellion in Peint are given below:—

Rebellion in Penth: Penth, a small *Jahagir* of 24 villages in Nasik district, was disaffected in December, 1857. The rebel Kolis (a backward community) plundered the Harsol *bazzar* on the sixth of December, and made the Mamlatdar a prisoner. From there they attacked Penth where it appears Koli rebels numbering about 2,000 had encircled Lieutenant Glasspool and his 30 men for a time. The Raja Bhagvantrav was suspected and arrested. He was also a "correspondent" of Nana (*Nasik Gazetteer*, page 202). After a trial he and fifteen others were sentenced and hanged (28th December, 1857). Bhagojee Naik and Makrani Fuldikhan were the leaders of the rebels. A large number of men were sentenced to transportation for life beyond Sea while many others were detained as state prisoners.

(P. D. Vol. 20 of 1858, pages 381 to 387)

Letter from H. B. Boswell, 1st Assistant Collector in charge of Penth State

To

J. R. Morgan, Acting Collector of Thana, dated 30th December, 1857.

The letter states: (Summary of the letter)

The insurgents after the attack on the *kutcherry* at Penth went one by one to the Raja to pay their respects to him. The Raja, however, declared that he knew nothing of the attack, nor did he know the names of any one of the insurgents. H. B. Boswell eventually arrested him on 28th December, 1857.

Evidence eventually came forth of the implication of the Raja in the plot. The Thana police then seized two of the leading men in the gang who plundered the treasury in a village in the Dharampoor Raja's territory. Bhow Malekar, the Patel of Saruste and his brother were also seized. From the Patel's deposition it was gathered that the plot had been planned more than a month ago in Nasik. When the police went to seize Bhow Patel, there was resistance and one of the policemen was shot by an arrow through the chest and one of the insurgents received a bayonet-wound in the stomach.

Mr. Boswell then started disarming the villagers and suggested that a strong party of police be posted at Penth to guard the treasury and see that no further disturbances took place.

Report on Penth (District Nasik) Disturbances

(P. D. Vol. 21 of 1858, pages 447 to 470)

Summary of H. B. Boswell's report to I. R. Morgan, dated Camp Penth, 4th January, 1858

Raja Bhagvantrav *bin* Nilkantharav was, according to the magistrate, implicated in the disturbances in the state. He was tried and sentenced for treason and hanged on the spot before the Mamlatdar's Kutchery in th presence of insurgents.

From the various trials it came out that the rising of the Kolis was planned five or six weeks ago by the late Raja and the Dewan of the Rani of Penth who lived in Nasik.

On sixth December the Kolis plundered the *bazar* of Horsoo second town of the state and the acting mamlatdar proceeded there to make enquiries. They caught him and made him a prisoner. They then advanced on Penth taking the acting mamlatdar with them as a prisoner. A hawaldar and about a dozen sepoys were present in the Kutchery. They were mostly armed with swords. The *naik* of the Kolis of the immediate neighbourhood was called upon to help the sepoys in the Kutchery. He came with his men and advised the sepoys not to offer resistance as the insurgents were too many in number. Hearing this the sepoys allowed them to come near them thinking that they were their saviours. But as soon as they approached they pounced upon them and seized their arms. Both the parties of the Kolis then joined together and plundered the treasury at their leisure. This done, they went to the village and plundered many houses and shops and paid a visit of ceremony to the late Raja, to whom the leaders of the insurgents were introduced one by one.

In the evening they released most of the sepoys and the acting mamlatdar and hearing that the troops were approaching withdrew to the jungle in the neighbourhood. On Thursday the tenth Lieutenant Glasspool arrived with a party and started operations against the insurgents. But his party being too weak to go out and attack the Kolis in the jungle and at the same time to defend the Kutchery and the town Lieutenant Glasspool could not take any decisive step for nearly a week.

Meanwhile the Bhils under Bhagojee Naik himself came down the *ghats* and joined them. The Government forces were joined by Captain Nuttall's forces coming from Trambak.

On the arrival of this new force the Bhils and the Kolis retreated to the south. They played hide and seek for a few days. Occasional fights took place. Bhagojee Naik went away with his party of Bhils and the Kolis dispersed and hid themselves in different villages. They were gradually traced out and caught. Many of them had migrated to the State of Dharampur where the Raja's forces caught them and

handed them over to the Government authority. All the insurgents having been apprehended the rising was ultimately put down. The property of the late Raja was ordered to be attached and the revenue of his villages was ordered to be collected in the name of Government.

Penth prisoners convicted and sentenced

(P. D. Vol. 36 of 1858, pp. 71-73)

List of persons who were charged of treason and sentenced to transportation beyond sea

Names of prisoners—

Sentenced by H. B. Boswell, Esquire, 1st Assistant Magistrate of Thana and Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857 :

1. Bhaoo w Bowapee Naik.
2. Yessa w Nathia.
3. Huree w Chandu.
4. Dhoondul w Maopee.
5. Dhondia w Beerbul.
6. Fakir w Bal Patel.
7. Maojee w Dhurma.
8. Trimbak w Huree Patel.
9. Soma w Nathia.
10. Gunga w Eeka.
11. Roujee w Ramjee.
12. Mahadoo w Kakudia.
13. Dharma w Yeshwant.

Sentenced by Captain Walker, Superintendent of Thana Police and Commissioner under Act XIV of 1857:

14. Dhondoo w Kalee.
15. Nathoo w Bowajee.
16. Gut Patel w Roop Patel.
17. Deojee w Ramjee.
18. Govind w Vittoo.
19. Bheewa w Lukma.
20. Sheetra w Chandoo.
21. Santoo w Chendoo.
22. Arjoon w Mosuia.
23. Lahama w Dhondia.
24. Bhaoo w Deojee.
25. Pandia w Devjee.
26. Rawajee w Harria.

The day after Captain Walker's arrival (20th December) with the addition of fifty of the Ahmadnagar police, Captain Nuttall marched southward, and without halting, in the afternoon of the next day, at Vasir Hira, came up with insurgents who mustered about 500 men, and with fifteen of the Poona Horse, charged and routed them with the loss of thirteen killed and wounded and three prisoners. In a hand-to-hand fight between Captain Nuttall and Mahipat Naik, Bhagoji's brother, the latter was killed and Captain Nuttall's horse desperately wounded ; and in a second encounter another rebel fought to the last, wounding Captain Nuttall's second horse.

In spite of this reverse the number of Bhagoji's followers continued to increase. On the 19th of February 1858, large force of regular troops,[1] men of the Koli Corps, and Ahmadnagar police under Major

[1] The details were : 21 Sabres Poona Horse, 430 Bayonets Koli Corps, and 30 Ahmadnagar Koli Police.

Pottinger and Captain Nuttall, attacked and scattered Bhagoji's band in the bushland near Kakanki or Pooka fort on the borders of Yeola, Chalisgaon, and the Nizam's territory. The Bhils lost forty killed and five prisoners, and the British one private of the 4th Rifles killed and three wounded. But the rebels soon came together again, and throughout 1858 and the greater part of 1859, Captain Nuttall was engaged in hunting Bhagoji. On the 4th of January 1859, Captain Nuttall received an express order directing him to march with all speed to Ajanta, where, it was reported, two or three thousand Rohilas had assembled. Captain Nuttall, with a force of 460 foot and twenty-one horse, started for Ajanta, and in three days marched about 100 miles, the men carrying all their kit. In spite of this haste, before they reached Ajanta, the Rohilas had plundered the village and dispersed.

In the following hot weather (April, May 1859), the Bhils under Bhagoji Naik and Harji Naik continued their plundering raids. On the 5th July, after a forced march, Captain Nuttall came upon the Bhils near Ambhora Dara, eight miles south-east of Sangamner. The Bhils, who were led by Bhagoji and Harji, took a strong position from which they were driven by twenty-five men of the Koli Corps with a loss of ten killed, including Yashvant, Bhagoji's son, several wounded, and three prisoners, among them Harji Naik one of their leaders. In October, 1859, parties of Bhils were reported to be gathering in the Nizam's territory with the intention of joining Bhagoji. In the British districts also they were again becoming uneasy and excited. Under these circumstances, a detachment of Native Infantry was kept posted along the frontier which was constantly patrolled by strong parties of the Poona Irregular Horse. On the 26th of October, Bhagoji plundered the village of Korhala in Kopargaon and carried off property worth about Rs. 18,000. He was hotly pursued by Captain Nuttall for nearly a fortnight along the rough Sahyadri country, down to the Konkan and up again into Ahmadnagar, but by very rapid and secret marches always succeeded in baulking his pursuers.

Meanwhile Mr., later Sir Frank, Souter, who, since his appointment as Superintendent of Police in July, had been pressing close on Bhagoji's heels, on the 11th of November, at the head of 159 foot and mounted police, reached the village of Mithsagar in Sinnar. Here the headman of the neighbouring village of Panchala brought word that Bhagoji Naik and his followers were resting in a river-bed about five miles off. On reaching the place, Mr. Souter determined to attack the position from the north where the banks were steep and the brushwood was thick, and to drive the Bhils into the open country to the south. He succeeded in bringing his men close to the enemy without being seen. As soon as the insurgents were in view, Mr. Souter

charged with the mounted police, giving order to the rest of his force to attack at the double. The insurgents were taken by surprise and a few were cut down before they had time to light the fuses of their matchlocks. But they soon rallied, and, taking position under a thick clump of bushes protected on one side by the river bank, kept up a heavy fire. An attempt to force their position failing, Mr. Souter picked out his best marksmen, approached the enemy in skirmishing order, and taking advantage of every bush and scrap of cover, in the face of a deadly fire, gained command of their position. The Bhil losses were very heavy. Then only fifteen remained alive, they marched slowly along the river-bed, still keeping up a heavy fire. Though repeatedly called to lay down their arms they refused, and dropped man by man. At last the few that remained were forced out of the river-bed into the open and charged by the mounted police. They fought to the last with the most desperate courage. Of forty-nine men, forty-five including their leader Bhagoji were killed and three severely wounded. During the action Mr. Souter's horse fell pierced by two bullets, and four of the police were killed and sixteen wounded.

The completeness of this success, which was so largely due to Mr. Souter's gallantry, energy, and judgement, brought the Bhil disturbances to a sudden end. The Nizam Bhils who were awaiting Bhagoji's arrival dispersed, and on the 20th in falling back from the British frontier, were, with the loss of forty killed, attacked and routed by a detachment of the Haiderabad Contingent under Lieutenant Pedlar.

On the 12th of November, a large party of Bhils under an influential chief, a relative of Bhagoji left Sonai in Nevasa to join Bhagoji. On hearing of his death they turned towards Khandesh, and, as they had not committed any acts of crime, they were pardoned and allowed to return to their homes.[1]

Though disturbances were at an end posts of regular troops were maintained till May 1860. When they were withdrawn their places were taken by detachments of the Koli Corps. The Koli Corps continued to perform this outpost duty till March 1861, when they were disbanded, and all except a few who entered the police, returned to their former life of tillage and field labour.

The wisdom of raising the corps had been proved. Instead of heading disturbances, as had often happened before and has happened since,

[1] After Bhagoji's death, Mhardia, a relation, of his and a member of his gang, who had been absent on the 11th November raised some ten or twelve followers and committed many gang and highway robberies. At last he murdered a man who was in Mr. Souter's employ as a spy, and cut to pieces his wife and child who tried to screen him. Soon after this Mhardia was caught and hanged with five of his gang.

the disciplined Kolis were a powerful element in repressing disorder. Under Captain Nuttall's patient and kindly care, and by the example of his dashing bravery and untiring energy they proved a most orderly, well-disciplined, active and courageous force. They showed themselves superior to the Bhils in strength and spirit, and in their two and a half years of active service five times earned the special thanks of Government.[1]

Rise and growth of national movement: Since 1860 the region came to enjoy unbroken peace. In 1869 Nasik was made a full-fledged district with its present talukas. With the return of peace Nasik flourished into prosperity. Reasons, political, religious, as well as commercial led to its rapid development. With the construction of the railway,[2] going from Bombay to the north-east, from very near the city, religious-minded devotees came to be attracted to the town in ever-increasing numbers where they made their purchases of various artistic and useful articles. This made Nasik a great trade centre where artisans skilled in manufacturing utensils and smiths excelling in workmanship in silver and gold crowded to ply their trade. Already Nasik was a highly flourishing town even under later Maratha rule and some time during that period the *sowcar* families like Barves, Vaishampayans and Gadres of the locality started their financial activity. Under Maratha rule they advanced sums to finance military campaigns of feudal *Sardars* and in later times their '*pedhis*' gradually began to finance the flourishing trade in metalware and fabrics as well as grapes and onions. By the middle of the 19th century the British rule was firmly established and the public life of Nasik began to be pulsating with activities suited to the times. In 1840 was established a 'Native Library Nassick'. In 1861 an Anglo-vernacular school was started and in 1864, the town came to have a municipality of its own.

During these days there lived in Nasik a saintly person, known as Dev Mamledar. His name was Yeshvant Mahadev Bhosekar. He

[1] The five occasions were, Peint, 16th December 1857; Vasir Hira, 22nd December 1857; Tursia Dongar, 19th February 1858; Aungar, 23rd July 1858; and Ambhora Dara, 5th July 1859. Of Captain Nuttall's services Mr. Bettington, the Police Commissioner, wrote in 1853. 'He organised and disciplined a corps of one of the wildest and most unruly hill tribes, won their trust, gradually brought them into order, checked the unruly Bhils, and at Vasir Hira, Tursia, Aungar, and Ambhora Dara gave them such chastisement as is not likely to be forgotten in this or in the next generation.' *Police Report for 1858.*

[2] An interesting account throwing light on the dogged conservatism of the people is available. As the construction of railway lines was being planned, the high priests of Nasik insisted that, the railways be laid across, as far away from Nasik as possible to avoid pollution and sacrilege to the sacred city; and the authorities anxious to respect their sentiments allowed the present Nasik Road station to be situated about five miles from the town.

began his career as an humble clerk in the revenue department and gradually rose to the position of a Mamlatdar. He always had a feeling for the poor and the suffering. During the period of his service as a Mamlatdar in Baglana taluka which has its headquarter at Satana, a severe famine affected the area and Bhosekar generously helped the people to alleviate their sufferings. He always led a virtuous life and spent his spare moments in devout religious practices. In course of time he became so famous that princes and people began to respect him as a saint and called him Yeshvantrav Maharaj. Upon his death in 1887 people raised a small beautiful temple for his *Samadhi* on the bank of the river where his last funeral rites were performed. The paved floor around came to be known as Yeshavant Patangana which has now become a great centre of public assemblage and activity.

Earliest beginnings of modern political awakening are to be traced to the year 1869 when a branch of the *Poona Sarvajanik Sabha* was started there. A weekly newspaper '*Nasik Vritta*' was started in the same year. The generation of people which was now feeling the birth of a new life soon found worthy leadership in Justice Ranade and Gopal Hari Deshmukh popularly known as Loka-hitawadi. Ranade came in 1878 and Deshmukh a little earlier in 1877. Ranade utilised a nucleus of a '*Vaktritva-Vardhak Balasabha*' (an institution for the encouragement of practising public speaking started by the Nasik High School boys) and gave it an organised and well-developed form. This was further followed by the *Prarthana Samaj*, maternity home, industrial school, a home for the destitute and similar institutions. In 1877 G. V. Joshi popularly known as Sarvajanik Kaka encouraged the starting of an arbitration court where people could settle their disputes with greater economy, ease and facility. The local leader who interested himself in most of these activities was G. N. Ketkar who died in 1896 and in whose memory was opened the town hall of Nasik later known as the Ketkar Town Hall and where subsequently a library was started in memory of Justice Ranade.

With the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885, the political movement in India took a new turn. The growing political consciousness among the people was to be routed through constitutional agitation. The earlier strategy of the congress movement was based in its basic faith in the English nation. But this was rudely shaken by the events at the beginning of the twentieth century involving the partition of Bengal, the reactionary press laws and the British attempts to fan the fire of communalism by providing for separate representation to minorities. This brought about a division in the congress ranks into moderates and extremists. A group also advocated the overthrow of the British rule in India by following extremism and terrorism. The

district of Nasik had its own share in the convulsions through which the country was passing.

As in the rest of Maharashtra, the first generation of political workers belonged to what was called the Liberal or the Moderate school of thought. By the end of the century Tilak, the spokesman of the nationalist or the extremist school, came to be recognised as a dynamic force in the political field and he swayed the minds of men through the columns of *Kesari*. Babasaheb Khare, a leading pleader of Nasik, was influenced by him and became the spokesman of Tilak's followers there during the first decade of the 20th century. Campaigns of *Svadeshi* and Boycott were led and a '*mushti-fund*' movement (fund collection by begging for a handful of corn from house to house to encourage *Svadeshi*) was started, in which the leader himself participated begging alms from door to door. Mr. Khare was warned for his fiery speeches by the authorities but not satisfied with that they bound him by a security. He was subsequently involved in what was known as the *Vande Mataram Case*, from which he was acquitted unscathed. These events increased his popularity and intensified the heat in the political atmosphere. The country at this time was seething with discontent and the movement could not but take a revolutionary turn. Early in 1899 a secret society known as *Rashtra-Bhakta-Samuha* (a body of devoted patriots) was started by Savarkar, Mhaskar and Page who were particularly influenced by the fiery articles appearing in the '*Kal*' edited by S. M. Paranjpe of Poona. By 1900 they began to work under the apparently innocent name *Mitra-Mela* (Friends' Circle) and were joined by a few others. They held weekly meetings, studied, discussed, took vows and thus girded themselves with a determination in the service of the motherland to take to methods violent or otherwise, by which they could create awakening among the people and strike a wave of terror amongst higher government officials. Their chief heroes were Shivaji and Mazzini. For the purpose of spreading their ideas, the lives of patriots were also read at the meeting of the society and inflammatory speeches were delivered from time to time by Savarkar and others. In 1906 before he left for England at a party given in his honour Savarkar made a speech describing his country as steeped in the mire of dependence and stating that his real object in going to a foreign country was to repay the obligations of Hindustan wherein he was born and to be discharged of the debt due to her. In another speech delivered at Nasik on 22nd April 1906, he called the attention to a picture of god Maruti holding a mace in his hand with demon under his feet whose complexion was white or red and he exhorted his heavens to take up gymnastic exercises of which the god Maruti was the providing deity. This is not the place to enter into the details of all their activity. Suffice it to

say, that with the starting of the *Mitra-Mela* activity, Nasik stood prominently on the political horizon of India because it became a strong centre of revolutionary activities headed by Vinayakrao Savarkar. Subsequently he went to England and adroitly moved the revolutionary forces from abroad.[1] Even at this height of revolutionary fervour Lokamanya Tilak had not entirely lost his contact with Nasik. He extensively toured the Presidency for encouraging the *Svadeshi* movement among the people. In 1906 he was at Yeola in Nasik district on the same mission. Affected though he was by the tense atmosphere prevailing then, his speeches were temperate. As a matter of fact at that time he declined to assist W. S. Khare or to have anything to do with Nasik until its present agitational methods were abandoned.

It may be mentioned here that Tilak presided at a meeting in Nasik on the 31st May 1907 convened to protest against the Ristay circular of the Government of India prohibiting students from taking part in politics. He said the proposed protest described the circular as "oppressive, annoying and Russian" and explained how it was so. He then discussed on Russian methods of agitation and said that in that country the people, students and lawyers united to strive for liberty and in the strife many have been deported and many impaled; newspapers have been suppressed and editors silenced; but with what success? After a long struggle the Government have granted the people half their demands. In India it is the same; the people are struggling for *swarajya* not for sovereignty; their present condition is even worse than that of the Russians and however much the Government may trample them down they will ultimately accomplish their ends. True it will take time and not be easy of accomplishment; the desire for liberty, however, does not die, but goes on increasing. The

[1] The following is the list of (I) cases of sedition and (II) seditious offences, in Nasik during 1909-1911 and 1905-1911 respectively :—

(I) (1) Ganesh Damodar Savarkar for composing seditious poems under sections 121, 121A and 124A of the I. P. C.

(2) Vaman Shridhar Barve for publishing seditious pamphlet under sections 121, 121A, 124A and 153A of the I. P. C.

(3) Rangrao Govind Sahasrabudhe for seditious utterance in connection with the murder of Mr. Jackson under section 124A of the I. P. C.

(4) Waman Sakharam Khare for seditious speeches under section 108 of the I. P. C.

(5) Jagannath Balkrishna Sathe for seditious speeches under section 108 of the I. P. C.

(II) (1) 15th August 1905 — under rioting and assault known as the Dande Naturam or Dussera case.

(2) 9th March 1909 — under Arms Act involving importation of arms from Gwalior by friends of G. D. Savarkar.

(3) 9th March 1909 — under Arms Act involving the person of G. D. Savarkar.

(4) 1909 under sedition known as the Tamil Leaflet case.

In the first category persons involved were either sentenced to R. I. or heavy fines were imposed upon them excepting G. D. Savarkar who was sentenced to transportation for life. In the second category a total of 8 persons were convicted and 12 were sent for trial.

methods of Government are not worthy of them nor are they congenial to the people, and under such circumstances the people cannot do better than learn from Russia what to do.

J. A. GUIDER,
Personal Assistant
to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police
for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

The revolutionary activities at Nasik however continued. Although elaborately planned and very cautiously carried out they came to be suddenly interrupted on account of the hot-headed, intemperate and hasty action on the part of a group of young men from Aurangabad, who involved some of the weaker members of the *Mitra-Mela* in their plan. Of these hot-headed persons one Anant Kanhere came to Nasik and on the night of 21st December 1909 suddenly fired at Mr. Jackson, the collector of Nasik when the latter had gone to see a drama '*Sharada*' staged by *Kirloskar Natak Mandali* in the local Vijayanand theatre. The collector died on the spot. This set a whole chain of government inquiry into vigorous activity, the result of which was that all those connected with underground activities in the name of *Mitra-Mela*, including Savarkar, who at that time had been in India came to be arrested, tried and sentenced to severe punishments. The embers of revolution flared, in those days, into Marathi songs full of patriotic fervour written by various writers, prominent among whom was G. T. Darekar popularly called 'Govind Kavi' whose poems such as 'Who could ever win freedom without fight?' or addressing his prayer to God Rama and saying

'When, O Rama, wilt thou be pleased to satisfy our burning
desire for freedom,
If Italy be free, why not India?
If Ireland be free, why not India?
If America be free, why not India?'

The tempo in singing such songs in congregation used to enliven the audience and strengthen their determination to face the struggle. Subsequently government banned all such songs and suppressed all underground activities with a heavy hand. The government had become very sensitive and even an utterance here or there or a display of an objectionable picture led to extreme government action. A few examples would suffice. Shri Khare, a pleader in Nasik, was accused to have said the following a few days before the murder of Mr. Jackson: "Today 4 crores of people rule over 33 crores and they have destroyed Indian industries.". "It is the business of the white to ruin us black people." "Europeans are like the demon ghost Putana, who was fair outside but poisonous within." "The time for action has come. How

many of you are ready to go to jail or to die?" and the like. Shri Khare was asked to submit a personal bond failing which the High Court recommended that his *sanad* should be suspended till such time that the order to furnish security continues in force. Another interesting case was that of Shridhar Waman Nagarkar of Nasik who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for drawing and publishing a picture containing a mythological representation of the slaying of demon Mahish by the goddess Durga, framed with portraits of certain persons, notorious for sedition. The government took the view that the picture is likely to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the government established by law in British India. Similar was the case against Devising Mohansing and Shankar Gir Hanumantgir of Nasik for publishing a seditious picture under the title "*Rashtra Purusha*". The former was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Given below are the details of Jackson murder case that resulted in the subsequent unrest and discontent:—

(*From J. D. Vol. 174, Compilation 1674 of 1910*)

Jackson Murder Case: The following persons were arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, on the night of the 21st December, 1909 :—

Name	Arrested on	Made statement on
1. Anant Laxman Kanhere.	21st December 1909.	21st December 1909.
2. Krishna Gopal Karve ...	24th December 1909.	6th January 1910.
3. Vinayak Narayan Deshpande.	23rd December 1909.	6th January 1910.
4. Shankar Ramchandra Soman.	23rd December 1909.	6th January 1910.
5. Waman *alias* Daji Narayan Joshi.	30th December 1909.	4th January 1910.
6. Ganesh B. Vaidya ...	22nd December 1909.	2nd January 1910.
7. Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi.	22nd December 1909.	5th January 1910.

Who were they?

1. *Anant Laxman Kanhere:* Born in 1891. Elder brother Ganpatrao, younger brother Shankarrao. Two sisters. Started life at Indore. Went to Aurangabad to his uncle Barve in 1903 for further study. His brother Ganpatrao was at Barsi. Anant stayed with this brother for some time. In 1908 he returned to Aurangabad and stayed in a hired room in one Gangaram Rupchand Shroff's house. Gangaram had a friend at Yevla named Tonpe. He was a member of the secret society of Nasik. One Ganu Vaidya of Nasik used to visit Yevla to meet his relative. Ganu became acquainted with Gangaram at Yevla. He went with Gangaram to Aurangabad to purchase cheap weapons for the Nasik Secret Society. Anant became acquainted with this Vaidya at Aurangabad.

2. *Krishnaji Gopal Karve:* He was a B.A.(Hons.), and was studying law at Bombay. He was then 23 years old. He was the moving spirit of one of the secret organizations in Maharashtra. He initiated Shankar Ramchandra Soman in the secret organization. He knew the preparation of bombs and taught the process to Soman and Chandratre. He purchased seven Browning pistols, one revolver, and one country-made pistol from one Gopalrao Patankar, who had received the parcel of Browning pistols sent by V. D. Savarkar through his cook Chaturbhuj. This was in May or June 1909.

3. *Vinayak Narayan Deshpande:* He was 21 years old. He was a member of the secret organization. He was the First Assistant teacher in the Panchavati School at Nasik. He was married. He conducted a handloom as an additional vocation. On the third floor of the building where this handloom was working there was an old darkroom, where Deshpande and others of the secret society held their secret meetings. Deshpande had collected some explosives, which were kept in a box.

4. *Shankar Ramchandra Soman:* He was a student aged 18 years.

5. *Waman* alias *Daji Narayan Joshi:* He was 20 years old. He was a teacher in the Panchavati School.

6. *Ganesh B. Vaidya:* He was the person who collected and stored explosives and weapons for the secret society. It was to him that Anant expressed his willingness to do something by way of retaliation against the barbarous conviction of Savarkar.

7. *Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi:* He was a student at Aurangabad and a friend of Anant.

Story of the plot

The following is the summary of the happenings on the night of 21st December, as given in the Judgment delivered by the High Court:—

"A number of young men in Nasik were affected by the political influence of the time, and as early as 1908 formed a secret society or association, membership of which involved the taking of an oath. The objects of this society are variously described, but it appears that arms were collected, explosives were made or attempted to be made and the oath was administered to a considerable number of young men, both in Nasik and elsewhere this society was a branch of some large organisation cannot be exactly said.

The original members were Karve, Deshpande and Soman (accused 2, 3, 4). Subsequently they were joined by accused No. 6 Vaidya,

who became the keeper of the weapons of the society. Some time in June last or later Vaidya visited Aurangabad, where he formed the acquaintance of Anant, accused No. 1, *i.e.*, the youth who afterwards shot Mr. Jackson. Anant learnt from Vaidya of the secret society, reproached him for doing so little and suggested that someone should be killed. Vaidya undertook to place this suggestion before the society. On his return to Nasik he did so, with the result that Anant was invited there. Anant went and became acquainted with Deshpande, Soman and Joshi (Nos. 3, 4, 5). This was about the middle of September or a little later. At an early period of this visit Anant was taken to a darkened room in Vaidya's house where Deshpande, Soman and Vaidya were present. There Anant's willingness to commit murder was ascertained and the proposal to murder Mr. Jackson was discussed. Thereafter Anant was at least twice taken to the Collector's Katchery to be shown Mr. Jackson, so that he should be in no doubt as to his identity. Waman Joshi (No. 5) was with him on one of these occasions and on one of his visits to the Katchery Anant saw Mr. Jackson. On two occasions in the early morning he was taken to a lonely spot by Deshpande, Soman and Waman Joshi (Nos. 3. 4, 5) and there taught the use of a pistol supplied by Vaidya (No. 6). During this visit to Nasik, Anant was taken to a photographer, on one occasion by Waman Joshi (No. 5) and on another by Deshpande (No. 3) for the purpose of having his photograph taken. For some reason Anant was unable to prolong his visit to Nasik and had to return to Aurangabad. But he was anxious to have an excuse for again coming to Nasik without encountering opposition from those in his own town who were interested in him. For this purpose, it was arranged that Deshpande (No. 3) should go to Barshi Road and thence send a telegram purporting to come from Anant's brother informing him that the former was ill. Deshpande went to Barshi Road and sent a telegram on the strength of which Anant left Aurangabad again and made his way by Barshi Road to Manmad, where he was met by Vaidya (No. 6) and thence to Nasik. Here he again came into close association with accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 (Deshpande, Soman, Waman and Vaidya). Upto this time Karve (No. 2), who was the recognised head of the society, had not been informed of the project to murder Mr. Jackson and it was felt to be necessary to consult him and obtain his consent. Vaidya (No. 6) and Waman (No. 5) went to Bombay where he was living to fetch him to Nasik. He promised to come. They returned and shortly afterwards Karve came to the station where he had a consultation with Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 (Anant, Soman, Waman and Vaidya). The murder of Mr. Jackson was discussed but nothing definite was

decided on apparently because Anant demanded a helper, a matter in which it was felt to be difficult to meet his wishes. After spending a night at a house near the station, Karve returned to Bombay and Anant, after obtaining his photographs, to Aurangabad and there the matter rested for a time. A little later Anant wrote to Waman Joshi stating that he alone was ready to commit a murder, though not that of Mr. Jackson. Waman wrote a reply to this letter which was despatched from Nasik on the 16th October.

Nothing further was done at the time and afterwards Anant was informed that the Nasik conspirators were not ready for the project. Thereafter, Waman Joshi went to Dhulia and had nothing further to do with the affair. Vaidya was absent in Bombay when the letter was sent, but returned to Nasik and was there when the last steps preliminary to the murder were arranged.

In December it became known that Mr. Jackson was to leave Nasik soon and that he was to attend a performance in the Vijayanand theatre there. This news had the effect of stimulating the conspirators to activity. It was determined to use the occasion of the theatrical performance, which had been fixed for the 21st. Deshpande (No. 3) went to Aurangabad on the 19th to fetch Anant. He returned to Nasik on the morning of the 21st and reported that Anant was coming. The latter arrived by the afternoon train. They travelled by the same train as the two boys from Aurangabad, Dattu (No. 7) and one Kashinath who had arranged apparently in connection with some affair to come to Nasik, on the afternoon of the 21st. On the way it was arranged that Vaidya (No. 6) must not see Anant at the Nasik Station, so from Manmad, Anant travelled Second Class in one part of the train and the two boys went in Third in a different portion. On arrival the two boys were met by and went off to Nasik with Vaidya (No. 6) and Anant escaped notice.

A comparison of the statements of the accused enables us to give the following detailed account of the events of the 21st December so far as they affect these accused. Deshpande (No. 3) returned from Anant in the morning and went to see Karve (No. 2), whether to the place where the looms were that being the residence at the time of himself (No. 3) and Soman (No. 4), or at some other place, does not clearly appear. He informed both Karve (No. 2) and Soman (No. 4) that Anant was coming that day to kill the Collector. Karve (No. 2) said that in that case they must provide arms and sent Deshpande (No. 3) to Ganu Vaidya (No. 6). The latter brought to loom place 2 Browning pistols, one large and one small. Karve (No. 2) asked him to bring the nickel-plated revolver also. He said he had not got it then, but would obtain it later in the day.

Karve (No. 2) went home taking the small pistol with him and leaving the big one at the loom place. He told Soman (No. 4) to go to Vaidya (No. 6) at 7 o'clock and bring what he would give. Meantime, Ganu (No. 6) had obtained the revolver from Dandekar. He (No. 6) loaded it and gave it to Soman (No. 4), when he came. The latter (No. 4) took it to Deshpande (No. 3) or to Anant (No. 1) himself, it is not certain which. Anant had arrived in Nasik and gone to the loom place. At that same place Soman (No. 4) gave him a packet of poison, which Karve (No. 2) had provided and a paper written by Karve (No. 2) and headed "murder for murder" of which Anant (No. 1) made a copy. Thereafter Soman (No. 4) went home, Karve (No. 2) went to the theatre for his own house taking with him the small pistol and Deshpande (No. 3) took Anant (No. 1) to the theatre from the loom place. He (No. 3) left Anant near the door and joined Karve (No. 2) at another part of the theatre. On Mr. Jackson's arrival, Anant (No. 1) shot him. Anant's part in the affair needs no corroboration for he has not denied it.".

Judgment in the above case was given by the Chief Justice of Bombay on Tuesday 29th March 1910. The accused were sentenced as under:—

1. Anant Laxman Kanhere ... To be hanged by neck.
2. Krishnaji Gopal Karve ... To be hanged by neck.
3. Vinayak Narayan Deshpande ... To be hanged by neck.
4. Shankar Ramchandra Soman ... Transportation for life.
5. Waman *alias* Daji Narayan Joshi. Transportation for life.
6. Ganesh Balaji Vaidya ... Transportation for life.
7. Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi ... Two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Given below is the story of the conspiracy that rocked Nasik district in 1911 :—

Story of the Nasik Conspiracy

(*Extract from Special Bench Judgement given on pages 153 to 182 of Secret Abstract, 1911, C. I. D., Bombay*)

The Mitra-Mela

The evidence in this case establishes that prior to the year 1906, an association of young men, mostly Brahmans, existed in Nasik under leadership of Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar which was known as the *Mitra-Mela*. In it were reproduced the features of other similar associations in the Deccan to which reference has already been made. Exciting songs were prepared for the Ganapati and

Shivaji festivals and the members of the *Mitra Mela* used to join in singing these songs either in procession or in the precincts of some temple or other place of assembly.

Physical instruction was given to members by one of the witnesses in this case and by a Mahomedan brought for the purpose from Baroda. The activities of the association did not, however, cease there, for we have evidence, which we accept as true, that meetings were held at the house of Ganesh Savarkar and of Aba Darekar, one of the song-writers of the association, at which the biographies of patriotic revolutionists were read and re-read, the particular favourites being Mazzini, Shivaji and Ramdas and where discussions were carried on with regard to the means for attaining independence for India. At these meetings the methods advocated were the education of public by means of lectures, books and songs, and the preparation for rising against the British Government by collection of arms and ammunition.

We have examples of inflammatory speeches delivered by Vinayak and Narayan Savarkar and by Mahadev Bhat, and a photograph of number of members of the *Mitra Mela*, several of whom are among the accused, grouped round Vinayak Savarkar in which four or five pictures of Shivaji, a board bearing the words "*Bande Mataram*" and a book bearing the name of Mazzini on the outer cover are prominently displayed, which corroborate the general description of the aims and methods of the association given by the witnesses.

The photograph Exhibit A-271, to which reference has been made, marks an important stage in the history of the association. Its occasion was the impending departure of Vinayak Savarkar for England in the middle of June 1906, a step which he was enabled to take owing to his being the recipient of a scholarship given by Shamji Krishna Varma, the founder of the India House at Highgate. Up to the time of his departure Vinayak Savarkar had been one of the most active and probably the most stimulating of the members of the *Mitra Mela*. In the early part of 1906 speeches were delivered by him in Poona and in Nasik the object of which was to arouse the passion for independence and hatred of the foreign rulers of the country and to suggest how by means of mental training and physical exercises, preparation might be made for successful revolt.

The Abhinav Bharat

Before the departure of Vinayak Savarkar the *Mitra Mela* had developed into or given birth to the *Abhinav Bharat* or Young India Society, a title which the prosecution suggests was borrowed from the "Young Italy" of Mazzini. Its objects were unquestionably revolutionary.

The aim of its members was to be prepared for war. The list of objects enumerated in Exhibit 9B found in the possession of Kashikar in 1909 affords ample corroboration of the evidence of witnesses upon this point.

Revolutionary songs

The books of verse composed by members of the society known as the "*Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala*" were printed and published in Bombay and Sholapur and were for a long time openly sold though of a most inflammatory character. The publisher of four of the earlier issues of the above series deposes that the copyright was sold to him by Vinayak before his departure for England in 1906 and an edition of 5,000 copies was published in September of that year.

Ganesh Savarkar sentenced

This series of publications culminated in 1908 with the issue by Ganesh Savarkar of Flowers 8 and 9 containing a clear incitement to war against the British. They resulted in the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar on the 28th February 1909 and his subsequent conviction and transportation but not before he had made arrangements for the reception in Bombay of a consignment of Browning pistols which were originally destined for Nasik.

Strict secrecy

All the witnesses who have described the inner working of the *Abhinav Bharat Society* in Nasik speak of the administration of oaths to its members. Its existence appears to have been suspected by the police, but its proceedings were kept secret so successfully that no action was taken in regard to the association till the murder of Mr. Jackson on the 21st of December 1909. There is evidence in the shape of certain documents found in the possession of the accused Kashikar shortly after the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar in 1909 which indicates that the association aimed at some sort of organisation founded upon the model of revolutionary societies in Russia.

In a search of the house of Ganesh Savarkar about the same time a much scored copy of "Forst's Secret Societies of the European Revolution, 1776-1876" was found, in which is described the secret organisation of the Russian Nihilists consisting of small circles of groups affiliated into sections, each member knowing only the members of the circle to which he belonged. This may explain the existence of various small groups of young men who are found in this case to have been working for the same objects and drawing weapons from the same source without acquaintance with the members of other groups.

Life of Mazzini

It appears that Vinayak not content with the lives of Mazzini available in English for the instruction of his associates was, at or soon after the time of his departure for England, engaged on the preparation of a Marathi version of the autobiography of Mazzini with an introducion summarising the political teaching of the Italian. After his arrival in England, Vinayak did not take long to complete this work. It was sent out by him to India for the purpose of publication and was issued from a Poona Press through the agency of Ganesh Savarkar. The order for the printing was given at the end of December 1906 and an edition of 2,000 copies was ready in April, 1907.

The introduction emphasizes the importance of elevating politics to the rank of religion and argues that Ramdas, the saint of Maharashtra in the time of Shivaji, possessed the same spiritual essence as Mazzini under a different name. It points out how Mazzini relied upon the youth of the country to attain independence, and then proceeds to dilate upon his twofold programme of instruction and war.

The suggested methods of preparation for war are the purchase and storing of weapons in neighbouring countries to be used when opportunity should occur; the opening of many very small but secret factories at some distance from one another, for the manufacture of weapons clandestinely in the country; seeking independence and the purchase by secret societies of weapons in other countries to be secretly imported in merchant ships.

Meaning of Boycott

The introduction also contains a significant passage upon "*Svadeshi*" agitation, by which says Vinayak, is meant "the imposition of restraint upon the plundering propensities of another and the protection of one's own rights. Ordinary men do not know all at once what their rights are. Therefore all that they can comprehend at the outset is that the trade carried on by foreigners is inflicting loss upon themselves. They therefore become ready to adopt oppressive measures for the protection of their trade. When this oppression commences, the persons who at first boycotted only the trade, quite easily have recourse to the true way. They begin to perceive that it is of no use to boycott foreign cloth or tobacco or tea which are inanimate. What meaning is there in their venting their anger on these lifeless things? They must vent their real anger only on these animate things which give support to those inanimate things. Not foreign goods but foreigners themselves must be boycotted.". Much of the evidence suggested that this view of *Svadeshi* has been generally accepted amongst the followers of the

Savarkars in the Deccan during the last few years.

Vinayak's Mazzini had a great success. All the copies of the first edition had been taken from the publisher within three months of its publication and it appears from a letter of the accused Patankar dated the 30th of December 1908 addressed to Ganesh Savarkar, that the latter was at that time contemplating the issue of a new edition of 3,000 copies. That the book was used in support of inflammatory political harangues appears from the reports of the speeches of the accused Barve delivered in June 1907. Those speeches were delivered in advocacy of secret societies, such as those established by Mazzini in order to obtain independence, and Barve recommends the audience to read the life of Mazzini in Marathi written by his friend Savarkar.

According to the confession of Barve his speeches synchronized with the establishment of a regular constitution for the *Abhinav Bharat Society*, for he says that in April or May 1907, the First General Half Yearly Meeting of the Society was held at Kothura near Nasik and that it was followed by another meeting after six months at Sion on the outskirts of Bombay and by a third meeting in April or May 1908 at Nasik.

Activities of Savarkar in Europe

We will now refer to the evidence regarding the activities of Vinayak Savarkar in Europe. That evidence consists of the depositions of a person who was from May 1908 until February 1909 cook at the India House in High Gate, of a student of Engineering whose acquaintance with Vinayak in London commenced in October 1906 and another person who made the acquaintance of Vinayak in London towards the end of 1909, of certain letters written by Vinayak to his friends in India and of publications coming from the pen of Vinayak or found in his possession or that of his associates or tools.

Indian War of Independence

We see no reason to disbelieve the evidence of any of the London witnesses abovementioned. They testify that Vinayak was the leader of a group of ardent revolutionists at the India House. He completed while he was there, a history of the Indian Mutiny or as he calls it "The Indian War of Independence" in Marathi, which was translated into English by other residents at the India House. He organized at suitable houses in London in May 1907 and 1908 meetings in which the anniversary of the outbreak of the Mutiny was celebrated. He despatched to India inflammatory pamphlets styled "Oh Martyrs" in praise of those Indians who fell on the rebel side during the Mutiny and metal buttons which have been referred to

in this case as Mutiny buttons. He did not, however, confine his activities to writings and speeches. In August and September 1908 he was occupied with other associates at the India House in manifolding a number of typed copies of a work dealing with the preparation of bombs and dangerous explosives suitable for anarchical outrages. Many of these were despatched by post to various places in India. Vinayak also administered oaths of the Young India Society, which he stated had branches all over the world, to two of the London witnesses.

Twenty Browning pistols

When the cook left London for India in 1908 Vinayak forced him to pack in his trunk a parcel containing 20 Browning automatic pistols and a number of cartridges for the same, to be delivered together with a letter to one or other of two addresses in Bombay, and when another witness left Paris for India in 1910 Vinayak tried to induce him to take a similar parcel of 25 Browning pistols and on his refusal prevailed upon him to take one pistol concealed in his trunk. It has been strenuously contended that there is no sufficient proof that Vinayak was the person who entrusted the 20 Browning pistols to the cook Chaturbhuj: on the one hand we have the statement of the latter that the pistols were entrusted to him by Vinayak in London at the India House for delivery in Bombay to one or other of two men who are proved to have been old college friends of his. It is, we think, established that they were intended to reach the hands of Ganesh Savarkar at Nasik as he knew they were coming by Chaturbhuj and probably would be delivered to Bhat on arrival. Thus we have it that the pistols were placed in the hands of a servant of the India House, the manager of which was Vinayak, to be delivered to Vinayak's old friend and connection Bhat for the use of Vinayak's brother Ganesh. On the other hand the Scotland Yard Sergeant Parker who had been keeping watch on the India House admitted in cross-examination that he knew where the pistols were bought, that they were bought in Paris and that the person who bought them was not Vinayak Savarkar. His statement was based upon inquiries instituted by the Commissioner of Police in London. It does not appear to us that the original purchase of the pistols in Paris is inconsistent with their subsequent despatch from the India House by Vinayak Savarkar, and since all the established facts point to Vinayak as the source from which the pistols came we accept the story of Chaturbhuj as substantially true.

The Bomb Manual and 'Vande Mataram'

The pistols entrusted to Chaturbhuj reached their destination

safely, as did the typed copies of the bomb manual despatched in the latter half of 1908. One of these manuals was found in the search of Ganesh Savarkar's house in the beginning of 1909. It is identical in all respects with a typed bomb manual which Chanjerirao says was given to him by Vinayak and which was found secreted upon his person on his arrest in Bombay in 1910.

Vinayak Savarkar was in close touch with a small though well-known group of violent Indian anarchists living in Paris. One of the documents found in the possession of Chanjerirao at the time of his arrest, several copies of which had been entrusted to him when leaving Paris by Vinayak, is styled "*Bande Mataram*". It is a pamphlet in praise of Dhingra a resident of the India House, who assassinated Sir Curzon Wyllie with a Browning pistol at a party in London in June 1909. The pamphlet strongly advocates political assassination in India and whether or not it is from the pen of Vinayak Savarkar, it, at all events, represents doctrines which he was anxious to disseminate in India. The following passages may be quoted as indicating its aim : "Terrorise the officials, English and Indian, and the collapse of the whole machinery of oppression is not very far. The persistent execution of the policy that has been so gloriously inaugurated by Khoodiram Bose, Kanailal Dutt and other Martyrs will soon cripple the British Government in India. This campaign of separate assassinations is the best conceivable method of paralysing the bureaucracy and of arousing the people. The initial stage of the revolution is marked by the policy of separate assassination.".

These extracts show sufficiently clearly the objects which Vinayak had in view in sending Browning pistols and instructions for the preparation of bombs to India.

The rest of the evidence in the case is largely concerned with the history of those pistols and the manner in which persons who obtained possession of some of them tried also to achieve the preparation of other lethal weapons in the shape of bombs for carrying out the policy of assassination and the terrorisation of Indian officials or others connected with the Government.

Two more documents

Before turning to this part of the case we will refer to two more documents : one is a printed document seven copies of which were found in Vinayak's trunk when he was arrested at Victoria Station in London on the 13th of March 1910. It is styled "Choose Oh Indian Princes" and professes to be addressed in a spirit of reasoned protest to the Maharajas of Kolhapur and Gwalior and other princes who had not appreciated the spirit of and had oppressed the members

of the *Abhinava Bharat*. The *Abhinava Bharat* is here referred to as if it were an extensive organisation having definite aims for the regeneration of India.

The other document was found in the possession of Chanjerirao among the printed literature given to him by Vinayak. It purports to be a publisher's circular about the History of the Indian Mutiny written by Vinayak under the title of the Indian War of Independence. It is so worded as to be fully intelligible only to those who knew more than the ordinary casual reader and seems to point to the existence of some wide-spread secret society of young men. One passage may be quoted as an illustration. "Send an international postal order to any trustworthy young friend of yours residing in or going to England or France. We are known to all young men in both countries." A foot-note referring to this passage adds, "Do not by any means send the money to any old friend.".

Further history of the pistols

Turning now to the further history of the pistols, the parcel after it had been brought to Bombay by Chaturbhuj was actually received by the accused Patankar, although the accompanying letter was addressed to the accused persons Bhat and Thatte, for Patankar was in Bhat's room at the time when Chaturbhuj called there to make final arrangement for the delivery of the parcel and, at the request of Bhat, Patankar went and took delivery of 19 of the pistols and the cartridges after Chaturbhuj had taken out one pistol and some cartridges for his own use. According to the confession of Patankar, he had been informed early in February by Ganesh Savarkar, who had come to Bombay from Nasik and was putting up with Bhat, that in a few days some pistols would arrive with Chaturbhuj and that Patankar should prevent them from being taken to Nasik. He said that was too late to prevent the arrival of the pistols in Bombay and that Chaturbhuj would come and see Bhat about them.

Patankar's first action was to remove the pistols to a convenient place near Bombay and he selected Vithoba Marathe of Pen as the depository. According to his statement he had transferred the pistols to Pen by April 1909. He says that shortly before the arrival of the pistols this man Vithoba Marathe had brought from Pen and shown to him a book containing a formula for the preparation of picric acid. This was destroyed after the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar in February on account of the searches by the police which were then being made. The arrest of Savarkar was also the cause of the transfer of the pistols to Pen.

The events just detailed indicate a guilty association between Patankar in Bombay belonging to the group which included Ganesh

and Vinayak Savarkar and Bhat, and Vithoba Marathe, residing at Pen, in relation both to picric acid and to Browning pistols.

Notwithstanding the removal of the pistols to Pen, the request of Ganesh Savarkar that they should not be allowed to go to Nasik, was not complied with, for Patankar says that Anna Kurwe (one of the murderers of Mr. Jackson in December 1909) with whom he had been acquainted since about the middle of 1908, promised to arrange about the pistols if he got them. Patankar then went to Pen and brought back five of the pistols and 200 cartridges, which he handed over to Kurwe without any payment. About the middle of June Patankar again went to Pen and obtained from Vithoba Marathe, a muzzle-loading pistol and revolver which he also handed over to Kurwe. Again in September, he brought from Pen two more of the Browning pistols and handed them over to Kurwe.

At this stage it is convenient to discuss the question why Kurwe should want these pistols.

The Nasik Group led by Kurwe

It is proved that Kurwe was at this time the leader of a group of young men most of whom were residents in Nasik, who had taken oaths administered either by Soman, one of the murderers of Mr. Jackson, or by Dharap, who had received the oath from Soman, and were bound together as members of a secret society for preparing for independence and compassing the murder of oppressive Government officers. In the early part of 1909, Kurwe, who was then a law student in Bombay, had approached Khare (a student at Gajjar's Technical Institute) with reference to the preparation of picric acid and had induced Khare to make some picric acid and fulminate of mercury in conjunction with the accused Nagpurkar (a student at the Victoria Technical Institute). Kurwe had then brought down from Nasik two members of the secret society above referred to for the purpose of learning the art of preparing picric acid. These men Deshpande and Chandratre had then in company with other members of the Nasik society, prepared picric acid in Nasik.

Upon receiving from Patankar the offer of pistols, Kurwe readily agreed to take them and sent to Nasik to his associates there the Browning pistols, the revolver and the muzzle-loading pistol above referred to.

According to the confession of Patankar, Kurwe had by August 1909 arrived at the point of experimenting in the preparation of shells for picric acid bombs, and asked Patankar's assistance in teaching a friend to learn casting work for making shells. Patankar replied that he would enquire of the Penkar Company at Dhulia and let him know.

The above facts establish that there were men in Pen, Bombay and Nasik in 1909 who were concerting together in the preparation of picric acid bombs and in the collection and distribution of pistols suitable for the purpose of political assassination.

Poona accomplices

We will now consider the question whether any Poona men were implicated in this criminal association. The accused Khare, who has already been referred to as one of the first preparers of picric acid in Bombay, was a resident of Poona, when not engaged in study in Bombay. According to his confession, he spent the hot weather vacation of 1909 in Poona and then became acquainted with the accused Chandwadker, commonly referred to as "the *Boa*" who was a clerk in a Government office in Poona. As a result of that acquaintance, Khare, who had taken up to Poona two bottles of picric acid and some fulminate of mercury, left them with "the *Boa*" on his return to Bombay. During the ensuing monsoon the *Boa* procured the introduction to Khare of a man named Kulkarni (who appears to have been mixed up with political conspiracy in Kolhapur), in order that Kulkarni might learn in Bombay the process of preparing bombs. When Kulkarni returned to Poona, after he had, according to his own statement, made certain experiments under Khare's auspicies in the preparation of picric acid and fulminate of mercury in Bombay, Khare gave him a Browning pistol and cartridges for the *Boa*. This Browning pistol was one of a lot of three out of the consignment imported by Chaturbhuj, which Patankar had withdrawn from the custody of the accused Marathe at Pen, who had succeeded on the death of Vithal Marathe in October 1909 to the position of custodian of the pistols.

Patankar subsequently handed over to Khare two more pistols and Khare early in December sent up one of them to the *Boa* at Poona by the hands of Kulkarni. According to the confession of the *Boa*, he and certain associates at Poona were at that time contemplating the murder of Mr. Gokhale and a certain high official. The Browning pistol first received was examined by them and experiments were made in firing it. The *Boa* also promised his friends that bombs would be forthcoming for the murder of the official in question. According to the story told by Kulkarni, as well as according to the confession of the *Boa*, supplemented by his statement to the Committing Magistrate, the *Boa* was also a party to a scheme for preparing bombs to be used against the Viceroy at the time of his visit to Bombay about the 15th November 1909, but owing to Khare being much engaged in preparation for his University Examination, he was unable to get the bombs ready in time. On the 21st of

December 1909, the murder of Mr. Jackson occurred in Nasik at the hands of Kurwe's group. This was at once a signal to the *Boa* to dispose of the pistols in his possession.

How far other accused belonging to the Poona group were cognizant of any general plan favouring assassination, will be considered in dealing with their individual cases. The facts already recited indicate that Ganesh Savarkar's associates in Bombay, namely, Bhat and Patankar, were by no means averse to receiving and distributing Browning pistols more suitable for political assassination than actual warfare, and there is evidence that members of the *Abhinav Bharat Society* such as Gorhe and Kelkar resident in Nasik were very ready to aid in the disposal and secreting of pistols after the murder of Mr. Jackson. There is, therefore, no reason for supposing that assassination was a method to attack upon the British Government which was foreign to the aims and methods of the *Abhinav Bharat Society*. It was in fact a method of attack devised and rendered possible by Vinayak Savarkar. It was a method which appealed particularly to Anna Kurwe who, the evidence shows, had a disagreement with Ganesh Savarkar because the latter in Kurwe's opinion was more disposed for talking than for action. It is, we think, indisputable that the immediate object aimed at both by Ganesh Savarkar and by Kurwe, was the same, namely, to overawe the Government by force or by show of force. The infirmity in action of which Kurwe complained with regard to Ganesh Savarkar, manifested itself also amongst Kurwe's followers, and they therefore had recourse to one of a group of plotters at Aurangabad in order to accomplish the murder of Mr. Jackson. This leads us to a consideration of the activities of the Aurangabad and Yeola accused.

Anant Kanhere of Aurangabad

The actual murderer of Mr. Jackson was a young Brahmin of Aurangabad named Anant Kanhere. He and the accused Gangaram and the two of the Aurangabad witnesses, had taken secret oaths similar to those taken by many others of the accused and witnesses in the case, and had conceived the idea of preparing for rebellion by acquiring funds through dacoities, and by collecting arms.

Ganu, Vaidya and Dharap, who were associated with the immediate followers of Kurwe, were in close touch with the Aurangabad group. Ganu also had paid two visits to the accused Tonpe, a *sowcar* of Yeola, who had business dealings with the Aurangabad firm of which the accused Gangaram was a member. Oaths were administered by Tonpe to certain persons in Yeola in the presence of Gangaram and there is reason to believe that Anant Kanhere himself had been sworn in by Tonpe. Tonpe appears to have been much interested in the idea of

preparing bombs. He at one time proposed that a person should be sent to Paris to learn how to make bombs and had promised to provide funds to enable some one to be sent to Pen to learn how to make bombs from the accused Bapat, who, according to Ganu's information, was able to teach the process.

Tikhe of Hyderabad

Another ramification of the conspiracy has been traced to Hyderabad, where one of the Aurangabad plotters came into touch with the accused Tikhe and obtained from him a bomb formula and had talk concerning dacoities and the procuring of arms. There is more than one piece of documentary evidence in the case connecting this man Tikhe with Ganesh Savarkar and it appears that Ganesh had administered to him the oath of the *Abhinav Bharat Society*.

Common conspiracy between all the groups

It has been very properly argued by Counsel on behalf of the accused that the conspiracy charged must be one and the same against all the accused and that there cannot be a conspiracy without agreement between each and every one of the conspirators for the attainment of a particular object. It is argued that the conditions necessary for the establishment of one conspiracy between the various accused are not satisfied by the facts proved in the case. It is contended that the evidence does not go further than to establish the existence of certain local and isolated groups of plotters, ignorant of the designs of any group but their own. To establish a conspiracy, however, it is not necessary to establish conscious concert between each individual conspirator and all the rest. This is apparent from the terms of the Indian Penal Code, section 108, explanation V, which runs as follows : "It is not necessary to the commission of the offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engages in the conspiracy of which the offence is committed.".

The facts above indicate active co-operation between the leaders of various local groups in the gratuitous distribution of Browning pistols and the preparation and distribution of picric acid, chiefly through the instrumentality of Khare, Patankar and Marathe.

The pistols could be used for only one purpose which, the literature disseminated by Vinayak Savarkar shows, was in his opinion calculated to conduce to the attainment of one ultimate object of the conspirators the overthrow of the British Government in India. There may have been no formal organisation among the conspirators. There was, however, a sympathy and a rapport which enabled them, as occasion arose, to get into touch with and assist

each other. This conclusion results not from the evidence of the preparations of and communications between the various accused prior to the murder of Mr. Jackson, but also from the instantaneous effects produced on one occasion by the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar and on another by the news of the murder of Mr. Jackson. When Ganesh Savarkar was arrested, the paper about explosives sent to Patankar by Vithoba Marathe of Pen, was destroyed, the materials for picric acid in the hands of Ganu Vaidya and Deshpande, two of Karve's followers, were removed from Nasik and concealed, and the pistols brought to Bombay by Chaturbhuj, were on arrival sent to a quiet asylum at Pen. Similarly, the news of the murder of Mr. Jackson was the signal for instant activity on the part of the Trimbak Marathe at Pen and the *Boa* at Poona in the disposal and secreting all their weapons and acids or chemicals capable of use in the preparation of explosives.

Four Charges

We now come to the cases of the individual accused. In order to justify conviction for the offence of conspiring to overawe the Government by criminal force or show of criminal force we hold it to be necessary to prove the following matters :—

First—that the particular accused conspired ;

Second—that he did so for a political purpose such as gaining independence or for ending the supposed oppression by Government or by Government officers ;

Third—that the means contemplated were violent, as by the use of pistols or explosives ; and

Fourth—that the conspiring was in direct concert with others engaged in the general conspiracy already described ; or that it was a branch or offshoot of the general conspiracy.

In considering these matters we hold (*i*) that the taking of an oath by men and youths of the intelligence which most of these accused possess is itself strong evidence of conspiracy and indicates agreement to carry out the purpose of the oath ; (*ii*) that private consultation for and discussions of unlawful political designs are also evidence of conspiracy ; (*iii*) that the secret and unlawful possession of weapons such as Browning pistols and the secret making of violent explosives such as picric acid or their secret possession is strong evidence of conspiring and of conspiring for unlawful purposes and with the intention of making use of methods of violence.

The organic connection of the local plots with the general conspiracy has already been fully demonstrated. It is, however, necessary again to point out in connection with certain of the accused individually, that the *Abhinav Bharat* was an association for seditious purposes ;

and that it is so clear that its leading members did conspire to overawe the Government that the mere fact of belonging to that association is evidence which goes a considerable way towards making out the conspiracy charged.

Part played by the accused individually

V. D. Savarkar: In dealing generally with the question of conspiracy, so much has been said about the activities of Vinayak Savarkar, that it is unnecessary to deal separately with his case at any length. We will, however, refer to a document disseminated by him in India when he was the manager at the India House. From internal evidence it would seem that it was written on the occasion of one of the anniversaries of the Indian Mutiny celebrated in London to which reference has already been made. The copy put in this case was found in the search of Kashikar's house early in 1909. It was originally received by Barve from Vinayak and given by him to Kashikar. It amounts to a vigorous declaration of war against the British Government. One sentence may be referred to as an illustration. "The war began on the 10th of May 1857, is not over on the 10th of May 1908 nor can it ever cease till a 10th of May to come sees the destiny accomplished." We find the accused guilty of the abetment of waging war by instigation by the circulation of printed matter inciting to war, the providing of arms and the distribution of instructions for the manufacture of explosives. He is, therefore, guilty of an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. We also find him guilty of conspiring with others of the accused to overawe by criminal force or show of criminal force, the Government of India and the Local Government and he is therefore guilty of an offence punishable under section 121A of the Indian Penal Code.

Gopal Krishna Patankar: In dealing with the general case of conspiracy, we have already indicated our conclusion that Patankar was the willing distributor of the pistols brought from England by Chaturbhuj and prior to the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar had been in communication with Vithoba Marathe of Pen, regarding a formula for the preparation of picric acid. In the statement which he has made in this court, he does not attempt to dispute that he received a parcel of 19 pistols from Chaturbhuj at the request of Ganesh Savarkar nor does he dispute that knowing they were pistols, he placed them in the custody of Vithoba Marathe for purposes of concealment in consequence of the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar. But he says that at the time he was asked by Ganesh to receive a parcel about to be imported, he was not told and did not know its contents and that it was only his promise to Ganesh which induced him to take and conceal the pistols after he had learnt from Chaturbhuj what the

parcel contained, and it is argued on his behalf that he is guilty of nothing more than an offence under the Arms Act. We are, however, unable to accept this view of the facts, and we see no reason to doubt that his original confession made before Mr. Khopkar on the 11th January 1910, is substantially correct. It was adhered to before Mr. Montgomery, the Committing Magistrate, and supplemented by further details on the 9th of May 1910. It explains satisfactorily how it was that five or more Browning pistols came into the possession of Anna Kurwe and his associates at Nasik and how Khare was able to send up to the *Boa* two more pistols of the same kind. If we were to accept the statement in this court, there would be no explanation of how Chaturbhuj, arriving in Bombay more than a week after the arrest of Ganesh Savarkar, knew that Patankar was the person who would take over the pistols and where he was to be found. On the other hand, the story of Chaturbhuj that he was told by Vinayak Savarkar to take the pistols either to Bhat or Thatte, whose names and addresses were inscribed upon the cover of a letter entrusted to him, agrees entirely with the proved facts of the case, namely, that Chaturbhuj sought out Bhat and not Patankar and first came in contact with Patankar in the room of Bhat in the *Madhavashram* of Girgaon. This conclusion is supported by the statement of Bhat made to the Magistrate in the proceedings taken under the Fugitive Offenders Act. We think that Patankar's confession was carefully framed to exculpate Bhat as far as possible, but we have no reason to doubt the other facts confessed to by him. His confession incriminates him completely not only with regard to the pistols but also with regard to the attempts which were being made in 1909 to prepare bombs. The statements in his confession regarding his friendship with Ganesh Savarkar in 1908 and his dealings with the firm in which Gorhe was a partner are confirmed by indisputable documentary evidence and one of his letters to Ganesh to which reference has already been made shows that he was trying to make arrangements to publish a new edition of Vinayak Savarkar's Mazzini at the end of 1908. We have no hesitation in holding that he was one of the most active and dangerous members of the conspiracy, and is therefore guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Vishnu Mahadev Bhat: The home of this accused was in Nasik and he has for years been in intimate connection with the Savarkars. He was, according to his own statement in this Court, a student at Fergusson College, Poona, from 1903 to 1906 and was therefore a contemporary there of Vinayak Savarkar. He is mentioned by the witnesses who have spoken from personal experience of the meetings of the *Mitra Mela* and the *Abhinav Bharat* at Nasik, as having been an original member of the first-mentioned association. He appears

as one of the supporters of Vinayak Savarkar in the centre of the photographic group to which reference has already been made. On the 14th of May 1907 he was the principal speaker at the Shivaji festival celebrated in a Nasik theatre, the burden of his speech being that the festival was held in honour of Shivaji because he had established *Svarajya*, that the love of independence aroused by him had been lost, but that if it was recovered the 30 crores of people in India could accomplish anything they please. At the close of the proceedings the boys of the *Mitra Mela* sang the ballad of Afzal Khan, which formed one of the Flowers of the *Abhinav Bharat Mela*.

In the year 1907 Bhat had joined the Grant Medical College in Bombay as well as the Government Law School. On the 14th of July, having heard that the accused Barve was likely to fall into trouble over his inflammatory speeches at Bhivandi and Thana, he wrote to warn him and advised him not to delay in making a partition of his estate in order presumably to save part of it from forfeiture in case the speeches led to criminal proceedings. In the year 1908 when attention had been directed to the publications of Ganesh Savarkar in the *Abhinav Bharat Mela* series, he wrote to Ganesh telling him how an account of a search at the Hind Agency office had been published in the *Rashtramat* in order to acquaint him (Ganesh) with the facts, and warning him that he and the proprietor of the Dattaprasad Printing Press would be asked to explain a payment of money in connection with the above-mentioned publication and that, therefore, Ganesh and the proprietor should see that they gave identical and suitable answers.

The facts above referred to point to the conclusion that the accused was an active and prominent member of the *Abhinav Bharat Society*. The same inference arises from a document found in the possession of Vinayak Savarkar at the time of his arrest. This document consists of a photograph of B. G. Tilak around which are written Sanskrit verses from the *Mahabharat* regarding war with the enemies of the country, and stating how good men of their own accord devote themselves to the welfare of others. Then is written in English a list of 5 names consisting of the Savarkar brothers, Vaman Keshav Datar and the accused Bhat, all of whom appear in the photographic groups which have been put in evidence. According to the account of Chaturbhuj, the accused Bhat was actively concerned in the receipt of the parcel of Browning pistols. He says that the accused and Hari Anant Thatte were the addressees of a letter given to him by Vinayak Savarkar and the persons to one or other of whom he was told to deliver the pistols. That on the third day after his arrival in Bombay, which would be on the 9th or 10th of March, having failed to find Thatte, that he had found and spoken to Bhat about the pistols and

had delivered Vinayak's letter and had been told by the accused to come again the same evening and that in the evening he had gone again and been introduced to Patankar whom Bhat sent with him to take delivery of the parcel.

This evidence has been much criticized on behalf of the accused. It is said that the story of Chaturbhuj is entirely false and that Bhat was, at the time assigned for the first interview, pursuing his studies at the Grant Medical College. No evidence has, however, been adduced in support of this suggestion. It is quite certain that Chaturbhuj was arrested on the 30th of December 1909 on being identified by Patankar at the Victoria Terminus in the presence of the police. He was at once taken up to Nasik and though seriously ill from bronchitis verging on pneumonia, made a statement before the Magistrate on the following day in which he mentioned the letter addressed to Bhat and Thatte and told substantially the same story with regard to his interviews with Bhat that he had told in this Court. Again, Bhat on the 19th of January, when giving evidence in proceedings under the Fugitive Offenders Act, stated that Chaturbhuj had come to his room in the *Madhavashram* in the middle of March 1909 when Patankar was present, and had first talked with him (Bhat) and subsequently with Patankar and had then left with the latter.

Under these circumstances we feel obliged to accept the statement of Chaturbhuj. We think it is clear in Patankar's account in his confession of this interview with Chaturbhuj in Bhat's room, he has tried to screen Bhat. We entertain no doubt that Bhat was a prominent member of the *Abhinav Bharat Society*, in the confidence both of Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar and a willing participator in the taking over of the pistols from Chaturbhuj, and is therefore guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Hari Anant Thatte: The evidence against this accused No. 21, is first that of Chaturbhuj and of Koregaumkar. The former states that when he left London in February 1909 with the pistols and cartridges entrusted to him by Vinayak Savarkar, the latter gave him a letter addressed to the accused Thatte and asked him to hand over to him both the pistols and cartridges; but that when he (Chaturbhuj) arrived at Bombay in March 1909 he could not find Thatte and so the articles were delivered to Patankar. Chaturbhuj also says that when some time afterwards he met Thatte, he admitted receipt of the pistols and cartridges. Chaturbhuj must be regarded as an accomplice and it would not be safe to convict Thatte on his testimony unless it is corroborated in material particulars by independent evidence. Koregaumkar also testifies that he brought a letter and also a message from Vinayak Savarkar requesting Thatte to send

certain addresses to a seditious paper called "India" at Pondicherry. Koregaumkar further states that he gave the letter and the message to Thatte and that the latter replied "all right". This evidence of Koregaumkar would have been valuable if he had been able to identify Thatte in the dock; but Koregaumkar failed to identify him. In their confessions both Barve and Kashikar implicate Thatte. Barve says that Thatte was one of the managers of the secret society in Bombay, a member of the central group of those who conspired to overthrow Government. Barve also speaks in his confession to the presence of Thatte at two seditious meetings, one at Kothure and the other at Sion. Kashikar states in his confession that Thatte presided at a meeting of the different branches of secret societies held at Nasik in April or May 1908. Both these confessions must be accepted with caution when they implicate others than the persons confessing. Barve, it is clear, was anxious in any case to save his *Jaghir*, and Mr. Guider has deposed that Kashikar wanted to be turned into an approver. Their confessions, so far as they incriminate others, can only be taken into consideration under section 30 of the Evidence Act. There is evidence no doubt to show that Thatte lived in *Madhavashram* with Patankar and Bhat in July and August 1908; that Dhanappa saw him at the house of Ganesh Damodar Savarkar; and that this Savarkar's book of addresses contains his name and address. But all this evidence falls short of the definite proof required to warrant his conviction of the offence of conspiracy to wage war against Government. The case is one of great suspicion against Thatte, but on the materials before us we are constrained to give him the benefit of the reasonable doubt that arises upon those materials. We therefore find him not guilty of the offences charged.

Krishnaji Gopal Khare: Suspicion fell upon this accused owing to information received from Anna Kurwe, who was under arrest at Nasik. On the 3rd of January the accused Nagpurkar pointed out to the police a house at Girgaum known as Soman's Chawl, and a room on the third floor in the occupation of Khare was then searched in his absence. In the course of the day, having learnt of the search he surrendered himself to the police, and on the 4th of January was examined in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Investigation Department, in Bombay. He then made certain statements, in consequence of which on the same evening or next day he went in company with Mr. Vincent of Poona and on the 5th of January the house of Shidhaye was searched and two Browning pistols were found. On the same night the house of the witness Kavdikar at Poona was searched and a Browning pistol concealed under a pillow on a cot was found. The *Boa* states in his confession that he got the three pistols from Khare. Shidhaye says that he got the two pistols from

the *Boa* tied up in a bundle which the *Boa* said contained silver. Kavdikar tells a similar story with regard to the pistol found in his house. It is proved to our satisfaction that this last-mentioned pistol was received by Khare from Karandikar, a teacher in the school at Talegaon, on the suggestion of Marathe and was taken to Poona and handed by Khare to the *Boa* presumably for the purpose of concealment at the end of December after the murder of Mr. Jackson. According to Patankar's confession, he had handed to Khare three Browning pistols of which Khare at a subsequent date returned one. The witness Kulkarni says that Khare on different occasions during 1909 handed two Browning pistols to him in Bombay for delivery to the *Boa* in Poona. This Kulkarni also deposes that the *Boa* (who was an old friend), in the middle of 1909, procured his introduction to Khare in Bombay as a person who could make bombs. He says that he visited Khare and was by him taken in about July 1909 to a room in Macba's building where Nagpurkar showed him how to make picric acid and that Khare come to experiment in the preparation of the fulminate of mercury. Kulkarni is a witness whose evidence must be regarded with suspicion as he has evidently been mixed up in criminal conspiracy regarding affairs at Kolhapur and is not telling all he knows, but his visit to Khare in Bombay and his taking two pistols at Khare's instance to the *Boa* in Poona, and his introduction to Khare by the *Boa*, is, we think, sufficiently corroborated. It is possible that his story of the making of the picric acid in Macba's building with Nagpurkar is true, for it is not satisfactorily proved where Nagpurkar was living in July, 1909 and it is proved to our satisfaction that Kulkarni was in Bombay in that month. We do not, however, for the purpose of this case, regard this episode as proved.

We will now turn to the confession of Khare which he says was concocted by the police and extracted from him by torture. It is to be observed that to Mr. Montgomery as deposed to in this Court, his only complaint was that his moustache had been pulled. Before us, however, it is alleged that he was so maltreated by the police on the 13th of January that he fainted. It appears to be true that he was seized with faintness on that day and a Hospital Assistant was at once called in to administer him. The Hospital Assistant has been examined in this Court. He says that he saw no sign of ill-treatment and attributed the faintness to want of food from which the accused had abstained all day.

The Magistrate who recorded the confession has noted that he believed it to be voluntarily made. He was cross-examined in this Court and he adhered to that statement. Under these circumstances we think that the confession must be accepted and taken into consideration against the accused. That confession admits the receipt of two

pistols, from Patankar, which were sent to the *Boa* by the hands of Kulkarni, and the receipt of another pistol from Karandikar at Talegaon which was handed by the accused personally to the *Boa*. It also states that the accused at the instance of Anna Karve, an old college friend, prepared picric acid in Bombay with Nagpurkar who brought chemicals and utensils. A little fulminate of mercury was also made. These were subsequently taken by the accused to Poona, where his home was, in the May vacation of 1909, and on his departure for Bombay at the close of the vacation were handed over to the *Boa* at Poona. This story accounts satisfactorily for the making of the picric acid and the fulminate of mercury found in the searches at Shidhaye's house and for the knowledge which the *Boa* possessed of the skill of Khare in the preparation of these explosives. The accused has been most strenuously and ingeniously defended by Mr. Baptista but the defence is based upon inconsistencies in the statements of *Boa*, Shidaye and Khare and the witness Kulkarni, in reference to dates which are obviously only roughly approximate and form no satisfactory basis for destructive criticism. In our opinion the circumstances established are such that we must hold the accused guilty of being one of the most prominent members in the conspiracy charged, and, therefore, guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Venkatesh Parashuram Nagpurkar (25): The accused joined the Victoria Technical Institute as a student in the Mechanical Department in 1909 and was still a student at the date of his arrest at the commencement of this year.

It is proved that he was acquainted with Anna Karve who visited him at the Institute when he was living with the witness Dugal there in 1908. He was also living in a room in Lalji Morarji's Chawl at a later date and was visited there too by Karve. In the year 1909 the witness Kelkar says he had seen the accused with Karve and Moghe both in a room in Macba's building near the Institute and in the eating house at Tapidas Chawl in the same locality and concluded they were living together. The Metha of the Macba estate lends corroboration to this by proving that Moghe was on the books as a tenant of a room in the Macba's building from January to April 1909. There is some evidence that at the latter end of 1909 Nagpurkar was living in the Institute quarters, but we have no independent and unimpeachable evidence as to his place of residence in the monsoon of 1909.

Nagpurkar was visited by the police on the 1st of January in consequence of information given by Anna Karve. He was arrested either on the 1st or the 3rd of January. On the 3rd of January the police searched the room of the accused Khare in Soman's Chawl which has been pointed out by Nagpurkar. On the 10th of January

in consequence of a statement made by the accused certain soldering tools and pieces of tin plate and resin were discovered in a room, in which the accused had been living, in a box which the accused admits was his.

The accused also made a statement in the presence of Mr. Guider, who has deposed to it, that he had bought a flask and beaker at Kemp & Co.'s shop in the Fort for making picric acid with Khare. A search was in consequence made at this shop, and in the file of counterfoils, a cash memo for the 13th February 1909 of the sale of a flask, "etc." was found. It is proved by the Chemical Analyser, Captain Higham, that resin and hydrochloric acid also found in the possession of the accused would be of use in the making of bombs and the bomb manual of Vinayak Savarkar shows that soldering tools would be necessary for the same purpose.

Nagpurkar explains the possession of soldering tools by saying that an electrical student Gadgil with whom he once lived required them for his electrical course at the Institute. There is, however, no satisfactory confirmation of this. On the other hand, the companionship of Gadgil does not explain the pieces of tin plate which were found among the accused's effects. The confession of Khare states very definitely that Nagpurkar was concerned with Khare in the preparation of picric acid at the instance of Karve, and the confession of Patankar states that experiments had been made under Karve's auspices in making tin shells for bomb and that owing to their failure Nagpurkar was sent to Patankar to ask where casting work could be done. Patankar says he mentioned the Penkar Company at Dhulia as a place where possibly the work could be done. This it may be noted is the Company where the accused Gokhale was employed as fitter.

Accepting as we do the confessions of Patankar and Khare as being substantially true we are forced to the conclusion that Nagpurkar made picric acid with both Khare and Karve and tried to make shells for bombs.

Under these circumstances we hold him guilty as a conspirator in the conspiracy charged, and therefore guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Mukund Pandurang Moghe: As against this accused No. 34 the evidence is insufficient for conviction. Some witnesses depose to his having lived for some time in Macba's building at Byculla with Karve and Nagpurkar : and Moghe admits the fact. In his confession recorded by Mr. Palsikar he says he was living at Byculla in 1908 with Karve and Nagpurkar and on two occasions he saw them preparing picric acid, that on his questioning Karve, the latter replied "It will be very useful for the purpose of blowing up bridges and

railways when a war begins in our country" and that he was satisfied with the answer. It was silly reply, of which it is suggested by the defence, and we think reasonably that it was not taken seriously by Moghe. Mr. Cooke, the Superintendent of Police, Nasik, deposes that in consequence of a statement made by Moghe that he had purchased about the middle of January 1909 carbolic and nitric acid from the shop of Teacher & Co. at Byculla he took Moghe to that shop and there discovered a cash memo. (Exhibit 322) as to the purchase of carbolic acid, but no cash memo. as to the purchase of nitric acid is forthcoming. When he was arrested there were found in his trunk some powders, such as borax, sulphate of arsenic and French chalk. These are very inconclusive circumstances. Barve mentions Moghe in his confession as one of Savarkar's group, but he says that Moghe was considered to be a spy and therefore turned out of the society. This is all the evidence against Moghe. We do not think it is sufficient proof of his complicity in the conspiracy charge. We therefore find him not guilty.

The Poona Group

Under this head we deal with the cases of Brahmagiri *Boa*, Shidhaye, Palande, Paranjpe and Bhave. Many of the incriminating facts regarding the *Boa* have been referred to in the discussion of the general case of conspiracy and of that of Khare. Except for those facts, and the conclusions to be drawn from the finding of pistols and explosives in Shidhaye's and Kawdikar's houses, the evidence against these five accused persons consists chiefly of what each has said about himself and the others. Their statements are confessional and so may be used to confirm each other. They afford ample mutual corroboration, and upon analysis it seems impossible to ascribe them to police concoction. We have no hesitation in accepting them as statements, though not full and complete accounts of what was happening in the circle of which the *Boa* was the centre. Shidhaye, Palande, Paranjpe and Bhave were the *Boa's* constant associates, and, considering the subject of their conversations, must have been a good deal in his confidence. They took part in the secretion of the Browning pistols and learnt their use and we are unable to believe that they were ignorant of the source from which they were derived. Shidhaye was so intimately in the *Boa's* confidence that the latter handed over to him for safe keeping two pistols received from Khare at different times, together with the explosives received from Khare, all of which things were found in Shidhaye's house after the murder of Mr. Jackson. Shidhaye and Palande took active steps to see whether a plan for committing a political murder in a train could be successfully carried out. Bhave proposed the

murder of a certain high official which was discussed by all these accused with the exception of Shidhaye. The *Boa,* who was the most prominent member of this Poona group and was looked upon as the leader, was in intimate connection with the distributors of pistols in Bombay.

There can be no doubt that community of political ideas was the bond of union between these accused. It is urged in their defence that murder and outrage were contemplated for revenge and not in pursuance of the conspiracy charged, but we think that there can be no doubt that the accused were prompted by political and not private motives. No doubt, in a conspiracy for overawing the agents of the Government by assassinations, some process of selection must take place, which will often be influenced by particular acts of some officer which arouse more than ordinary disapproval, but the fact, that such motives exist, does not alter the general character of the conspiracy. For these reasons we hold each of the accused to be guilty of the conspiracy charged and guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Anant Vishnu Konkar: Although it is stated in his confession that he was a member of a secret society it is not established that this accused conspired with the group of which the *Boa* was the centre. He was the purchaser of two Browning pistols which there is reason to suspect, formed part of the parcel imported by Chaturbhuj. They were, however, not procured gratuitously from either Patankar, Khare or Marathe, but were purchased from one Ketkar upon whom the police have been unable to lay their hands. During the police investigation in this case one of these pistols was produced by Konkar from a place of concealment in his house.

We have come to the conclusion that he must be convicted of an offence under section 20 of the Arms Act XI of 1878.

Vishwas Balvant Davre: According to his confession the purchase of two pistols from Ketkar, referred to in the case of Konkar, was negotiated on behalf of this accused. He paid Rs. 82 for one of them and took delivery of it together with two boxes of cartridges. The other pistol which he had contracted to purchase was not delivered and was found in the possession of Konkar. He states that some time after the murder of Mr. Jackson, Konkar wanted him to keep the pistol safe, as houses were being searched. He then tied up the pistol and cartridges in a piece of cloth and threw them into a well. That well was searched by the police and a Browning pistol and full box of 25 cartridges were found. An attempt has been made in his defence to divert guilt from him to a Marwari Gamnaji Pitaji in whose compound some chemicals were found buried, which Davre in his confession says he buried for the purpose of concealment. It is suggested that Davre purchased the pistol merely as the agent of Gamnaji. The evidence does not support this conclusion. Moreover the theory does not tally with other incriminating circumstances regarding ownership of an airgun stated by the accused to have been acquired for the purpose of learning to take aim and the purchase of chemicals from a dealer in Poona, the independent evidence regarding which corroborates portions of Davre's confession. According to his confession, Davre was acquiring pistols and explosives for political purposes, but there is nothing to show that he was acting as a member of any conspiracy, and we, therefore, hold that his offence is one falling under section 20 of the Arms Act.

Shankar Pandurang Mahajan: It is, we think, fully established that this accused was the intermediary between Ketkar and Konkar in the purchase by the latter of two Browning pistols for Davre. It is not, however, proved that he received any commission or reward for what he did in the transaction. We are not prepared to hold that he has committed any offence under the Arms Act of which we could on the evidence convict him on virtues of section 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is no evidence of his having been concerned in any branch of the conspiracy with which we are dealing in this case, and we, therefore, find him not guilty.

Damodar Mahadev Chandratre: Accused No. 2 was arrested on the 24th of December on the information of Ganu Vaidya and Karve who had been already for complicity in the murder of Mr. Jackson and who have since been convicted. On 7th of January 1910 accused Chandratre made a confession before Mr. Palshikar, First Class Magistrate, in which he admitted that he had joined a society the object of which was to offer resistance to oppression by collecting money, weapons and people; that at a meeting held at his house and attended by four members of the society, *viz.,* Karve, Deshpande, Soman and Kelkar, the oath of the society had been administered to him; that he had gone to Bombay from Nasik and learnt from Karve how to prepare picric acid; that he had received a Browning pistol from Deshpande; and that Anant Kanhere, the murderer of Mr. Jackson, had put up with him on the day of the murder and also on a previous occasion when he had visited Nasik. Chandratre retracted this confession before the Committing Magistrate and he has retracted it in this Court also, alleging that he had made the confession in consequence of ill-treatment by the police; but no complaint on that score had been made by him when the District Magistrate visited the Sirkar Wada where he was lodged in custody; nor did he complain of any ill-treatment by the police to Mr. Montgomery, the Special Magistrate, when he visited the Wada. The confession is corroborated in some particulars by the evidence of

the pardoned approver, Ganu Vaidya. Gosavi says that Chandratre was a member of the *Mitra Mela* and the *Abhinav Bharata*. The Magistrate who recorded the confession has deposed that it was made voluntarily. There is this important fact in addition against the accused that it was in consequence of information given by him soon after his arrest that one of the 19 pistols which Chaturbhuj had brought from Europe and handed over to Patankar was discovered. It is Exhibit A-10 in the case. Ganu Vaidya states that he gave it to Soman to be delivered to Chandratre. It was a loaded pistol. Chandratre is implicated by accused Kelkar in his confession. On this evidence we are satisfied he is guilty of the offence under section 121A.

Purshotam Lakshman Dandekar, accused No. 3, is a student of Nasik, aged 18 or 19. He was arrested there on the 25th of December 1909 on information given by Ganu Vaidya. He is implicated by the accused Dharap in his confession. Dharap says that he gave the oath of his and Ganu Vaidya's secret society to Dandekar. His association with Ganu Vaidya for the purposes of the society is spoken to by Ganu. Ankushkar states that he (Dandekar) came one day to Ganu Vaidya with something like a pistol in his hands and gave it to Ganu. Dattu Joshi corroborates Ankushkar. Bhaskar Sadashiv Oke, a relation of Ganu Vaidya, saw Dandekar at Ganu's house once or twice. There is also evidence to show that Dandekar visited the house ostensibly used as a handloom factory by Deshpande but where on the 3rd floor picric acid was prepared. All this evidence, which we see no reason to disbelieve, is confirmed first by Dandekar's own confession and secondly by the incriminating character of the articles either found in his house or pointed out by him. On the 4th of January 1910 he made a confession before Mr. Palshikar, admitting that he had taken the oath of Ganu Vaidya's secret society, and joined it; that for the purpose of financing it he had stolen a *sari* belonging to the wife of Anant Dinkar Joshi, who lived as his tenant; that he had learnt to prepare picric acid; that he had obtained two pistols from Ganu Vaidya which on the arrest of Anant Kanhere for the murder of Mr. Jackson he had thrown into a bush of prickly pear near the public road. This confession was confirmed by him before the Committing Magistrate as having been voluntarily made and as being true. In this Court, however, he has retracted it on the ground of alleged ill-treatment by the police. But the confession is corroborated by two unimpeachable circumstances. One is that on the very day of his arrest he took the police and the Pancha to the banks of the Godavari river and there pointed out a loaded Browning pistol hidden under a bush of prickly pear (Exhibit A-6) as the one which he had thrown on the arrest of Mr. Jackson's murder. In a search of his house on

the same day was found a book of aiming drill (Exhibit A-14) whic plainly suggests his connection with the secret society, one of th rules of which was as is proved by a paper (Exhibit 98) found i a search of the house of accused Kashikar (No. 37) that the membe should learn to take aim with a musket so far as one can. Gan Vaidya deposes that he once sent Dandekar to Bombay to brin a flask to prepare picric acid. In a confession made before Mr. Asto Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Dandekar admitted th purchase of a flask by him in Bombay and he pointed out t Mr. Fahey, Mr. Aston's clerk, the shop at Grant Road where th flask had been purchased. He also pointed out the kind of flas bought. A specimen as pointed out by the accused has been exhibite in the case and Captain Higham, Chemical Analyser, says that suc a flask can be used only for laboratory purposes. The secon circumstance relates to the theft by the accused of the *sari* belongin to his tenant Joshi's wife. He now denies the theft and his counse has strongly relied in support of the theft to the police. The stole ornament belonged to a Brahmin woman and Brahmin women ar in the mofussil generally speaking loath to take any action tha must necessarily compel them to appear in Court. The theft occurred according to the evidence of Joshi and Ganu Vaidya, in May 1909 Both of them depose that the accused Dandekar was suspecte because soon after the disappearance of the ornament he had lef Nasik for Poona and that two men were sent to enquire after him an the theft; one of these was his own maternal uncle, Sadashiv Ganes Joshi, sent by Dandekar's mother and the other Gangadhar Trimba Bhagwant sent by Karve's father. Both of these have been examine for the prosecution. Dandekar's maternal uncle Sadashiv Ganes Joshi states that his sister sent him to Poona to enquire after him an about the theft. In his statement made in this Court Dandekar admit that he had gone to Poona in May 1909 and that his maternal unc had been sent there by his mother; but he cannot explain why hi maternal uncle had been sent. Under these circumstances we mus accept the evidence of Ganu Vaidya corroborated as it is by th independent and credible and uncontradicted evidence of the thre witnesses abovementioned. Then there is the evidence as to his visi to Vengaon in November 1909 with Ganu Vaidya for the purpose o proceeding to Bhimashankar to incite the Kolis and Katkaris there to commit dacoities. Dandekar has admitted before us his visit t Vengaon with Ganu and also the fact that he, Ganu, and the accuse Manohar intended proceeding to Bhimashankar. But he denies tha their object was to incite the Kolis and Katkaris to commit dacoity. On these materials it is amply proved that Dandekar is guilty o an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Ramchandra Babaji Kathe, accused No. 8, was arrested on the 1st of January in consequence of information given by Ganu Vaidya. The latter in his evidence and Dharap in his confession as also Dandekar in his, state that an oath of independence was administered to Kathe; Kathe in his own confession states that it was no more than an oath to use *Svadeshi* articles. So far he cannot be presumed to have joined any conspiracy to overawe Government. Ganu Vaidya states that as his own preliminary examination at his school was approaching he distributed the materials he had for preparing picric acid among some of his friends and that he gave to Kathe three bottles of carbolic acid to keep until he called for them. Ganu however states that he did not tell Kathe what the bottles contained. Kathe in his confession admits that he received the bottles; but he says he did not know their contents, because they were in a sack-cloth bag with a lock put to it, the key of which Ganu kept with himself. He further states in the confession that one or two months afterwards he offered to return the bag to Ganu, but that the latter replied "Let it remain with you"; that some time after that, the people of his house having asked him to clear the window where the bag was kept, he threw the bag into the river, because suspicion entered his mind regarding the bottles. We must accept this version in the absence of any evidence to implicate Kathe in the conspiracy charged. As to the evidence of the search of his house at Rangangaon, where a sword and a book relating to the Paisa Fund were found, we do not think we should draw any inference adverse to him, since it is proved that Kathe lived at Nasik and attended the school, visiting Rangangaon during the holidays; whereas his father and brother lived the latter place and the sword (Exhibit A-18) is an old one found in a lumber room. Kathe found not guilty.

Vinayak Kashinath Gayadhani, accused No. 4, was arrested on the 25th of December 1910 in consequence of statement made to the police by Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, who has been tried, found guilty, and hanged for the murder of Mr. Jackson. There is no direct evidence against this accused that he took the oath of any secret society or that he took part in any conspiracy of the kind charged at this trial. His own confession admits no more than that Deshpande had given him two days before his arrest a bundle wrapped up in a handkerchief and asked him to keep it or throw it away. He says he did not examine to see what was in the bundle; but that he threw it on the roof of the house of his neighbour. When discovered, the bundle was found to contain a loaded pistol. These statements do not amount to a confession of the offence of conspiracy charged. The accused Chandratre does indeed say in his confession that he tried to teach Gayadhani how to prepare picric acid in Deshpande's factory; and Kelkar, accused No. 5, states in his confession that Gayadhani was present at the factory on one occasion when picric acid was being prepared. Ambadas Gangadas Gurge deposes that Gayadhani was seen by him visiting the factory with Ganu Vaidya, Dandekar and Gorhe. Ganu Vaidya, who has given a more or less full account of the conspiracy and the parties to it in Nasik and other places, makes no mention of Gayadhani; and from the mere fact that he joined others on one or two occasions at what may have been only an experiment in preparing picric acid it would not be safe to infer his guilt. We, therefore, find accused No. 4 Vinayak Kashinath Gayadhani not guilty of that offence.

Vishnu Ganesh Kelkar, accused No. 5, must be found guilty as a conspirator. Gosavi proves that he was a member of the *Mitra Mela* and the *Abhinava Bharat* and that his speciality was physical culture. He was arrested on the 25th of December 1909 on the information of Ganu Vaidya and Mr. Palshikar recorded his confession on the 7th of January 1910. In that he admitted having taken the oath of the secret society, prepared picric acid, and obtained a loaded pistol from Chandratre and given it to the accused Gorhe. That confession he retracted before the Committing Magistrate, on the ground that he had made none of the statements contained in it but that he had merely affixed his signature to what had already been written. Before us, he alleges that he had been ill-treated and tortured by the police and that what he stated before Mr. Palshikar was different from what that Magistrate had recorded in writing as his confession. Mr. Palshikar's evidence disproves all these allegations and we are satisfied that the confession was voluntarily made and is true. Kelkar is implicated by Chandratre in his confession and the loaded pistol (Exhibit A-10) was discovered in consequence of information given by Kelkar after Chandratre had first put the police on the tract for its discovery. There is also direct evidence that Kelkar was seen visiting with Dandekar and Gorhe Deshpande's factory and going to the 3rd floor there. We convict Vishnu Ganesh Kelkar of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Sakharam Dadaji Gorhe, accused No. 12, arrested by Mr. Guider on the 28th of December is mentioned by Gosavi as one of the members of the *Abhinava Bharat* belonging to the top class. Dhanappa saw him once or twice in that association. Limaye saw him at some of its meetings. Gosavi deposes that it was Gorhe who started a discussion about the collection and use of arms for the purposes of the Society. The oral evidence of Gorhe's association with the conspiracy initiated by Ganesh Damodar Savarkar finds ample support from the documents in the possession of the accused himself and elsewhere. Mazzini was the idol and ideal of the conspirators of

the *Abhinava Bharat;* Vinayak Savarkar had translated and his brother Ganesh had published in Marathi Mazzini's autobiography. The *Abhinav Bharat Mala* and the *Laghu Abhinav Bharat Mala* were series of highly inflammatory and seditious poems preaching murders, assassinations for the obtaining of *Svarajya* and independence. Copies of these books were found at searches of the shop and the house of Gorhe. A paper written in *Balbodh* was among the papers discovered at the search in his shop and the writing in it is a most scurrilous abuse of the English with a prayer for revenge on them : "With the heels of my shoes", says the writer of this paper, "I must throw him down" (meaning the English) "on his back, on his face. I must crush his neck like that of a snake, and must make their blood flow in streams.". It is also proved that Gorhe was present at a meeting where Vinayak Damodar Savarkar on the eve of his departure for England delivered on the 28th of May 1906 a lecture on the *Svarajya Bhakti,* praised Shyamji Krishna Varma, and counselled his audience to cultivate the spirit of Shivaji to free themselves from foreign servitude, Gorhe thanked Vinayak at the invocation to "the Goddess of Independence"; and the only explanation he can offer is that the invocation did not express any opinion he held but was merely adopted with a view to attract customers. Some witnesses speak of Gorhe's association with Soman, one of the prisoners convicted of complicity in the murder of Mr. Jackson. He had dealings with the hand-loom factory of Deshpande and Soman. That is admitted by Gorhe in his statement before the Committing Magistrate. Ganesh Savarkar's letter (Exhibit 346) proves that Gorhe had a hand in the publication of the literature of the *Abhinava Bharat.* Then there is the fact of the discovery of the Browning pistol Exhibit A-10 to which we have referred in dealing with the case of accused No. 2 Chandratre and accused No. 5 Kelkar. That pistol, according to information obtained by the police from Kelkar, passed on from Kelkar to Gorhe. Gorhe in his statement to the Magistrate does not deny the fact of his having come into possession of a bundle from Kelkar. His version is that when one evening he and Kelkar happened to go to a temple the latter placed his clothes and bundle he had in his hands on the Ghaut of the temple and asked Gorhe to take care of them until his return from prayers; that as Kelkar did not return soon and it was getting late, he (Gorhe) asked Trimbak Deshpande to take care of the bundle till Kelkar's return. But Trimbak gives a different version. According to him Gorhe gave him the bundle to keep for 3 or 4 days after Mr. Jackson's murder, and that latter version is more in accordance with probabilities than Gorhe's version.

It is impossible to doubt that Gorhe was in complete sympathy with

the purpose of *Abhinava Bharat* Society and was an advocate of, or in agreement with, methods of violence. He undoubtedly conspired with others and his membership of the *Abhinava Bharat* and proved association with men like Soman, Deshpande and Kelkar leave no doubt on our minds that he conspired with those others for purpose of overaweing the Government. He is therefore guilty of an offence under section 121-A of the Penal Code.

Vinayak Vasudev Manohar, accused No. 13, a student, aged 16 or 17, was arrested on the 30th of December on information from Ganu Vaidya and Dharap. Both of them have implicated him the former in his evidence before this Court and the latter in his confession. Ganu Vaidya states that Dharap gave the oath of the secret society to Manohar; that Manohar proposed the instigation of the Kolis and Katkaris at Bhimashankar to the commission of a dacoity for the purposes of the secret society and that it was in consequence of his proposal that he, Ganu Vaidya, and Dandekar left Vengaon for Bhimashankar, but returned without going there because the journey was wearisome. Dandekar in his confession admits that visit to Vengaon. Dharap in his confession admits having administered the oath of independence to Manohar. Manohar made a confession before Mr. Palshikar on the 4th January in which he admitted having joined Dharap's secret society, having received on two occasions pistols for safe custody from Ganu. That confession he retracted before the Committing Magistrate and he has also retracted it before us on the ground that he had made it through fear of the police and ignorance. But before the Committing Magistrate in retracting the confession as recorded by Mr. Palshikar, he admitted that Dharap had administered an oath to him without his knowing what it was about; and that during the Ganpati festival Dharap had introduced him to Ganu and that Ganu had made enquiries of him concerning *Swadeshi* movements, dacoities and bombs. He also admitted before the Committing Magistrate that Ganu Vaidya and Dandekar had visited him at Vengaon for the purpose of proceeding to Bhimashankar. These admissions and his confession with the rest of the evidence against him are sufficient proof of his complicity in the conspiracy to overawe Government. At the same time we think he is a boy of smaller intelligence and understanding than most of the accused (*see* the evidence of Ramkrishna Kane, a witness examined by the prosecution); and that circumstance will be taken into account in passing sentence upon him. We find him guilty of an offence under section 121A of the Penal Code.

Raghunath Chintaman Ambdekar, accused No. 32, a student, aged 18, was arrested at Tangaon on the 18th of January. Ganu Vaidya speaks to his having been a member of the secret society of

Dharap as well as that of Soman and to his having stolen a wristlet for the purposes of Dharap's society. There is evidence that when he visited Tandur he tried to give the oath of the society to others and induced them to join him and his conspirators for the purpose of obtaining *Svarajya*. The accused made a confession before Mr. Palshikar in which he admitted having taken oath of *Svarajya* and joined the secret society for the purpose of subverting the Government. In that confession he made a full disclosure of the cipher language employed by the secret society of which he had been a member. That confession was acknowledged by him as true before the Committing Magistrate. He is implicated in their confessions by Dharap and Dandekar. He must therefore be found guilty of the offence of conspiring to overawe the Government under section 121-A of the Penal Code.

Gopal Govind Dharap, accused No. 11, was arrested on information given by Ganu Vaidya on the 26th of December 1909. He is a young Brahmin, aged 18; and was a student residing in the Nasik Vritta Printing Press at the time of his arrest. He is implicated by Ganu Vaidya in the conspiracy and both Dandekar and Manohar incriminate him in their confessions. His own confessions recorded by Mr. Khopkar and deposed to by the latter as having been made voluntarily established his guilt. He substantially adhered to that confession in his statement made to Mr. Montgomery, the Committing Magistrate, and begged for mercy, though in this Court he has retracted it. It is satisfactorily proved that Dharap was a member of what is called Soman's society, Soman being one of the prisoners convicted of complicity in the murder of Mr. Jackson by Anant Kanhere and sentenced to transportation for life. Dharap in conjunction with Ganu Vaidya established another secret society, which is spoken to by some of the witnesses for the prosecution as either Ganu's or Dharap's secret society. The members of both societies worked together under the leadership of Anna Kurve. Dharap was the man who administered the oath of *Svarajya* or independence to several of the accused persons in this case and to others; and it was he who put into Ganu Vaidya's head the idea of visiting Aurangabad and procuring arms from there for the purpose of the secret society. It was Dharap who introduced by a letter Ganu Vaidya to his friend Gangaram Rupchand (accused No. 26) and through him to Anant Kanhere, the actual murderer of Mr. Jackson. Dharap was one of the most active spirits of the conspiracy. We find him guilty of the offence charged under section 121-A of the Penal Code.

Keshav Ganesh Paranjpe, accused No. 35, was arrested on the 24th of December on information given by Ganu Vaidya, liberated on the 8th of January and re-arrested on the 21st of February 1910. The only evidence against him is that of Ganu

Vaidya and of Dattu Joshi. Ganu deposes that he entrusted to Paranjpe for safe custody three bottles of potash and one bottle containing alcohol, because as his (Ganu's) examination was approaching he was distributing the materials and articles he had for preparing picric acid. But Ganu Vaidya admits that he did not inform Paranjpe of the contents of the bottles and that Paranjpe did not know what the potash was for; that neither he nor any one else, so far as he is aware, gave the oath of the secret society to him; and that he only talked for one year with Paranjpe about *Svadeshi*. Both Ganu and Dattu Joshi say that shortly after Mr. Jackson's murder Paranjpe came to Ganu's house, informed him of the murder and asked him whether he (Ganu) had anything to do with it; and that he enquired of Ganu what he should do with the bottles he had given to him for safe custody. Ankushkar gives substantially the same account. Dattu Joshi states that Paranjpe appeared at the time sorry for Mr. Jackson's murder. At a search in the house where Paranjpe lived a book on drill and a copy of the poems *Abhinava Bharat* and *Laghu Abhinava Bharat* were found, but it is proved that Paranjpe lived there with his elder brother and these books were among 200 books in the house. All this evidence is not sufficiently conclusive to connect Paranjpe with any conspiracy to overawe the Government. He is therefore found not guilty.

Tonpe, Gangaram and Tikhe: We take together the cases of the three accused Tonpe of Yeola, Gangaram of Aurangabad and Tikhe of uncertain residence but a frequenter of Secunderabad and Hyderabad. The sworn testimony proves conclusively that there was a political association at Yeola in which both Tonpe and Gangaram were interested and another association in Aurangabad of which Gangaram, two of the witnesses and the murderer Anant were members. Apart from the confessions and from G. B. Vaidya's evidence it is not conclusively proved that the Yeola association was for more than *Svadeshi* oath only. But these witnesses do not appear to be telling the whole truth and the confessions, confirmed as they are by G. B. Vaidya's testimony and that of Ankushkar and Dattu Joshi, establish beyond doubt that the Yeola association had a seditious purpose. There is no doubt of the really seditious nature of the intentions of the Aurangabad group. Tonpe was one of the two accused who said to Mr. Montgomery that he had been ill-treated by the police. Gangaram has not asserted that his confession was improperly advised. His story is that he told it willingly even cheerfully in order that he might be tried with his friend Anant. He says, however, that his own inventive faculty was aided by that of the police. On consideration of everything relating to these confessions we are of opinion that neither offends against the provisions of

section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act. Tonpe's confession is less, Gangaram's it may be a good deal more, than the truth. G. B. Vaidya's testimony where it relates to Yeola and Aurangabad affairs is corroborated in important particulars by the testimony of the two witnesses Ankushkar and Dattu Joshi and is confirmed by the confessions. There is nothing like invariable correspondence in details but there is a general consistency which makes it easy to ascertain the broad facts. Tonpe's defence is a denial of the facts and the assertion that his political interests were confined to *Svadeshi* movement. The facts are proved. There is no room for doubt that Tonpe's political activities were not confined to the *Svadeshi* movement. He was a member of a secret society and had accepted and encouraged the idea of independence. Undoubtedly also he encouraged discussion and enquiry regarding explosives and bombs. He was certainly aware of a conspiracy extending beyond Yeola and Aurangabad and was in agreement with its purpose which he knew comprised the use of violent measures. He had intimate discussions with G. B. Vaidya, the emissary of Karve's society in Nasik, and that brings him into direct connection with the general conspiracy with which we are concerned. These facts do not, in the general circumstances of this case, admit of any rational explanation but that Tonpe conspired with others to overawe the Government by force or show of force. He therefore is guilty of an offence under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Gangaram's case is equally clear in so far as it is proved that he was aware of the wider conspiracy and was in intimate relation with Anant, the murderer, and Vaidya the emissary from Nasik. There is clear evidence that up to a certain point he was conspiring with Tonpe in Yeola and with the two witnesses and Anant in Aurangabad for seditious purposes. He denies this and asserts that throughout he was opposed to methods of violence and used all his powers of persuasion against them. There is a good deal in the case which suggests that though he theoretically agreed to the use of violence he became opposed to that idea when he suspected that Anant was pledged to a murderous venture. He certainly seems to have been infirm of purpose at that time. Upon the proved facts a distinction must, therefore, be made between him and the other members of the group. He, a Marvadi, came in contact in the school which he attended with some Brahmin boys of superior intelligence and astuteness, who had been caught in the new wave of sedition and *Svarajya*. One of these Brahmin boys was Anant Kanhere the murderer of Mr. Jackson. He exercised a fascinating influence over Gangaram who was given to the use of the intoxicating drug known as *ganja*. Anant lived as a tenant in one of Gangaram's houses and that house became more or less the rendezvous of the young conspirators. Gangaram, falling into such

company, was naturally led to share their views and join in their wild talk. But when he saw that his companions were about to translate their words into deeds and were endeavouring to use his friend Ananta for the purpose of political murders he seems to have realised the risks they were running. He protested and tried to prevent his companions from using Ananta as their instrument for murder. Ananta and the other Brahmin boys, however, avoided him on that account as far as they could and plotted without taking him into their confidence. Gangaram was against Ananta going to Nasik to murder Mr. Jackson. So a telegram from Ananta's brother at Barshi was manufactured, requesting Ananta to leave Aurangabad for Barshi immediately, because the brother was seriously ill. And by that false telegram Gangaram's suspicions and fears were allayed. Under these circumstances, while holding Gangaram guilty of the offence of conspiracy to overawe the Government under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code, we think we are warranted in taking a lenient view of his case for the purposes of sentence.

Tikhe's case considered with these two because the evidence establishes that he came into direct relation with Ankushkar, a witness in the case, who was a member of the Secret society at Aurangabad. Tikhe was something of a wanderer like Dharap, Manohar and Ambdekar and like them discussed politics with those with whom he became acquainted. It was in this way that he came to be in seditious intimacy with Ankushkar. Tikhe tells us in his confession that he received the oath from G. D. Savarkar. There is corroboration of this statement in the facts that his name and address are found in Savarkar's address book and that a written copy of the oath was found amongst his papers signed Ganesh Damodar Savarkar. There was also found there a copy of a bomb formula a seriously defective one but nonetheless an indication of a dangerous spirit and criminal purpose. Ankushkar was allowed to take or was supplied with copies of this formula. These facts are established beyond doubt. The defence, which is a denial of them, fails and no innocent explanation of them is supplied. It is plain that Tikhe conspired or he would not have taken the oath from Savarkar and have kept and have been a party to disseminating copies of the bomb formula. The incident of that formula shows that he conspired for a violent and criminal purpose and his relations with Savarkar and his discussions with Ankushkar leave no room for doubt that the purpose was to intimidate and overawe the Government. His connection with Savarkar and with Ankushkar shows that he was aware of a wide-spread conspiracy and was in agreement with its object. It follows that he also is guilty of the same offence as Tonpe and Gangaram, punishable under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Pen group

What is called the Pen group comprises four persons Bapat, T. G. Marathe, Gokhale and Jog. Bapat and T. G. Marathe are school masters, the former about 20, the latter about 26 years of age. The other two are boys of 19 or 20. They were all inhabitants of Pen and undoubtedly they were known to each other. Some of them had been the pupils of Karandikar a former school master at Pen and the person to whom through the instrumentality of a witness a pistol was sent by T. G. Marathe. Gokhale and Jog were friends and corresponded with one another. There is no definite evidence that any one of these four persons took an oath, nor are facts established which clearly justify the inference that they collectively belonged to any political association though there is evidence that there were what is known as *Akhadas* in Pen and that Gokhale and Jog belonged to one of those associations. The facts established by the evidence in Bapat's case are that he was a teacher who gave instruction, amongst other things, in elementary chemistry, that at one time he had in his possession a paper containing information about explosives; that he was intimate with the two youthful conspirators, Manohar and Dharap, and spoke to them with very indiscreet frankness on the subject of bombs. On the other hand Manohar in his confession bears out, so far as he is concerned, the explanation Bapat offered in the earliest statement he made to Magistrate. This explanation is that he reproved both Manohar and Bapat for mixing themselves up in matters which might lead to violence and warned them both to have nothing to do with such affairs. His intimacy with these two boys is naturally explained. Manohar had been his pupil and Dharap's brother was his friend. Bapat did not make a confession; he made an exculpatory statement, and the facts admitted by him though they indicate disloyal sentiments and almost if not absolutely criminal indiscretion do not justify the inference that he conspired with others to overawe the Government, nor do his admissions, taken with the facts otherwise proved, establish it. He therefore is found not guilty.

Gokhale was found to be in secret possession of two Browning pistols, a book of instructions regarding them and some turned pieces of brass partially hollowed out as if for cartridge cases. He admitted, and we do not doubt, truthfully, for he is a mechanic, that he had pistols to repair and that he was making the pieces of brass into cartridge cases. It is somewhat uncertain whether he obtained the pistols from Vithoba or from the accused T. G. Marathe; but he had them from one or the other and it does not really matter from which of the two. Besides these circumstances there is the fact that V. and T. G. Marathe were both conspirators. But, taking

that and the other proved circumstance into account, it is doubtful whether they justify the inference that he conspired with others to overawe the Government. He is therefore found not guilty on that charge. But it is certain he is guilty of a grave offence under the Arms Act, section 20. The accused Jog is a young boy against whom the inference that he conspired to overawe the Government is still less justified by the facts proved. He had some old arms entrusted to him by Gokhale when very young and threw them into a well, and a broken bottle of dilute acid was found thrown away in a compound where he had once lived. Others, however, had lived there also. There is no certain evidence of close association with a proved conspirator, for it is not conclusively shown that Jog's friend Gokhale was a conspirator.

Considering the nature of the arms which Jog had and the long confinement he has undergone we do not think it necessary to record against him a conviction for offence under the Arms Act.

The case against T. G. Marathe is very different. Something has already been said about this man. He was so closely associated with Vithoba Marathe who undoubtedly was a conspirator that when the former became dangerously ill the Browning pistols in Vithoba's keeping were entrusted to T. G. Marathe. It is clear that he acted in concert with Patankar, for he afterwards sent one of the pistols to him. It is also clear that he had secret unlawful relations with others, for he sent another pistol to Karandikar. His name was disclosed to the police by Patankar and this led to a police raid on Pen on 31st December 1909. At that time Marathe had four Browning pistols in his keeping and becoming aware of the police visitation or of their impending arrival he persuaded his friends Godbole and Kolhatkar to put away two each. They were found by the police. The occurrences of the 31st December are amply proved by the sworn testimony. There is also credible sworn testimony that T. G. Marathe sent the pistol to Karandikar. The rest of his doings are disclosed in his own confession and Patankar's. He confirmed his confession except as to one detail when questioned by the Committing Magistrate on the 10th May. We hold that it does not offend against the provisions of section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act.

No explanation of the facts is forthcoming. It is clear that T. G. Marathe conspired with Vithal Marathe and with Patankar, for at their instigation he hid and kept the pistols. It is equally clear that he was prepared to do what in him lay to enable to others to use them for he sent two away one to Patankar, the other to Karandikar. It is plain he did not act in the furtherance of any lawful purpose. Taking into account Marathe's conduct the deadly character of the

weapons he concealed and distributed and the circumstances of the time and place, we can only infer that he did conspire to overawe the Government by criminal force or show of criminal force, and is guilty of an offence punishable under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Barve, Kashikar and N. D. Savarkar: Then there is the case of three accused persons Barve, Kashikar, and Narayan Damodar Savarkar, who were not directly connected with either arms or explosives but who were members of the *Abhinava Bharat Society*. Of these three the two first alone made confession. As we shall have occasion to point out, those confessions are of little force against any individuals except Barve and Kashikar themselves; but they do give us considerable knowledge of the nature and constitution of the political organisation of which the *Abhinava Bharat* of Nasik is the centre. This knowledge confers what is to be gathered from the sworn testimony and has enabled us to describe with confidence the object and purpose of the *Abhinava Bharat Society* in the terms we have used in an earlier part of this judgment. Those who were in the confidence of the leaders undoubtedly knew that the purpose was to obtain independence and that this was to be done, first, by preparing the minds of the young; especially by teaching them to hate the existing Government, secondly by training to fight for independence those of the young whose minds were prepared; and thirdly, by collecting money and materials for the purpose. These things were to be done secretly, when to do them openly was dangerous. Barve, as one of his speeches shows, was a strong advocate of secrecy. Undoubtedly there were many who personally stopped short of the third stage, but they were aware that this stage was contemplated, and so long as they adhered to the general scheme it must inevitably be inferred that they were in agreement even with the use of violence as a means to their end. It follows that those who were wholeheartedly in favour of the object of the *Abhinava Bharat* were in favour of overaweing the Government by force or show of force. If they worked for the general purpose, they were actively in agreement with that object; and if they conspired with others for that purpose, they are guilty of the offence with which they are charged; for, as has been shown, the conspiracy of the members of the *Abhinava Bharat* was organically part of the general conspiracy.

Barve and Kashikar were undoubtedly members of the *Abhinava Bharat Association* or of a branch. This is established by the sworn testimony, confirmed by their confessions.

It is proved that in June 1907 Barve made decidedly anti-British speeches at Thana and Bhivandi. In one of them he advised his

hearers to read his friend Savarkar's book on Mazzini. It is also proved by independent evidence that he established a political association at Igatpuri by inducing a number of people there to take an oath which though largely *Svadeshi* oath is proved to have contained something about *Swatantrata* and to have been administered to persons in the presence of a picture of Shivaji. The accused Kashikar became a leading member of this Igatpuri Association. In his confession Kashikar says the object of the oath he took was that "people were to be collected and educated in different branches.". He further says Barve told him that in order to obtain independence they wanted men to be collected and it was only for that his assistance was required and that Barve also told him he would come to know other members and that "when we would be introduced to members a new oath would again be administered". His statement shows that his interest in the association which was beyond doubt a branch of the *Abhinava Bharat* continued for a considerable time. He attended meetings in connection with the association, and at the search of his house there were found a copy of some reels connected with and memoranda relating to it and indicating some intimation of European revolutionary societies. He sold books; amongst them, he tells us undoubtedly truly, Savarkar's *Life of Mazzini*. His confession is very long and detailed and decidedly verbose. It was given in all probability in the hope that he would be pardoned and made a witness. Mr. Guider tells us that this was Kashikar's wish. He confirmed his confession before the Committing Magistrate, but it does not inspire confidence where he refers to other persons and has very little weight so far as it implicates them individually. In it he repeated from the written memoranda found in his house a list of about 30 towns and villages where he said were branches of the *Abhinava Bharat*. In this Court it has been explained that the list was of places where there were possible purchasers for his books. It is also said that after arrest he added to those memoranda incriminating particulars at the instigation of the police. This we do not believe.

It is quite clear from his own and Barve's statements and from the important part he is proved to have taken in the affairs of the Igatpuri branch that not only was he a member of the *Abhinava Bharat Society* but that this society was to his knowledge a seditious association. Kashikar has not himself made any admission which carries the case further against him; but his memoranda contain the words "Russian revolution constitution" and "Revolutionary Party" "Plunderer of treasury" and "must not take the oath of any secret society other than the *Abhinava Bharat*". The copy of the rules found in his house was undoubtedly a copy of the *Abhinava Bharat*

Society's rules and provides for "awakening the mind", scouting, sword exercise and "taking aim with a musket". There was found in his possession a copy of the pamphlet "Oh martyrs" in praise of those who fell fighting against the British in 1867. It is the same pamphlet which was distributed at a Mutiny meeting in London in 1908. There was also found in his house a highly seditious picture which amongst others holds up to admiration Khudiram Bose, the bomb-thrower at Muzafferpur and Chapekar the murderer of Mr. Rand.

The defence is a denial, not an intelligible explanation of the facts, and that defence fails. Kashikar was certainly an active conspirator so far as propaganda work went, and though it does not appear that he in any way concerned himself with firearms or bombs he was assuredly aware in a general way of designs to overawe the Government, by force and was in agreement with those designs whether he had or had not any intention of personally taking part in acts of violence. There is no rational explanation of the facts compatible with innocence. Him we find guilty of conspiring to overawe the Government, an offence punishable under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code.

This brings us back to Barve, the father of the branch of the *Abhinava Bharat* to which Kashikar belonged. His case is in essential the same as Kashikar's. His confession is no more convincing as regards others but shows clearly enough his own sentiments and his adherence to the cause of independence. He displayed activity in various ways: at first by his disloyal speeches; and by despatching to others seditious pamphlets sent to him by V. D. Savarkar. It was he who sent to Kashikar the pamphlet "Oh martyrs". The reasoning which brings the charge home to him is precisely the same as in Kashikar's case; the defence is similar and no more convincing. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that he conspired and that he was aware of, and in agreement with, designs for violence, whose purpose was to overawe, probably to overthrow, the Government. Like Kashikar he is not shown to have concerned himself with firearms or bombs and after the search of his house in 1908 he seems to have become quiescent. These are matters which may properly be taken into account in imposing punishment but he is guilty of the same offence as Kashikar.

Narayan Savarkar's case is of the same type, though the evidence incriminating him is more largely circumstantial. It is satisfactorily proved from a speech he made in May 1908 that he was a pronounced advocate of independence and in certain cases regarded political assassination as justifiable. Prior to Vinayak's departure for England, whilst the *Abhinava Bharat Association* was taking shape he lived

with his brothers in Nasik. After that for some time he continued to live with Ganesh Savarkar. His speech shows that he had come under their influence, and it is difficult to believe otherwise, especially as one of Vinayak's principles was to impress on young. Gosavi deposes that Narayan was a member of the *Mitra Mela*. Dhanappa mentions him and giving *Svadeshi* advice to boys and Limaye states that he attended meetings at his brother's house. We do not doubt that these statements are true; they are very probable and certainly are not prompted by and not display animus against Narayan or police tutoring. Had either influence been operating, more directly incriminating facts would have been described.

Narayan was evidently in the confidence of his brother Ganesh, for it is proved that after his arrest, whilst in the lock-up, Ganesh sent for Narayan and gave him certain cryptic instructions. The conduct of the latter shows that he understood them but the authorities were on the alert. The Savarkar's house was at once searched and Narayan's accidental moving of a loose brick disclosed a hiding place. It was here that were found a number of private papers and the copy of the bomb manual.

A letter written by Narayan to his brother Vinayak in England was intercepted in the post and has been put in evidence. It is headed with an invocation to the Goddess of independence, displays his desire for the liberation of their motherland and his entire readiness to do the bidding of his brother.

There is no direct evidence that Narayan took an oath or even handled or was concerned with arms or explosives. The case against him is that no rational treatment of the facts justifies any conclusion but that Narayan was a member of the *Abhinava Bharat*, aware of its object, wholly in sympathy with its purpose and prepared to do all in his power to follow in the footsteps of his brothers. It is to be inferred that he conspired as did the leading members of the *Abhinava Bharat*, because his intimate connection with them and warm interest in their objects make it impossible to draw any other inference. But no doubt he was dominated and misled by his elder brothers; he is still very young, not more than 20 and 21 years of age, and it may be hoped that it is possible for him to eradicate the impression made on his mind by pernicious teaching. He also is guilty under section 121-A but it would be cruel and unreasonable to inflict on him a severe sentence, and possibly the best thing for him as for some others is that the sentence should be light.

For over five or six years there was almost complete lull in the political atmosphere of India, until at least the first World War so enlivened the political scene that even the moderates pressed the

demand for a substantial share in the participation of the government of their country.

In 1916 the seventeenth Bombay Provincial Conference was held at Nasik under the presidentship of Shrinivas Shastri. Leadership of this generation in Nasik fell upon men like R. G. Pradhan, Gadre and Patankar. In 1917 was established a branch of Tilak's Home Rule movement at Nasik and was presided over by Mr. K. C. Tiwari. In 1920 Mahatma Gandhi led his famous Non-Co-operation movement which could not but affect Nasik. A national school was started and quite a few young promising students left the government-recognised schools and joined the national movement. As elsewhere, the tide of enthusiasm soon ebbed and the ranks of Gandhian followers came to be divided into Changers and Non-changers, *i.e.*, those that would call for a change in the programme of Non-Co-operation and those that would stick to their faith. In Nasik there were leaders on both sides who fought their struggle at times bitterly through the columns of '*Lokasatta*' and '*Svatantrya*' till 1930 when Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Civil Disobedience campaign. Nasik had its own share in it too in the form of a forest *satyagraha* and underground activities of a purely non-violent character. In the meanwhile the Government, under its routine course, revised the land revenue settlement of Baglana at this time and the political leaders of Nasik vigorously questioned the propriety of a revision that imposed a higher burden upon the cultivators, at a time when not only the country but the whole world was passing through a period of monetary depression. Mass meetings in far-off rural areas were held all over the taluka until at last the whole taluka was astir and government could not but think of ordering a fresh inquiry into the propriety of such a revision. G. H. Deshpande, who later became a member of Parliament in free India, led the movement and inspired the youth of the country.

Turning to events other than political, a step was taken at Nasik in 1924, which opened a new page in the social life of the city and also of the district. Thanks to the efforts of the Gokhale Education Society then running a few high schools in and near Bombay and thanks mainly to the enterprising leadership of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, a college was started there and was named after its donor as the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College. In those days there was scarcely any private college outside Bombay and Poona. Soon the enlightened middle class who had not the means to send their boys and girls to Bombay and Poona began to avail themselves of the opportunity. Many a youth from priestly families availed themselves of higher education as the need of the hour. This brought about a slow but sure revolution in the social outlook of the

city.[1] As Mahatma Gandhi's movement for the abolition of untouchability began to take deep root in Nasik, the educated youth fully sympathised with it. Dr. Ambedkar, the leader of the untouchables, soon turned his helpless multitude of followers into a dynamic force. Temple entry movement was started and a mass *satyagraha* was organised for the purpose, on the *Ramanavmi* day in 1932—the day when the streets of Nasik are usually crowded with the devotees proceeding to the famous Kala Ram Temple. The situation became tense and perhaps an impatient step would have sparked violence. Fortunately the spirit of moderation prevailed and on an assurance given by social reformers the *satyagraha* was called off. It is necessary to mention that many a past student of the College, G. H. Deshpande amongst them, participated both in the social and political movements of those days. The college has made rapid progress since then and in recent times a commerce college has been started and there is also another branch of the College opened at Nasik Road near the railway station. Besides, the activities of the G. E. Society of Bombay, several educational institutions sprang up in Nasik. In addition to the Government High School, there already existed two schools, New English School and St. George School—later called the Pethe High School, which worked on a grant-in-aid basis. To this were added Parsi Boarding School, later called the Boys' Town, Maratha High School, Bhosle Military School, the New High School and a few others. Of these the Bhosle Military School deserves a special mention. Started in 1937 by Dr. B. S. Moonje the then Hindu Mahasabha leader, its object is "to impart cultural and military training to boys and to inculcate in them the qualities of initiative and leadership and to build up their character.". It is a residential high school sending students to the S. S. C. Examination, and making horse riding and military training compulsory to its constituents. A branch of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha was opened in 1926 at Panchavati where it has tried to channelise charity into forms suited to modern times. With the spread of education, the literary activities of the town also expanded. The Sarvajanik Vachanalaya of Nasik started as early as in 1840 is a strong centre of enlightenment and has become one of the worthy

[1] It may be mentioned here that inspite of the new ideology that had appeared on the political horizon of India, preached by Mahatma Gandhi, the embers of revolutionary fervour had not completely died down in Nasik district. At the time the Simon Commission was busy with its work an explosion occurred on 7th October 1928 near Manmad in a 3rd class compartment. Investigations revealed that the bombs were being taken to Bombay by members of the U. P. revolutionary party in order to make an attempt on the lives of members of the Simon Commission. The explosion resulted in the killing of one suspect and the serious wounding of another.

attractions of its citizens. Other literary bodies have had their rise and fall and made significant contributions. Nasik, in fact, has a literary tradition of over a century starting from Ganesh Shastri Lele in 1853. Since then Narayan Vaman Tilak, Govind Kavi, Laxmibai Tilak, Sopandev Chaudhari and recently dramatists like Kanetkar and Kusumagraj (V. V. Shirvadkar) have contributed to the literary reputation of the town in ever-increasing measure. Pangarkar, the famous Marathi writer, resided in Nasik during his old age and made his solid contribution to the history of ancient and mediæval Marathi literature. A session of the annual Marathi Sahitya Sammelan, a literary conference of Marathi-speaking people from all over India, was held in the town in 1942.

In the field of social reforms and awakening too, Nasik has had its share. Reference has already been made to the temple entry movement led by Ambedkar. Since then a small devoted body of workers has identified itself with the cause, thanks to the sincere efforts of Prof. P. J. Sabnis and the Republican Party leader Mr. B. K. Gaikwad. Nasik now has a girls' hostel for the untouchables who are now no longer the silent victims and sufferers of the old orthodox customs. A session of Maharashtra social conference was held in Nasik in 1957 focussing public opinion on the need of the abolition of caste and removal of all invidious traces of inequality still lingering in the Hindu society. It must however be noted that the Muslim Community remained largely unaffected during this period, as it apparently did not move with the spirit of the times. But these are comparatively recent events. Like all other movements the plant of social reform in Nasik could trace its origin to the early decades of this century when a strong plea for widow remarriage was made and one such was celebrated in the face of conservative disapproval. There occurred in 1928 an epoch-making event of a breach in the citadel of orthodox Hindu religion by the conversion of outsiders to the Hindu fold, when Dr. Kurtkoti, the Shankaracharya of Karveer, actively participated in converting Miss Miller, a Christian American lady, to Hinduism and naming her Sharmishtha. The ceremony was performed amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. Unfortunately the motives for such conversion were not purely religious, as it was known that the lady was later going to marry Tukojirao Holkar, the ruler of Indore. There was an acute controversy amongst Shastris and Pandits over the event, which even though it roused popular enthusiasm, could not ultimately much help the cause of social reform, as the leaders failed to follow up the activity with a missionary zeal, worthy of the cause. The activities of the Christian Missionary organisations, on the other hand, made a significant contribution to the cause of social service and to give to this orthodox region a touch of modern awakening.

Inspired with the zeal of carrying the message of Christ into far-off places, they have proved themselves to be the earliest 'path-finders' in the cause since as early as 1832. A connected account of their early development has been given in another place. Thanks to the leadership of Miss Swartz, a Zanana mission was opened and it started its activities amongst women. A girls' school was opened in 1881. Miss Swartz had to leave for reasons of health and her place was taken by Miss Harvey who made persistent efforts to open schools for girls. Although in early stages people were hesitant and were even opposed to sending their girls to these schools for fear of being drawn towards Christianity, the persistent efforts of Miss Harvey and her devoted band of workers ultimately won, and towards the end of the century over 300 girls were taking education in these schools. In 1899 Miss Harvey opened a leper asylum, probably the first of its type in that part of the area and it was followed up by an orphanage, a free hospital and a veterinary hospital. During the days of famine and plague that affected Nasik towards the end of the century, these organisations performed their duties with a singleness of purpose that was sure to create a place for them in the hearts of the people of Nasik, and they became the object of admiration for all. Miss Harvey made India her home and continued to stay in Nasik till her death in 1932. In later years, Rev. D. K. Shinde was the leader of the missionary activities of Nasik from 1910 to 1928. Although in recent years the government, the municipality and the public-spirited people of Nasik have awakened to the need of carrying on such humanitarian efforts, the work of this missionary organisation is going on with unremitting zeal and vigour.

The one-time existence of a strong revolutionary centre at Nasik had given a spurt to the indigenous physical exercises and physical training movement in the area. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. K. B. Mahabal, Yeshvant Yyayam Shala[1] acquired a place of pride in the field of physical training of the youth. *Akhadas* were started, wrestling and *malkhamb* were encouraged, exercises in the use of *lathi* and *bothati* were practised and even the art of an unarmed person successfully overcoming an attack of a swords-man was taught. There was a time when Nasik was the home of such physical training schools, but the tempo has now become weakened perhaps because the forms of physical exercises and sports have undergone a revolutionary change and people have increasingly taken to cricket and football instead of to wrestling and *malkhamb*. In this connection it is also worth mentioning that Nasik enjoys a reputation of seasoned swimmers who brave the torrential current of the

[1] It was so called because it was started on the ghats of the river near the Yeshvant Patangan.

Godavari during the rains and float along with ease and confidence indicative of their youthful spirit of enterprise.[1]

With all the changes political, economic and social that the twentieth century has brought, Nasik still retains its name as a strong religious centre of the Hindus. One has only to take a stroll along the ghats in the early hours of the day, to witness thousands of people bathing and purifying themselves in the river and pilgrims performing religious rites. There are priestly families who maintain old family records of generations of pilgrims coming to Nasik from all over India. These records are passed on from father to son, and wherein the pilgrims of each generation would like to put in their own handwriting, the date and the details of their religious performances. There have been Brahmin families, Mahashabdes, Garges and Hingnes among them, who have been deeply learned in the Vedas and acquired an unrivalled mastery over the shastras by pursuing their studies in the old conventional style. Their erudition could at times rival and even outbid the scholars studying according to modern methods.

Nasik had a tradition of public consciousness and conducting public work ever since the late Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, better remembered as *Lokahitavadi*, and the late Mr. Justice Ranade who made Nasik their habitation for a few years as Government officials. Reading rooms and libraries, girls' schools, and other social reform activities formed part of their work. This also led to political awakening, mild as it was, but delegates began to attend the sessions of the Indian National Congress. In the wake of the agitation against the partition of Bengal, the *Swadeshi* movement found its protagonists both among the moderate and militant nationalists, the name of the late Mr. Babasaheb Khare being still remembered. There was another well-known public man who claimed to take guidance from both Gokhale and Tilak, the late Mr. R. G. Pradhan, also distinguished himself as a scholar, writer and speaker. He sat as an independent representative of Nasik in the Bombay Legislative Council and was an ally of the *Swaraj* Party led by the late Mr. M. R. Jayakar. A few years before a session of the Bombay Provincial Political Conference was held at Nasik over which the late Mr. Srinivasa Shastri presided and advocated Home Rule for India in his speech. A provincial social conference was held at the

[1] Incidentally, it may be noted that one of them acted as a daredevil in 1930 when he plunged himself headlong into a house on fire and saved a life from it. Receiving severe burns in his efforts he at last succumbed to them. The citizens have since then collected a small fund and instituted a prize named after him to be annually awarded to the most adventurous participant in a humanitarian cause. It is called the 'Veer Bapurao Gaidhani' Prize.

same place, subsequently over which Mr. Jayakar presided. Dr. Kurtakoti (Shankaracharya of Karaveer) made Nasik his residence for a number of years and his influence spread widely in favour of religious and social reform from his *math* at Panchavati.

No account of the rise of modern Nasik could be complete without a reference to the gradual rise of new township near the railway station. To satisfy the needs of European soldiers encamping at Deolali after the first World War it was thought necessary to manufacture alcohol and accordingly a distillery was founded near Nasik station in 1922. Within a few years Government found it necessary to locate two other organisations. There was a central jail and the Government of India started the security printing press close by. With these activities, equipped with residential facilities for their workers, a new township has grown. Thanks to the salubrious climate of the place, Nasik came to be treated as a summer resort by people coming from Akola and Nagpur and even from Bombay. A number of decent sized bungalows have strewn the area. Further up and nearer to the town there has sprung up in recent years Nehru Nagar a small-sized colony of Government offices to commemorate the place where a session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1950. The result of this gradual extension has been that the residential growth between the town and the station has now become almost continuous.

POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

During the post-Independence period, the out-look of Nasik and its surroundings has been revolutionised. Orthodoxy is fast decaying and with it are disappearing the outmoded forms of religious practices and old centres of religious devotion and training. The residential area of the once prosperous Bhataji Maharaj Math, on the banks of the Godavari, where Vedic studies were vigorously pursued is now occupied by a popular Marathi daily newspaper *Gavkari*, ably edited and efficiently conducted. Recently the Defence Ministry of the Government of India established a factory for the manufacture of MIG æroplanes at Ozar, a village only a few miles off to the north-east of Nasik. In spite of these changes, the historian—and even a modern artist—might cast a lingering look at old Nasik, with its tradition of over a thousand years, and rich with temples of ancient architecture and dilapidated houses of mediæval *sawkars* (financiers). Nasik has a message for both to ponder over.

During Gandhiji's leadership of the country, Nasik became wholly Congress-minded, and among many others, the late Mr. B. S. Hiray distinguished himself as a leader of Congressmen in the district. He was also president of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. When

Congress decided to accept office and work the Provincial Autonomy, part of the Hoare Willingdon political reforms in 1947, Mr. Hiray was in the Assembly and worked as Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. K. M. Munshi who was Home Minister in the Kher Cabinet. The move for the reformation of India on the linguistic basis had begun and Mr. Hiray came to prominence as one of the leaders of the movement for a united Maharashtra.

In the ministry formed after the 1951 election, Mr. Hiray became Revenue Minister. In the new election in 1956, after the reorganisation of States, Mr. Hiray was returned to the legislature again.

Nasik, like all other districts, has now settled down to ever-increasing development activities on several fronts under the five-year plans and has its share in the tremendous advance and progress which the State of Maharashtra has made in very many fields.

* * *

CHAPTER 3—THE PEOPLE

POPULATION

THE POPULATION OF NASIK DISTRICT AS PER THE CENSUS OF 1961 is 18,55,246 (m. 953,531 ; f. 901,715). It is distributed over an area of 15697·99 square kilometres (6061 square miles), so that the average population per square kilometre comes to 119. Of this 74-40 per cent. is spread over the rural areas and the remaining 25·60 per cent over the urban areas.

Variation in Population: The first official enumeration of the district population was made in the 1872 Census according to which the total population of the district was 734,386 souls or ninety to the square mile. There was much of an early element in this population. Considerable changes have taken place from time to time both as regards the size as well as the character of the population since then. Table No. 1 shows the growth and the variation in population of the district from decade to decade.

TABLE No. 1—GROWTH AND VARIATION IN POPULATION, NASIK DISTRICT, 1901-1961

Year	(Males + Females)	Population Total	Decade variation	Rate of variation
1901	.. (417,000 + 406,080) =	823,080	....	....
1911	.. (461,573 + 454,125) =	915,698	+ 92,618	+ 11·25
1921	.. (431,568 + 414,215) =	845,783	− 69,915	— 7·64
1931	.. (514,322 + 495,261) =	1,009,583	+ 163,800	+ 19·37
1941	.. (577,293 + 550,304) =	1,127,597	+ 118,014	+ 11·69
1951	.. (730,927 + 698,989) =	1,429,916	+ 302,319	+ 26·81
1961	.. (953,531 + 901,715) =	1,855,246	+ 425,330	+29·75

It will be seen that except for the decade of 1911-21 when the severe influenza epidemic took a heavy toll of life, the population of the district has increased all along, although not at a uniform rate. During the decades of 1941-51 and 1951-61 it increased proportionately at higher rates, *viz.*, by 26·81 per cent and 29·75 per cent, respectively. This was due partly to the growth of Nasik and Malegaon cities and partly to the control of epidemic and other diseases, especially after 1950. The 1951-61 decade variation for the district and talukas is given on next page.

Name of the district/taluka	Percentage variation (1951-61)	Name of the district/taluka	Percentage variation (1951-61)
Nasik District ...	+ 29·75	Chandor Taluka ...	+ 27·88
Baglana Taluka ...	+ 27·91	Nandgaon Taluka ...	+ 27·41
Malegaon Taluka ...	+ 48·81	Nasik Taluka ...	+ 28·81
Surgana Mahal ...	+ 32·91	Niphad Taluka ...	+ 24·26
Kalvan Taluka ...	+ 32·78	Yeola Taluka ...	+ 16·91
Peint Mahal ...	+ 32·06	Igatpuri Taluka ...	+ 17·77
Dindori Taluka ...	+ 28·26	Sinnar Taluka ...	+ 24·37

There are wide differences in the decade rates of variation of different talukas. Among these talukas Malegaon taluka has recorded the highest increase (*viz.*, 48·81 per cent), while Yeola has recorded the lowest increase of 16·91 per cent. In Malegaon and Kalvan talukas the percentage variation is much higher than the district average. In Surgana and Peint Mahals also, the increase is more. The exceedingly high rate of growth in Malegaon taluka is due to the rapid growth of Malegaon city where population has increased by over 120 per cent in the last decade. Except Malegaon taluka, the high growth rates are found in talukas with exclusively rural areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. The latter are much benefited from anti-malaria and other similar campaigns of the Health Department, Nasik district, although highly urbanised, recorded a comparatively lower growth-rate. The taluka-wise population for 1951 and 1961 is given in table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2—POPULATION BY TALUKA IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1951 AND 1961

Name of Taluka	1951			1961		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Baglana Taluka ..	119,979	60,506	59,473	153,470	77,660	75,810
Malegaon Taluka ..	210,347	106,904	103,443	313,008	161,696	151,312
Surgana Mahal ..	43,823	22,816	21,007	58,247	30,152	28,095
Kalvan Taluka ..	75,005	38,018	36,987	99,593	50,660	48,933
Peint Mahal ..	51,815	26,723	25,092	68,425	35,203	33,222
Dindori Taluka ..	87,405	44,211	43,194	112,110	56,500	55,610
Chandor Taluka ..	75,798	38,637	37,161	96,931	49,415	47,516
Nandgaon Taluka ..	95,133	48,441	46,692	121,211	62,425	58,786
Nasik Taluka ..	254,076	134,432	119,644	327,281	174,667	152,614
Niphad Taluka ..	124,727	62,730	61,997	154,990	78,565	76,425
Yeola Taluka ..	88,379	45,050	43,329	103,326	52,373	50,953
Igatpuri Taluka ..	96,162	48,775	47,387	113,251	57,240	56,011
Sinnar Taluka ..	107,267	53,684	53,583	133,403	66,975	66,428

As compared to the rise in population of the State (*viz.*, 104 per cent) the district shows a higher rise in population *viz.*, 125·4 per cent since 1901.

The density of population in the district, too, has shown a substantial rise especially during the last decade. From 238 per square mile (92 per square kilometre) in 1951 it has gone up to 309 per square mile (119 per square kilometre) in 1961. It has, however, always been lower than the State average.

Within the district the density of population varied from 184 persons per square mile in the exclusively rural area of Surgana mahal to 624 persons per square mile in the highly urbanised Nasik taluka in 1961. The differences correspond to those of topography and land utilisation. In the western hilly talukas the density is lower while in the central and eastern talukas it is comparatively higher because of irrigation facilities, intensive cultivation and existence of trade and manufacturing centres. Malegaon, Nasik and Niphad talukas have densities higher than the district average while all the remaining talukas have densities lower than that average. The talukas having high percentage of population have also large density. More than one-third of the population is concentrated in Malegaon and Nasik talukas. The taluka-wise density of population for 1961 is given below :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Taluka/Mahal	Population per square mile	Taluka/Mahal	Population per square mile
Baglana Taluka ...	244	Nandgaon Taluka ...	281
Malegaon Taluka ...	415	Nasik Taluka ...	624
Surgana Mahal ...	184	Niphad Taluka ...	371
Kalvan Taluka ...	231	Yeola Taluka ...	253
Peint Mahal ...	200	Igatpuri Taluka ...	300
Dindori Taluka ...	226	Sinnar Taluka ...	258
Chandor Taluka ...	262	Nasik District ...	309

Urban and Rural Population, 1961 : 25·60 per cent of the population of the district lives in urban and 74·40 in rural areas. The actual distribution of population is summarised in the statement below:—

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

(1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Total	1,855,246	953,531	901,715
Urban	474,982	253,394	221,588
Rural	1,380,264	700,137	680,127

The district has 11 talukas and 2 mahals. They are Baglana, Malegaon, Kalvan, Dindori, Chandor, Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Yeola, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Surgana and Peint (of these the last two are mahals). The following tables show the rural and urban population of each taluka and mahal as enumerated in 1961 Census, as also the area, the number of houses and households, the total number of persons enumerated for each of them :—

TABLE No. 3—URBAN AREA, HOUSES AND INMATES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

District or Taluka	Area in square miles	No. of houses	No. of households	Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				Persons	Males	Females
Baglana Taluka ..	5·2	2,123	2,126	12,506	6,580	5,926
Malegaon Taluka..	9·3	22,681	23,215	131,806	69,523	62,283
Surgana Mahal ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kalvan Taluka ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peint Mahal ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dindori Taluka ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandor Taluka ..	14·3	1,107	1,289	7,197	3,795	3,402
Nandgaon Taluka..	27·1	8,743	8,863	44,577	23,333	21,244
Nasik Taluka ..	53·9	39,067	39,468	220,390	120,247	100,143
Niphad Taluka ..	2·4	964	983	5,372	2,841	2,531
Yeola Taluka ..	2·6	3,661	3,697	21,039	10,574	10,465
Igatpuri Taluka ..	4·0	2,995	3,019	15,003	7,840	7,163
Sinnar Taluka ..	4·0	3,197	3,228	17,092	8,661	8,431

District or Taluka	Houseless population		Institutional population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Baglana Taluka ..	39	28	207	20
Malegaon Taluka ..	292	65	289	21
Surgana Mahal ..	....	....	....	....
Kalvan Taluka ..	....	....	....	....
Peint Mahal ..	....	....	....	....
Dindori Taluka ..	....	....	....	....
Chandor Taluka ..	....	....	....	....
Nandgaon Taluka ..	179	63	209	....
Nasik Taluka ..	564	279	572	120
Niphad Taluka ..	12	5	2,895	541
Yeola Taluka ..	1	....	101	....
Igatpuri Taluka ..	84	60	55	25
Sinnar Taluka ..	11	3	4	3
			37	1

TABLE No. 4—RURAL AREA, HOUSES AND INMATES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

District/Taluka	Area in square miles	No. of houses	No. of households	Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
				Persons	Males	Females
Baglana Taluka ..	623·3	23,429	23,772	140,964	71,080	69,884
Malegaon Taluka..	744·9	32,008	32,963	181,202	92,173	89,029
Surgana Mahal ..	316·4	11,225	11,525	58,247	30,152	28,095
Kalvan Taluka ..	431·0	16,551	17,145	99,593	50,660	48,933
Peint Mahal ..	341·8	12,396	13,520	68,425	35,203	33,222
Dindori Taluka ..	496·1	19,360	19,885	112,110	56,500	55,610
Chandor Taluka ..	355·5	14,925	15,241	89,734	45,620	44,114
Nandgaon Taluka..	403·6	13,804	13,966	76,634	39,092	37,542
Nasik Taluka ..	470·6	18,711	19,296	106,891	54,420	52,471
Niphad Taluka ..	415·0	25,874	26,409	149,618	75,724	73,894
Yeola Taluka ..	406·1	14,167	14,438	82,287	41,799	40,488
Igatpuri Taluka ..	373·3	18,131	18,739	98,248	49,400	48,848
Sinnar Taluka ..	512·6	19,408	19,791	116,311	58,314	57,997

District/Taluka	Houseless population		Institutional population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Baglana Taluka ..	264	238	110	24
Malegaon Taluka ..	481	346	36	1
Surgana Mahal ..	69	66	201	96
Kalvan Taluka ..	592	478	288	99
Peint Mahal ..	775	551	218	73
Dindori Taluka ..	421	367	253	34
Chandor Taluka ..	1,010	335	....	....
Nandgaon Taluka ..	170	145	8	1
Nasik Taluka ..	553	509	437	91
Niphad Taluka ..	608	534	216	74
Yeola Taluka ..	310	278	1	....
Igatpuri Taluka ..	339	296	20	10
Sinnar Taluka ..	114	111	57	19

Urban Population : At the time the old *Nasik district Gazetteer* was published (*i.e.*, in 1883), there were six towns in Nasik district. All of them had more than 5,000 people, but three of them had over 10,000 people. By 1961, the total urban population of the district was 4,74,982 (or 25·6 per cent) distributed over 15 towns. The latter included Nasik, Nasik Road, Devlali, Bhagur, Malegaon, Manmad, Yeola, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Nandgaon, Satana, Ravalgaon, Chandor, Lasalgaon and Trimbak. Of these Nasik, Nasik Road, Devlali, Bhagur and Malegaon belonged to class I ; Manmad and Yeola belonged to

class III; Sinnar, Igatpuri, Nandgaon, Satana and Ravalgaon belonged to class IV; Chandor and Lasalgaon to class V and Trimbak to class VI. The frequency distribution of towns and their population is given in table No. 5. In 1901, there were 10 towns in the district. Their number remained almost constant upto 1941. It increased in 1951 but again reduced in 1961 due to a change in the definition of urban areas and the consequent declassification of 10 towns* from the district. Lasalgaon was added as a new town in 1961.

TABLE No 5—FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Population	Number of towns	Population		Total
		Males	Females	
100,000 and above ..	Nasik (Town Group) ..	117,628	97,948	215,576
	(a) Nasik : Municipality ..	68,134	62,969	131,103
	(b) Nasik Road, Devlali ..	21,521	18,492	40,013
	(c) Devlali : Cantonment ..	24,328	12,936	37,264
	(d) Bhagur Municipality ..	3,645	3,551	7,196
	Malegaon : Municipality	64,128	57,280	121,408
20,000 to 49,999 ..	Nandgaon Taluka : Manmad	16,536	15,015	31,551
	Manmad : Municipality ..	12,393	11,177	23,570
	Manmad : Non-municipal ..	4,143	3,838	7,981
	Yeola Taluka : Yeola Municipality.	10,574	10,465	21,039
10,000 to 19,999 ..	Sinnar Taluka : Sinnar Municipality.	8,661	8,431	17,092
	Igatpuri Taluka : Igatpuri Municipality.	7,840	7,163	15,003
	Nandgaon Taluka : Nandgaon Municipality.	6,797	6,229	13,026
	Baglana Taluka : Satana Municipality.	6,580	5,926	12,506
	Malegaon Taluka : Ravalgaon.	5,395	5,003	10,398
5,000 to 9,999 ..	Chandor Taluka : Chandor	3,795	3,402	7,197
	Niphad Taluka : Lasalgaon	2,841	2,531	5,372
Less than 5,000 ..	Nasik Taluka : Trimbak Municipality.	2,619	2,195	4,814

Of the urban centres mentioned above, Nasik city, the headquarters of the district, has grown very fast. In fact the population of the whole of the Nasik town-group, which consists of Nasik city, Nasik Road, Devlali and Bhagur, has increased rapidly from 24,384 in 1901

* These were Arvi, Brahmangaon, Lohaner, Kalvan, Vadner, Bhairao, Chandori, Niphad, Ozar, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Vinchur.

to 215,576 (or 784·01 per cent) in 1961. The next important town in the district is Malegaon, which too has considerably grown over the past 60 years. As a famous centre for the handloom and powerloom industries, it has attracted quite a large population from outside. Since 1901, its population increased by 537·18 per cent. Its increase, however, was very spectacular with a rate of 120·65 per cent during the last decade. Manmad, Nandgaon and Ravalgaon also have grown very fast. Igatpuri which had shown an increase of 72·5 per cent in 1941-51 has increased only by 6·4 per cent.

In spite of the faster growth of urban population, the district is less urbanised than the average for the State. Table No. 6 shows the growth of urban population in the district over the past 60 years.

TABLE No. 6.—GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION, NASIK DISTRICT

Year	Total number of persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1901 ..	96,617	....	....	49,467	47,150
1911 ..	99,485	+2,868	+2·97	50,435	49,050
1921 ..	135,863	+36,378	+36·57	71,688	64,175
1931 ..	144,846	+8,983	+6·61	75,147	69,699
1941 ..	175,946	+31,100	+21·47	92,895	83,051
1951 ..	369,950	+194,004	+110·26	193,992	175,958
1961 ..	474,982	+105,032	+28·39	253,394	221,588

The table indicates that there has been a net addition of 378,365 persons (males 203,927 and females 174,438) to the total population since 1901. The largest addition recorded was in 1951, when the percentage decade variation from 1941 was over 110.

Rural Population: By 1882 there were 1,652 inhabited and alienated villages in the district with an average of 440 people to each village. Of these villages 638 had less than 200 inhabitants, 624 from 200 to 500; 265 from 500 to 1,000; 93 from 1,000 to 2,000; 17 from 2,000 to 3,000; and 15 from 3,000 to 5,000. Although the number of villages in the district remained the same by 1961, their classification as per their population has altered a good deal owing to an increase in population. The accompanying table (Table No. 7) gives the taluka-wise rural population as also its frequency distribution in the district as per 1961 Census.

The rates of variation in rural population and the percentages of rural to total population of the district and the State since 1901 are given on the next page.

Year	Nasik District		Maharashtra	
	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of population to total population
1901 ..	....	18·26	....	83·41
1911 ..	+ 12·35	89·14	+ 12·68	84·87
1921 ..	— 13·02	83·94	— 6·77	81·50
1931 ..	+ 21·81	85·65	+ 14·77	81·40
1941 ..	+ 10·05	84·40	+ 8·54	78·89
1951 ..	+ 11·38	74·13	+ 7·72	71·25
1961 ..	+ 30·22	74·40	+ 24·51	71·78

It is clear from the above table that the rates of variation of the rural population did not follow any trend. For example, in the decades 1901-11, 1921-31 and 1951-61 the rural population recorded higher rates of growth than those of urban population. From 1911 till 1921 the percentage of rural population both for the district as well as the State decreased except during the slump years of 1930s. In 1951 the percentage of rural population fell steeply owing to the addition of 14 new towns to the urban areas. In 1961, on the other hand, an opposite trend was marked due to the declassification of 10 towns, where population is now included in the rural population of the district.

The distribution of population by size of villages for the district and the State is given below:—

Size class	Nasik District		Maharashtra	
	Percentage of the number of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population	Percentage of the number of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population
Less than 500 ..	42·50	14·29	47·72	15·02
500—999 ..	32·14	27·55	28·55	25·71
1,000—1,999 ..	18·28	29·32	16·62	28·55
2,000—4,999 ..	6·11	20·94	6·18	22·40
5,000 and over ..	0·97	7·90	0·93	8·32

Table No. 7 gives the classification of villages by population.

TABLE No. 7—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, DISTRICT NASIK, 1961

District/Taluka	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population		Less than 200				200–499				500–999			
		Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	Females	No.	Males	Females	Females	No.	Males	Females	Females
District Total ..	1,652	7,000,137	680,127	212	13,544	12,746	490	86,877	84,177	531	192,225	188,048			
Baglana Taluka ..	152	71,080	69,884	17	1,140	1,135	40	7,441	7,365	53	20,081	19,982			
Malegaon Taluka ..	139	92,173	89,029	4	238	255	15	2,603	2,465	52	18,646	18,192			
Surgana Mahal ..	158	30,152	28,095	54	3,566	3,233	66	10,969	10,140	31	10,738	10,099			
Kalvan Taluka ..	159	50,660	48,933	31	1,894	1,812	70	12,119	11,657	38	13,100	12,789			
Peint Mahal ..	149	35,203	33,222	52	3,343	3,105	56	9,259	8,841	26	10,030	9,676			
Dindori Taluka ..	122	56,500	55,610	6	342	319	30	5,367	5,361	50	17,912	17,358			
Chandor Taluka ..	102	45,620	44,114	9	594	579	24	4,426	4,345	41	14,777	14,715			
Nandgaon Taluka ..	80	39,092	37,542	2	145	136	25	4,458	4,315	29	10,300	9,971			
Nasik Taluka ..	129	54,420	52,471	13	712	633	36	6,878	6,739	47	16,925	16,264			
Niphad Taluka ..	119	75,724	73,894	4	316	278	24	4,717	4,598	43	15,866	15,775			
Yeola Taluka ..	117	41,799	40,488	8	488	461	49	8,852	8,493	37	12,365	12,050			
Igatpuri Taluka ..	125	49,400	48,848	6	392	367	40	7,135	7,264	50	19,240	18,820			
Sinnar Taluka ..	101	58,314	57,997	6	374	433	15	2,653	2,594	34	12,245	12,357			

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

District/Taluka	Total number of inhabited villages	1,000–1,999			2,000–4,999			5,000–9,999		
		No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
District Total ..	1,652	302	204,719	199,887	101	146,897	142,115	16	55,875	53,154
Baglana Taluka ..	152	27	19,245	19,073	13	17,475	16,835	2	5,698	5,494
Malegaon Taluka ..	139	44	30,228	29,555	22	32,353	30,947	2	8,105	7,615
Surgana Mahal ..	158	7	4,879	4,623	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kalvan Taluka ..	159	10	6,749	6,591	9	13,588	12,929	1	3,210	3,155
Peint Mahal ..	149	14	9,819	9,051	....	....	....	1	2,752	2,549
Dindori Taluka ..	122	27	17,386	17,220	9	15,493	15,352	....	....	....
Chandor Taluka ..	102	22	14,062	13,451	5	6,793	6,276	1	4,968	4,748
Nandgaon Taluka ..	80	16	10,474	10,282	7	10,663	10,159	1	3,052	2,679
Nasik Taluka ..	129	24	16,678	16,118	9	13,227	12,717	....	....	....
Niphad Taluka ..	119	32	20,969	20,429	11	14,030	13,743	5	19,826	19,071
Yeola Taluka ..	117	20	13,595	13,077	2	30,758	3,805	1	2,741	2,602
Igatpuri Taluka ..	125	25	16,513	16,514	3	3,402	3,264	1	2,718	2,619
Sinnar Taluka ..	101	34	24,122	23,903	11	16,115	16,088	1	2,805	2,622

It will be seen from the table that the pattern of distribution of rural population closely corresponds to the average for the State. Villages with less than 1,000 population are 74·64 per cent of the total number of villages in the district and have 41·84 per cent of the rural population. For Maharashtra such villages make 76·27 per cent of the total number of villages, and account for 40·73 per cent of the rural population. Villages with more than 1,000 population are 25·36 per cent of the total number of villages and account for 58·16 per cent of the district rural population. For the State such villages make 23·73 per cent of the total number of villages and account for 59·27 per cent of the rural population of the State. More than half the rural population of the district is concentrated in villages with population between 500 and 1,999. Villages with 5,000 and more population are less than one per cent but account for nearly 8 per cent of the district rural population.

The area, number of inhabited villages, total rural population, average population per village and the number of villages per 100 square miles are shown in the table that follows for the State, district and each taluka separately.

TABLE No. 8—DETAILS ABOUT RURAL POPULATION, NASIK DISTRICT

State/District/Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of inhabited villages	Rural population	Average population per inhabited village	Number of inhabited villages per 100 square miles of rural area
Maharashtra ..	115,736·3	35,851	28,391,157	792	31
Nasik District ..	5890·2	1,652	1,380,264	836	28
Baglana Taluka ..	623·3	152	140,964	927	24
Malegaon Taluka ..	744·9	139	181,202	1,304	19
Surgana Mahal ..	316·4	158	58,247	369	50
Kalvan Taluka ..	431·0	159	99,593	626	37
Peint Mahal ..	341·8	149	68,425	459	44
Dindori Taluka ..	496·1	122	112,110	919	25
Chandor Taluka ..	355·5	102	89,734	880	29
Nandgaon Taluka ..	403·6	80	76,634	958	20
Nasik Taluka ..	470·6	129	166,891	829	27
Niphad Taluka ..	415·0	119	149,618	1,257	29
Yeola Taluka ..	406·1	117	82,287	703	29
Igatpuri Taluka ..	373·3	125	98,248	786	33
Sinnar Taluka ..	512·6	101	116,311	1,152	20

Population by Age Distribution : Distribution of population according to age-groups at each Census helps to determine the trend in the size of the working population of the district. Table No. 9 gives a distribution of district population by five year age-groups.

TABLE No. 9—POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
All ages	Total ..	1,855,246	953,511	901,715
	Rural ..	1,380,264	700,137	680,127
	Urban ..	47,982	253,394	221,588
0–9	Total ..	577,837	291,408	286,429
	Rural ..	436,053	219,304	216,749
	Urban ..	141,784	72,104	69,680
10–14	Total ..	208,676	110,450	98,226
	Rural ..	154,183	81,586	72,597
	Urban ..	54,493	28,864	25,629
15–19	Total ..	155,645	80,277	75,368
	Rural ..	112,087	55,618	56,469
	Urban ..	43,558	24,659	18,899
20–24	Total ..	160,445	78,127	82,318
	Rural ..	112,013	61,550	60,463
	Urban ..	48,432	26,577	21,855
25–29	Total ..	158,916	80,924	77,992
	Rural ..	117,213	59,079	58,134
	Urban ..	44,703	21,845	19,858
30–34	Total ..	126,687	66,832	59,855
	Rural ..	92,600	47,822	44,778
	Urban ..	34,087	19,010	15,077
35–39	Total ..	108,936	58,054	50,882
	Rural ..	81,757	42,761	38,996
	Urban ..	27,176	15,293	11,886
40–44	Total ..	85,222	44,234	40,988
	Rural ..	63,107	31,978	31,129
	Urban ..	22,116	12,256	9,859
45–49	Total ..	78,483	42,380	36,103
	Rural ..	61,085	32,703	28,332
	Urban ..	17,398	9,677	7,721
50–54	Total ..	59,717	31,896	27,821
	Rural ..	45,055	23,856	21,199
	Urban ..	14,662	8,040	6,622

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
55–59	Total ..	43,362	23,764	19,598
	Rural ..	34,388	18,864	15,524
	Urban ..	8,974	4,900	4,074
60–64	Total ..	39,124	19,558	19,566
	Rural ..	29,936	14,976	14,960
	Urban ..	9,188	4,582	4,606
65–69	Total ..	21,366	10,798	10,568
	Rural ..	17,131	8,625	8,506
	Urban ..	4,235	2,173	2,062
70 + ...	Total ..	29,947	14,332	15,615
	Rural ..	23,053	11,063	11,990
	Urban ..	6,894	3,269	3,625
Age not stated	Total ..	883	497	386
	Rural ..	603	352	251
	Urban ..	280	145	135

It indicates an increase from 14·56 per cent to 15·83 per cent for males and from 15·28 per cent to 16·61 per cent for females in the proportion of children aged 0 — 4 since 1951. In the age-group of 5 — 14, although the males have followed the same trend, the proportion of females is almost the same as in 1951. The proportion of age-group 0—14 in 1961 is larger both for males and females than in 1951. The proportion of persons in the older age-group has also increased for both males and females. Consequently, the proportion of persons in the working age-group 15 — 59 has decreased both for males and females. Comparison with the age structure of the State reveals that the district population is more youthful than the average for the State.

Sex-ratios for the age-groups of population in rural and urban areas are given below :—

Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
0–14	957	962	944
15–34	965	1,027	822
35–59	876	901	801
60+	1,624	1,023	1,027
All ages	946	971	874

It will be seen that except for the 60+ age-group, the rural sex-ratio is higher than the corresponding urban sex-ratio in all the age-groups. It is highest in the age-group of 15 — 34 and lowest in the age-group of 35 — 59.

Sex-ratios for total, urban and rural areas for all the age-groups together since 1901 shows a variation from 946 to 984 for the district as against a variation between 936 and 976 for the State as can be seen from table No. 10 given below :—

TABLE No. 10—SEX-RATIOS IN NASIK DISTRICT AND THE STATE

Year	Nasik District			Maharashtra		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901 ..	974	977	953	978	1,002	866
1911 ..	984	985	973	966	1,000	796
1921 ..	960	973	895	950	994	776
1931 ..	963	969	928	947	987	790
1941 ..	953	965	894	949	996	810
1951 ..	956	974	907	941	1,000	807
1961 ..	946	971	874	936	995	801

The sex-ratio has been expressed in terms of a number of females per 100 males population. It will be seen that except the 1901 Census, all the Censuses show a higher sex-ratio for the district than that for the State. In 1911, the district sex-ratio was nearest to equality. The rural sex-ratio of the district has always been lower and the urban sex-ratio has always been higher than the corresponding average sex-ratios for the State. The reason for the difference between the rural and the urban sex-ratios is due probably to the migration of males from the rural to the urban areas.

Within the district the sex-ratio varies considerably, from 874 in Nasik taluka to 992 in Sinnar taluka. The difference between the rural and urban areas in Sinnar taluka is very small but in Yeola taluka it is very high, the highest in the district. The low urban sex-ratio in Nasik taluka is due to the inclusion of Nasik city in Nasik taluka. The differences in the rural-urban sex-ratios in other talukas are due to the migration.

Migration : Migration which means movement of persons from and into the district has a great effect on the size of its population. The number of people who have migrated is determined from the

enumeration of people at places of birth and other places. The following table gives the proportion of population by places of birth in the district as per the 1961 Census:—

TABLE No. 11—PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

	Total population	At place of birth	Elsewhere in the District	Outside the district but in Maharashtra	Out of Maharashtra
Persons ..	1,855,246	1,058,383	568,078	170,631	57,592
Males ..	953,531	650,257	191,242	74,533	37,255
Females ..	901,715	408,126	376,836	96,098	20,337
Percentage to total population—					
Persons ..	100·00	57·07	30·63	9·20	3·10
Males ..	100·00	68·21	20·06	7·82	3·91
Females ..	100·00	45·28	41·80	10·66	2·26

In the 1961 Census a total of 1,058,383 persons or 57·07 of the district population were enumerated at places of birth. The percentage of males enumerated at places of birth is higher, *viz.*, 68·21 than that of the females, *viz.*, 45·28. This is due to the fact that a number of women married outside their places of birth. The movement of females on marriage is, however, mostly restricted to the district as could be seen from a very high proportion of females born in the district. Females out-number males even among persons born in other districts of Maharashtra. Among the migrants from outside the State males clearly show a preponderance over females.

From the point of view of the economic activity, the percentage of non-workers is lower in the population born at places other than the place of enumeration. Cultivators have a higher percentage of those born at the place of enumeration. Agricultural workers appear to be migrating within the district, 15·15 per cent of the males born outside the district are engaged in such manufacturing industries as *bidi*-making, powerloom, sugar, etc. The migrants from outside the district are engaged more in non-agricultural sections, many of them being in other services.

Marital status : As in other aspects, population by marital status indicates significant changes during the past decade or so. Table No. 12 gives the distribution of the district population by marital status for 1961.

TABLE No. 12—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Marital status							
					Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
					District Total									
All ages ..	Total ..	1,855,246	953,531	901,715	507,338	379,058	418,363	428,835	23,608	88,003	3,771	5,555	451	264
	Rural ..	1,380,264	700,137	680,127	358,372	276,410	321,522	332,635	17,252	66,948	2,850	4,004	141	130
	Urban..	474,982	253,394	221,588	148,966	102,648	96,841	96,200	6,356	21,055	921	1,551	310	134
0–9 ..	Total ..	577,837	291,408	286,429	291,408	286,429	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rural ..	436,053	219,408	216,749	219,304	216,749	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban ..	141,784	72,104	69,680	72,104	69,680	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10–14 ..	Total ..	208,676	110,450	98,206	107,441	76,223	2,863	21,624	11	144	10	168	125	67
	Rural ..	154,183	81,586	72,897	79,037	52,998	2,508	19,299	10	126	8	142	23	32
	Urban ..	54,493	28,864	25,629	28,404	23,225	355	2,325	1	18	2	26	102	35
15–19 ..	Total ..	155,645	80,287	75,368	62,448	12,694	17,457	61,350	135	432	171	850	66	42
	Rural ..	112,087	55,618	56,469	40,874	5,322	14,468	50,124	109	340	149	658	18	25
	Urban ..	43,558	24,659	18,899	21,574	7,372	2,989	11,226	26	92	22	192	48	17
20–24 ..	Total ..	160,445	78,127	82,318	27,608	2,083	49,344	78,098	547	957	589	1,141	39	39
	Rural ..	112,016	51,550	60,463	12,998	649	37,705	58,278	388	714	449	807	10	15
	Urban..	48,432	26,577	21,855	14,610	1,434	11,639	19,820	159	243	140	334	29	24
25–29 ..	Total ..	158,916	80,924	77,992	8,795	532	70,227	74,674	1,027	1,782	849	974	26	30
	Rural ..	117,213	59,079	58,134	3,186	199	54,525	55,931	704	1,326	655	664	9	14
	Urban ..	41,703	21,845	19,858	5,609	333	15,702	18,743	323	456	194	310	17	16
30–34 ..	Total ..	126,687	66,832	59,855	3,272	217	61,788	55,901	1,110	2,998	623	731	39	10
	Rural ..	92,600	47,822	44,778	916	83	45,756	42,030	772	2,145	460	516	18	4
	Urban ..	34,087	19,010	15,077	2,356	134	16,132	13,871	338	851	163	215	21	6
35–39 ..	Total ..	108,936	58,054	50,882	1,911	122	54,320	45,384	1,340	4,813	445	545	38	19
	Rural ..	181,757	42,761	38,996	535	42	40,953	34,952	925	3,607	332	387	16	8
	Urban ..	72,279	15,293	11,886	1,376	80	13,367	10,432	415	1,206	113	157	22	11
40–44 ..	Total ..	85,222	44,234	40,988	1,340	94	40,777	33,179	1,775	7,316	315	392	27	7
	Rural ..	63,107	31,978	31,129	333	48	30,127	25,510	1,280	5,290	225	274	13	7
	Urban ..	23,151	12,256	9,859	1,007	46	10,650	7,669	495	2,026	90	118	14	....
45–49 ..	Total ..	78,483	48,380	36,103	868	60	38,959	25,604	2,274	10,124	257	301	22	14
	Rural ..	61,085	32,703	28,382	279	20	30,523	20,505	1,707	7,627	189	225	5	5
	Urban..	17,398	9,677	7,721	589	40	8,436	5,099	567	2,497	68	76	17	9
50–54 ..	Total ..	5,717	31,896	27,821	693	65	28,228	15,396	2,784	12,158	174	191	17	11
	Rural ..	45,005	23,856	21,199	188	25	21,579	12,133	1,950	8,907	135	128	4	6
	Urban..	14,662	8,040	6,622	505	40	6,649	3,263	834	3,251	39	63	13	5
55–59 ..	Total ..	43,362	23,764	19,598	404	24	20,424	8,442	2,807	11,024	116	101	13	7
	Rural ..	34,388	18,864	15,525	142	12	16,492	6,148	2,135	8,580	89	80	6	4
	Urban..	8,974	4,900	4,074	262	12	3,932	1,594	672	2,444	27	21	7	3
60–64 ..	Total ..	39,124	19,558	19,566	393	64	15,754	5,188	3,286	14,228	106	81	19	5
	Rural ..	29,936	14,976	14,960	120	9	12,363	4,054	2,403	10,832	82	62	8	3
	Urban..	9,188	4,582	4,606	273	55	3,391	1,134	883	3,396	24	19	11	2
65–59 ..	Total ..	21,366	10,798	10,568	138	33	8,434	2,112	2,175	8,378	44	42	7	3
	Rural ..	17,131	8,625	8,506	57	8	6,871	1,665	1,661	6,798	34	33	2	2
	Urban..	4,235	2,173	2,062	81	25	1,563	447	514	1,580	10	9	5	1
70+ ..	Total ..	29,947	14,332	15,615	189	67	9,729	1,854	4,335	13,649	71	38	8	7
	Rural ..	23,053	11,063	11,990	86	8	7,723	1,296	3,206	10,655	43	28	5	3
	Urban..	6,894	3,269	3,625	103	59	2,006	558	1,129	2,994	28	10	3	4
Age not stated ..	Total ..	883	497	386	430	351	59	29	2	2	1	1	5	3
	Rural ..	603	352	251	317	238	29	10	2	1	....	....	4	2
	Urban..	280	145	135	113	113	30	19	....	1	1	1	1	1

It indicates in the first instance that the proportion of never married has increased for both males and females in the district. In the case of males it has increased from 49·71 per cent in 1951 to 53·23 per cent in 1961; in the case of females it has increased from 38·19 per cent to 42·05 per cent during the same period. The proportion of the widowed, on the contrary, has decreased from 3·31 per cent to 2·48 per cent for males and from 12·03 per cent to 9·79 per cent for females since 1951. The proportion of divorced or separated has increased only slightly. The proportion of married due to these changes, therefore, has gone down by 2·94 and 2·04 per cent for males and for females respectively.

Secondly, since 1951 there is a rise in the age at marriage of the population. This is clear from the fact that the proportion of never married in age-groups of 0 — 14 and 15 — 34 has increased for both the sexes in the past decade.

The proportion of the number of children (0 — 4 years) per 1,000 women shows an increase from 1951 to 1961. The following table indicates the number of children in 0 — 4 years age-group per 100 women of 15 — 44 years age-group, the number of children in 0 — 4 years age-group per 1,000 married women of 15 — 44 years age-group and the number of widows per 1,000 married women (in 15 — 44 years age-group) for 1951 and 1961* :—

	Number of children 0—4 years age-group per 1,000 women of 15—44 years age-group	Number of children 0—4 years age-group per 1,000 married women of 15—44 years age-group	Number of widows per 1,000 married women (both in 15—44 years age-group)
1951 District—			
Total ..	689	779	83
1961 District—			
Total ..	776	862	52
Rural ..	782	850	50
Urban ..	757	902	60

The above table also indicates that the child woman ratio for rural areas is higher than for urban areas. When it is standardised for only married women of 15—44 years age-group, it is higher in urban areas. This may indicate either a higher fertility or a higher survival rate in urban areas of the district. From 1951 to 1961, the ratio has increased from 689 to 776. It may be due both to a higher birth-rate and somewhat reduced infant mortality.

* Adopted from District Census Handbook, Nasik District, 1961, p. 20.

The table further shows that the number of widows per 1,000 married women in the age-group of 15—44 has reduced from 83 in 1951 to 52 in 1961. It also indicates a higher incidence of widowhood in urban over the rural areas of the district.

Literacy: Since 1901 there has been a considerable growth of literacy in the district. This is due firstly to the educational progress achieved since 1930 and secondly to the introduction of compulsory education by the State after Independence. The percentage of literacy of the total population has increased from 4·31 in 1901 to 26·89 in 1961. Although the percentage of literacy is more for males, the literacy rate is higher for females. Geographically, the literacy rates are the highest nearabout Nasik city and lower beyond this region. But in the hilly regions they drop considerably owing to the inhabitation of large proportions of Scheduled Tribes population. Within the district, therefore, Nasik taluka shows the highest literacy for both males and females due to its very large urban population, whereas Surgana mahal and Peint taluka give very low literacy percentages, *viz.*, 8·08 and 8·83 respectively, for 1961, due to their hilly regions. Niphad taluka has the highest 27·41 per cent literacy for rural areas. In urban areas Nasik taluka naturally ranks the first in literacy. Next to it is Malegaon, with its large proportion of urban population. Table No. 13 gives the taluka-wise literacy both for males and females in the urban and rural areas of the district in 1961.

TABLE No. 13—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN NASIK DISTRICT (URBAN), 1961

Age-group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
DISTRICT URBAN							
All ages ..	474,982	253,394	221,588	103,873	152,463	48,583	29,953
0–4 ..	73,761	37,315	36,446	37,315	36,446	....	....
5–9 ..	68,023	34,789	33,234	21,984	22,632	12,075	10,078
10–14 ..	54,493	28,864	25,629	4,906	8,485	9,629	6,964
15–19 ..	43,558	24,659	18,899	3,567	8,512	2,835	2,271
20–24 ..	48,432	26,577	21,855	4,979	12,123	3,829	2,672
25–29 ..	41,703	21,845	19,858	5,354	12,587	3,778	2,293
30–34 ..	34,087	19,010	15,077	4,848	10,347	3,733	1,606
35–44 ..	49,294	27,549	21,745	8,268	16,451	5,779	2,080
45–59 ..	41,034	22,617	18,417	8,242	15,383	4,665	1,405
60+ ..	20,317	10,024	10,293	4,298	9,367	2,251	580
Age not stated ..	280	145	135	112	130	9	4

As compared to the State averages, however, the district shows lower literacy rates because of the large proportion of scheduled tribes in its total population.

The percentages of literates by age-groups for the district total, rural and urban areas are given in the following table :—

*TABLE No. 14—PERCENTAGES OF LITERATES BY AGE-GROUPS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Age-groups	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males
All ages ..	26·89	39·36	13·71	20·30	32·24	8·02	46·02	59·01	31·19
0–4 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5–14 ..	34·52	43·68	24·75	28·41	38·89	17·26	52·65	57·76	47·14
15–34 ..	37·71	56·84	17·90	27·99	47·03	9·45	62·86	79·64	42·44
35–59 ..	23·93	39·16	6·53	16·79	29·83	2·31	46·48	67·09	20·74
60+ ..	15·76	29·35	2·49	10·84	21·32	0·60	32·74	57·12	9·00

The highest literacy percentage is 37·71 in the age-group of 15—34. It is for the whole district with urban and rural areas combined together. The same age-group indicates highest percentages for males in the urban as well as in the rural areas. In case of females the highest literacy percentage is in the age-group of 5—14. This indicates an improvement in female literacy in recent years possibly due to the introduction of compulsory primary education. Percentages of literacy are considerably low in the age-group of 60 and above for females in the urban and rural areas.

Languages : Marathi is the principal language in the district. It is the mother-tongue of 1,626,763 people or 87·7 per cent of the district population as per the 1961 Census. It is spoken more in rural areas. Urdu has the second largest number of speakers and is the mother-tongue of 1,34,379 people. Unlike Marathi it is spoken more in urban than in rural areas. Hindi, although spoken by a comparatively small (2·5) percentage of the population, ranks third so far as the number of its speakers are concerned. It is also spoken more in the rural areas. In case of other minority languages, they are spoken more in urban areas since people speaking them are mostly concentrated in urban areas. The following table gives the distribution of languages in the urban and rural areas of the district as per the 1961 Census.

*Adopted from District Census Handbook, Nasik, 1961.

TABLE No. 15—DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

	Total	Percentage to total population	Rural			Per cent
			Males	Females	Total	
Gujarati ..	14,067	0·76	1,466	997	2,463	0·18
Hindi ..	45,537	2·45	6,990	6,365	13,355	0·97
Kannada ..	2,172	0·12	807	194	1,001	0·07
Marathi ..	1,626,763	87·68	677,317	660,183	1,337,500	96·90
Punjabi ..	6,114	0·33	68	14	82	0·01
Sindhi ..	7,735	0·42	114	46	160	0·01
Tamil ..	3,273	0·18	25	26	51	....
Telugu ..	7,445	0·40	1,460	1,432	2,892	0·21
Urdu ..	134,379	7·24	10,599	9,902	20,501	1·49
Others ..	7,761	0·42	1,291	968	2,259	0·16
All languages ..	1,855,246	100·00	700,137	680,127	1,380,264	100·00

	Urban			Per cent
	Males	Females	Total	
Gujarati ..	6,212	5,392	11,604	2·44
Hindi ..	19,582	12,600	32,182	6·78
Kannada ..	771	400	1,171	0·25
Marathi ..	150,405	138,858	289,263	60·90
Punjabi ..	4,347	1,685	6,032	1·27
Sindhi ..	3,860	3,715	7,575	1·59
Tamil ..	2,254	968	3,222	0·68
Telugu ..	2,630	1,923	4,553	0·96
Urdu ..	59,864	54,014	113,878	23·97
Others ..	3,469	2,033	5,502	1·16
All languages ..	253,394	221,588	474,982	100·00

As compared to the 1901 and 1951 Census Statistics, the number of speakers for each of the languages spoken in the district as per the 1961 Census, shows a marked difference. Thus, the proportion of Marathi-speakers has decreased from 92 per cent in 1901 to 89·44 per cent in 1951 and still further to 87·68 per cent in 1961. On the contrary, the proportion of Urdu-speakers has increased from 5·76 per cent in 1951 to 7·24 per cent in 1961. This might be due to the fact that a number of Muslims who had returned Marathi as their mother-tongue in 1951 have returned Urdu in 1961. As regards the Hindi-speakers, their percentage decreased from 6·79 per cent in 1901 to 2·24 in 1951 but increased to 2·45 in 1961. It was also observed that both in the urban as well as in the rural areas, the male speakers have out-numbered the female speakers for each of the languages spoken in the district, except for Tamil in the rural areas.

The comparative position of the languages in 1901, 1951 and 1961 is given below :—

Language	Percentage to total population		
	1901	1951	1961
Gujarati	0·50	0·80	0·76
Hindi	6·79	2·24	2·45
Kannada	0·02	0·08	0·12
Marathi	92·00	89·44	87·68
Punjabi	....	0·37	0·33
Sindhi	....	0·55	0·42
Tamil	0·02	0·16	0·18
Telugu	0·22	0·30	0·40
Urdu	....	5·76	7·24
Others	0·45	0·30	0·42
All languages	100·00	100·00	100·00

Population by Religion: As elsewhere in Maharashtra, Hindus predominated in Nasik district in 1872, for, out of the total population of 1,576,430 souls, Hindus alone numbered 693,335 or 43·98 per cent of it. Among other communities 32,148 were Muslims, 1,064 Christians and 130 Parsis. Although the number of persons in each of these religions increased along with the increase in the district population since 1872 as can be seen from the accompanying table, their proportion to total population has remarkably changed owing to a number of factors such as movement or migration of people from and to the district, revival of Buddhism and number of Hindus returning themselves as Buddhists, accordingly, treatment for Jain as a separate religion, and so on. The distribution of people as per their religions by rural and urban areas has also undergone considerable change as shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 16—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION, NASIK DISTRICT

Religion	1901	1961	Rural—Urban	Percentage of each religion in	
				rural areas	urban areas
Buddhists ..	....	5·97	(5·75—6·63)	71·57	28·43
Christians ..	0·35	0·47	(0·06—1·64)	10·06	89·94
Hindus ..	93·32	84·97	(92·04—64·42)	80·59	19·41
Jains ..	0·92	0·81	(0·51—1·70)	46·45	53·55
Muslims ..	5·33	7·52	(1·63—24·63)	16·13	83·87
Others ..	0·08	0·26	(0·01—0·98)	2·17	97·29
All religions ..	100·00	100·00	(100·00—100·00)	74·40	25·60

In 1961, 1,576,430 people or 85 per cent of the population reported their religion as Hindu. Their percentage has gone down by about 9 per cent since 1901 because some persons belonging to Hindu Scheduled Castes returned their religion as Buddhists or Nav-Bauddhas. Muslims numbering 139,487 or 7·52 per cent of the population in the district have gained by 2·19 per cent over their proportion in 1901. The proportion of Christians, likewise, has increased although slightly from 0·35 per cent in 1901 to 0·47 in 1961.

By 1961 there were 8 religious communities in the district. Of these Hindus with 1,576,430 persons or 85 per cent of the entire population were in majority. Other communities have comparatively smaller numerical strength as can be seen from the following table (No. 17) :—

TABLE No. 17—POPULATION BY RELIGION, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Reiigion	Rural		Urban		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Buddhists ..	39,141	40,191	15,955	15,557	110,844
Christians ..	469	402	4,270	3,519	8,660
Hindus ..	645,308	625,132	163,950	142,040	1,576,430
Jains ..	3,592	3,403	4,364	3,701	15,060
Jews ..	3	....	14	13	30
Muslims ..	11,537	10,960	61,504	55,486	139,487
Sikhs ..	50	19	2,945	966	3,980
Zoroastrians ..	36	20	392	306	754
Others ..	1	....	....	....	1
Total ..	700,137	680,127	253,394	221,588	1,855,246

Distribution of population of each religion by urban and rural areas indicates that 92·04 per cent of the Hindus are from the rural areas and 64·42 from the urban areas. Buddhists account for 5·75 per cent in rural areas and 6·63 per cent in urban areas. Muslims account for 7·52 per cent of the district population. Of this 1·63 per cent live in rural areas but make as much as 24·63 per cent in urban areas. As against Hindus and Buddhists, Muslims, Jains and Christians are found more in urban areas. The Christians are the most urbanised group and the Hindus the least urbanised.

The comparative position of the religions in 1901 and 1961 is as follows* :—

	Percentage to total population	
	1901	1961
Buddhists ...	.....	5·97
Christians ...	0·35	0·47
Hindus ...	93·32	84·97
Jains ...	0·92	0·81
Muslims ...	5·33	7·52
Others ...	0·08	0·26
All religions ...	100·00	100·00

* From District Census Handbook Nasik, 1961

It will be seen that over the last sixty years, the percentage of population of all the religions except that of Hindus has increased. The percentage of Hindus has gone down from 93·32 per cent in 1901 to 84·97 per cent in 1961. This drop is due to Hindu Scheduled Castes returning their religion as Buddhist or Nav-Bauddha in 1961.

As regards the sex-ratios, the Buddhists with 1012 have the largest sex-ratio. They are followed by Hindus, other religions, Muslims, Jains and Christians with 948, 946, 910, 893 and 827 as their sex-ratios respectively. The high sex-ratio for Buddhist is due to more of their males going out of the district for jobs. The Christians are having the lowest sex-ratio due, perhaps, to the immigration of Christian males from outside the district especially in Devlali Cantonment and Nasik Road-Devlali.

A taluka-wise distribution of the population indicates that except for Jain religion, Nasik taluka has the largest number of people for each of the religions. Jains are comparatively more in Malegaon. Next to Nasik, Malegaon taluka abounds in Buddhists and Muslim population, as does Nandgaon in case of Christians and the Sikhs. This is clear from the following table :—

TABLE No. 18—TALUKA-WISE POPULATION FOR EACH RELIGION, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Taluka/ Mahal	Buddhists	Ch	Hindus	Jains	Jews	Muslims	Sikhs	Zoroastrians	Others	Total
Baglana ..	6,051	43	143,677	762	..	3,033	4	..	..	153,470
Malegaon.	15,347	129	212,310	2,888	..	82,317	17	..	..	313,008
Surgana ..	58	7	57,879	72	..	199	..	32	..	58,247
Kalvan ..	3,447	26	94,582	376	..	1,160	2	..	..	99,593
Peint ..	220	7	67,453	..	..	745	..	..	..	68,425
Dindori ..	8,356	9	101,844	803	..	1,090	8	..	..	112,110
Chandor..	8,531	6	85,126	682	..	2,578	8	..	..	96,931
Nandgaon	11,803	2,095	96,932	2,046	5	8,035	267	28	..	121,211
Nasik ..	24,483	5,362	239,460	2,789	6	10,905	3,622	653	1	327,281
Niphad ..	6,757	118	141,463	2,143	..	4,795	11	3	..	154,990
Yeola ..	7,282	177	86,354	842	..	8,656	9	6	..	103,326
Igatpuri ..	9,949	610	98,120	1,323	19	3,166	32	32	..	113,251
Sinnar ..	8,560	71	121,630	334	..	2,808	..	..	..	133,403

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: There were ten castes described under the 'Depressed Castes' of Hindu religion in the old *Nasik Gazetteer.* They were Mahars or Watchmen 71,666 (males

34,779, females 36,887); Chambhars, tanners 9,432 (males 4,839, females 4,593); Mangs, rope-makers and servants 5,732 (males 2,965, females 2,767); Ramoshis 637 (males 383, females 254), Halemars 308 (males 165, females 143); Mochis, shoe-makers 238 (males 128, females 110); Bhangis, scavengers 232 (males 131, females 101); Mang Garudis, snake-charmers and dancers 313 (males 162, females 151); Dhors 88 (males 44, females 44); and Dheds, Sweepers 4 (males 3, females 1).

Of these castes Ramoshis, Halemars, Mochis and Dheds were not included in the Scheduled Castes and were not, therefore, mentioned under that category in the 1961 Census. However, some more castes were added to the list of the Scheduled Castes. They were : Ager, Baked, Garoda, Holar, Holaya, Mahyavanshi, Meghval, Pasi, Tirgar, Turi, Chalvadi, Channa Dasar, Halleer, Halsar, Lingader, Mukri, Nadia and Shenva making 24 Scheduled Castes in all. For the last eight castes of these no one was returned in the district in 1961. The distribution of the remaining 16 Scheduled Castes by rural and urban areas of the district is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 19—SCHEDULED CASTES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Name of Scheduled Caste	Population		Percentage to total population of the district	Percentage of each Scheduled Caste population in	
	Males	Females		rural areas	urban areas
* All Scheduled Castes	34,504	33,341	3·66	72·31	27·69
(1) Ager ..	527	504	0·06	98·74	1·26
(2) Baked ..	1	....	N	....	100·00
(3) Bhangi ..	1,319	1,163	0·13	12·81	87·19
(4) Chambhar ..	11,578	11,300	1·23	80·89	19·11
(5) Dhor ..	174	173	0·02	96·54	3·46
(6) Garoda ..	25	....	N	....	100·00
(7) Holar ..	405	386	0·04	66·62	33·38
(8) Holaya ..	2	2	N	....	100·00
(9) Mahar ..	10,981	10,342	1·15	73·23	26·77
(10) Mahyavanshi ..	50	20	N	....	100·00
(11) Mang ..	8,947	8,944	0·96	67·83	32·17
(12) Mang Garudi ..			(Included in Mang)		
(13) Meghval ..	200	172	0·02	....	100·00
(14) Pasi ..	10	18	N	....	100·00
(15) Tirgar ..	25	8	N	100·00	....
(16) Turi ..	1	....	N	....	100·00

* Inclusive of persons from the Scheduled Castes who have not reported their individual caste.

N=Negligible.

Of these the Chambhars are the largest in number with 22,878 persons (males 11,578 and females 11,300) in the district. The other important groups from the point of view of numbers are the Mahars, Mangs and Bhangis each having 21,323 (males 10,981, females 10,342), 17,891 (males 8,947, females 8,944), and 2,482 (males 1,319, females 1,163) respectively. The remaining Scheduled Castes together have only 2,703 persons and make less than 0·1 per cent of the total population. Baked, Holaya and Turi castes have only one, two and one person, respectively. Bhangis are concentrated in urban areas because they are employed as scavengers and sweepers there.

A comparison between the Scheduled Castes population of 1951 and 1961 indicates a reduction in their number to the extent of 5·86 per cent. It is the result of a large number of persons from Mahar community returning their religion in 1961 as Buddhists or Nav-Bauddhas (who are not taken as Scheduled Castes). The combined population of the Scheduled Castes and Buddhists makes about 10 per cent of the 1961 district population.

From the point of view of literacy and education the Scheduled Castes were very backward, with hardly a member of their community knowing the Three R's. During the past 50 years or so and especially after Independence they have made a considerable progress and have fully availed of the educational facilities and concessions extended to them by the Government. As a result the gap between their literacy rates and the district average literacy rates had been considerably reduced. It is significant to note, however, that the gap is wider in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Of these castes, Bhangis and Chambhars appear to be the most advanced groups among the Scheduled Castes in the district. Mangs, however, have lagged behind in education.

Under 'Unsettled Tribes', the old *Nasik Gazetteer* mentions twelve unsettled tribes in the district with a strength in 1872 of 161,033 souls (males 82,196, females 78,837) or 26·1 per cent of the Hindu population. They comprised 68,620 (33,398 males and 35,222 females) Kolis; 30,178 (15,180 males, 14,998 females) Vanjaris; 36,833 (20,390 males, 16,443 females) Bhils; 15,318 (7,926 males, 7,392 females) Thakurs; 8,954 (4,722 males, 4,232 females) Varlis; 654 (346 males, 308 females) Vadars; 156 (70 males, 80 females) Kaikadis; 137 (69 males, 68 females) Katkaris; 100 (51 males, 49 females) Vaidus; 52 (28 males, 24 females) Kangaras; 24 (13 males, 11 females) Bhamtas or Uchalas; and 7 (3 males, 4 females) Berads. According to 1961 Census, although 21 tribes were notified as Scheduled Tribes, 19* were actually reported in the district. The names of these tribes,

* The remaining scheduled tribes for which no one was returned in the district in 1961 Census were Patelia and Pomla.

their strength in the district, their distribution by rural and urban areas is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 20—SCHEDULED TRIBES IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1961 *

Name of Scheduled Tribe†	Males	Females	Percentage to total population of the district	Percentage to each scheduled tribe population	
				Rural areas	Urban areas
All Scheduled Tribes ..	230,965	222,742	24·46	96·55	3·45
Barda ..	71	71	0·01	100·00	....
Bavacha ..	22	30	N	100·00	....
Bhil ..	58,427	57,726	6·20	94·58	5·42
Chodhara ..	5	....	N	100·00	....
Dhanka ..	13	20	N	69·70	30·30
Dhodia ..	48	3	N	100·00	....
Dubla ..	5	....	N	20·00	80·00
Gamit ..	59	44	0·01	100·00	....
Gond ..	311	322	0·03	10·27	89·73
Kathodi ..	2,460	2,258	0·25	96·97	3·03
Kokna ..	68,014	65,102	7·18	99·39	0·61
Koli Dhor ..	1,986	2,068	0·22	99·31	0·69
Koli Mahadeo ..	73,735	70,239	7·76	95·16	4·84
Naikda ..	163	132	0·02	77·63	22·37
Pardhi ..	455	455	0·05	93·74	6·26
Rathawa ..	4	1	N	80·00	20·00
Thakur ..	13,136	13,131	1·42	99·17	0·83
Varli ..	11,596	10,644	1·20	97·73	2·27
Vitolia ..	45	45	N	100·00	....

Of these Koli Mahadev with 143,974 persons (males 73,735, females 70,239) forms the largest Scheduled Tribe in the district. Next to it is Konkana with 133,116 persons (males 68,014, females 65,102). Thakurs, Varlis, Kathodis and Koli Dhors are other important Scheduled Tribes with 26,267, 22,240, 4,718 and 4,054 persons respectively. The remaining 12 tribes are comparatively small and make only 2,324 persons or less than 0·2 per cent of the total population of the district.

Most of these tribes are in rural areas. Their taluka-wise distribution is given in the table on the next page.

* Taken from District Census Handbook, Nasik, 1961, p. 24.

† Inclusive of persons from the Scheduled Tribes who have not reported their individual tribe.

N=Negligible.

Name of Taluka	Males	Females	Total
Baglana taluka	21,986	21,914	43,900
Malegaon taluka	11,305	13,022	26,327
Surgana Mahal	28,690	26,762	55,452
Kalvan taluka	24,656	23,747	48,403
Peint Mahal	30,979	29,206	60,185
Dindori taluka	28,717	27,937	56,654
Chandor taluka	6,849	6,892	13,741
Nandgaon taluka	5,079	5,137	10,216
Nasik taluka	37,489	19,010	18,479
Niphad taluka	22,598	11,919	10,679
Yeola taluka	6,867	3,494	3,373
Igatpuri taluka	45,286	22,879	22,407
Sinnar taluka	10,918	5,498	5,420

It is clear from the above table that Koli Mahadev are mainly concentrated in the talukas of Dindori, Nasik, Igatpuri and Niphad and in the Mahals of Surgana and Peint. Bhils are mostly from Baglana, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Thakurs appear more in Igatpuri, Nasik and Sinnar talukas, whereas Varlis mostly belong to Peint and Surgana Mahals.

The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district increased from 2·40 lakhs in 1951 to 4·54 lakhs in 1961. That is, over the 1951 population, the increase is about 88·88 per cent. The abnormal growth in the Scheduled Tribes population is due partly to the better enumeration of tribes in 1961, to the faster natural growth of the tribes and taking into account Konkanas (in the population) who were left out of tribal count in 1931 and earlier Censuses. In 1961, the Konkanas alone numbered 1·33 lakhs in the district.

As far as literacy of the Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it will be seen that they are much behind the general population and even the Scheduled Castes in the district. Among the tribes, Thakur, Varli and Kathodi are the most backward. The table No. 21 gives the education in urban areas of the Scheduled Tribes in Nasik district.

Caste Census: According to the first original *Gazetteer* of Nasik district, there is a large element of early settlers forming part of the Nasik population. The Census of 1872 says that the ancient tribes like the Kolis, Bhils, Thakurs, Varlis included 129,350 souls or 17·61 per cent of the total population and it is probable that especially in the wilder parts of the district, a large number of husbandmen also are returned as Kunbis, almost entirely belonging to these tribes. In modern times, settlers have entered Nasik by four main routes, up the Tapi valley through the passes in the north-west and north, up the Girna valley from the north-east and east, up the Godavari valley from the south-east and up the Thal pass from the west.

TABLE No. 21—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS BY SCHEDULED TRIBES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1961

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Basic Junior		Matriculation or higher secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University or post-graduate degree		Technical degree equal to graduate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
District (Urban) ..	7,904	7,767	5,657	7,265	957	296	1,236	205	54	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bhil ..	3,104	3,187	2,542	3,059	288	82	267	46	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dhanka ..	3	7	2	7	1	1	....	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dubla ..	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gond ..	279	289	234	268	20	12	24	9	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kathodi ..	72	71	58	70	4	1	10	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Konkana ..	476	337	219	270	57	20	189	47	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Koli Dhor ..	8	20	3	20	4	....	1	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Koli Mahadev ..	3,499	3,469	2,254	3,207	525	169	688	92	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Naikda ..	42	24	31	22	7	2	4	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pardhi ..	30	27	18	26	2	1	10	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rathawa ..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thakur ..	129	88	81	74	20	6	25	8	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Varli ..	257	248	210	242	29	3	18	3	....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

HINDUS

Except so far as the ruling dynasties are a guide, no information was available of settlements in the district before the time of the Musalmans. The only classes of whose early history and information was traced were the Govardhan and the *Yajurvedi Brahmans*, and the hill tribe of Thakurs. The facts that Govardhan is an old name for Nasik and the people of this caste hold many hereditary accountantships and some village priestships, make it probable that the Govardhans are the earliest Brahman settlers. They seem to have been ousted by the *Yajurvedis*, who are even now the leading priestly community, whose *shakha* or branch and whose marriage customs point to their having come to Nasik from Gujarat, while their friendly relations with Palshe or *Madhyandin* Brahmans from Thana favours the supposition that they came into Nasik through the Thal pass. The Thakurs presumably are the earliest hill tribe, but their position on the high road through the Thal pass and some of their customs seem to show that they have a strain of Rajput blood, which may be the result of the settlement in and near the Thal pass of some of the tribes of Rajputs who have travelled inland up the Vaitarna valley.

In early Musalman times, besides the Muhammedans who may have come from Khandesh in the north-east and Daulatabad in the east, there was an immigration of Gujarat Tambats who fled from Champaner in the Panch Mahals when it was taken by Mahmud Begada in 1484. In the seventeenth century there were further additions of Arabs and Upper India Musalmans, chiefly through power of the *Peshva* who drew Kanoja Brahmans from the north and Konkanasths, Karhadas and Devrukhas from the south. Under the British rule, both Hindu and Musalman settlers have come in from every side. From the north have come Hindus, Pardeshis of many castes; and Momins and Banaras Muslims, from the east Marvad, Brahmans and Vanis through Berar and Kasars, Ladsakkas, Ravals and Niralis from Khandesh. From the south have come Mahars and Marathas and from South Deccan Lingayats and Komtis. Of the late-comers, the Gujarat Lohars are notable all of whom have readily adopted the speech, dress and even religious practices of early settlers.

The Hindu community is found divided into various socially differentiated groups known as castes. There are various sub-castes also. In consonance with the changes in Government policy, the Census enumeration has ceased to take cognisance of these groups since 1941. However, the following castes grouped under 14 heads of Brahmans, Writers, Traders, Husbandmen, Craftsmen, Manufacturers, Bards and Actors, Servants, Herdsmen, Fishers, Labourers, early or Unsettled Tribes, Depressed classes and beggars as recorded in the *old Nasik Gazetteer* from the Census figures of 1872 hold good substantially even today.

Brahmans: Brahmans then formed 4·06 per cent of the whole Hindu population and the proportion would be nearly the same now. They are divided into 17 distinct groups known as *Yajurvedis* or *Madhyandins*, Deshasths, Chitpavans or Karhadas, Konkanasthas, Devrukhas, Kannvas, Telangs, Shenvis, Maitrayanis, Govardhans or Golaks, Sarasvats, Kanadas, Gujaratis, Marvadis, Kanojas, Pardeshis, and Madrasis.

Brahmans found all over the district are family priests, keepers of pilgrim houses, temple ministrants, pilgrim guides, and instructors, money-lenders and landholders. Government servants, pleaders and medical men. The local Brahman community includes *Yajurvedis*, Deshasths, Chitpavans, and Karhadas. They eat together and settle caste disputes according to the majority of votes. The meetings are generally held at Bhadra Kali's temple. The prosecutor or *anuvadak* states the case and the accused or *prayaschitti* makes his defence. Pandits cite their authorities, show the nature of the alleged offence and the penance prescribed and give their opinions on the case. The whole caste gathering sits in judgement and the votes of the majority decide the guilt or innocence of the accused. The proceedings and judgement are written and filed. Of late all this is slowly disappearing.

Yajurvedis: The largest and most important class of Brahmans are *Yajurvedis* or *Madhyandins* known as Shukla or White *Yajurvedis*. They have spread all over Maharashtra but their headquarters are in Nasik. They resemble Deshasths more. Nearly all are priestly families having patrons or *Yajurvedis* in different parts of India whose family trees are entered in huge account books and whom they attend and instruct when they come to Nasik as pilgrims.

The *Madhyandins'* family records show that they have been in Nasik for nearly 600 years. They have patrons from so far as Rajputana and Punjab and among them was Raja Ajit Singh of Jodhpur, a contemporary of Aurangzeb and a prince from Nepal. In addition to payments by their patrons, some of the families receive yearly stipends from many Hindu princes. They never marry with any other class of Brahmans. During the last hundred years, differences between them and other Brahmans have greatly smoothed. They now call each other to religious ceremonies, officiate together on the banks of *the Godavari*, and do not object to sit in the same line at funeral feasts. Though most *Madhyandins* are well off, cases have not been uncommon of families setting their rights as local priests to Deshasths or Konkanasths. Of late their children now compete with the children of other classes of Brahmans in every field, including

Government employment and practice in the liberal professions. The Deshasths who are a smaller body than the *Yajurvedis* are generally well-to-do and a few of them are even rich. They are priests, hereditary village accountants, husbandmen, money-lenders, Government servants and legal and medical practitioners.

Chitpavans: Chitpavans or Konkanasths who first came to Nasik under the *Peshva,* have had many additions during the British rule. Besides being the seat of Raghunathrav and the mother and wife of Narayanrav, Nasik was the residence of many Maratha nobles, who maintained Chitpavan priests. Chitpavans are generally fair and well-featured, clean in their habits and known for miserliness. Most of them are Government servants, teachers and pleaders. Since their settlement in the district, they have adopted a number of *Yajurvedi* and Deshasth customs. It is said that Bajirav II, the last *Peshva,* when performing some ceremony at Nasik, was by the local Brahmans, probably by *Madhyandins,* denied the use of the same flight of steps as the priests. This has been quoted as a proof of the inferior position which Konkanasths are said to hold among Brahmans. But it would appear more probable that it was the result of a feud between Bajirav and the *Yajurvedis.* There is no difference, at present, between the treatment of Konkanasths and other Brahman pilgrims at Nasik.

Karhadas who are found in very small numbers do not differ from Deshasths in look, speech and customs. They eat with them but marriage alliances between them are not frequent. The same is true about Devrukhas and Kannvas.

Sarasvats or *Shenvis* are in still smaller numbers. Being accustomed to eating fish as a habit from their coastal origin in Konkan, other Brahmans do not eat with them. In Nasik, they have a monastery, about 250 years old in honour of Purnanand, a Shenvi ascetic and high priest of the caste whose tomb it contains. The monastery is the property of the high priest of the Shenvis at Kavle in Goa. The *Peshvas* granted it an annual allowance of Rs. 300. The hereditary local manager is a *Yajurvedi* Brahman who is paid one-third of the allowance.

Govardhan Brahmans, otherwise known as Golaks or the progeny of Brahman widows are found in large numbers all over the district and form a separate caste having their own priests. Most of them are village accountants. The caste headman is usually some one with a smattering of Sanskrit, called a Vedia. Other Brahmans do not eat with them. From the name Govardhan which comes from one of the early cave inscriptions (A. D. 120) use as a name of Nasik and from their holding the post of village accountants, it seems probable that they are the representatives of the oldest Brahman settlers in the district. They may perhaps have been called Golaks, which is Manu's

name for the sons of widows, because they continued to allow widow marriage after the later-arrived Brahmans had given up the practice. Govardhans are also to be found in Khandesh, western Poona and northern Konkan.

Kanoja: Kanoja Brahmans have come to Nasik from Kanoj, Allahabad and Benares in the service of the Maratha noblemen during the Maratha rule. They speak both Hindustani and Marathi. They do not eat flesh, nor drink. Their priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans and they have adopted many religious and social practices of the local Brahmans. They worship Shiva, Devi and Maruti. They neither eat or marry with Deccan Brahmans. This is more or less true of the Pardeshi, Marvadi and Gujarati Brahmans. The Dravidas are connected with the monastery of the Shankaracharya which was built in Panchavati by Nana Phadnavis towards the close of the 18th century.

Marvadis: Among the mercantile, trading and shop-keeping classes Marvadis who have migrated from Marvar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner during the last three hundred years are most leading. Most of them have adopted Marathi for all intercourse with the Nasik people which they speak with a broad accent. They are now completely domiciled in Nasik. On his first arrival, a Marvadi is generally poor but his tenacity soon lifts him up, the help and co-operation of early settlers playing a great part in his rise. Having put together some money by dint of the strictest economy, the new arrival usually establishes himself in some small village and with the headman's leave, begins to make grain advances called *Vadididhi,* to be repaid at harvest time at from 25 to 100 per cent called *savai* and *duni.* He deals in all sorts of goods and daily necessaries. Though generally very close-fisted, on occasions of marriage and like events, he asks his friends from great distances and feasts them regardless of expense. He educates his children in the local tongue and also in his native Marvadi, particularly accounts and book-keeping.

Lingayats: They have come in the district from Sholapur and other southern Maratha districts. There are seven sub-divisions among them, known as Pancham, Dixivant, Chilivant, Tiloris, Bandgar, Hatkar and Koshti. All are Marathi-speaking. In appearance, they are dark and live in small houses. Both men and women tie round the arm or hand from the neck and some hide in their turban an image of Shiva sometimes covered in red cloth. Among Panchams some are landlords, *vatandars* and money-lenders while others have taken to cultivation. Bandgars, Hatkars, and Koshtis are mostly weavers. In token of their being devotees of Shiva, they generally rub ashes, *bhasma,* on their foreheads and arms. They never drink water from flowing streams or rivers, but use the water of cisterns or wells. They

never eat clarified butter from leather cases called *budlas.* Their disputes are settled by a majority of votes of a mass meeting where the presence of a priest or Jangam of the Ciranti sub-division is necessary.

Konkanis: They are immigrants from Thana who spread into the Dangs and up the western spurs of the Sahyadri ranges. They call themselves Konkan Kunbis. Choosing sparsely-peopled places with tracts of waste arable land, they often shift their wattle and daub huts and occasionally go to their native homes to renew their connections. They stand the feverish western climate better than Nasik Kunbis, and have almost monopolised all hill cultivation. Except a few village headmen who hold hereditary grants, they are badly off.

Malis: Malis found in considerable numbers all over the district are of three sub-divisions, Phul, Halde or Bankar, and Jire. They neither eat together nor inter-marry. They dress like Kunbis and are Marathi-speaking. Most live in mud-walled, flat-roofed houses and the rest in houses of burnt or unburnt bricks. Except a few who are devotees of Vithoba of Pandharpur, all eat flesh, but never cow's or buffalo's flesh. They are known to be sober and hard-working, most of them are husbandmen and the rest masons or labourers. A few are Government servants. Their women help them in husbandry and in selling flowers, fruits and vegetables. They worship Vithoba and Bhairoba. Some of them visit Pandharpur every year at fixed periods called *varis.* Their only two ceremonies are hair cutting or *javal* and marriage. Hair cutting takes place in the case of girls within one and in the case of boys within two years after birth. Marriage age depends on the circumstances of the parents. Social disputes are settled by a majority of votes of a caste meeting and the decision given there is final. Their boys are sent to school but after they have learnt to read and write are withdrawn, only few going in for fuller education.

Marathas: Who are in large number have a good position in the villages. A few are *deshmukhs,* patils and clerks, constables or messengers and the rest husbandmen or labourers. Except the *deshmukhs* and landholders who are well-to-do and who live in good houses, most of them live in poor one-storeyed huts. Rich Marathas do not allow widow marriage, strictly enforce the *zanana* system and *gosha* and wear the sacred thread which is given at the time of marriage.*

* Nasik Marathas have a special interest as the original seat of the Marathas is supposed to be in West Khandesh and Nasik (Grant Duff's History 25; Briggs' *Ferishta* II, 320, 325; Hamilton's *Description of Hindustan,* II, 183). In 246 B. C. Maharatta is noticed as one of the ten places to which Ashoka sent an embassy (Turnour's *Mahavanso* 71, 74). Maharashtra is

(*continued on page 237*)

Thakurs: Rajputs or Thakurs found in small number throughout the district are of two sub-divisions. They are said to have come from Upper India in search of military service about 150 years ago. As a rule, they are tall, strongly made and dark brown. The men let their hair grow and wear the beard. They speak Hindustani at home, but they know Marathi well. The men dress like Marathas and the women in Pardeshi fashion with a robe, *lahanga* or *phadki* and a bodice or *choli* and when they go out a white sheet or *chadari.* They are clean in their habits, soldier-like, hot-tempered, hard-working and orderly. Their ancestors are said to have served under the *Peshvas* as soldiers and hill-fort guards. Now some are husbandmen, some keep grain and grocery shops, some are constables and messengers and a few are money-lenders. They eat animal food but do not touch fowl or cow and buffalo's beef. They do not eat onions or drink and if any indulges in these, he is put out of caste. The men wear a sacred thread like the Deccani Brahmans which is given to them at the time of marriage. In their country, it is said that after child-birth women are held impure for six days, but the Nasik Rajputs follow the Deccan rule by which ceremonial impurity lasts for ten days. Widow marriage is not allowed. Marriages are performed in North Indian style, the bride and bridegroom being required to walk seven times round a pillar fixed in the marriage booth. Their household deity is Devi, in whose honour they keep a special holiday on the 8th day of the first half of *Chaitra.* They also worship Khandoba, Mahadev and Rama. Their priests are Kanoja Brahmans who officiate at their marriages. Their caste disputes are settled by a majority of votes of a caste meeting. They send their boys to school.

(*continued from page 236*)
mentioned in Chalukya inscription of the sixth century (580) as including three provinces and 99,000 villages (*Ind. Ant.* V. 68). In the seventh century (642) Maharashtra seems to have included the country as far south as Badami (Hiwen Thsang in *Ind. Ant.* VII 290). In 1015, Al Biruni mentions Maharatdes as beginning seventy-two miles. 18 *parganas,* south of the Narbada (Elliot's History I 60). In the thirteenth century Ziauddin Barni in writing of Ala-ud-din's expedition of Devgiri notices that till then, the Marathas had never been punished by Musalman armies (Elliot's History III 150). In the beginning of the 14th Century (1320) Friar Jordanus (Memorabilia) mentions the very great Kingdom of Maratha. Twenty years later (1342) Ibn Batuta notices the Marathas of Nandurbar in Khandesh as a people skilled in the arts, medicine, and astrology whose nobles were Brahmans (Lee's Ibn Batuta, 164). In connection with the view that Nasik was part of the original seat of the Marathas, it may be noticed that two of the chief Maratha families, the Rajas of Satara and the Gaikwars of Baroda are connected with the district. Though they originally came from Poona, it was on the boundaries of Nasik that the Gaikwars first rose to power and the Gaikwar (Sir Sayaji Rao) is the son of Patil of the village of Lalvan in Malegaon. The Bhonsale Patils of Vari in Sinnar have more than once been connected by marriage with the Rajas of Satara, by the last of whom one of the family was adopted.

Pahadis: Pahadis who are believed to have come to Nasik from Upper Bengal according to Mr. J. A. Baines C. S. are found here and there all over the district. They are mostly vegetable-sellers, the women selling retail and the men exporting chillis and other vegetables. The bulk of their produce goes by rail to Bombay. Their home speech is Marathi. They do not differ in appearance from ordinary Kunbis or Marathas. They have reputation of being hard-working and sober. They generally live in one-storeyed houses with brick walls and tiled roofs. They eat flesh and drink liquor. Their staple diet is rice, millet, bread and pulses of different kinds. There is nothing special about they eat on festive and marriage occasions. Their home and outdoor dress is not different from that worn by Kunbis and Malis. They hold *Margashirsh* 6th of the first half called *Champa Shashthi* in special reverence offering new millet, onions and brinjals to their gods as first fruits, *naivedya*, and then eating the offerings. In marriages, neither the parents of the bride or the bridegroom take any dowry. Widow marriage is allowed and practised. Besides marriage, the only ceremony is *javal rakhane* or shaving the heads of the boys. This takes place either in the child's fifth or seventh year when a caste dinner is given. They dine with Vanjaris and Malis but not with Kunbis or Marathas. They worship Bhavani, Khandoba, Bhairoba, and other gods and in some cases Musalman saints. *Yajurvedi* Brahmans officiate as priests at their marriages. Caste disputes are settled in accordance with a majority of votes at a caste meeting. Children are sent to school but not allowed to stay there for long. They are hard-working and generally well-off. *Tirguls* found only in Chandor are believed to have come from Poona, Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad. They are an orderly people and specially they are skilful in growing the betel vine.

Craftsmen: Craftsmen include fifteen classes, *viz.*, Sonars (goldsmiths), Shimpis (tailors), Sutars (carpenters), Kumbhars (potters), Lohars (blacksmiths), Kasars (coppersmiths), Jingars or Panchals (saddlers), Gavandis (masons), Ghisadis (tinkers), Otaris (casters), Patvekars (silk-tassel makers), Lakheras (bangle-makers).

Sonars: Sonars have four sub-divisions who neither eat with one another nor inter-marry. They are Lad, Ahir, Panchal and Devangan. They are concentrated chiefly in Nasik city. They claim to have been very early settlers and have no tradition of having come from somewhere else. They speak Marathi at home, dress like Brahmans and resemble them in their manners and customs of the four classes. Panchals are very few. Except Devangans who are strict vegetarians, all eat flesh. Most of them live in well-built houses with walls of burnt bricks and one or more storeys. Except a few who are Government servants, they work as goldsmiths. Lads and Devangans wear

the sacred thread, the Lads being invested with it at marriage, and the Devangans undergoing the regular Brahman thread ceremony, when about eight years old. *Yajurvedi* Brahmans officiate as priests on marriage and other occasions. They worship Khandoba, Bhairoba and Bhavani. Their caste disputes are settled by a majority of votes at a caste meeting. They send their boys to school. Their calling, they say, has suffered much of late, yet as a class they continue to be fairly off.

Shimpis: Shimpis or tailors are of three kinds, Jains, Ahirs, and Namvanshis, now called Namdev Shimpis after the great devotee of that name.* The three sub-divisions neither eat together nor intermarry. Jain Shimpis are a very small class. The other two divisions are found in large numbers in Nasik town and district. Fair, clean and hard-working, they live in mud-walled, tiled or thatched houses and except the Jains, take animal food. They earn their living as tailors, cloth-sellers and money-lenders. Several of the tailors have been using sewing machines. Their women, besides doing household work, help their husbands by making and mending clothes. Ahir and Namdev Shimpis worship Khandoba, Bhairoba and Bhavani and are also devotees of Vithoba of Pandharpur and Mahadev of Trimbak, whereas the Jains are Shravaks and devotees of Parasnath. Their priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans. Caste disputes are settled by a majority of votes at a caste meeting of adult male members. Shimpis are generally well-to-do and send their boys to school.

Sutars: Sutars or carpenters are found throughout the district but are specially numerous in towns. They are very useful to husbandmen. Clean in their habits and a shade fairer than Kunbis, they dress like Brahmans and neither eat animal food nor drink liquor. Almost all follow their ancestral profession, find work and earn good wages in towns and villages. They worship Khandoba, Bhairoba, Devi and Vithoba. Caste disputes are settled by a majority of votes at a mass meeting of caste men. They send their boys to school. They are seldom unemployed and fairly off.

Kumbhars: Kumbhars or potters found in almost every village make and sell earthen tiles and pots. As a class, they are poorly off, most of the large pottery works in Nasik and Igatpuri having passed to Saurashtra Kumbhars who have monopoly and specialised in making better class of bricks.

* Namdev, believed to be the oldest Maratha poet-saint, is said to have been a contemporary of the great Kabir and to have flourished in the 12th or 13th century. He was a great devotee of Vithala. As a writer of *abhangas* he was second only to Tukaram. He dwells on the praises of Vithal associating him with the Supreme, in the pantheistic sense and taking refuge in his favour and expecting rest if not absorption, in his being. He is author of the popular piece known as Haripath. [Dr. Wilson (1857) Preface to Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary XXV]

Lohars: Lohars or blacksmiths are found in very small numbers, their number has considerably declined owing to the competition of Jingars and Lohars from Gujarat who were driven to seek shelter in Nasik because of famine in Saurashtra. Their home speech was originally Gujarati but now they are almost like Kunbis, speaking Marathi even at home and following Kunbi manners and customs. They worship Kalika, Renuka of Junagad but their priests are Deccani Brahmans.

Kasars: Kasars or coppersmiths said to have come from Khandesh are found chiefly in Nasik and in small number in Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Baglana and Nandgaon. Generally fair in appearance and clean in their habits, their dress differs little from that of Brahmans. They speak Marathi, live in strongly-built houses, mostly with more than one storey. They do not eat animal food nor drink liquor. They make and sell brass and copper vessels of various sorts and deal in bangles, needles, thread and other miscellaneous articles. Except that widow marriage is allowed, their manners and customs differ little from those of Brahmans. Their chief gods are Khandoba, Bhairoba and Devi. They are religious-minded worshipping their household gods daily before dining. Their priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans. Social disputes are settled by a majority vote at a meeting of the caste. They send their children to school. They are a hard-working and prosperous community.

Tambats: Tambats or coppersmiths found in the village of Ozar in Niphad and Nasik are said to have come from Pavagad when it fell into the hands of Mahmud Begada in 1464. Their first settlement was at Ozar where they are supposed to have remained till the beginning of the last century when their village was plundered by Pendharis. They still have a settlement of Ozar, many of them came to Nasik where they have given their names to two streets, old and new *Tambatvada*. In appearance and in home speech they still retain and reveal their Gujarati origin. The men have adopted the Maratha Brahman head-dress but the women keep to the Gujarati petticoat, robe and bodice. They use neither animal food nor liquor. They live in rich strongly-built houses and are a clean, orderly, hard-working and prosperous class whose skill in making brass and copper vessels is known all over western India. They are still devout worshippers of the Pavagad Mahakali though the Deccan god Khandoba has gained a footing in many a household. Their priests are Gujarati Brahmans who are also said to have come from Pavagad. They are a prosperous class and send their boys to school.

Jingars: Jingars or saddlers also called Panchals are found chiefly in Nasik. They speak Marathi and eat flesh. Their own craft of making wood and cloth saddles has passed away and they have been forced to work as tin-makers. They worship Rama and Krishna and claim Kshatriya descent.

Govandis: Govandis or masons wander in search of work. In the rainy season they earn their living as labourers and a few as farm-workers. On the whole they are badly off.

Ghisadis: Ghisadis are a class of travelling tinkers who make and mend iron field tools. Their women help them in their work.

Otaris: Otaris or metal moulders make and sell brass idols and toe-rings. *Patvekars* string and set gems and make fringes, tassels and silk net-work. They are found in large towns. As a class they are poorly off. *Kataris* also called Katari Thakurs are chiefly found in Nasik and Yeola. They are turners, wood-carvers and their name as well as their art points to their Gujarat origin. Some of the Nasik carved woodwork is rich, varied and picturesque as any in Gujarat. They are generally fair, wear the sacred thread and dress like Brahmans.

Occupational classes: Manufacturers include seven classes, *viz.*, Telis (oil-pressers), Salis (weavers), Koshtis (weavers), Khatris (weavers), Rangaris (dyers), Ravals (weavers), Niralis (weavers). Khatris, Salis and Koshtis weave cotton and some Khatris and Salis weave silk. Vinkars found at Sinnar, Yeola, Malegaon weave cotton and silk stuff of various sorts. Silk-weaving in Nasik town is carried on to a smaller extent than in Yeola where the Gujarati Leva and Kadva Kunbis use the most expensive materials. Ravals said to have come from Khandesh are followers of Gorakhnath and so wear ochre-coloured clothes but some dress almost like Kunbis. Their home tongue is Ahirani or Khandeshi but those in Nasik speak Marathi. They worship Gorakhnath and also Khandoba and Bhavani. Most of them work in the houses of Salis. Their caste disputes are settled at a caste meeting by majority votes. Niralis found only in Sinnar and Yeola are said to have been indigo-sellers and to have come from Khandesh and Ahmadnagar about two hundred years ago. Rather slightly made, brown-skinned, they speak Marathi and both men and women dress in the ordinary Marathi style. They are clean in their habit and as debtors have a great name for honesty. The decline in the demand for Khandesh indigo forced them to give up their old trade. Now they work as handloom weavers and are poorly off. Though they have no religious feeling against animal diet, they eat flesh only at marriage parties. They seem to be partly Lingayats, accosting their caste fellows by lord Sarnath and returning the salutation in the words Shiva Sarnath. Among them after child-birth, on the tenth day, sweetmeats are distributed among friends and relations. Widow marriage under the *Gandharva* or *Mohtur* form is allowed. When a man dies, the body is covered with flowers and sandal and

perfume (*gandh*) and it is dressed in a new waist-cloth. A woman's body is adorned with turmeric and saffron and a folded betel-leaf is laid on the mouth. They never bury their dead. They worship Mahadev and Bhavani and observe the *Pradosh* and *Shivaratri* fasts in honour of Shiva. Social disputes are settled by a committee whose decision is final. They send their boys to school. Among Bards and Actors are Guravs, Kolhatis, Bhats, Ghadsis and Joharis. *Guravs* or drummers are of two divisions, Shaivas and Gasrat. They do not inter-marry. Many of them wear their hair matted, rub ashes on their bodies and serve at Shiva temples living on the offerings made to the deity. Some look and dress like Brahmans and have hereditary rights as temple tenders. They do not take flesh or liquor. Besides serving at Shiva temples, they play on the drum, *pakhvas*, at marriages or in the train of dancing girls and boys. Many make leaf plates and cups, sell them on marriage occasions and in return receive yearly payments of grain from husbandmen. Some among them revere Muslim saints. Their priest, *Upadhyaya*, is a member of their own caste. In his absence they call a *Yajurvedi* Brahman. Disputes are settled at caste meetings. If any one is found eating flesh or drinking liquor, he is put out of caste and is not allowed to join till he has paid for a caste dinner or if he is poor, for betelnuts and leaves. Some of them send their boys to school.

Kolhatis: Kolhatis or tumblers are of four sub-divisions Dombari, Jadhav, Pavar, and Shinde, the last three of which eat together and inter-marry. They are fair, especially the women and speak Marathi mixed with Kannada, Gujarati and Hindustani. They live in huts made of rosha grass which they carry from place to place on donkeys or their own heads. They maintain themselves mostly by showing feats of strength and gymnastics with rope-dancing, though a few sell mattresses and dolls and beg in the fields. They never work as labourers. Any one who works is put out of caste and is not re-admitted except on payment of a fine of from a handful of tobacco leaves to Rs. 10. They are Hindus but some among them worship Muslim saints. They also worship the cow and the river Godavari. They have no priests. Their disputes are settled at caste meetings called on marriage and other occasions.

Bhats: Bhats generally called Gaon Bhats are bards who appear on marriage occasions, recite Hindustani verses, *Kavita*, with great force and eloquence and receive some present in cloth or money. They wear their moustaches twisted into long curls. They eat flesh. They allow widow marriage.

Ghadsis: Ghadsis are temple musicians and their head-quarters are at Jejuri and Pandharpur. *Joharis* or jewellers are believed to have come from Upper India. Some speak Hindustani and others

Marathi. They eat flesh but only the smaller kinds of game. They earn their living by giving brass pots in exchange for gold thread work and lace borders. Some deal in false pearls, some sell beads and some labour. They practise widow marriage. Their priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans, but a Kanoja Brahman generally officiates at their marriages. At marriages, the brow ornaments, *bashings*, worn by the bride and the groom are of date palm leaves. They worship the images of Devi, Khandoba and Mahadev and hold in reverence the Udasis who are a sort of Gosavis said to have come from Panjab and who are Nanak-panthis in belief and have a monastery, *akhada* or *math*, at Trimbak. Joharis settle their disputes at caste meetings. Some of them send boys to school. Marriages are always celebrated at night—after nine o'clock, the bridegroom wearing a yellow or red robe reaching the feet.

Balutedars: Among personal servants, barbers and washermen, known as Nhavis and Parits respectively, there are divisions. Nhavis are of four kinds, Bundelkhandi, Marvadi, Gujarati and Kunbi. The first three are in Nasik town only, the fourth all over the district. Besides shaving, the Bundelkhandi Nhavis bear torches at processions and Kunbi Nhavis act as musicians *i.e.*, *Vajantris* at marriage and other processions. The few Kunbi Nhavis in Nasik enjoy the sole right of shaving pilgrims at the Godavari. Parits are either local or northwest and Bengali immigrants called *dhobis*. These washermen add to their earnings by tilling a field or two. At Hindu marriages, it is the duty of the washermen to spread cloths on the ground for the women of the bridegroom side to walk on as they go in procession to the bride's house.

Dhangars and Gavlis: Herdsmen and shepherds are of two classes, Dhangars and Gavlis. The former, except a few, are found mostly in the lands to the south of the Ajanta range. They come from Akola and Sangamner where their headmen live. They are of five sub-divisions, Lad, Ahir, Shegar, Khutekar and Hatkar.* All of them, neither eat together nor inter-marry. Except the Hatkars who keep sheep, cows, buffaloes and sometimes serve as sepoys, all are blanket weavers. They are very dark in complexion and are taller and slimmer than Kunbis. They come every year to the Sahyadris with

* A Musalman story gives the following origin of the word Hatkar: A certain dhangar, one of the Moghul Viceroy's guard was in the habit of saluting his master every day, but of never waiting after he had made his bow. The courtiers told him that he ought to treat the Viceroy with great respect. But he kept to his usual practice. His conduct was at last brought to the notice of the Viceroy. As a punishment, the Viceroy ordered the door by which the dhangar came to be closed with swords. The dhangar regardless of the wounds passed through the swords, made his bow and at once came out. The Viceroy pleased with his spirit favoured him and gave him the name of Hatkar or stubborn—*Berar Gazetteer*, p. 200.

heads of sheep, goats and ponies. Sometimes they have horned cattle too. In the fair season, when manure is scarce and valuable, they earn a good deal from Kunbis by penning their flocks in the open fields. They maintain a good breed of dogs and have peculiar way of gelding ponies. Except those who sell wood or blankets they are seldom seen in towns and except the settled Dhangars who are well off, they are as a class poor.

Gavlis, shrewder than Dhangars, generally keep to towns and large villages where there is a steady demand for their milk and clarified butter. They are skilled in breeding cows and buffaloes and both men and women are adept in treating the diseases of animals.

Bhois and Kahars: Fishers are of two classes Bhois and Kahars. Bhois again belong to two classes, those who live in the north and others who live to the south of Chandor or Saptashring hills. The northern Bhois are Khandeshis. They call themselves Kunbis and some Kunbis do eat with them. The two classes of Bhois do not inter-marry. Besides their regular trade of netting fish, the Bhois are occasionally hereditary ferrymen and grow melons in river-beds. Kahars are carriers and palanquin-bearers and also resort to fishing. *Dhivars* which is another class of them are fishers, ferrymen and melon-growers, according to Mr. W. Ramsay C. S.

Labourers: Labourers and miscellaneous workers include Pardeshis, Beldars, Lonaris, Khatiks, Patharvats, Pendharis, Pardhis, Buruds, Tadis, Kamatis, Halvais, Tambolis, Kalaikars, Bhujaris, Kalals, Kathiwadis and Bhadbunjas.

Pardeshis: Pardeshis, though they have little knowledge of their original caste, are mostly Ahirs. Many of them had come to the district to get service in the garrisons of hill-forts.* Ahirs are of three divisions Gavli, Bansi and Jat Bansi and are found in Sinnar, Dindori, Chandor, Malegaon and Baglana. They are believed to have come from Upper India about 300 years ago and bear a good character for sobriety and honesty in their dealings. Some have taken to tillage, some labour and work as household servants while the rest sell and deal in milk. Besides Ahirs, there are among Nasik Pardeshis Kachars, *i.e.* glass bangle makers, Chetris or Khatris the original fort garrisons, Rajputs of different clans and Brahmans some of whom are money-lenders. As a rule, Pardeshis are taller and thinner, and have slighter moustaches than most Nasik Hindus. Some of them have settled in villages and get on pretty well with the Kunbis. In other villages they are known as the fighting class. Some, specially in Trimbak, are known as Purbi Brahmans. The greater part of the

* In proof of this, it may be stated that all Pardeshi villages with their headmen and money-lenders are within fort limits as Patta, Kannad, Bitangad and Bhaula—Mr. J. A. Baines, C. S.

non-cultivators are policemen, domestic servants of moneylenders. A good many Pardeshis have taken to the lower grades of the Forest Department and make active guards.

Beldars: Beldars, stone masons, found in mountainous parts of the District are of two classes, Pardeshi and Vad Beldars. The two classes do not inter-marry. They speak Hindustani at home and Marathi abroad. They eat flesh. Their women wear the robe, a petticoat not tucking the end between the legs. They are properly quarrymen but some contract to square stone for builders. Some labour and some work as brick-layers making clay-walls. They worship Khandoba, Bhavani and the Musalman saint, Daval Malil of Mulher in Baglana. Their priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans who name their children two days after birth. A woman is considered impure for 12 days after child-birth. All widow marriages take place on a fixed night in the dark half of the month. Caste disputes are settled in accordance with the majority votes at a meeting of adult males. Drinking and flesh-eating are not forbidden.

Patharvats: Patharvats or stone-cutters claim Rajput descent and say that they were once soldiers. They are generally dark and strongly made. They wear a flat Maratha turban. Their home tongue is said to have been Hindustani, but they now speak Marathi at home and everywhere. They eat flesh and mutton but not beef. Many smoke and some chew tobacco. They are a clean, hard-working class, mostly stone-cutters though some have taken to tillage and even labour. Their houses have generally mud walls and thatched roofs. Their family priests are *Yajurvedi* Brahmans. A Bhat from Balapur near Akola comes every five or ten years and reads their pedigree books before them. He is treated with great respect and paid a good fee. They are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas in religion. Their household deities are Khandoba, Bhairoba, Devi, Krishna and Ganapati. Funeral ceremonies are performed on the 12th day after death, if the deceased has no son and on the 13th if he has a son. After a man's funeral, the bier-bearers and after a married woman's funeral, thirteen married women are fed on the 13th day. Widow marriage is allowed. Disputes are settled by a caste council under the presidentship of the headman who receives a turban on the settlement of the dispute. They are a poor class living from hand to mouth.

Lonaris: Lonaris, besides carrying salt, bring to the large towns logs of firewood and packs of lime gravel. Many of them are fairly off and own a good stock of cattle or ponies.

Khatiks: Khatiks, *i.e.*, butchers are both Hindus and Musalmans, the Hindus selling only mutton, Musalmans both beef and mutton.

Jats: Jats found mostly in Malegaon are regarded as an honest class not unlike Kunbis in appearance and living by tillage.

Pendharis: Pendharis of three sub-divisions, Maratha, Gond and Mang are found chiefly in Malegaon and Baglana. They are believed to be descendants of Pendhari freebooters of the early years of the past century and except the Baglana Pendharis who deal in grain and carry it to Malegaon for sale are mostly labourers and husbandmen.

Pardhis: Pardhis are hunters who snare and net hares, partridges and deer.

Buruds: Buruds, basket and mat makers, are everywhere. The appearance and calling of the Buruds combine to show that they are one of the earliest tribes. They are generally dark in complexion and speak Marathi, their pronunciation differing little from that of the Kunbis. They eat fish and mutton. Most of them deal in bamboos and plait baskets. A few keep carts for hire but none of them work as labourers. After child-birth women remain impure for 12 days. They consult Brahmans about a child's name. Widow marriage is allowed. They are Shaivas and their household deities are Khandoba, Bhairoba and Bhavani. Some time ago, enthusiasm for Shiva worship led many Buruds in Nasik and Ahmadnagar to tie a *Linga* round their necks like the Lingayats. The feeling passed away and the practice was given up except when their spiritual guide visited them. Bamboos required to carry a dead body are sold by every Burud. They have no headmen and their disputes are settled by a majority vote in a meeting of the adults of the caste. They are a poor declining community barely able to earn their daily bread. Some of them send their children to school.

Kamathis: Kamathis of four sub-divisions, Maratha, Mang, Mahar and Telang are mostly found in Malegaon and appear to have settled in the district since the overthrow of the *Peshva*. Most of them are labourers.

Komtis: Komtis from Karnataka have been settled in the district from fifty to sixty years. They speak Telugu at home and Marathi elsewhere. They earn their living by selling beads, sacred threads, needles, small metal pots, pieces of sandal wood and basil garlands. Others do so by mending and selling old worn-out clothes and some by begging. They ask Deccan Brahmans to officiate at their marriages. Their priest lives in a monastery at Varsuvargal near Hyderabad and occasionally visits Nasik. Their caste disputes are settled at a meeting of adult males of the caste by their religious head or his assistant *Mankari*, whose duty it is to settle the disputes referred to him by the high priest.

Tambolis: Tambolis do not belong to the district. Some seem to have come from Gujarat and others from North India. They are well off cultivating or letting out betel-leaf gardens.

Halvais: Halvais, professional makers and sellers of sweetmeats, are a Pardeshi class who call themselves Kshatriya Pardeshis.

Bhujaris: Bhujaris are a branch of Kayats from Upper India.

They are of four sub-divisions Bhustom, Mathalbhat, Nagavand and Sakshiri. They neither eat together nor inter-marry. Rather dark-skinned they speak Hindustani at home and Marathi elsewhere. Their women dress like Pardeshis and the men like Kunbis and Marathas. They use animal food. Some make and sell sweetmeats and others let carts for hire but their chief calling as their name implies is frying grain. The work is generally done by their women. Brahman women may often be seen at their shops with parcels of millets, wheat, gram, pulses, and *udid* used in making the cake called *kodale*.

Kathiavadis: Kathiavadis from Gujarat and Saurashtra are said to be Rajputs, driven to Nasik by famine conditions in their native land. They are a hard-working and orderly class. They speak Gujarati at home and Marathi elsewhere. Most of them live in huts with mud walls and thatched roofs. Most of them are potters making bricks, tiles and clay vessels. Some deal in grass and some have taken to tillage and others to labour. They eat mutton and their staple food is wheat, millet, rice, *nagli* and *udid* pulse. Their caste dinners generally consist of Gujarati sweetmeats called *gulpapdi*. The men wear trousers and cotton robe and roll waist-cloths round their heads. They name their children after consulting their family priests, who are Gujarat Brahmans whom they treat with great respect. After child-birth the mother does not appear in public for three months. They either bury their dead or burn them. For ten days, visitors at the house of mourning are offered a pipe and a meal of rice and pulse, *khichadi*. Marriages are celebrated only in the month of *Magh*. Though they have taken to worshipping Khandoba, Bhairoba and Bhavani, their chief god is Ramdepir whose principal shrine is in Malva. Caste disputes are settled by a mass meeting presided over by the headman. Their children are sent to school. They are a poor class living from hand to mouth. *Bhadbhunjas* are grain parchers who sometimes sell grains.

Unsettled Tribes: Unsettled Tribes are 12, and form nearly one-fourth of the Hindu population. They are Kolis, Bhils, Vanjaris, Thakurs, Varlis, Vadars, Kaikadis, Katkaris, Vaidus, Kangaris, Bhamtas or Uchlas and Berads.

Kolis: Kolis who are found all along the Sahyadri and Akola hills are a fine looking race, the most civilised and settled of all hill tribes. They belong to three classes, Malhar, Dhor and Raj. In appearance and customs they differ little from Nasik Kunbis. They grow hill grains, pulses, oilseeds and rice. They have taken firmly to tillage and their husbandry is not less skilful than that of the local Kunbis. Koli girls are seldom married till they are twelve or fourteen. The bridegroom's father goes to the bride's father, asks for his daughter and pays a suitable sum and grain

to him. If the bride's father is satisfied, the marriage soon takes place. The rites and customs are the same as at Kunbi weddings. The girl brings a few ornaments from her father's house and those received from the bridegroom are looked upon as lent rather than given. They usually bury their dead. A caste meeting is held on the 12th day after a death and a feast is given. The chief mourners are considered impure for ten days but no *shraddhas* or other funeral ceremonies are performed.

Bhils: Bhils seem to have come into the district from the Dangs. In the north they are found in Kalvan, Baglana and Malegaon and in the south they are settled in some of the rich tracts. They are strong and active race, good watchmen, and living chiefly by gathering such forest produce as honey and lac. They are not allowed to move from place to place without giving notice to the villages. In 1869 Baglana money-lenders were pressing their debtors with a view to securing a hold on their land. Armed groups of Bhils went from village to village plundering money-lenders' houses of bonds. Their spirit of discontent and sense of hardship and wrong showed itself in open acts of outrage and it was feared that the spark of violence, once lighted, would spread among cognate tribes of the Sahyadri and Satpuda hills and rise into a flame of rebellion that would take long to stamp out.*

Vanjaris: Vanjaris or Lamans whose calling as carriers on backs of bullocks has fallen into disuse, because of the railways and trucks or roads, belong to two classes, husbandmen and carriers. The husbandmen have settled in villages and except by the men's larger and round-brimmed turban and their special surnames and family names, they can scarcely be distinguished from Kunbis. They speak Marathi at home and their women have now given up their high-peaked head dress. The wandering Vanjaris still keep to their peculiar dress and their dialect, akin to Marvadi. Some Vanjaris from Indore side constantly add to their numbers, though their trade of taking grain and tobacco on bullocks' backs to the coast and bringing salt in return has almost disappeared.

Lads: Lads†, the most important of the Vanjari sub-divisions also found in Balaghats near Ahmadnagar and in Gwalior, are scattered over the whole district. In their appearance, food, character, occupation, they hardly differ from the other Vanjaris.‡ Their household

* A remark from Mr. James' *Memorandum*, 7.

† From material supplied by Raghoji Trimbak Sanap, Lad was the name in common use for south Gujarat from second to the thirteenth century—*see Bombay Gazetteer*, XII, 57, foot-note.

‡ The Vanjari story of the great Durgadevi famine which lasted from 1396 to 1407 is that it was named from Durga, a Lad Vanjari woman, who had amassed great wealth and owned a million pack-bullocks which she used in bringing grain from Nepal, Burmah and China. She distributed the grain among starving people and gained the honourable title *Jagamata*, Mother of the World.

gods are Khandoba, Bhairoba, Devi and Ganapati and they have also an image representing their ancestors, called *Vadilancha tak*. In villages where there is a temple of Maruti, they worship there daily. They wear the sacred thread and eat, though do not marry, with Khudane and Mahrune Vanjaris. As is the custom among the twice-born (*dvija*) classes, the members of the same family stock or *gotra* do not marry. The two most important of their marriage ceremonies are *telvan* or anointing and *devak*. For the performance of *telvan*, the bride and bridegroom are required to fast on the marriage day till nine in the morning. A washerwoman plays the chief part in the ceremony. She ties some betel leaves to an arrow, dips them into oil and sprinkles the oil on the bride and the bridegroom. She then repeats the names of their ancestors, sings for a while and dipping two betelnuts into water, bores a hole through the nuts and ties them with a woman's hair, one each on the wrists of the bride and the bridegroom. A dinner is then given to the party assembled. The *devak* ceremony takes place almost immediately after. It is performed by a married couple, the hems of whose robes are tied together. The woman carries in a bamboo basket, *sup*, certain articles of food, *shidha*, and with them a cake made of wheat flour mixed with molasses and coloured yellow with turmeric powder and the man carries an axe and a rope. The pair followed by the marriage party, then walk to the temple of Maruti, a piece of broad cloth being held over their heads all the way. In the temple, the ministering Gurav or his wife stands waiting for them with a bundle of small twigs of five trees, the mango, the jambul, umbar, Savdanti and Rui. The articles of food are kept by the Gurav or his wife, but the cake is returned in the bamboo basket with the five twigs which are called *panchpalvi*. The twigs are held in great reverence and tied round a post in the marriage booth. When the twigs have been fastened to the post, the marriage can be celebrated in spite of any obstacle, but without the *devak*, marriage cannot take place. Though it takes place on the marriage day, the *devak* is sometimes performed earlier, if there is reason to fear that anything may stand in the way of the marriage.*

One custom, peculiar to Vanjaris, though not uncommon among the upper classes, is for the sister of the bridegroom to close the door of his house, and on his return with the bride after the completion of the marriage, to ask her brother to give his daughter in marriage to her son. The bride promises to do this and the door is opened. Their death ceremonies hardly differ from those of other Vanjaris and though burning is the rule, no objection is taken to the poor burying.

* Births or deaths among relations or ceremonial impurity of the bride or bridegroom's mother are the obstacles meant.

Caste disputes are settled by a meeting of respectable members, under the presidentship of the chief male member of the Sanap Chandrarav's family. If the accused is found guilty and is not able to pay a fine, he is made to stand before the caste meeting and crave pardon with his sandals on his head.

Thakurs: Thakurs are met with chiefly in the hilly parts of Igatpuri and Nasik along the Akola and Sahyadri ranges. Among Hindus they theoretically hold a good position equal to or above the Kunbi and many of their surnames are said to be purely Sanskrit. An inscription found in the possession of a Thakur at Igatpuri translated in 1878, seems to show that as far back as about 650, they were known as Thakurs and some of them held positions of importance. They would seem to be descendants of Rajputs who settled in the Thal pass and married Koli women. In appearance, Thakurs, though short, are fairer than Bhils, well-made and strong. The men have a good name for honesty and the women for chastity. The men wear a scanty loin-cloth, *langoti,* and the women, a peculiar head-dress like a porkpie drawing their *sari* tight over the top and knotting over the temples. The men wear no metal ornaments, but generally go about with a quantity of wild-creeper pods and round egg-sized gourds tied round the waist, clattering as they walk. They carry a reaping hook, *koita,* stuck behind them into a bit of wood fastened to a waist-band of stout wild plantain fibre. They are very clever in the use of their spears, whose blades are about a foot long and from two to two and a half inches broad. The bamboo handles are sixty-seven feet long and from four to six inches in circumference round. Armed with these, three or four Thakurs walk almost straight to a bigger tiger. Though a few enjoy good positions as village headmen, most are labourers eking out a living by bringing to the market head-loads of firewood. They have eight chief yearly festivals, *Vaishakh Shuddha* 3rd (May); *Ashadh Vadya* 30th (July); *Shravan Shuddha* 5th, *Nagapanchami* (July-August); *Shravan Vadya* 30th (August-September); *Ashvin Shuddha* 10th, Dasara (October); *Ashvin Vadya* 30th, *Divali* (October-November), *Magh Shuddha* 2nd (February) and *Phalgun Shuddha* 15th, *Holi* (March-April). The most important of these is the *Holi* festival, a time of revelry and rough merry-making. The women gather in numbers and carrying round a dish of red powder, ask for gifts from every one within reach. The men get up shows of oddly dressed beggars and expect gifts for the performance. The observance is much the same as among Kunbis, except that the women of the wilder tribes seem to lose all their shyness and roam about demanding money and chasing the men all over the place.

Varlis: Varlis perhaps originally Varalis or uplanders are found in Peint and on the Sahyadris. Their name seems to appear in

aralatta, the most northerly but one of the seven Hindu Konkans* ke Thakurs they live part of the year on the grains they raise and r the rest almost entirely depend on the roots of the Kavdhari tree ıd on Karanda berries. Besides these, they eat some sixteen or venteen roots and leaves.

Kand and Bhaji: As a class they are poorly clad. Their language rather peculiar with many strange words†. They move their huts 'ery two or three years and except beef eat flesh of all kinds. They 'e great tobacco-smokers.

Vadars: Vadars, delvers and quarrymen of three divisions, Mati, adi and Jat are believed to have come from Pandharpur, Sholapur, ıtara and Jamkhandi, though according to a local story, they have ;en long settled at Nasik and built many of the district forts.‡ hey speak Telugu at home and Marathi elsewhere. They live like aidus in small tents, *pals,* and eat fish and flesh. Except a few bourers, they are all earth workers. The Mati Vadars generally work digging and other earth work on roads, dams and wells. Gadi adars break stones and serve as quarrymen, supplying stones for ıilding purposes. Jat Vadars prepare and sell grinding stones. Social sputes are settled by a council whose decision is subject to the ›proval of the adult members of the caste.

Katkaris: Katkaris, originally immigrants from the Konkan, are forest tribe, seldom found beyond the limits of the Sahyadris. They 'e the poorest of Nasik forest tribes. Among the least poverty-ricken, the women draw a ragged shoulder-cloth across the breasts. hey speak corrupt Marathi using now and then some Gujarati words. hey chiefly live on roots and herbs and eat flesh. Though the use of ;ef is said to be forbidden, one branch of the tribe called *dhor* atkaris eat beef, but are not for that reason treated as a separate ıb-division. Forest conservancy has put a stop to their former aft of making catechu. Except a few catechu-makers in the ;ighbouring native states, they work as field labourers or gather ıd sell firewood. Their gods are Chaide and Mhasoba, but ghosts ıd demons, *bhuts* and *pishachs,* are their favourite objects of orship. They have no priests and themselves officiate at marriage ;remonies. Disputes are settled by a council appointed for that ırpose but the decision must be approved by a mass meeting of ıbesmen.

* Troyer's *Raja Tarangini.* I, 491.

† Some of their peculiar words are: here at, there tat, an old man *davar,* an old woman *dosi,* a young man *bandga,* a young woman *bandgi,* a blanket, *jhingour,* a servant *kamara* and clarified butter, *gaylel.*

‡ According to another account, except at Sinnar where they have been for about 25 years, they can hardly be said to have settled, and are always wandering from village to village in search of work.

Kaikadis: Kaikadis support themselves by basket making and stone cutting and as a class are orderly.

Vaidus: Vaidus, medicine hawkers, are found wandering throughout the district. They are of five sub-divisions Nhu, Mali, Mirjumali, Dhangar and Koli Vaidus, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. All are said to have come from Karnataka. They are dark and strongly made. Mirjumali Vaidus, probably called after the Mirya hill, near Ratnagiri which is famous for its healing herbs, wear the beard, while the rest shave the chin. They generally camp outside the towns in cloth tents, *pals,* which they carry with them on the backs of asses. On halting at a village or town, they walk through the streets and lanes with two bags full of medicines, tied to both ends or the same end of a stick, calling out Mandur Vaid, or drug, selling doctor, or *Nadi Pariksha* Vaid, *i.e.,* pulse feeling doctor. They speak Kannada and Telugu at home and a corrupt Marathi and or Hindustani with customers. They eat flesh except beef. They never touch food cooked by Musalmans or Chamlihars. They wear ochre-coloured clothes like Gosavis and have the same dress in and outdoors. They are well-off and contented. They gather healing herbs and roots and hawk them from village to village. They worship Venkoba, Mahadev, Bhavani and Maruti. The Dhangar Vaidus are said to call Brahmans to officiate at their marriages and other Vaidus are said to manage all their ceremonies themselves. Social disputes are settled at caste meetings. They are not allowed to work as labourers and if any one is found working for hire, he is thrown out of caste and not allowed back till he has given a caste feast. They do not observe any fasts. A woman is held impure for five days after child-birth. Except marriage, no rites are observed from birth to death.

Bhamtas: Bhamtas or Uchlas are mainly to be found in Niphad and Chandor. They are Telangis who have lived in the district for over two hundred years. They are regarded as having been driven northwards by a famine. They are strongly made and except that they are a shade darker, they do not differ from local Hindus. At home they speak Telugu and elsewhere a rough Marathi. If a man and woman are caught in an intrigue, the woman's head and the man's head and face are shaved, they are forced to drink cow's urine and the man has to pay for a caste feast. If an intrigue is suspected but is denied, a council of the caste inquires into the matter and if they are satisfied that there is ground for suspicion, nothing is done to the woman but the man is fined Rs. 50. If the man refuses to pay and denies the intrigue, his truth is tested by an ordeal. To test his truth about 80 lb. of sesamum are crushed in a newly-washed oil mill and the oil is poured into a large iron pot and boiled. When it is boiling, a stone weighting 12 pice is thrown into the oil. The man and woman bathe and take the stone out of the boiling oil. If either of them is scalded, they are made to pay the fine and if they do not pay, they are put out of caste. The fine is spent on a caste dinner.

If there is a dispute between a creditor and a borrower about a loan for which no bond has been passed and if the debtor denies that he got the money, the council meet and the debtor is made to pick a rupee laid on the ground, close to where the Council are seated. If he picks the rupee, he is asked to pick a *pimpal* leaf. If he picks the leaf, the dispute is settled in his favour.

All do not inter-marry. Only certain families marry with certain families. Marriage does not take place till both the boy and girl are of age. They fix the day without asking any priest. On the marriage day, two little tents are pitched at the bride's house. In one of these the bride sits and in the other the bridegroom, each alone. At sunset, the bride's brother takes the groom to the bride's tent and knotting together the hems of their clothes withdraws. The husband and wife spend the night together and next morning, the maternal uncle of the bride unties the knot, receiving a present of Rs. 100. The marriage is completed without any religious rites. Though flesh-eaters, they never eat beef. They keep the same fasts and holidays as other Hindus. They worship Devi and Khandoba. They bury their dead without performing any rite.

Berads: Berads, found only in Malegaon, are of three kinds, Berads proper, Maratha Berads and Mang Berads. They are mostly labourers living from hand to mouth.

Depressed Classes: Depressed Classes are ten and form about 15 per cent of the Hindu population. They are Mahars or Watchmen, Chambhars or tanners, Mangs or rope-makers and servants, Ramoshis, Halema, Mochis or shoe-makers, Bhangis or scavengers, Mang-Garudis or snake-charmers and dancers, Dhors and Dheds or sweepers.

Mahars: Mahars are found in huts on the outskirts of almost all villages. Their sub-divisions are Somavanshi, Domb, Adran, Ladian, Chelkar, Pular, Sutad, Dhed, Pan Ghadoshi Bavcha, Gopal and Rati. Somavanshi is the only one found in strength in the district. They are generally dark and strongly made. They speak Marathi both at home and everywhere else. A few are well-housed but most live in huts with mud walls and thatched roofs. They eat mutton and hens. Their staple food is wheat, millet and *nagli.* On festive days, *puran polis* are eaten. Many of them hold grants of lands as village servants and watchmen.*

* In most large villages, there is some feud between Kunbis and Mhars. As village servants, Mhars claim and Kunbis refuse them a share of the grain crop. In one or two instances, the dispute has been carried to the High Court. Mr. J. A. Baines, C. S.

Others are husbandmen and labourers and some serve in infantry regiments. Mahars have gained considerably as a result of the operation of railways, many of them having secured steady and well-paid employment as workers on the line. They worship Bhairoba, Khandoba, Ai Bhavani and Mahadev. Their chief places of pilgrimage are Nasik, Trimbak, Pandharpur, Paithan and Puntamba in Ahmadnagar district. They keep all Hindu holidays. Somavanshis especially observe Bhadri or seventh day of the bright half of *Bhadrapad* (August-September). On that day, seven dough lamps are made and lighted, balls of wheat flour are offered to the spirit of the lamps and a dinner is given of rice, milk and clarified butter. Their priests are hereditary *sadhus* and saints of their own caste called Mahar Gosavis. A *bhat* usually officiates at their marriages. They sometimes consult village Brahmans about a child's name or lucky day and hour of marriage. They have also devotees or *bhagats* of Khandoba called Vaghe, of Vithoba called *Hardasas* and of Bhavani called Bhute. These *bhagats* who claim supernatural powers and are believed to be at times possessed by gods, generally gain a living by begging or by preaching to their caste fellows. The *bhagats* do not hold their *kirtans* or preachings in private houses but in the Mahars' rest-houses where the Mahars generally meet. The subject of these *kirtans* is in most cases a story chosen from such books as *Ramavijaya, Harivijaya* and *Pandavapratap*. They are very often held in the month of *Shravan* (July-August). Corresponding to investiture with the sacred thread, they have a peculiar ceremony called *kanshravni* or ear-cleansing. It is performed for both boys and girls after the child is five years old. It is usually held on the 11th day of any Hindu month. Rice and flowers are laid before a Mahar Gosavi who offers them to a tin image of Mahadev. If a child is a boy, the priest seats him on his right leg and on his left if the child is a girl. He then breathes into the child's ear, repeating the words *Namo Shiva Krishna Hari*. This ends the ceremony and the Gosavi becomes the child's spiritual guide, *guru*. Except in a few minor points, their marriage customs differ little from those performed by Chambhars.* Widow marriage and polygamy were allowed. Caste disputes are settled at a meeting of the men, presided by the headman.

*A Mahar's marriage ceremony differs from a Chambhar's in three respects : (1) The bridegroom's brow ornament is tied an hour or two before the time fixed for the wedding and the party then go to the temple of Maruti. (2) After betelnuts and leaves have been distributed among the men, and turmeric and saffron among the women, the married pair offer sesamum seeds and rice and clarified butter and walk four or five times round the sacrificial fire. (3) Baskets of various dainties are exchanged between the two families after the groom returns from the bride's house.

Chambhars : *Mehetar Chambhars* or tanners are found in considerable numbers over almost the whole district. They are ten sub-divisions, Dakshini, Dhor-Dakshini, Pardeshi, Hindustani, Pardeshi-Mang, Bengali, Madrasi, Jingar, Mochi and Marvadi. Of these, the Dakshini and Dhor-Dakshini are found in large numbers throughout the district and the rest in particular places such as Nasik and Bhagur. The sub-divisions neither eat together nor inter-marry.

Dakshini Chambhars seem to have been long settled in the district. They are generally dark but have nothing in their appearance different from Kunbis. They are hard-working. They speak Marathi. They make shoes and leather water-bags, their women helping them. They live in one-storied houses. Their usual food is pulses and bread. They wear the ordinary Kunbi's dress. On the occasion of betrothal, at a caste meeting, clothes and ornaments are given to the bride and a silk waste thread, called *kargota* and a coconut to the bride-groom. Then, according to the convenience of both parties and in consultation with a *Yajurvedi* Brahman, a lucky day and hour are chosen for marriage. Before marriage a Brahman is asked to fix the time for rubbing the boy with turmeric and he generally chooses a day three or four days before the marriage. After the boy has been rubbed, some of the turmeric is, to the accompaniment of music, taken to the bride's house by a party of the groom's women relations and friends. On reaching her house, the bride is rubbed with the turmeric and presented some clothes and ornaments. On the marriage day, about a couple of hours before the appointed time, the bridegroom riding on a horse, goes in procession to the temple of Maruti followed by his male and female relations and friends. His sister, and if he has no sister some female relation, sits behind him if she is a young girl or if she is grown up, walks behind him, holding a brass vessel with a bunch of beads and some betel leaves and coconut placed over the mouth. At the temple, the bride-groom is decked in a paper crown and receives a turban and such other presents at the bride's house. On his way and at the bride's dwelling, a coconut or a piece of bread is waved in front of his head and thrown away. The rest of the ceremonies differ little from those observed by the higher castes. A piece of turmeric-coloured cloth is held between the pair while the priest keeps repeating auspicious verses and throwing grains of rice and millets on the bride and the bridegroom. At the lucky moment, the cloth is snatched away and the guests clapping their hands join the priest in throwing grains while the couple encircle each other's necks with flower garlands or yellow threads. Then betels are distributed to men and turmeric and *kumkum* to the women. After this the couple presents five married women with some wheat or rice, five dry dates and five betel-nuts. The pair then tie, each on the other's right wrist, a yellow thread with a piece of

turmeric fastened to it. In the evening, the bride's father gives a dinner to the bridegroom and his relations and friends. This usually consists of ordinary food, pulse and bread but if the people are well-to-do, rich food is prepared. The bridegroom's father gives a dinner the next day called *Ulpha*, to the bride's relations and friends at which cooked rice, sugar and butter and sometimes pulse and bread are served.

On the third day, at a ceremony called Mandar or *Phal Bharne*, the bride is presented with clothes and ornaments and a small quantity of wheat or rice, a piece of coconut kernel, some dry dates, almonds and betel-nuts are laid in her lap. The parents and relations of both sides give and receive presents of clothes. Then the bridegroom's mother and her female relations and friends, walking on white clothes, go in procession with music to the bride's house. On reaching the bride's house, all the women bathe and if he can afford it are presented with glass bangles by the bride's father. The three days that the bridegroom spends at the bride's house, the bride's father gives to the bridegroom's party two dinners. On the fourth day both parties form a procession called *Varat* and with music and fireworks accompany the couple on horseback to the house of the bridegroom. On the day after the bridegroom's return to his house his father gives a dinner to all his caste fellows, the turmeric is taken from the wrists of the couple and traces of it are washed away.

Polygamy and widow marriage are allowed, but it is not considered right for a man to marry a second wife unless the first is dead or barren. They have a rule that bachelors cannot marry widow. A widow's husband must be a widower or a married man. They either burn or bury their dead. When they bury, the body is laid in the grave dressed in a turban and other clothes and the deceased's eldest son, followed by others of the party, throws in handfuls of dust. When they burn the dead, the eldest son sets fire to the pile, walks thrice round the corpse with an earthen vessel full of water on his shoulders, dashes the water-pot to the ground and cries aloud. The funeral party then returns home and disposes after chewing a few nim *melia asachirachta* leaves. On the next day the earth of the grave is levelled or if the body has been burnt, the ashes are thrown into some pool or river. On the tenth day, rice or wheat balls are offered to the ancestors of the deceased, some of them are thrown into the river and the rest left for the crows. The party that has gone to perform the ceremony cannot leave the river-bank until crows come and touch the rice-balls.

The Dakshini Chambhars keep all Hindu holidays and worship Vithoba, Khandoba, Bhavani, and Mahadev. Chambhars' favourite places of pilgrimage are Pandharpur, Saptashringi, Chandanpuri in

Malegaon, Nasik and Trimbak. They hold in great reverence the Bhagat Bava of Sukena in Niphad. The Bava has given the disciples three rules of conduct, not to steal, not to cheat, and not to commit adultery. They recognise a hereditary headman, called Mehetria. Caste disputes are settled at a meeting of adult male members in consultation with the headman. A Chambhar is put out of caste for not giving caste-dinners, for using filthy language against a fellow caste man or for killing a cow. A person thus expelled, is admitted into the caste on payment of a fine, generally a caste dinner, imposed at a meeting of the adult males of the caste. Caste dinners are compulsory on occasion of birth, betrothals, marriage and death and as a punishment for breaking caste rules. They are on the whole a fairly well-off and contented community.

Pardeshi Chambhars: Pardeshi Chambhars who are of several sub-divisions, including Ahirvals, Jatvas, Dhors, and Katais claim descent from the saint Rohidas,* the author of many poems and devotional songs. Their customs differ in several details from those of the Deccani Chambhars. At the time of marriage, the members of the bride's and of the bridegroom's families never dine together and no animal food is touched so long as the marriage festivities last. The bridegroom's marriage crown is very cleverly made of palm leaves and instead of holding a piece of cloth between the bride and the bridegroom at the moment of marriage, they are made to walk seven times around a pillar. These Chambhars speak Hindustani at home and an incorrect Marathi outside. They are very devout worshippers of Bhavani. It is not known when the Bengal, Marvad and Madras Chambhars came to Nasik, but they cannot be very old settlers as they speak the language of their native country.†

Mangs: Mangs, also called *Vajantris* or Musicians, are generally dark and sturdy. They make brooms, baskets and ropes of coir, twine and leather. Some serve in Infantry Regiments, others are village watchmen, guides, grooms and musicians. As musicians, their chief instruments are tambourine *daf*, two clarions *sanais* and one *sur*. The music produced by these is called *Halemari baja*. They worship the goddess Mahamari.

Ramoshis: Ramoshis are found in Nasik, Baglaṇa and Sinnar. The Nasik Ramoshis claim descent from Rama and are really Ramavanshis and say that they are of the stock as those of Poona. They can tell men of their own tribe by sight, though to others,

* Rohidas born at Chambhargonda now called Shrigonda in Ahmadnagar is said to have been a contemporary of the great Kabir and must have, therefore, flourished in 12th and 13th Century. Though not the author of any great work, many of his devotional *Sakis, Padas* and *dohras* are well known

† A few of these Chambhars at Bhagur, near Deolali, seem to have settled there since the establishment of the Deolali Military Camp.

they do not differ from Kunbis, except that their Marathi is rough and harsh. It is considered a breach of caste rules to grow the beard. They are watchmen and dealers in cattle and sheep. Once they have pledged their word, they are honest and trustworthy. They are good huntsmen using slings but never bows and arrows. Though fond of hunting, they eat flesh of dear and hares only and never take liquor. They worship Khanderav and Bhavani of Tuljapur. They call Brahman priests to their weddings but their religious guides, *gurus*, are ascetics of the slit-ear or Kanphata sect. Their women are held as impure for twelve days after child-birth. The heads of their boys are first shaved at the temple of Satvi to whom they offer a goat. They have a formal betrothal, *mangni*, before marriage. Polygamy is allowed and practised and divorce is easy. They either bury or burn their dead. Caste dinners are given in memory of the dead, invitations being sent to friends and relations even though they may be living at a great distance. Some of them send their boys to school.

Mochis: Mochis are found in large villages and towns. They work in leather, tan and dye skins and make shoes, bridles, and water-bags. They are more skilful than Chambhars. Though some of the new-comers from north India are fairly off, their condition on the whole is poor. *Halemars* found all over the district are shoe-makers who make sandals, *vahanas*, only. *Doharis*, also called Dindoris, colour leather and make leather bags and *mots*. They never make sandals as that branch of the craft is followed by *Halemars* only. *Dhors* dye skins of cows and other animals and make water-bags, *pakhals* and *masaks*. As a class they are badly off. *Bhangis* are of two divisions Lalbegs and Shaikhs, the former Hindus and the latter Musalmans. Both have come from Gujarat. Except a few who used to be in the service of European officers, they are found as road sweepers and scavengers in municipal towns. They are fairly off. *Mang Garudis* or snake-charmers wander about, especially in large towns, begging and showing snakes.

Religious Beggars: The sanctity attached by Hindus to Nasik and Trimbak draws many religious beggars to the district. Some stay for long, others after resting for some time proceed on their pilgrimage to other places. These are Gosavis, Bairagis, Manbhavas, Bharadis, Gondhalis, Jangams, Chitra-Kathis, Joshis, Kanphatas, Gopals, Pangul and Vasudevs.

Gosavis: Gosavis of whom many are settled in different parts of the district, are worshippers of Vishnu and Shiva and are recruited from almost all castes. They rub ashes over their bodies and wear the hair dishevelled and sometimes coiled round the head. They wander about begging and visiting places of pilgrimage. Some are retail sellers of perfumes, fragrant ointments and asafœtida. Others especially in Trimbak, dealing in jewellery, owning land, lending money and trading on a large scale in grains.

Bairagis: Bairagis are also drawn from all Hindu castes and are settled like Gosavis but do not hold as good a position. They own land and keep cattle. They worship Vishnu, Shiva Bhavani and Mahalakshmi. Many of them belong to monasteries, *maths*, and lead a celibate life. There are *sadavartas* or free kitchens maintained for Bairagis and Gosavis in Panchavati, Nasik.

Manbhavas: Manbhavas live in *maths*. They all shave their heads and wear black clothes. They wander about in bands and receive children devoted to their order by their parents. They are respected by the people.

Bharadis: Bharadis, also called Daure Gosavis, make a living by preparing cotton loin-girdles. They beat a little drum called *damru* and chant songs in honour of Jotiba, their favourite god, whose chief shrine is in Ratnagiri.* They worship Jotiba, Khandoba, Bhairoba and Devi. When a family has to give a feast in honour of Jotiba, a Bharadi must always be called, fed and paid alms. Before sitting to his meal the Bharadi sings some ballads in praise of the god.

Gondhalis: Gondhalis are wandering beggars who sing and dance and form a separate caste. They are engaged by people to perform a *gondhal* some days after a marriage or thread ceremony. This is a religious ceremony usually held at night. Two or three are engaged who know their song and dance business and asked to a dinner of *puranpoli*. At night they bring their musical instruments, a torch called *divti* and the uniform of the dancer. When the men arrive, the head of the house sets a wooden stool called *Chauranga* close to the goddess in whose honour the dance is given and lays some wheat on the stool and brass or copper cup containing betel leaves. In this cup is laid a half coco kernel filled with rice, a betel-nut and a coin. Near the stool is placed a lighted lamp. Then the head dancer stands in front in a long white robe reaching the ankles and wearing a garland of *chowries* round his neck and gingling bells round his anklets. The others stand behind him, two of them with drums and the third with a torch. The torch or *divti* is first worshipped with saffron and turmeric. The head dancer then dances and sings, the drummers accompanying him and the torch-bearer serving as a butt for his jokes. After about an hour, a prayer is sung in honour of the goddess and the company drops some copper or silver coins into a brass pot held by the head dancer. Then the head dancer presents them with coco kernel and sugar, the host gives the company some betel leaves, and the party breaks up. There is no fixed payment to the dancers but they get a small sum

* Besides by Bharadis, Jotiba is worshipped by Kunbi settlers from Poona, Ahmadnagar, Pandharpur and Sholapur where Jotiba is held in great reverence by all classes. None of the older settlers in Nasik worship Jotiba who is originally a south Konkan deity.

and turban. They live solely on this and are not badly off.

Jangams: Jangams are Lingayat priests and of two divisions, Sthavars and Chirantis. They wear a small silver or copper casket around their necks with an emblem of Shiva. Chirantis live a secluded life in monasteries or holy places. Sthavars serve as priests of Lingayat laymen. Some of them also beg from house to house and village to village dressed in ochre-coloured clothes, carrying a couch shell or a drum called Khanjari and others like Ravals make silk and cotton thread and silk tassels. They eat no animal food. Most of them are fairly off living in well-endowed monasteries.

Jogis: Jogis are of many kinds, some foretell future events and others act as showmen to deformed animals. Persons of all castes enter into the order, some marry, others remain single.

Joshis: Joshis foretell future events and make a precarious living.

Kanphatas: Kanphatas or slit-ears, wearing big and thick rings in their ears earn their living by singing and playing on a guitar. Raja Gopichand is generally the hero of their songs.

Gopals: Gopals are wrestlers who earn their living by performing feasts of strength and agility. They make money by rearing and selling buffaloes. They usually remain at one camp from five to fifteen days but do not move during the rainy season, stopping wherever they happen to be, when the rains begin.

Panguls: Panguls go about praising gods and receive alms either in money or clothes blessing the names of givers' forefathers.

Vasudevs: Vasudevs wear long peacock feather hats, play on a flute called *pava* and take alms in money or worn-out clothes.

Nandivales: Nandivales dress a bull in smart cloth with a fringe of jangling bells and a bell necklace, and taking him with them beg from house to house. Vasudevs, Joshis and Nandivales eat together and inter-marry.

MUSLIMS

Muslim Classes: Musalmans* are found all over the district, though in some places like Malegaon more thickly than in others. There is much doubt as to the earliest Musalman settlement in Nasik. The first Muslim invasions of the Deccan under Alla-ud-din (1296) and Malik Kafur (1318) do not seem to have left any lasting mark on the Nasik people. It was not until the establishment of the Muslim kingdoms of Khandesh (1377) and Ahmadnagar (1490) and the arrival of Muslim missionaries that the Musalmans began to form a separate community. The two leading Nasik missionaries were Khunmir

* This account is based on the original *Nasik Gazetteer* contribution by Mr. Fazd Lutfullah.

Hussaini (1520) and Syed Muhammad Sadiq Sarmast Hussaini (1568). Sometimes the missionary was a healer as well as a preacher trust in his power to cure doing much to foster a belief in his creed. At the same time, much of their success was due to their influence with the neighbouring Musalman rulers. Of conversions by force under the early Deccan dynasties, there is no record. The Lakarharas and other classes are evidence of the Emperor Aurangzeb's zeal for the faith.

Syeds and Pirzadas are the only examples of strictly foreign descent. The classes who style themselves as Shaikhs and Pathans show no signs of foreign origin either in their features or in their character. Nor is their name enough to prove foreign as in the Deccan, Hindu converts commonly took the class name of their patrons or converters. The Naikvadis, the leading local body who style themselves Pathans and who are said to have been called after Haider Ali Naik of Mysore, are presumably the descendants of Hindu converts. No Pathans of pure Kabul or Peshavar descent are settled in the district. Any that occur are visitors. The Syeds are mostly found in Nasik only, the other classes are distributed all over the district.

Syeds: The Syeds claim descent from Husain, younger son of Ali, through their forefather Saint Khvaja Khunmir Hussaini who came from Persia about the end of the 9th Century of the *Hijra* (A. D. 1520) and settled at Gulbarga, then one of the chief centres of Muslim power. Under Muslim rule, on account of their knowledge of Muslim law and because of the piety of their lives, his descendants were chosen Qazis of several towns and cities. Their home speech is Hindustani. Short and spare in habit, with palish brown or wheat-coloured skins, they have large dark eyes and hair, and mild gentle expression. Men usually let the beard grow, the younger cutting the moustaches short above the lips and allowing them to grow near the corners of the mouth and the old entirely shaving the upper lip. Residence in India and subjection to Maratha rule have changed their hold and generous character to weak-minded timidity. They have no distinct community but unless under special circumstances, they do not marry with others than Syeds or Pirzadas of Nasik. Now-a-days their children have taken to English education, but some years ago they taught them a little Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Marathi. Some are now in Government service.

Pirzadas: Pirzadas are a class of Syeds found in Nasik only. They are said to be descended from Syed Shah Muhammad Sadiq Sarmast Hussaini who about the close of the tenth century of the *Hijra* (A. D. 1568) came from Medina and having travelled over the greater part of western India settled in Nasik. He is said to have been one of the most successful of Muslim missionaries. Some of the converted classes show a special belief in his power as a saint and a warm and respectful descendant. After settling at Nasik, he married the

daughter of Hussaini Syed who was in charge of the province of Bidar. Tall, strong and muscular, with black or brown eyes and hair, the Pirzadas are mostly fair; the eyes are rather large with long full eye-lashes. The nose is often rather flat and puggish, marring faces whose other features are usually handsome. The expression is firm and intelligent. Most old men and some of the young shave their heads, others wear the hair long enough to reach the ear lobes and have their beards the moustaches worn in large tufts at the corners of the mouth cut short on the lip. Jovial and fond of amusement, they are sober, steady, thrifty and generally well-to-do. Many among them are land-holders, holding lands in gift from the Moghal emperors and the Maratha rulers in consideration of the sanctity of their forefathers or of their services as soldiers. Some deal in grain, hay, fuel and some are contractors. Some used to be money-lenders also. Very few enter into money dealings with their own people as among Musalmans money-lending is against the injunctions of the Koran. They are Sunnis in faith and careful to say their daily five prayers. They do not form a separate community but in matters of marriage and social civilities, they are closely connected with Nasik Syeds. Though they generally enter into marital alliances with these Syeds, they have no objection to marry daughters of Shaikhs or Pathans of good family. Except that the oldest and most honoured among them manage the lands of shrines in whose revenues most of them have some share, there is no acknowledged head of the community. Most of their children learn some Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Marathi and of late they take English education also.

Of Muslim traders, there are five chief classes Bohoras, Konkanis, Multanis, Lakarharas and Malbaris.

Bohoras: Bohoras have flourished in the district during the last 200 years, after the railways came into vogue. All are *Shias* of the Ismaili followers of the Mulla Saheb of Surat who is their high priest. With a strain of Arab or Persian blood, they are probably converts from among Hindu traders of Gujarat. Most of their families were settled in Bombay before they came to Nasik. All are shopkeepers selling stationery, European hardware, kerosene and some of them making and selling iron vessels, holding water and oil. They are a well-to-do class, have a mosque of their own, which has been munificently endowed and enlarged. They are religious-minded, their worship and family ceremonies being conducted by a deputy of the Mulla Saheb of Surat.

Konkanis: Konkanis who, as their name shows, have come from the coastal districts of western India. Descendants of the Arab refugees and traders who from the 8th to the 16th century settled along the Thana district coast, they are not older than 2000 year residents of

Nasik. They speak a mixture of Arabic, Hindustani and Marathi with some Konkani peculiarities. Tall and muscular though spare, with fair, ruddy or clear olive skins and black or brown eyes, the Konkanis have regular and clear-cut features with generally an expression of keenness and intelligence. The younger men wear the hair hanging to the lobe of the ear and the older shave the head. The hair on the upper lip is close cut by the young and shaved by the old. Both young and old wear full curly beards. The men have common Muslim dress but the women wear the Maratha robe and bodice, though their ornaments are the same as those worn by Deccani Muslim women. They are clean in their habits, hard-working, sober though fond of amusement, thrifty, charitable and hospitable. In their intercourse with other Musalmans, they maintain a distant but polite reserve. The Nasik Konkanis are mostly dealers in rice. They lend money to Kunbis and take rice in return. Some buy standing crops of rice. Those who enter into contracts for the sale of rice keep large numbers of cows and bullocks and during harvest time visit the fields of the peasantry to whom they have made advances. They are Sunnis of the Shafi school, devoted and religious. They have several mosques built for prayers as well as for the use of travellers and preachers. At these places, *Maulavis* learned in the law of Islam are entertained for years at the expense of the Konkani community. They have also *Madarsas* or schools where a foreign *Maulavi* paid by the Community presides and where the boys are taught the ground-work of Arabic and fundamentals of Islam. On the nights of the Maulad and the *Ramzan*, these mosques are illuminated and sermons are preached by the *Maulavis*. The Konkani Muslims marry among themselves only and have a well-organised community under the management of some of the richest and most respected of their number. Civil and some-times criminal disputes are settled by the community which has the power of levying fines and crediting the amount to the common or mosque funds. From these funds the expenses of *Maulavis* and travellers are met and the deserving poor are sometimes given help. They teach their children Hindustani and Marathi and of late English. They are a flourishing set of people.

Multanis: Multanis are chiefly in western part of Nasik along the Sahyadri Hills. They are said to have come from Multan in Panjab as carriers and camp followers to Aurangzeb's armies. They speak a corrupt Hindustani full of Marathi with a Panjabi accent. They are tall and thin but muscular dark-skinned, with keen and rather sunken eyes, rather large and hooked noses and a crafty though jovial expression. Those in Nasik shave the head but keep the beard while those from Khandesh wear their hair long in wild curls and are not careful to shave the beard. The men wear common Muslim dress but

their women have half Maratha, half Vanjari costume, the Vanjara bodice and the Maratha robe with a petticoat. They are honest and hard-working. They deal in dried fish which they bring from Kalyan and Bhivandi in Thana and sell in Nasik and other district towns. Sunnis in name they know nothing of their religion. Their daily life differs little from their Kunbi neighbours. It is even said that some of them, not knowing their own holidays, keep Hindu ones. They are becoming increasingly extinct in the district.

Lakarharas : Lakarharas or wood-sellers are a mixed population of Shaikhs and a few Syeds who during the reign of Auranzgeb were joined by a large number of Hindu converts, who were either wood-sellers when they were Hindus or took to wood-selling when they became Musalmans. They dress like common Deccan Musalmans, except that some of the women wear the Maratha robe and bodice. They are quiet and orderly, clean, thrifty and well-to-do. They sell wood both for building and fuel, buying it from private sources as well as at forest sales. They store it in their yards or compounds and in open places which they hire for the purpose. Many of them are Government employees like policemen and forest guards. They are Sunnis but not very punctilious about their prayers. They form a separate community with one of them as their head who has power to settle disputes by small fines which go to meet the expenses of the nearest mosque. They teach their children a little Hindustani.

Malabaris : Malabaris are traders from Kerala and not permanent residents of the district. They are of an Arab-Indian stock whom the Portuguese found well-settled on the Malabar coast on arrival in India. They are generally traders in hides which they buy from butchers in large towns and from Mahars in surrounding village with whom they have regular dealings. Hides are sent by them to Bombay and Madras. Others trade in coconuts, dates, and coffee which they bring from Malabar or Bombay. Poorer sections retail glass and bangles. They are a short well-made people, with black or rich brown skins, large narrow eyes and abundance of hair which is attributed by them to their fondness for coconuts. Their women are gaunt and strong with regular but harsh features. Men shave the head and grow large bushy beards and moustaches. Their home tongue is Malyalam but they speak Hindustani with others. Men wear white skull-caps covered, out of doors by long tightly-wound coloured kerchiefs. The well-to-do wear loose long shirts with tight jackets fastened either in the middle by buttons or on the side by broad cloth strings. Instead of trousers both men and women wear coloured waist-cloths, *lungis*, reaching from the waist to the ankles. Women tie a skarf round their heads and as an upper garment have either a jacket or a loose shirt. Both men and women wear sandals or shoes. Their common food is

rice, coconuts and fish. They are fond of drinking water in which rice has been cooked mixed with a little clarified butter. Touchy and hot-tempered, they are hard-working, religious and steady. All are Sunnis of the Shafi school and except that they do not keep many of the marriage and other ceremonies, their customs do not differ from those of the local Musalmans. They teach their children the *Koran* by rote and Malabari.

CRAFTSMEN

Craftsmen : Of craftsmen, there are five classes, Tambats, *i.e.*, coppersmiths ; Kaghzis, *i.e.*, paper-makers ; Saikalgars, *i.e.*, tinkers ; Telis, *i.e.*, oilpressers ; Pinjaras, *i.e.*, cotton-cleaners and Momins, *i.e.*, weavers.

Tambats : Tambats or Misgars are immigrants from Marvad. Out of doors they speak Hindustani but at home and with the women they use a Marvad dialect much mixed with Hindustani. They are of middle height, muscular though not stout, with wheat-coloured skins, regular features and scanty beards and moustaches. Men dress like common Deccani Musalmans, except that indoors and at work, they wear a waist-cloth instead of trousers. Women wear the head-scarf and short sleeveless shirt, *Kudta*, and the full Marvadi petticoat which some have given up. Some of the women's ornaments such as the Marvad chained anklets are peculiar, which are of silver. As a class they are sober, truthful, and honest, hard-working, thrifty, cleanly and well-to-do. They are tinkers and makers of copper and brass vessels, driving a brisk trade of which they have almost a monopoly. Sunnis in religion, they have adopted almost Wahabi opinions owing to the preachings of a Wahabi missionary, *Maulavi* Nurul Auda, whose followers most of them are. They are a well-organised community in Nasik and Ahmadnagar. The yearly charity tax enjoined by Muhammedan law supplies common funds which are under the management of their headman. Money from the fund is spent in maintaining *Maulavis* and other learned men who come from Bombay and upper India and in endowing schools in which Hindustani, Arabic and Persian but chiefly religious portions of Muhammedan learning, are taught. The funds are increased by fines levied by the heads of the community in settling civil and some minor criminal disputes. Many of them who know the *Koran* by heart place the title Hafiz before their name. Many of them held respectable Government posts in the Hyderabad state as it used to be.

Kaghzis : Kaghzis or paper-makers form a small community whose members were partly foreigners and partly local converts. As for trade purposes, they formed a separate union and for convenience lived in the same quarter of the town, they came to be looked upon as class. Besides in Nasik, they are also found in Erandole in Khandesh and in Daulatabad. They claim to be immigrants from

Gujarat. Being a mixed class, they have no special appearance. Their home speech is Hindustani. They dress in Gujarati Musalman style, men wearing a shirt, a coat, a turban and trousers. Women wear a scarf, a long shirt and trousers. Well-to-do among them have factories where paper is made from rags and old scraps of paper. Poor among them work as labourers in these factories. Universal use of foreign paper has much affected their trade. The well-to-do among them have enough for their ordinary expenses but for marriage and other special occasions, the poor are required to borrow money. They are sober, hard-working, steady, cleanly, honest and religious. Sunnis in religion, they believe in Shah Gharib-un-navaz of Nandurbar. They form a separate community settling their small disputes among themselves, punishing refractory members by imposing fines which they spend in repairing mosques and in other religious works. The most respected member of their community is usually chosen by their headmen. Some of them teach their children Marathi.

Saikalgars: Saikalgars or Ghisadis are wandering black-smiths. Converted from Hinduism over about a hundred years ago, they call themselves Shaikhs to which class the Faqir who converted them belonged. A wild tribe with little idea of worship, the Presbyterian missionaries of Nasik tried to convert them to Christianity. While the Ghisadis were hesitating whether to adopt Christianity, a Muhammedan Faqir from Bombay, well acquainted with their habits of thought, persuaded them to be circumcised and then explained to them the doctrines of Islam. Ghisadis fix their camps at some town or village so long as there is a supply of knives to grind and tools to mend. When their business dwindles, they make a move. They are thin wiry men with black skins, high cheek bones and thick lips. Since their conversion most of them have been growing beard. Women dress their hair rather oddly plaiting each tress in a separate braid. They speak a mixture of Kannada and Marathi and since their conversion have added a considerable Hindustani element. In their dealings with customers, they speak a corrupt Hindustani. Before their conversion, they ate almost anything. Now they abstain from things forbidden by the Muhammedan law. Wandering iron-smiths and tinkers, they make nails and tongs and when in villages they mend agricultural tools. Their women help by blowing the bellows and when in towns by gathering bits of iron dust heaps and dung hills as material for their husbands' anvils. They lead a hand-to-mouth life, always prepared to spend what little they earn on food. Gradually they have improved and are now much civilised. Sunnis in religion, they look on the Faqir who converted them with special reverence. Their children now undergo schooling and training in religion.

Telis: Telis are found only in Nasik and West Khandesh while

Pinjaras are found all over the Deccan. The Nasik Telis and Pinjaras form one community and are said both by themselves and others to be settlers from Gujarat. In East Khandesh, Ahmadnagar and other Deccan areas, there are no Muhammedan Telis and Pinjaras or Naddafs as they are called in Ahmadnagar. They are descendants of local converts to Islam. They are tall and stout and fair or wheat-coloured, with regular features and scanty beards and shaven heads Women are generally well-made, handsome and fair. Except that they always wear the waist-cloth, the men dress in usual Muslim style. They are hard-working, thrifty, sober and honest and though not very prosperous or well-to-do are not scrimped for ordinary or special expenses and are not in debt. Cotton-cleaners and oil-pressers by craft, they rarely take to any other calling. Sunnis by religion, those in Nasik and West Khandesh believe in the Gujarat saint Bava Ghor whose tomb is on the Narmada about 14 miles above Broach. Ahmadnagar Naddafs follow the local Pirzadas. The Nasik community of Pinjaras and Telis is under the management of a council of five. In cases of dispute or misconduct, the usual penalty is temporary ex-communication which as in Gujarat is known as water and tobacco stopping. Fines are also levied and the amounts paid are kept in charge of the council and when they form a big enough sum, a dinner is given to the community.

Naikvadis: Naikvadis are said to be Maratha Kunbis whose forefathers were converted to Islam by Tipu's father Haidar Naik from whom they derive their name. After the fall of Seringapatam they passed north as soldiers of fortune under the *Peshvas* and many of them settled at Nasik which before and during the reign of Bajirav II was the chief seat of Maratha power. The home speech of those who live in villages is Marathi while those who live in towns speak such Hindustani as is strongly influenced by Marathi words and accent. They are tall, thin and muscular with black skins and Maratha features, high cheek bones, rather sunken eyes, large and full lips, irregular teeth. The men let their hair grow, wear curled moustaches and except a few who shave the chin, have beards parted and combed from the middle of the chin. Men dress like Marathas in large three-cornered turbans, short coats and waist-cloths. Very few put on the trousers. They are quiet, sober, hard-working, honest, thrifty and fond of amusement. They are generally soldiers, messengers, constables and a few are husbandmen. In villages and outlying towns, their women wear the Maratha robe and bodice and in towns and all over Khandesh they dress in the Musalman shirt and trousers. Some are Sunnis but some keep to Hindu customs, calling a Brahman as well as a Mulla to their weddings. They have a well-organised community with their most intelligent and respected member as the head, who

has the power to fine in cases of misconduct. The money realised from fines forms a common fund from which caste dinners are given. Children are sent to school.

CHRISTIANS

Christians : The only Christian village is Sharanpur or the Town of Refuge. It was founded by Rev. W. S. Price of the Church Mission Society in 1854. For some years, before the establishment of a separate village, there was a Christian school and orphanage in Nasik. It was thought that the institution would flourish better outside the town, where arrangements could be made to teach the children some useful calling and where converts would find refuge. A mile or so west of Nasik, the grant of about 80 acres of land with a yearly rental of Rs. 35·25 which was afterwards increased to 114 acres and Rs. 91·10 as rental was secured from Government and an orphanage, a missionary's home, schools, and workshops were built. In 1879, including small communities at Devlali, Igatpuri, Vadala, Pathardi and Makhamalabad, the membership of Christians was 380. In that year 12 adults and 39 children were baptised. Of the twelve adults, one was a Brahman, one a Kunbi, one a Sonar and the rest Mahars. During 1879, the orphanage maintained 89 boarders, thirteen of whom were new-comers. During the same year 29 boarders left, chiefly the children of destitute parents who were taken in during the scarcity of 1877 and were then sent back to their homes.

The workshops have trained a large number of artisans, who as carpenters, blacksmiths and brick-layers find steady work and are well-to-do. The estate is too small for division into holdings. Such of the converts as are not craftsmen earn their living as day labourers. Most of the villagers were either Mahars or Mangs. All eat and drink together and members of different artisan classes freely inter-marry. The ordinary Christian ceremonies are performed at births, baptisms, marriages and deaths. Sunday is a day of rest and Christmas is a general holiday. New year's day is also a special festival in honour of the founding of village. The articles of food in common use are wheat, millet, vegetables and meat. All who can afford it, eat animal food two or three times a week. Almost all men and women who have been Christians from childhood can read and write Marathi and little English. Boys and girls both go to school. The colony is a prosperous one. An asylum of freed African slaves was established at Sharanpur in 1860. It was originally started in Bombay in 1853 at the expense of the Government. Between 1860 and 1874, 200 Africans of both sexes were received and taught to read and write Marathi and English. In 1874, the asylum was broken up, the inmates were sent to their native country to form a Christian village at Mombasa.

There are a few Parsi and Jew families in the district, residing in urban areas.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Hinduism : The Hindus of this district belong to two main classes : (1) Brahmanic Hindus including Brahmans and others who worship Brahmanic gods and employ Brahmans as their priests, (2) other caste and tribal Hindus who mainly worship non-Brahmanic and animistic deities.

The religion of the Brahmans is Hinduism of which they are the priests and exponents. Most Brahmans belong to a sect worshipping especially Shiva or Vishnu, Rama and Krishna, the incarnations of Vishnu or Shakti, the female principle of the energy of Shiva.

Animism is the term used to describe the religious beliefs of the Hindus of the other castes. It denotes technically, the collection of beliefs of the Dravidian tribes who have not even nominally been admitted to the caste system or become Hindus. The general nature of animism may be explained as the belief that everything which has life or motion has also a spirit or soul and all natural phenomena are caused by direct personal agency. Instances of animistic beliefs may be found in the daily practices of the Hindus. Before climbing a tree, it is frequently the custom to pray for its pardon for the rough use to which it is subjected. Stones and rocks of peculiar or extraordinary shape suggesting the intervention of personal agency in their construction are considered the abodes of spirits and are consequently revered. When women go out to the field, they take a little sugar and put it on ant-hill to feed the ants. It is considered a virtuous act to satisfy the *atma* or spirit which resides in all animals. All rivers are considered sacred and described as Mothers of the People, *Lokamatas*. The cow and the cobra are deified. The custom of worshipping the implements of the caste trade should probably be classified as animism. Such practices are common to both who claim Aryan origin as well as Dravidian.

Deities : *Maruti :* How the various castes regard particular gods or goddesses as their favourites has already been noted. Among the village deities the most popular is Hanuman or as he is generally referred to as Maruti. His image in the monkey form coloured with vermilion, with a club in one hand and the Dronagiri mountain in the other is to be found in a small shrine in every village. He is the symbol of physical strength. His representation in another form is met with in a temple dedicated to Rama, when he is to be seen with folded hands. Mythological Maruti is variously described. He is the son of Anjani and Marut (wind-God) ; an incarnation of Shiva ; god of strength ; life-long *brahmachari* (celibate) ; devotee and henchman of Rama and originator of *Mantrashastra* (Science of Magic).

Accordingly gymnasts and athletes tie his image to their wrists; women desirous of getting children go to the temple of Maruti and there burn lamps made of wheat flour and filed with *ghee*. Persons who are under the evil influence of the planet Saturn, worship Maruti on Saturdays and offer oil and *shendur* (red lead), place garlands of leaves and flowers of the *rui* plant round his neck and also offer him *udid* and salt.

Mahadev or *Shiva* is revered as Khandoba, the warrior attended by a dog. Khandoba is regarded as protecting the country as Bhairava guards the village, and is shown as a horseman with a sword in his right hand and his wife sitting beside him. He is the patron deity of the Marathas who worship him every Sunday by placing rice and flowers before him. The dog is held sacred by the Marathas who will not injure him.

Temples built to Mahadev in the form of *linga* are also quite many. He is represented simply by a conical stone which is the phallic emblem and all that is necessary to do is to sprinkle a few grains of rice and a potful of water over it. It is customary to arrange to keep water in a pot to drip drop by drop on the stone to keep it continually cool and to the accompaniment of the recitation of the *Rudra Sukta*. The leaves of the *bel* tree are also offered to Mahadev, it being necessary always to present a *shoot* of three leaves. Trimbak, one of the twelve sacred spots of Mahadev being in this district, his worship is associated with special devotion.

Kali: The goddess Kali, wife of Shiva, is worshipped in the incarnation of Maha Mai, the deity representing the dreaded disease, small-pox. She is represented by some daubed with vermilion and on each side of her are *trishulas* (tridents) surmounted with flags. To the trident is attached an iron chain which is known as *chabuk* or whip of the goddess. People possessed with evil spirits are beaten with this chain so that the spirits may be driven out of them. Worshipped as the goddess of the village, the deity probably merely represents the earth goddess from whom the crops and the people derive their sustenance. But she is also worshipped as a goddess who brings and can avert small-pox and cholera and is considered to be incarnate in the body of any one who has small-pox and those who enter the room in which a sufferer lies, take off their shoes as mark of respect to the deity.

Christianity: Most of the Christians in the district are Protestants. All Christians believe in God, in Jesus Christ, the saviour and founder of the Christian religion and in the Bible which is their sacred book containing the life and teachings of Christ. The aim of every Christian is that he should save his soul by living according to the teachings of Jesus and applying to himself the merits obtained for mankind by

Christ, through his sufferings and death on the Cross which he suffered in reparation and redemption of mankind.

Though the principles of Christianity are the same for all Churches, they differ among themselves mainly in (1) their methods of administration, (2) sources of their beliefs and doctrines, (3) dogmas of faith and (4) rituals. Catholics, for instance, have a distinctive set of religious beliefs which differentiate them from the members of the other Christian denominations.

Muhammedanism: Most Muslims in Nasik are Sunnis, only the Bohoras and Khojas being Shia. The main difference between the Sunnis and the Shias is that the latter think that according to the *Koran* the *Khaliphate* or spiritual leadership of all Muhammedans had to descend in the Prophet's family and therefore necessarily devolved on the Lady Fatimah, the only one of his children who survived him and on her husband Ali, the fourth Khaliph. They, therefore, reject the first three Khaliphs after Muhammad, *i.e.*, Abu Bakar, Omar, Osman. After Ali, they also hold, the Khaliphate descended in his family to his two sons Hassan and Hussain. The central incident of the Shia faith is the slaughter of Hussain, the son of Ali, with his family on the plain of Karabala in Persia on the 10th day of the month of *Muharrum* in the 61st year of the *Hijra* or A. D. 680. This martyrdom of Hussain and his family at Karabala is celebrated annually for the first ten days of the month of *Muharrum* by the Shias. The Shias also reject the four great schools of tradition of the Sunnis and have separate traditional authorities of their own. They count the month to begin from the fading of the old moon instead of the new moon, pray three instead of five times a day and in praying hold their hands open by their sides instead of folding below the breast.

The five standard observances of the Muhammedan religion are: (1) the *Kalima* or creed which consists simply in the sentence, 'There is but one God and Muhammed is His Prophet' which is frequently on the lips of devout Muslims; (2) *Sula* or the five daily prayers, the five periods for them being (*a*) morning before sunrise, (*b*) mid-day after the sun has begun to decline, (*c*) the afternoon about four, (*d*) the evening immediately after sunset and (*e*) the evening after night has closed in. These prayers are recited in Arabic and before saying them, the face, hands and feet should be washed and correctly speaking, the teeth also should be cleansed; (3) *Rosa*, the thirty-day fast of *Ramzan*, the ninth month of the Muslim year. During its continuance, no food or water must be taken between sunrise and sunset and betel-leaf, tobacco and conjugal intercourse must be abjured for the whole period; (4) *Jakat*, the legal alms consisting of money, cattle, grains, fruit and merchandise are to be given annually to

pilgrims desiring to go to Mecca but have not the means; to poor religious and other beggars; debtors who have not the means to discharge their debts, champions of the cause of God and proselytes to Islam; (5) the Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca is incumbent on all Muslim men and women who have sufficient means to meet the expenses of the journey and to maintain their families at home during their absence.

RITUALS AND CEREMONIES

Hindus: Religion plays an important part in the context of a Hindu's family life, as also at every stage of his individual life. It is for him a round of rituals and ceremonies and most of the Hindu customs and traditions consist of ritualistic practices related to various religious observances known as *Sanskaras* or sacraments. According to the Hindu *Dharma Shastra*, the individual has to pass through many *Sanskaras* which are really *sharira-sanskaras* for these are intended to sanctify the body (*sharira*) beginning from the moment, the fœtus is laid (*garbhadhana*) to the death (*antyeshti*) of a person. The number of these *sanskaras* differs according to different authorities and some say these are 16 which are compulsory (*nitya*) and 24 which are optional (*naimityika*). These are usually conducted under the direction of Brahman priests who on their part say that these Vedic text for Brahmans and *puranic* text for others. Of late even the 16 *sanskaras* reduced to half a dozen in most of the Hindu communities and are observed in respect of birth, thread-girding, marriage, pregnancy and death. A *sanskara* is usually preceded by a symbolic sacrifice (*homa*).

Pregnancy, child-birth: The *garbhadhana* or the fœtus-laying ceremony to be performed at the consummation of marriage derived social significance when child marriage was in vogue. At present the ritual is symbolically included in the marriage ceremony without any bustle about it. The *grihyasutras* have prescribed for the benefit of the pregnant woman a number of observances of a magico-religious nature and believers in the efficacy of Vedic rites follow them to various extent. The *pumsavana sanskara* or the male-making rite may be performed during the third of a woman's pregnancy, so that the deities governing the sex of the fœtus would be propitiated and a male issue assured.

The *jatakarma* ceremony may be performed at the birth of the child. Here the father has to touch and smell the child, utter benedictory *mantras* into its ears expressing his wish that it may be endowed with long life and intelligence. However, the first popular ritual in an infant's life is the *Panchavi* and *Shashthi, i.e.*, the ritual

observed on the 5th and 6th after child-birth. On the fifth day, a configuration of a betel-nut, rice, flowers, sandal-paste and a sickle or a sword arranged on a *pat* in the lying-in room in the name of *Panchvi* or Mother Fifth is bowed to by the mother with a prayer to save the child from the attacks of evil spirits. On the sixth day, a blank sheet of paper and a reed pen and an ink-stand are set on a stool and worshipped as *Satvi* or Mother Sixth and a few friends are feasted. Though these worships have no Vedic basis as a *Sanskara*, they are observed among many castes including Brahmans.

Naming Ceremony: The *namadheya* rite is performed on the 10th or 12th day after the birth of the child when it is given a name. Popularly, the ceremony is called *barse* and its observance varies according to caste usages. In some castes, a Brahman is usually called in and he proposes certain names considered auspicious in view of the astrological circumstances of child-birth. The family selects one of these names, but usually two names and sometimes even more are given, one of which is kept for common use and the other for ceremonial use. The horoscope is usually cast and read, the name proclaimed, *pansupari* given, sweets distributed and drums beaten. In some castes, a ceremonial cradling is held in the evening by the women of the house and the naming celebrated. On this day, the child receives gifts from relatives and friends of the family in the form of clothes, ornaments and cash. The *karnavedha* (piercing of the ear-lobes) ceremony may take place the same morning or may be postponed to the sixth or twelfth month. If the boy is subject to a vow, his right nostril is bored and a gold ring put into it. The 12th day is also important in that, on this day, the mother is proclaimed to be clean, who since giving birth to the child was considered unclean. On this day, the confinement room is thoroughly cleaned and this is the first day on which the male folk could go to see the mother and the child.

Annaprashana: Among some Hindus a ceremony called *annaprashana* celebrates the first feeding of the child. It may take place in the fifth or sixth month after birth, but some castes perform the rite of a male child in the seventh month and for a female in the sixth month. An auspicious day is chosen and relatives are invited who come with gifts for the child. Food, which usually consists of *Khir* or rice boiled in milk and sugar, is put in the mouth of the child with a gold ring or silver spoon. It is customary that a maternal uncle of the child should officiate at this ceremony.

Javal: Hair-cutting ceremony known as *javal* is the next ritual. As a *sanskara* it is known as *chuda-karma* or the first tonsure of the hair for the sake of *dharma* and is performed in the first or third year or at any age according to the tradition of the family. At present,

the rite is gone through prior to *upanayana* among some castes ; however some castes are more keen on observing it as a ceremony thinking that the hair the child is born with is impure and must be removed with social celebration.

Thread girding: The thread-girding ceremony or *munja* as it is popularly known is prescribed for all Hindus claiming a place in the first three *varnas*. The ceremony is also called *upanayana* or the introduction to knowledge since by it, the boy acquires the right to read the sacred books. Until this ceremony is performed, he is not really a *dvija* and is not bound to observe the caste rules and restrictions. He is equated with a Shudra from birth till this thread-girding takes place.

A boy (*kumara*) undergoes the *upanayana* at the age of eight or after till the 12th year from birth according as he is a Brahman, Kshatriya or Vaishya. There are also rules regarding the *muhurtas* (auspicious times) to be determined according to the birth stars of the boy. The ceremony always takes place between morning and noon, never after mid-day.

Preparations may begin a few days before the thread-girding day. Drummers and pipes to play at the ceremony are engaged. A booth or porch is built in which a *bahule* (decorated platform) is constructed. Invitations are sent to distant friends and relatives. Kinspeople and intimates ask the boy to congratulatory feasts called *kelvan* or *gadagner*. He is given presents. A formal invitation ceremony called *akshat* is held a day or two before the day of the ceremony when the local Ganapati is visited and the god is prayed to be present at the ceremony to bless the boy. Personal invitations are then given to local friends and relatives.

On the early morning of the lucky day, musicians start playing on the drum and pipe. The *ghana* ceremony is gone through with the help of not less than five *suvasinis*. Prior to the *Upanayana* ceremony proper, the usual propitiatory rites are gone through with the same procedural details as before the performance of an auspicious *sanskara*. These are *Ganapati pujana* and *Matrka pujana*, worship of Ganapati and the Matrka deities, *Punyahavachana* (the holy day blessing) and the *Devaka-pratishtha* (installation of *devaka*). The ceremony of *chaula* (shaving the boy's head), if it was not performed in childhood is gone through. The boy is then bathed and taken to the dining-hall. Boys, called *batus*, girt with the sacred thread but not married, are seated in row and fed. They are usually eight but may be more. While they eat, the boy's mother sitting in front of the *batus*, sets her son on her lap, feeds him and herself eats from the same plate. The ceremony is known as *matribhojana* (the mother's meal) when it is the last time that the boy and his mother eat from the same plate.

This over, the boy is taken to the barber who shaves all the locks that were left on his head except the top-knot. The boy is then bathed and made ready for the *Upanayana* ceremony.

The boy and his parents enter the booth and take their seats on the three *pats* (wooden stools) arranged on the *bahule*. The father begins the ceremony by giving away some cash to make up for the neglect in failing to perform the *sanskaras* at their proper time. The father then sits on a *pat*, with his face to the east, while the boy stands before him facing the west and the priests hold between them a curtain marked with *Swastika* (lucky cross) in vermilion. Priests recite *mangalashtakas* (lucky verses) and the guests throw *akshatas* (rice mixed with *Kumkum*) at the boy and his father. At the proper *muhurat* (lucky moment) the priests stop chanting, the musicians redouble their notes, the curtain is pulled to the north and the boy lays his head on his father's feet. The father blesses him and seats him on his right. Guests are distributed *pansupari*, perfume, rose-water and sweets. It is now getting customary for the guests to make some present to the *batu* (boy) on the occasion.

After this begins the *upanayana* ritual. A *vedi* (earthen altar) is traced in front of the father, blades of *darbha* (sacred grass) are spread over it and a *homa* (sacrificial fire) is kindled on it. Offerings of *ajya* (*ghee*), sesamum and seven kinds of *samidhas* (sacred fuel sticks) are made on the sacrificial fire. Then the boy with folded hands approaches the *acharya* (head priest) with a request to make him a *brahmachari* (Vedic student). The *acharya* grants his request. He daubs a cotton string in oil and turmeric, ties it round the boy's waist and gives him a *langoti* (loin-cloth) to wear. He then rolls a yellow *pancha* (short waist cloth) round the boy's waist and a white one round his shoulders. Another cotton string daubed in oil and turmeric and a bit of deer-skin passed into it is hung on the boy's left shoulder. He hands over to him a consecrated *yajnopavita* (sacred thread)* and a *danda* (staff) of a *palasa* tree. The boy is asked to pass between the sacrificial fire and his father and sip three *achamanas* and repeat texts. He then goes back between the fire and father and takes his seat. The preceptor then gives the boy a coconut and taking him round by the hand goes out of the booth and both bow to the Sun. On their return to their seats, the preceptor takes the boy's right hand and asks him to state his name and to say whose *brahma-*

* The sacred thread is made by a Brahman who spins a thread as long as ninety-six times the breadth of four fingers and from cotton obtained from a cotton tree growing wild. The thread is first folded into three and again trebled and the folds held together by a knot called *brahmagranthi* or Brahma's knot. The thread hangs from the left shoulder, falling on to the right hip ; sometimes when a man is married, he wears a double thread of six strands, the second being for his wife and after his father dies, a treble one of nine strands.

chari he has become. When the boy mentions his name and says he is his preceptor's *brahmachari*, the preceptor lets go the boy's hand and takes him round the sacrificial fire and seating him by his side drops nine offerings into the fire. He then tells the boy, "you have now become a *brahmachari*; you must observe religious exactness; you must sip *achamana* before taking food; you must not sleep during the day; you must control your speech; you must keep alight the sacred fire and cleanse your mouth after taking food." Sitting on the north of the sacrificial fire, the boy then bows to the preceptor and begs to be initiated into the mysteries of the sacred verse; the boy and the preceptor or the father are covered with a *shawl* and the preceptor thrice whispers the sacred *gayatri* into the boy's right ear first syllable by syllable, next phrase by phrase and then the whole verse. The *shawl* is taken away and all return to their seats and give blessings to the Vedic student and the father.

The preceptor then makes four offerings of *samidha* to the fire and then the boy makes an offering of one *samidha* and wipes off his face thrice with words purporting, "I anoint myself with lustre and may Agni and Indra bestow on me insight, offspring and vigour.". The preceptor concludes the sacrifice with final oblations and sprinkles sacred water over the head of the boy in all directions. Money presents are then made to the priests who bless the Vedic student and the father.

At noon, the priest teaches the boy to recite *Madhyanha Sandhya* (mid-day prayer) and in the evening the *Sayam Sandhya* (evening prayer). The ceremony of *bhikshavala* (asking alms) is then held. The boy and his relatives go in a procession to the temple of Ganapati with music and company and on return the boy is seated near the altar. To his mother who approaches him, he says "*Bhavati, bhiksham dehi*" (Lady, be pleased to give alms) and holds a cloth wallet before her. The mother blesses him and puts in the wallet some sweet balls, rice and gold or silver coins. Other married women follow suit to each of whom the boy addresses in the same manner and each presents him some sweet balls and money. The contents of the wallet go to the priest who gives part of it to the boy and keeps the rest for himself.

The whole of the *upanayana* ceremony is now-a-days usually wound up in a day. Formerly when it used to last for four days, each day, the boy was taught to offer his morning, mid-day and evening prayers and made to worship the sacred fire kindled on the first day. The last rite of the *upanayana* ceremony is *medhajanana*. A small square earthen mound is raised and a *palasa* branch is planted in it. The boy pours water round the plant and prays Medha, the goddess of mind, to give him knowledge and wealth. The boy now is a *brahmachari*, an unwed Vedic student, and from now on for some years should learn the Vedas at the feet of his *guru* and on completion of the studies

should undergo the *samavartana* (return) ceremony. But according to the present custom, the *samavartana* or *sodmunj* as it is called, follow immediately after the *upanayana*. The boy makes over to the priest the loin-cloth, the staff, the deer-skin etc. and puts on new clothes, a *jari* cap, a pair of shoes, takes an umbrella and sets out as if on a journey to Kashi. Usually, the boy's maternal uncle persuades him from doing so and promises to give him his daughter in marriage so that the boy may end the *brahmacharyashram* and become a *grahastha* (householder).

Death rites: Hindus who follow Vedic or Puranic rites usually cremate their dead. Backward communities either burn or bury. The tribals have some peculiar funerary customs of their own. Except that they do not use *mantras*, the funerary observances of other Hindus are similar to those in a Vedic cremation. *Sanyasis* when they die receive a ceremonial burial called *samadhi*. Infants who have not cut their teeth and those persons who have died of small-pox or leprosy are buried. Where fuel is scarce and dear, the poorer sections of the community often bury. In other cases the dead are usually burnt. The bones and ashes of the dead are generally thrown into the sea or a river and sometimes a portion of the bones are preserved to be consigned to the waters of *the Ganga* at Prayag or Kashi.

When a person is on the point of death, the nearest sits close to the dying person and comforts him, assuring him that his family would be well cared for. A small piece of gold is laid in his mouth, a *tulshi* leaf and a few drops of the *Ganga* water are poured in it. When life is extinct, the body is removed from the bed or cot and laid with the head to the north on the ground and washed with cow-dung water. Holy water is sprinkled on it and a wreath of *Tulshi* leaves is put round the neck. The chief mourner has to undergo a purificatory bath while the priest chants some *mantras*. If the deceased is an ascendant, the chief mourner and other mourners of the same degree shave their heads (except the top-knot) and moustaches. Having done this, he offers oblations of rice (*pinda*) in honour of the dead. The corpse is bathed and wrapped up in a new *dhotar* or *lugde* according as the dead person is a man or a woman. If the deceased is a female, with her husband living, she is arrayed in a yellow cloth, decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and *kumkum* mark is put on her brow. These honours are not shown to a widow. All the relations present, men and women, bow to the dead. Finally the corpse is put on a ladder-like bier of bamboos and borne by four persons on their shoulders to the cremation ground, the priest and the chief mourner (who holds the sacred fire for burning the dead body) walking in front of the bier. Women do not accompany a funeral

procession. All persons in the procession are bare-headed. Half way to the cremation ground, the oblation of rice is repeated and they are offered a third time on reaching the cremation ground. With the help of the live charcoal brought along, a fire called *mantragni* is prepared, the corpse is laid on the pyre and the chief mourner goes round the pyre thrice with a trickling water-pot (in which the fire was brought) and finally throws the pot on the ground backward over the shoulder spilling the water over the ashes, to cool the spirit of the dead which has been heated by the fire. He then pours water mixed with sesamum and the rest of the mourners follow suit. The party then returns when the body is completely consumed. During the first ten days all persons belonging to the *gotra* of the deceased observe mourning (*sutak*).

Obsequies: The *shraddha* and funeral obsequies are the only ceremonies performed for the salvation of the ancestors. A special ceremony called *Narayan Bali* may be performed for those that have died of accident but in the case of one dying childless, no departure from the ordinary rites takes place. The funeral obsequies are performed during the first 13 days after death. Oblations of rice are offered every day, in consequence of which the soul of the deceased is supposed to attain a spiritual body limb by limb till on the 13th day it is enabled to start on its further journey. Oblations are also offered on the 27th day and sometimes thereafter on the day of the death once every month for a year of which the six-monthly and the *bharni* oblation (*i.e.*, the *shraddha* performed on the 5th of the dark half of the month of *Bhadrapad*) are essential. After a year has elapsed the oblations of the first anniversary are celebrated with great solemnity. The annual *shraddha* is performed on the day corresponding to the day of death in the latter half of the month of *Bhadrapad*. Where the deceased's family can afford it, a *shraddha* is also performed on the anniversary day which is known *Kshayatithi*. While performing the *shraddha* for one's deceased father, offerings are also made to other ancestors and to deceased collaterals. Women dying in the life-time of their husbands have special oblations offered to them during their husbands' life-time. This takes place on the 9th day of *pitripaksha* and is called the *Avidhava Navami* day.

Muslims: The rites and ceremonies observed by Muslims chiefly consist of those relating to pregnancy, birth, naming, sacrifice, initiation, betrothal, marriage and death.

Pregnancy: In the seventh or ninth month of pregnancy, a fertility rite may be performed as among Hindus. The woman is dressed in new clothes and her lap is filled with fruits and vegetables by her friends.

A woman goes to her parents' home after the last pregnancy rite is performed and stays there till her confinement is over. The rites

performed by the midwife at birth resemble those of Hindus. When the child is born, the *azan* or summons to prayer is uttered aloud in the right ear of the child and the *takbir* or Muslim creed in its left. The child is given a name on the sixth or seventh day. The proper name for the male child is often formed by combining the prefix *abd* or servant, *gulam* or slave or suffix *baksh* or given by to the numerous titles of God, *e.g.*, Abd-ul-Aziz, Rahim Razak, Ghulam-Hussain, Khuda-baksh, Hyder-baksh etc.

After child-birth, the mother must not pray or fast, touch the *Koran* or enter a mosque for forty days; on the expiry of this period, she is bathed and dressed in good clothes, and her relatives bring presents to the child. On the fortieth day, the child is placed in a cradle for the first time. In some places, a rite called *ukika* is performed after the birth of a child. It consists of a sacrifice in the name of the child of two he-goats for a boy and one for a girl. The goats must be above a year old and without spot or blemish. The meat must be separated from the bones so that not a bone is broken and the bones, skin, feet and head afterward, buried in the earth. When the flesh is served, the father offers a prayer to Almighty God.

Either on the same day as the *ukika* sacrifice or soon afterwards, the head of the child is shaved and the hair then tied up in a piece of cloth are either buried or thrown into a stream. Rich parents weigh the hair against silver and distribute it to the poor.

Salgirah: The child's birth-day is known as *salgirah* and is celebrated by a feast. When the child is four years, four months and four days old, the ceremony of *bismillah* or taking the name of God is held which is obligatory on every Muslim. Friends are invited and the child dressed in a flower robe *sahra* repeats the first chapters of the *Koran* after his or her tutor.

Circumcision: A boy is usually circumcised at the age of six or seven, but also as is the custom among some Shias and Arabs, the operation is performed a few days after birth. The barber operates and the child is usually given a little *bhang* or other opiate. When a girl reaches the age of puberty, she is secluded for seven days and for this period eats only butter, bread and sugar; fish, flesh, salt and acid food being prohibited. In the evening, she is given a warm water bath.

Among Muslims, no specific religious ceremony is considered necessary nor are any rites essential for the purpose of a valid marriage. If both persons are legally competent they contract marriage with each other in the presence of two males or one male and two female witnesses, it is sufficient. The *Shia* law even dispenses with the witnesses. As a rule, however, the Kazi performs the ceremony, and reads four chapters of the *Koran* with the

profession of belief, the bride-groom repeating them after him. The parties then express their mutual consent and the Kazi raising his hands recites a benediction. A dowry or *Meher* must be paid to the wife which under the law must not be less than ten silver coins but it is customary to fix it at a suitable figure. The wedding is usually accompanied by feasts and celebrations not less elaborately or excessively than those of Hindus.

Several Hindu ceremonies at the marriages of lower class Muslims still persist, *e.g.*, anointing of the bride and the groom with oil and turmeric and rubbing of the hands and feet of the bridegroom with *mehendi* or red henna.

Funeral rites: Muslims bury their dead and the same word *janazah* is used for the corpse, the bier and the funeral. When a man is at the point of death, a chapter of the *Koran* telling of the happiness awaiting the true believer in the future life, is read and he is given a few drops of *sharbat*. After death, the body is carefully wrapped in three or five clothes for a man or a woman respectively. Some camphor or other sweet smelling stuff is placed on the bier. To carry a bier is considered a very meritorious act and four of the relations, relieving each other in turn, bear it on their shoulders. Muslims allow no delay for carrying their dead to the place of internment and necessarily attend the funeral on foot. The funeral service is recited in a mosque or in some open space close to the grave-yard. Usually, the family priest or the village Kazi recites the service. Coffins are used only by the rich. When the body has been lowered in the grave, each person takes up a clod and pronouncing over it a verse from the *Koran* places it gently over the corpse. When the grave is completely filled in two stones are kept over it on either ends and two plants or branches of trees are planted. Then the *fatiha*, the opening chapter of the *Koran*, is read. On the third day a feast is given in the morning and after that trays of flowers with a vessel containing scented oil are handed round and the guests pick flowers and dip them into the oil. They proceed to the grave, when the oil and flowers are poured over the grave. On the morning of the tenth of this, offering of flowers and scented oil is repeated. Other feasts are given on the 40th day and at the expiration of four, six and nine months and one year from the date of the death. These observances, though not presented by the *Koran*, have been retained either from pre-Islamic times or adopted in imitation of the Hindus. Rich people sometimes spend large sums of money over this.

Christians: The ritualistic customs observed by a Christian are governed by the aim that he should save his soul applying to himself the merits obtained for mankind by Jesus Christ. Their merits of graces could be availed of by a person through sacraments which are

seven, *viz.*, (1) Baptism, (2) Confirmation, (3) Penance, (4) Holy Eucharist, (5) Extreme Unition, (6) Holy Order, and (7) Matrimony or the sacrament of marriage.

Baptism and Marriage: All the Christian denominations, Catholic and non-Catholic, have the rite of baptism or initiation into Christianity. Since marriage is a very important event in the life of a human being, the Christian Churches have developed a solemn ceremony about it.

The bride is dressed all in white, her head covered with a white veil and crowned with a wreath of white flowers. She comes into Church resting on the hand of her father or some other elder male relative. The bride-groom has a personal attendant who is called the best man. The bridal pair comes forward to the altar rails and in the presence of two responsible witnesses and the congregation in general, the priest solemnly interrogates each in turn about this free consent to the matrimonial contract. This done, the priest blesses a ring, usually of gold and some trinket or a silver coin produced by the bride-groom and hands it over to the bride-groom who then puts it on the third finger of the bride's hand saying, " With this ring, I thee wed; this gold and silver I thee give and with all my worldly goods, I thee endow.". The priest then says a prayer and the ceremony is over.

Death or funeral: Christians bury their dead. The well-to-do lay the body in coffin and the poor carry it in the Church bier. The hands are tied together across the chest and a small crucifix is placed in them. When the body and coffin are lowered in the grave, the priest first puts a few handfuls of earth over it. The mourners follow. On the seventh and the thirteenth day and at the end of the year and in some cases, every year, solemn office and mass are sung for the repose of the soul of the dead and all persons who attend are given a break-fast or festive dinner. Black clothes are a mark of mourning and close relatives of the dead person observe mourning for one year during which period they do not attend public or social functions.

Christians are much concerned about the administration of a priest to a sick person in danger of death. They consider this even more important than the attention of a doctor. The priest gets the patient to review, as far as it is in his power at the time, all the wrongs he has done, all the sins he has committed and then induces him really to request and repent for what he had done and to pray for God's pardon for his sins. Then the priest, if he is a Roman Catholic, by virtue of the power given by Christ gives him absolution, *i.e.*, in God's name forgives his sins. If the patient is unconscious, he is given what is called the sacrament of extreme unction. The priest anoints the vital senses of the dying men with a specially blessed oil and prays to God to forgive him for whatever wrongs he may have done.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hindus: Hindu *Dharma Shastra* considers that it is obligatory for every person to marry as according to it *vivaha* (marriage) is one of the *sharira samskaras* (sacraments sanctifying the body) through each of which every man and woman must pass at the proper age and time. But though marriage is thus universally prescribed for all Hindus the institution as such is hedged in with several rules and restrictions which fall under two main heads endogamy and exogamy.

Endogamy: A Hindu may not marry outside his caste or his particular sub-caste which according to social custom is considered endogamous. He is confined for the choice of a wife within this group. So far as higher caste Hindus are considered, this rule is not being strictly observed of late under the influence more rational and reformist ideas, it being recognised that if the bride and the groom have the same cultural and social level, caste restrictions are unnecessarily oppressive in the matter of marital choice.

Exogamy: The caste or sub-caste forms the outer circle within which a man must marry. Outside it, there is a set of further sub-divisions which prohibit the marriage of a person related through males. These are called exogamous groups or classes and their name among the higher castes is *gotra.* The theory is that all persons belonging to the same *gotra* are descended from the same male ancestor and so related. The system of exogamous *gotra,* based as it is on descent from males, suffices to prevent the unions of persons nearly related on the father's side, but not those on the mother's side, which are therefore regulated by another set of rules. In the twice-born castes, marriage is usually avoided between persons related on the woman's side within three or sometimes five degrees. The marriage of the children of two sisters is prohibited in northern castes and is rare in the southern. The marriage of the children of a brother and sister, called cross-cousin marriage, *viz.,* the marriage of a brother's son to the sister's daughter which is common in southern castes is prohibited in most Hindustani castes. Among Marathi communities—Marathas, Kunbis, Malis, Mahars—the marriage of a brother's daughter with a sister's son is common enough. This practice obtains even among some Brahman sub-castes like the Deshasthas and the Sarasvats.

Hypergamy: Hypergamy relates to the social rule by which a woman should be married to a man who is either her equal or superior in rank. Such practice is still widely prevalent in northern India by which men of the higher sub-castes of a caste will take a daughter in return. Cases of either kind in this district are rare.

Polygamy: Hinduism permits polygamy, the proper word for which should be polygyny which means the state of having more than one wife at a time. The *smritis* not only prescribe that a man who has entered *grahasthashrama* must not remain single and should take another wife without delay to keep up religious rites but also ask to take another wife during the life-time of the first one who had no son. Even then polygyny has been practised through the ages by only a few people. A Kunbi would take a second wife if only the first is childless or a bad character or destitute of attractions. Usually a first wife, if childless, gives a voluntary consent to her husband's taking a second wife. In recent years, the spread of English education and the assimilation of modern liberal ideas have made almost all communities among Hindus monogamous, though a few isolated cases of polygyny could not be ruled out. However, the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has now completely reformed the law relating to Hindu marriages all over India and has made monogamy compulsory among all classes of Hindus.

Widow Marriage and Divorce: The marriage of widows was once strictly prohibited among Brahmans. The reasoning was that marriage was the only sacrament for a woman and she could go through it but once. Even now, though legally permissible, widow marriages are not much in vogue among Brahmans and a few other Hindu communities. Only a minority of the most advanced Brahmans would recognise widow marriage and these were once generally held to be excluded from the caste, though defaults in caste practices such as breaches of the rules against the consumption of prohibited kinds of meat and drinking even alcoholic liquor were winked at and not visited with proper penalty. Similarly divorce was once not recognised among Brahmans and the higher castes but is now permissible under the law, though not much resorted to in even justifiable cases.

Some Hindu castes have traditionally allowed both widow marriage and divorce, but not among the Marathas. It is permitted on sufficient grounds at the instance of either party, it being effected before the caste *panchayats* and through legal notices.

Dowry: In Hindu religious books are enumerated eight forms of marriage, *i.e.,* methods of consecrating a marriage union of which in modern times only two are in vogue, *viz.,* the *Brahma* and the *Asura.* Conforming with the *Brahma* form of marriage generally among some of the castes, a *hunda* (dowry, property which a woman brings to her husband) is paid by the bride's parents to the bride-groom. Among some castes, the bride's parents usually receive *dej* (bride price) thereby conforming with the *Asura* form. The monetary aspect in the settlement of a marriage may take various forms, *e.g.,* among the Marathas, in a *salankrit kanyadan,* the bride's father besides the

ornaments he gives to his daughter, spends on many items of expenses on both the sides. In *kanyadan*, the expenses of the bride's father are much restricted. In *Varapaksha Vadhupariksha*, the parties bear their over expenses, stand each other's *manpan* and the groom's party gives a feast to caste fellow men. In the *Hunda* form the bride's father pays bride-groom-price to the boy's father, while in the *dej* form, as the proposal comes from the boy's father, he has to pay *dej*, bride-price to the girl's father.

It may be mentioned here that the dowry demanded from the bride's father is under the guise of a *varadakshina*, money the donee receives from the donor to fulfil the purpose of a *dan* (gift). In communities where for some reason or other the supply of marriage-able boys falls short of the demand, dowry forms an important consideration in a marriage settlement. Education only lends 'appreciation' to the boy's value in the matrimonial market and scarcity of suitable grooms enforces spinsterhood on a large number of eligible girls whose parents are unable to pay the dowry demanded. Examples to the contrary are also found. Boys remain unmarried in communities where because of the scarcity of marriageable girls, besides presents to the girl in form of ornaments and clothes large sums in the shape of purchase money are demanded by her father.

Enactments: Social usage in relation to Hindu marriage has been considerably affected by various legal enactments passed right from 1833 when the regulation prohibiting *Sati* was declared. A common form of civil marriage for all communities in India was provided by the Special Marriage Act III of 1872 which made it possible for an Indian of whatever caste or creed to enter into a valid marriage with a person belonging to any caste or creed provided the parties registered the contract of marriage, declaring *inter alia* that they belonged to no religion. This Act was amended by Act XXX of 1923 making it possible for Hindus, Buddhists and Jains, but not for Christians, Jews, Mahavardhans and Parsees to declare their religion and yet get their marriage registered. The Child Marriage Restraint Act XIX of 1929 as amended by Act 19 of 1946 prohibited marriages of boys under 18 years of age and of girls under 14 years of age. The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act XXVIII of 1946 validated marriages between parties (*a*) belonging to the same *gotra* or (*b*) belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has abrogated and modified all the past laws. It has made Hindu marriage strictly adult and monogamous. It has done away with the caste and *gotra* restrictions which limited the field of marriage. It has also set down definite conditions under which a decree of nullity and further of dissolution of marriage could be obtained.

As marriage from the Hindu point of view created an indissoluble tie between husband and wife, divorce was not known to Hindu law. Neither party to a marriage could, therefore, divorce the other unless divorce was allowed by custom as among lower caste Hindus. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, provided, *inter alia*, for dissolution of marriage, but it applied only to cases where "the petitioner or respondent professed Christianity.". However, according to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, reliefs by way of judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage and divorce are recognised by sections 10 to 13 of the Act.

Marriage Ceremonies: Priests from both sides in common consultation fix the day and hour of the auspicious event. Essential marriage rituals which obtain among some classes of Hindus are *Vagnishchaya, Simantapujan, Madhuparka, Antarpat, Sutra Veshtana, Pani-Grahana, Lajahoma, Saptapadi*, etc., and occasionally *Airani pradana*. In interpretation of these Shastraic injunctions from *grhya-sutras*, the following ceremonies are gone through in a popular way :—

Akshad: When the wedding day is fixed, invitations by way of printed letters are sent round beginning with house-gods. On an auspicious day, the relatives of the bride and the bride-groom go together in procession to the temples of Ganapati and Devi to invite the god and goddess and offer them coconuts, betel-nuts, *kumkum* etc. The priest accompanying the procession invokes the god to be present at the wedding and ward off all evil. Next a married couple from each party go round inviting friends and relatives.

Simantapujan: In the evening previous to the marriage day, the ceremony of *Simantapujan* or the reception at the boundary takes place. Parents of the bride with their relatives go to the bride-groom's house with gifts. First Ganapati is worshipped; then *varuna*, then a lamp and the earth. The feet of the bride-groom are washed and a dress is presented to him. Next the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother and fills her and her companion's laps with wheat and dry coconut kernel. The assembled guests are given betel-leaves and betel-nuts and Brahmans money gifts.

Vagnishchaya: *Vagnishchaya* or the ceremony of oral promise takes place at night. The bride-groom's relations and parents go to the bride's house with a dress and ornaments for the bride. The fathers of the bride and the bride-groom exchange a coconut and embrace each other. The bridegroom's father presents the bride with ornaments and dress brought for her. After the distribution of betel-leaves and betel-nuts they disperse.

Halad (turmeric) ceremony: In the morning of the wedding day the girl is rubbed with turmeric paste at her house by some

married ladies of both sides, the remaining portion of which is taken to the boy's house where he is rubbed with it alike.

Deva-Pratishtha or installation of deities: Before the ceremony begins, the bride with her parents is bathed in hot water by some unwidowed women. After changing clothes and bowing to the house-gods and elders, the bride's parents begin the ceremony which consists of the worship of planets, represented by betel-nuts, Ganapati, Varuna and *Avighana Kalasha.* The *Avighana Kalasha* is an earthen jar daubed with white and red colours. It contains turmeric roots, betel-nuts, a copper coin and sweetmeats and its mouth is covered with an earthen lid tied to it with a piece of cotton thread passed round times. It is prayed to ward off all evil. This ceremony takes place at the bridegroom's residence also.

Gauripujana: This is performed only by the bride. She worships in the house the goddess Parvati or Gauri and sits there till the wedding time, praying the goddess with words, "Gauri, Gauri, grant me a happy wifehood and long life to him who is coming to my door.".

Rukhvat: When the time for the wedding draws near, a party from the bride's side takes several dishes of sweetmeats to the bride-groom's house and serves them to the bride-groom and his relations. The bride-groom is worshipped and presented with articles of dress by the bride's father. The priest then asks the bride-groom to bow to the housegods and elders. The bride-groom garlanded, dressed in new clothes, with a finger-mark of lamp-black on either of his cheeks rides a horse or is seated in a car. He is taken in procession to the bride's house, the females walking just behind him and the males behind the females.

Mangalashtaka: When the procession reaches the bride's house cooked rice mixed with curds is waved on the bridegroom's face. Next the bride's mother washes the feet of the bridegroom's mother who returns to her place as she must not hear the marriage verses. The bridegroom is then led to the marriage booth where the priests lay two low wooden stools and ask the bride and the bridegroom to stand on them facing each other. An *antarpat,* a curtain, marked with *Svastika* (lucky cross) is held between them so that they may not see each other. They are each given a garland of flowers to hold and are told to look at the lucky cross on the curtain and pray to family deities. *Mangalakshata* (reddened rice) are distributed among the guests. The priests standing on either side of the curtain, start chanting auspicious verses, *Mangalashtakas* and they and the assembled guests and relatives throw the red rice at the pair. When the bene-dictory verses end, the curtain is withdrawn to the north amidst the clapping by the guests and the noise of the drums and the pipes.

The eyes of the boy and the girl meet and the bride first puts the garland in her hand round the neck of the boy and the boy round the girl's afterwards. They then throw the mixture of rice grains over each other's heads. Guests, relations and friends are then enter-tained. Each is given a flower bouquet, a sprinkle of rose-water, a smear of *attar* and *pansupari.* They are served spiced milk or sweet drinks. Money is distributed among Brahman priests.

Kanyadan: An elaborate rite by which the parents of the bride hand over the bride to the bridegroom's care and request him to treat her well during her life-time.

Lajahoma: The pair is led to the altar where fire is kindled. The priest asks them to worship the fire and throw parched rice and *ghee* into it. Next he asks them to take mutual oaths that they will be each other's partners during their life-time for weal or woe. These oaths are taken in the presence of the fire, earth, the priest and gods.

Saptapadi: Seven small heaps of rice are made on the altar and a betel-nut is placed on each of them. The priest recites *mantras* and the bridegroom lifts the bride's right foot and places it on the heaps in succession. When the seventh heap is crossed, the marriage is complete.

Sutra Veshtana and Kankana bandhana: The priest passes cotton thread round the pair twelve times which is then taken off and divided into two parts. The pair are asked to fasten these on each other's wrists.

Sadi or Robe Ceremony: The bride is presented with a *sadi* and *choli* (bodice) and her lap filled with wheat, coconut, and some fruits by the priest and some unwidowed women.

Sunmukh: The bridegroom's mother puts on the bride all the ornaments made for her and looks at her face. She presents the daughter-in-law with new clothes and puts sugar in her mouth.

Zal or Airani pradan: An *airani* or *zal* which is wickerwork basket containing several gifts such as coconuts, betel-nuts, fruits, cooked food etc. is presented by the bride's father to the bride-groom's mother and other relatives. The basket is held on the head of the person to be honoured and while some water is poured on it, the priest on behalf of the bride's father says, "We have given you the good-natured daughter, well-nourished and healthy and request you treat her kindly.".

Varat (The procession of the bride and the bride-groom): The bride-groom takes the bride to his house in a carriage with music and accompanied by females and males of both sides.

Lakshmi-pujan: The Goddess of Wealth is worshipped by the pair at the bride-groom's house.

Naming: The maiden name of the bride is changed and she is given a new name by which she is legally known afterwards in her husband's family. Betel packets and sugar are distributed to the party assembled and money to Brahmans. A ritualistic closure to the marriage ceremony is put with the rites whereby the deities that had been invited before the ceremony began are taken leave of and the marriage booth is dismantled. Socially, exchange of feasts ends the ceremony.

Christians: The prescribed form for the Christian community is monogamy. It will be unnatural for Christians to think in terms of polygamy or polyandry which are strictly prohibited by the Christian Churches. The marital age allowed by the Christian Churches for the boy and girl respectively is 18 and 16 except in the Catholic Church where the canonical age for marriage for the boy and girl respectively is 16 and 14. Even at this age since they are minors, the consent of the parents would be required.

Close blood relationship constitutes an impediment to marriage among Christians. Brother and sister are prohibited to marry each other, so also uncle and niece or aunt and nephew. As regards consanguinity of lesser degree, marriages between first cousins and even second cousins are usually discouraged, but may be allowed only with a special dispensation of the church. Christianity holds that caste distinctions are man-made and Christian Churches, therefore, do not come in the way of inter-caste marriages among Christians.

For Christians marriage is a permanent irrevocable contract between man and woman to live together on terms of the deepest human friendship and found a family. This bond of union is further strengthened by the fact that the same contract becomes a sacrament by a ceremony. Since marriage is a contract, its essence naturally lies in the free consent entered into and for that reason, the free consent of the parties is all important and is given the central place in the liturgical celebrations of marriage.

The Catholic Church, therefore, enjoins permanency of the marriage bond which is dissolved only with the death of one of the parties. Divorce is not granted under any circumstances. However, the Church used its good offices to help the husband and wife to patch up their differences and if continual ill-treatment or neglect by one of the parties or infidelity is proved, a separation without the right to re-marry some one else is granted. In the case of other Christian Churches divorce is permitted with the right to re-marry any one else. The Anglican Church, however, does not allow divorce as a principle, but tolerates it in practice. As the bond of matrimony is held to have dissolved with the death of one of the parties, the living party is then free to re-marry.

Since Christian marriage is recognised by the Government of India as per the Christian Marriage Act, the necessity of civil marriage does not arise. The priest officiating at the marriage has to record the details in the Marriage Register which is signed by the bridal couple and a copy of the record is sent to the Government. However, in cases, especially when there is an impediment in the marriage, the bridal couple goes directly to the magistrate to be legally married.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS

Hindus: Hindu life is full of celebrations of all kinds. There are holidays and other religious festivals and birthday anniversaries of gods and mythological heroes which, as a rule, are observed every year. There are other occasional ceremonies evoking special forms of worship and sacrificial offerings. They include ceremonies to obtain or to avert rain, hail-storms or floods and to prevent epidemics or cattle diseases etc., so also many ceremonies and good works by which *punya* (spiritual merit) may be acquired, such as pilgrimages to sacred places, construction of temples, digging of wells or tanks, planting of mango-groves, founding free kitchens and caravanserais and so forth. There are also several propitiatory ceremonies in which the aid of spirits is solicited for the successful performance of rites of marriage, death and birth.

Every year a Hindu generally goes through the following cycle of feasts and festivals:—

Gudhi Padava: The first of *Chaitra* is called *Gudhi Padava.* It is the new year day of Hindus who observe the Shalivahana "*Shaka*" (era). With this day begins the spring. It is ushered in by householders by setting up in front of the house a *gudhi,* a bamboo pole capped with a small silver or copper pot and a new piece of cloth hanging to it as a flag and offering it a routine worship. Eating a mixture of *nim* leaves, *gul* and cumin seeds is a special observance for the day. The day is considered auspicious for building or entering a new house, putting a child to school or starting any new business. It is one of the three most auspicious days of the year.

Rama Navami: On the bright ninth of *Chaitra* is celebrated the birthday of Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and the hero of *Ramayana.* People flock in holiday dress to the temple of Shri Rama where a silk doll is made to represent Rama and all the ceremonials connected with child-birth are gone through. Exactly at 12 noon, the Hindus announce the birth by tossing *gulal* (red powder) and the babe is then cradled. *Arati,* distribution of *sunthavada* (mixture of ginger and sugar), *tirthaprasad* and *kirtan* in praise of Rama are the usual functions held at the festival.

Hanuman Jayanti: On the full moon day of *Chaitra,* exactly at sunrise, a festival viz., the birth of Hanuman is celebrated in a temple dedicated to him in a similar way.

Ashadhi Ekadashi: The eleventh days of the *Ashadha* and *Kartika,* are considered very sacred. They mark the beginning and end of *chaturmasa* (four holy months) and are observed as fast and prayer days by a very large section of Hindus. Followers of the Varkari sect make it a point to visit the temple of Vithoba at Pandharpur on these days.

Gokulashtami: On the dark eighth of *Shravana* falls the festival in honour of Shri Krishna's birth-day. Exactly at midnight of this day was born this eighth incarnation of Vishnu and the next morning the babe was taken to Gokul. Usually the people fast on this day. The next day called *dahikala* when a boisterous play-ritual of breaking the *handi* is celebrated.

Pola: The chief festival of the Kunbis and other agricultural communities is the *Pola* falling in the middle of the rainy season (*Shravana* dark half last day) when they hold a procession of plough bullocks. The oldest bullock leads them and on his horns is tied a wooden frame with pegs to which torches are fixed. They worship the bullocks after decorating them.

Ganesh Chaturthi: On the bright fourth of *Bhadrapada* falls the birth of Ganesh, the god of learning. A painted clay figure of the elephant-headed god is specially purchased for the day from image-vendors and worshipped with offerings of *modaks.* A special feature of the festival is that in towns apart from the function in the family, the worship is held on a community scale by public contributions and with the added attraction of semi-religious and social programmes held for ten days, it becomes a great festivity. Out of a superstition still current, one avoids looking at the moon on this day lest he might be involved in a baseless charge of theft.

Gauri pujana: Conjoined to the Ganesh festival, women hold a celebration in honour of Parvati or Gauri, mother of Ganesh. On the 5th day is *Gauryavahana,* on the 6th, *Gauri pujana* and the 7th, *Gaurivisarjana.*

Dasara: In the month of *Ashvina* falls the great festival of *Navaratra* (nine nights) culminating in *Dasara* so called from *Dasha* (ten) and *ahara* (day), it being a ten-day festival in honour of the goddess Durga. It is also called *Vijaya Dashami,* the day on which victory was won by Rama over Ravana. It is also the day on which Goddess Kali vanquished *mahishasura,* the buffalo-demon. The offering of goats to the goddess is usual but once in some places, the practice was to sacrifice a buffalo. On the first day the goddess is installed and is

called the *ghatasthapana.* The goddess is invoked to reside in a *ghata* (jar). On the tenth day, every householder worships his caste insignia represented by tools and implements. A *Teli* will worship his oil machine, a Kayastha his ink-stand, a blacksmith his anvil and hammer, a Brahman his holy books and so on. Sumptuous meals are taken at noon and towards evening they don their best clothes and gather together to worship *Shami* (*Prosopis spicigera*) or in its absence, the *Apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) tree. On this day the leaves of *Apta* are supposed to symbolise gold and they are exchanged while greeting each other. This day is regarded as highly auspicious for making any new beginning. It is one of the three-and-half most auspicious days of the year.

Kojagari Paurnima: On the 15th day of the bright half of *Ashvina* comes the *Kojagari Paurnima.* All night the goddess Lakshmi is supposed to be going on her rounds to watch who is not keeping awake. People are entertained to sweetened and spiced milk at night when the play at dice is a special feature.

Divali: Twenty days after *Dasara* comes *Divali,* when Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, is worshipped. She is supposed to pass over the land distributing her gifts of riches. All, therefore, illuminate their houses and shops in order that they may not be overlooked. The lights are beautifully and tastefully arranged and the festival is one of the prettiest of the year. Two days after *Divali* comes *Yama Dvitiya* or the Brother's Day when the God of Death Yama was entertained by his sister Yami or the river Yamuna. On this day brothers visit their sisters and are entertained by them; in the evening sisters return the visit, perform the ceremony of "*Ovalane*" and receive a gift. The same procedure is repeated by wives in regard to husbands on the previous day, *Kartika Shuddha Pratipada,* the new year's day of *Vikrama Samvat* and receive gifts from husbands.

Holi Paurnima: The year closes with *Holi,* when the demoness Holika is propitiated. This gay festival is the occasion for mirth, innocent revelry including the splashing of colour. *Holipuja* is accompanied by bonfires, symbolism of the destruction of evil amidst joyous shouting. A coconut is hung from a pole in the middle of the fire and when it falls the people secure the burnt core and eat it and smear themselves with ashes of the fire. Next day follows a period of licence and enjoyment in which people throw mud and coloured water at one another and indulge in obscene talk and rhymes. Folk songs and group dances in the streets express people's gaiety. Male dancing in female attire is common.

Vratas: A number of ceremonies of the nature of *vratas* (vows) and propitiatory worships mostly restricted to Brahman women occur throughout the year.

In the month of *Chaitra* starting from the bright third and on a convenient day, *Suvasinis* hold in their home the ceremony of *haldikunku*. The full-moon day of *Jyeshtha* known as *Vatapaurnima* is observed by married women as a day of prayer so that their husbands' lives may be prolonged. A banyan tree or its bough is worshipped and *vayans* (special offerings) are distributed to Brahmans and *Suvasinis*. Some observe a vow for three days during which they live on fruits, tuber and milk only. During *Chaturmas* some women observe sixteen successive Mondays as fasting days at the end of which a grand worship of Shiva and Parvati is held and seventeen couples are feasted. Similarly married girls offer handfuls of grain to Shiva on all Mondays of *Shravana* for the first five years of their married life as also the *Mangalagauri* celebration is held for the same period. On the third and fifth of bright *Bhadrapada, Haritalika* and *Rishipanchami* are observed as days of fast by many women. The first is for married women and young girls who honour goddess Parvati who is said to have resisted her father's wish to marry her to Vishnu and married Shiva whom she loved. The second is observed by elderly women in honour of the sages to make amends for the sins committed unconsciously. On that day they do not eat anything that so produced by the labour of cattle but eat only hand-grown fruits and vegetables. *Vasubaras* falls on the dark 12th of *Ashvin* which is observed by women to have children. On that day they fast for the day and at night after worshipping a cow give a calf in charity. The day previous to *Sankranta* in the month of *Paush*, is called *Bhogi* on which a special dish of *Khichadi* is offered to gods and eaten. On *Sankranta* day *sugad* (auspicious jars) are presented to Brahmans. The following day known as *Kinkranta* is celebrated by newly-married women by giving *van* or with *lutane*, a free distribution to *suvasinis* of auspicious articles. Men and women exchange *tilgul*, sesamum and jaggery, or *halva* made of sesamum and sugar.

Muslims: *Muharrum:* The principal Muslim festival are *Muharrum* and the two *Idds*. The month of *Muharrum* is the first month of the Muslim year of which the first ten days are devoted to mourning for the death of Hussain and his family. But it has assumed the character of festival of mourning among all. Models of the tomb of Hussain called *tazias* or *tabuts* are made of bamboo and paste-board and decorated with tinsel. These are taken in procession and deposited in a river on the last day of *Muharrum*. Women, who have made vows for the recovery of their children from an illness, dress them in green and send them to beg. Men and boys of lower classes having themselves painted as tigers go about mimicking as a tiger for what they can get from spectators.

Ramzan Id: The *Id-ul-fitre*, commonly known as *Ramzan Id* or the breaking of the fast, is held on the first day of the tenth month *Shavval*. Throughout the preceding month of *Ramzan*, a general fast is observed. On this day, the people assemble dressed in their best clothes and proceed to the *Idgah*, a building erected outside the town. They escort the Kazi or some other Muslim of high position to the *Idgah*, who then offers prayers. A sermon in Arabic in praise of the *Id* is read by the Kazi standing on a pulpit, wooden staff in hand, in imitation of the prophet. When the prayers and sermon are over, the people return to their homes and spend the rest of the day in feasting and merriment.

The *Id-ul-Azzha* or *Id-ul-Zaha*, the feast of sacrifice also called the *Bakr-Id* is held on the 10th day of the last month *Zil Hijjah*. On this day as on the other *Id*, people gather together for prayers at the *Idgah*. On returning home, the head of the family takes an animal to the entrance of his house and sacrifices it, repeating the formula "In the name of God" as he cuts the animal's throat. The flesh is divided, two thirds being kept by the family and one-third given to the poor in the name of God.

HOUSES AND HOUSING

The patterns of houses and housing have undergone considerable changes, particularly in urban areas. The old type of houses of the rich living in joint families consisted of a front and a back part separated by a small open court on each side of which was a passage and in the upper storey an open terrace connecting front and back parts of the house. Such a plan of the house was once popular because when children would grow up and sons had families of their own, they could share the same house and yet to some extent each family could live apart.

Houses belonging to the upper gentry were built round a *chauk*, quadrangle with stone or burnt brick walls, tiled roofs and verandahs. These houses were generally two-storeyed. The entrance door was often spacious and imposing which had a small gateway called *dindi*. Inside surrounding the *chauk*, were broad *osaris* or verandahs with a *devadi*, watch-room and an office room. On crossing the *chauk*, a few steps led to the *oti* or verandah, for the house was always raised on a *jote* (plinth) two or three feet high. In the verandah outsiders were received and children played and women spent their leisure. The ground floor had four to seven rooms, a central hall and a back verandah opening into the rear yard. There were rooms for sleeping, for keeping clothes and ornaments, a kitchen and a god-room. The upper storeys would have more rooms and a hall. In the rear of the house, would be a cattle-shed, a bathing room and a privy

located in a distant corner, flower and plantain trees and a *tulas* (holy basil) planted in a masonry pillar post and rooms for servants and retainers.

More modest houses were generally ones with walls, constructed of dressed or unworked stone, burnt or sundried bricks and tiled or flat roofs. They were to be seen both in towns and villages. A house of this class consisted of an *osari* (front verandah) which was used as an office or place of business, *majghar* or the central room for dining and sitting, *devghar* or a room for the house-gods, a kitchen and a room to spare. There was generally a small cattle-shed, a separate privy and a bath-room.

Houses occupied by husbandmen in villages were built with unburnt brick walls, tiled or *dhaba* roofs with two or three rooms. They had large cattle-sheds. Poorer land-holders, labourers and Harijans often lived in single-roomed houses with mud and stone or mud-wattled reed walls with *dhaba* or tin or corrugated iron sheet roofs.

Old houses were built with the idea of providing shelter and safety, while modern designs and constructions are particular about the principles of convenience, economy, health and sanitation with necessary safety. The richer class of people are now having independent cottages and bungalows with accommodation generally consisting of a verandah, a drawing or sitting room, two or three extra rooms for being used as bed-rooms, a guest-room, a study, a kitchen, a parlour, pantry or store-room and an independent bath and water closet. There is a small garden around and a garage. Rooms are so arranged as to have independent access each. The walls are of stone or brick masonry in lime or cement mortar and plastered in lime or cement mortar. The doors are panelled or glazed and have brass fixtures. Enough windows are there to allow free passage of air and light. The floors are paved with stone or concrete and are free from dampness, drainage and sanitation being carefully looked after. The roof is either covered with manglore tiles or terraced in reinforced concrete. The rooms are generally colour-washed or distempered in different shades of light colour. The drawing hall or the sitting room is usually provided with a half dozen cane or wooden chairs or *sofa* and two side chairs duly upholstered, one or two easy chairs, one big central table, two or three small tea-poys and the floor or the part round about the table covered with a carpet. The dining hall is equipped with a dining table and chairs and a side-table. The bed-room is furnished with one or two wooden or steel bedstead, a wardrobe or an almirah and a dressing table with a mirror. Built-in cupboard shelves, pegs and sanitary fittings are provided where necessary. A cottage has only a ground floor and a bungalow has generally a floor in addition.

During the last few years, flats for small families in a single building, often for ten to twelve families and two-room tenements for families of smaller means have come into vogue in urban areas. There has not been much of a change in the pattern of houses in villages. The poor continue to live in small huts as before.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

Hindus : The dress ensemble of the Hindus of Nasik district is a blending of different items of dress shared in common with people all over India. At present many of the articles of dress-ware patronised particularly by the educated young urbanites, are items after the western style. However, many items of dress current among the people in general could be said to have been indigenously evolved.

The sewn garment for the baby is *balut* consisting of a triangular piece of cloth tied round its waist so as to cover the buttocks and the front. This is followed by a *topare* which is a baby cap covering the ears and *kunchi* which is a cap and a frock sewn together. *Angi* is a general term indicating a sewn garment for the upper body in which could be included *jhable* (frock), *bandi* or *peti* (jacket) worn by the child. When the child grows two or three years old a round or a folded cap for the head, *sadara* or *pairan* (shirt) for the upper part, *chaddi* or short pants for the lower part are sewn for the use of boys and *parkar* (petticoat), *chaddi* (panties), *polka* (bodice) and *jhaga* (frock) are sewn for the use of girls.

The ordinary dress of the upper class Hindus for a man indoors is a *dhotar* (waist-cloth) and a *sadara* or *pairan* (shirt). Out of doors, it consists of a head-dress which is a folded cap of cotton, silk or woollen fabric or a freshly folded turban known as *rumal*, *patka* or *pheta*. The pre-formed turban known as *pagdi* is now to be seen rarely. A waist-coat or a jacket known as *bandi* which may be used over a shirt or a *sadara* and a coat, short or long, is worn. A shoulder cloth or *uparne* woven out of a light muslin cloth about three yards long and a yard broad is thrown round the shoulders but it is fast falling in disuse. Country-made shoes are worn by most people, though amongst urbanites, slippers and shoes after the western style are now coming into increasing use.

A well-to-do educated urbanite may use all the items of the standard western ensemble including the bush-shirt and the bush-coat of recent origin. Indoors he would be found using a striped or white *pyjama* and a half shirt or a *pairan*. His outdoor dress varies between three types : (1) A *lenga* (loose trousers or slacks) and a long shirt of 'Nehru' type or a pair of short pants and a shirt, the flaps of the shirt either being allowed to hang loose on the shorts or tucked inside

them. (2) A pair of trousers in combination with a shirt or a half shirt, a bush-shirt or a bush-coat. (3) A full western including trousers, shirt, perhaps a waist-coat and a neck-tie. For ceremonial occasions he may prefer to dress in the Indian style in a spacious looking long coat, called *achkan* and *chudidar pyjama* or *survar*, slightly gathered at the ankle's end. A folded woollen or silk cap and *chadhav* or pump shoe completes the ensemble. Among the urbanite young men, the use of *dhoti* has become almost extinct. It is in some evidence among the middle-aged and old. The *shendi* or the top-knot has disappeared long ago and the hair are cut short like the Westerners. Going about bare-headed has also become the fashion during recent years.

The dress of the ordinary cultivator is most common place and consists of any, a rough *dhotar* (loin cloth), another cloth thrown over the shoulders and upper part of the body, which but for this is often bare and a third rough cloth wound loosely around the head as a turban. All these are originally white but soon assume a dingy shade. The gala dress may consist of a red *pagdi* (preformed turban), a coloured or white coat and a white *dhotar* with a red silk border if he can afford it. The coat known as *angarkha* reaching the knee with flaps folding over the chest and tied with strings is now getting out of fashion and short or long coat coming only to the hips is getting popular.

Artisans who work at home use only a *dhotar* or a pair of short pants and a vest or a jacket. When they go out they use the ordinary dress of a common Hindu. Woollen apparel is used by all who can afford it during the cold season.

Shoes are usually worn by villagers in the heat and sandals on the streets. Women go bare foot but sometimes wear sandals.

A Hindu woman's dress is the full Maratha *sadi* of nine yards and a short-sleeved *choli* covering about half length of the back and tied in front just beneath the breasts in the middle by a knot made with edges of the two panels. The nine-yard *sadi* is generally worn by elderly ladies and is known as *lugde* in Marathi. It is 42 to 45 inches in breadth and it has two length-wise borders known as *kanth* or *kinar* and also two breadth-wise borders, *padars*, at two ends of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *lugde* by Brahman women and others is with the hind pleats tucked into the waist at the back-centre and the decorated end thrown over the left shoulder. Maratha women allow it to hang from the waist down straight and round like a skirt and draw its end which covers the bosom and back over the head. *Sadis* of five yards in length have now become fashionable among young ladies, particularly in urban centres. These are worn cylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghagra*, also called petticoat. The old-fashioned *choli* is also discarded by them and the

use of brassiers, blouses, *polkas* and *jumpers* has become quite common. A reversion to new type of *cholis* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks and close-fitting sleeves up to the elbows is also noticed among them of late.

Women of the working classes, to allow freedom of movements for both their hands, draw the loose end of the *sadi* fluttering on the back from the left shoulder, tightly in front from underneath the right arm and tuck it in the wrap of the *sadi* at the waist. They do not also allow the manifold pleats to dangle low at the ankles but tuck them tightly at the back.

Ornaments are widely regarded particularly in rural parts, more as means of safe-keeping of money than for decoration or aids to beauty. People do not like to spend much on the gold-smith's labour or skill which fetches no value on the re-conversion of the ornaments into cash. As a result it is noticeable that for the patronage of a few princes of old or rich persons ornaments are but specimens of clumsy form and workmanship. Gold ornaments are simply hammered and punched into shape or rudely engraved and are practically never cast or moulded. They are often made hollow from thin plate or leaf, the interior being filled with lac. So also is the case with silver which is also rarely cast.

Ornaments differ in type as used by men and women and by boys and girls. They are worn on the head, in the ears, in the nose, on the neck, across the shoulders, on the arms, wrists and fingers, on the legs and on the toes. They differ according to caste and community and also as used by men, women, boys and girls.

With Hindus, gold is a very sacred metal and gold ornaments must not, on this account, be worn below the waist. It would be considered an indignity to the holy material. No Brahman or Maratha woman will wear ornaments except those made of gold on the heads or other limbs up the waist. Gold and silver is also regarded as having a protective effect, like that attributed to charms and amulets. In the making of ornaments, the recent tendency is to substitute gold and silver and precious stones by alloys, cultured pearls and synthetic stones.

Men now rarely wear any ornaments. However, a *sawkar* may display a *bhikbali*, a gold ring set with pearls and a pendant emerald, hanging by the upper lobe of his ear. He may also use gold *salkadis* or a *pochi* on the wrist and a *goph* or chain work with a locket round the neck. If fairly off, a Bania's everyday ornaments may be a silver girdle and a gold armlet worn above the elbow, a pearl ear-ring, a gold or pearl necklace and finger-rings. Well-to-do husbandmen have gold rings in the ear, *kadas* of solid silver on the wrists or a *dandakade* of silver worn above the elbow. A silver chain work girdle known as *kargota* is used round the waist by many.

Fashions in the ornaments of ladies have considerably changed during the last fifty years, the general tendency being to avoid gold ornaments of heavy weight.

Head ornaments of any kind which are used by ladies are not much in evidence. However, some hair ornaments such as *mud, agraphool, ketki-kevda, veni, rakhdi, chandra-surya; naggonde* and *gonde-ful,* all made of gold are still to be found in old families. *Bindi-bijora* and *bhang-tika,* decorative ornaments for the whole head are to be found among Rajputs and Marvadis. Flower-shaped ornaments such as *gulabache phool, chaphe-kali etc.,* as braid ornaments are not yet extinct.

Ear ornaments such as *chaufule* and *kudi,* preferably of pearls and precious stones are in vogue. *Bugdya, balya* and *kap* are used by old women only. Earings of a variety of types are now getting fashionable.

Nose ornaments: Nose-rings such as *nath* and *besar* as ceremonial ornaments, worn by married women, in the left nostril are current. *Nath* of the rich is studded with pearls and gems, that of the poor is made of gold. *Besar* is smaller in size. Other types of nose-rings are *morni, mugvat, phuli kanta* and *chamki.*

Necklaces such as *mangalasutras* of various types, black beads being strung together by different patterns of gold chain work with gold beads and cups in the middle and used symbolically by married ladies are now-a-days worn by them as an ornament. Other types of necklaces in current use are *bakuli har, bormal, chandra har, chapala-har, ekdani, jondhali-pota, Kolhapuri saj, mohanmal, putalyanchi-mal* and *pohe-har, sari, thushi, vajratik* are getting scarce. *Petya, pota, lappha, Tanmani* and *pende* are made of pearls and used by the rich only.

Hand ornaments such as *kankne* (bangles) of patterns known as bilor, diamond, double-diamond, *hodighat, panchpailu, tin-pailu,* as well as Calcutta pattern, Delhi pattern and Madras pattern are current. *Patlya* (wristlets) known as *jalichya, minyachya, pailuchya, purnachya* and *tidichya* all made of gold are current. Costlier bangles studded with pearls, diamonds and precious stones are used by the rich only.

Armlets such as *bajubands* or *Vakis* of the types known as *hatrichya, modvakya, rudragath, tulabandi* made of gold or silver are still in wear.

Foot or leg ornaments are made of silver and are worn by lower classes. They are *tode, tordya, sakhlya* and *vale. Masolya, jodvi, phirvi, salle* are silver toe rings and are used by ladies on marriage day and continue to be used always by some classes.

Child ornaments such as *bindlya, mangatya, kaditode* which are wristlets and *goph, hasali, sakhli, taiti* which are neklaces are made either of gold or silver. *Sakhli* and *sarpoli* are used round the waist and *ghungurvale* and *vale* are worn on the ankles.

Muslims: Poor and ordinary Muhammedans dress like Hindus. But the most distinctive feature of the dress of the well-to-do and rich is that men always wear trousers or *pyjamas,* usually white. The commonest is the *survar* or tight trousers. The trousers are secured by a string round the waist. A Muslim usually never wears the Hindu *dhotar* or loin-cloth. He wears a white muslin shirt without a collar the ends of which hang down outside the trousers. Over these, the well-to-do have a waist coat of velvet, brocade, or broadcloth. Those who have imbibed the western habit use underwears. Those who have not imbibed the western influence use *shervani* and *achkan.* At home, a Muslim wears a small skull cap and while going out, puts on a turban or loose headcloth or as was the fashion for a time, the small red or crimson fez with a tassel. The removal of the shoes on entering a mosque is not prescribed by Muhammedan law, though it has become customary in imitation of Hindus.

A rich Muhammedan woman wears a long shirt of muslin or net in different colours, embroidered on the neck and shoulders with gold lace, and draping down to the ankles. Under it she wears silk *pyjamas* and over it an *angia* bodice of broadcloth or of silk, brocade or cloth of gold, bordered with gold or silver lace. On the head she has a *shawl* or square kerchief bordered with lace. A poor woman has only a bodice and *pyjamas* with a cloth round the waist to cover their ends. Women as a rule wear shoes, even though they do not go out and they have a profusion of ornaments of much the same character as worn by Hindu women. However, the pronounced tendency is to reject solid gold for pearls and other precious stones. The wearing of heavy ornaments in the nose and ears is becoming less common. The boring of the nose and the cartilage and of the ear-lobes, once held imperative, is looked on now-a-days with disfavour.

DIET

Hindus: Kunbis and other cultivating classes eat three times a day, at about 8 in the morning, at mid-day and after dark. The morning meal is commonly eaten in the field and the other two at home. An artisan takes his breakfast at home and carries his lunch with him where he works. At mid-day the cultivator comes home, bathes and takes his meal having rested for about two hours. After work he comes home in the evening and takes his meal. *Jowar* is the staple food of this class. It is eaten both raw and cooked. The tender pods of *jowar* may be gnawed at in raw condition. It is a common custom among well-to-do tenants and proprietors to invite their friends to a picnic in the fields when the crop is ripe to eat *hurda* or the pods of *jowar* roasted in hot ashes. For cooking purposes *jowar* is

ground in an ordinary mill and then passed through a sieve which separates the finer from the coarser particles. The finer flour made into dough with hot water and baked into thick *bhakris* or flat unleavened cakes, weighing more than half a pound each. The coarser flour is boiled in water like rice. Bread is eaten with some pulse, boiled and seasoned with oil, and condiments chiefly salt and chillis. This monotonous diet is varied by a number of vegetables which are usually boiled and then mixed into a salad with groundnut or sesamum oil and flavoured with salt and chilli powder. Another way of cooking *jowar* is to boil its granules with buttermilk into a substance resembling porridge. It is seasoned with pepper and vegetable oils. Onion and garlic are either chopped and boiled or raw *chatni* made of crushed onion, salt and chilli may be substituted. To improve the flavour of some dishes, especially those made of pulses and vegetables, they are processed with *phodni*, a peculiar method of spicing.

Brahmans, Jains and Banias are strict vegetarians. Other caste Hindus occasionally take fish and flesh, except beef, but it is not a part of daily diet.

The dietary of well-to-do urbanites is much more elaborate and systematised. Besides the usual cereals, pulses, vegetables and oils, a vegetarian includes in his diet dairy products like milk, curds, butter, *ghee* and buttermilk as well as hydrogenated oils on a liberal scale. Morning tea with a light breakfast is followed by two meals one between 9 and 11 in the morning and the other between 7 and 9 in the evening. It has become customary to take tea in the afternoon.

Generally, a Brahman eats, wearing only a clean *dhotar*. The rule among them is that a special cloth of silk or wool or such 'pure' material should be worn for the purpose of taking food, but this has practically fallen in disuse except in Brahman priestly families. In orthodox families food is still eaten in a special apartment where *pats* are placed and plates in front of them, separate for each person. Rice, wheat, *jowar*, pulse and vegetables are generally the materials for both meals, wheat or *jowar* being preferred at the second or evening meal. Curds is always consumed. *Besan* or gram flour fried with onion, chillis, cloves and other spices and oil is a favourite dish. With rice is taken some *ghee*, *varan* or liquid split pulse and a curry or *amti* of split pulse boiled with onions, spices, salt and tamarind. Curds, milk, buttermilk (*tak*) are indispensable with Brahmans and many others. Savouries like *chatnis*, *rayatas*, *koshimbirs*, *lonche*, *papad* and *sandge* are usual adjuncts to a meal among the well-to-do.

Dinner is served in three courses, the first of boiled rice and pulse with a spoonful or two of *ghee*, the second of *poli* or *chapati*, sugar and

ghee with salads. Vegetables are served with each course. The plate is not changed during the dinner. In each course, the chief dish is served in the centre of the plate, the vegetables and curries in cups are arranged at the right and on the left the salads, a piece of lemon and some salt.

Some people in urban areas have now taken to the western way of dining on tables, with table-cloths spread and spoons and forks.

Stimulants and narcotics: The stimulants and narcotics in use in this district in the pre-prohibition days were fermented and distilled drinks. Fermented liquor was prepared from the juice of the wild date palm *khajuri* or from the barb palm, *tad*, was in use. Intoxicating drinks were distilled from dates and raisins. But the chief alcoholic drink was the liquor made from the flowers of *mahura*, *bassia latifolia*, trees. To improve its flavour or colour, different varieties of fruits, flowers or herbs were sometimes added to the simple liquor. At public dinners of some Hindus, liquor was served to both men and women towards the close of the entertainment. Now people can get licences on the ground of health on certificates from medical practitioners and only such people drink. Others, if they do so, do it stealthily by consuming illicitly-produced liquor.

Three preparations from hemp, *bhang* or *ambadi*, *Cannabie indica*, *i.e.*, *bhang*, *yakut* and *ganja* have been in use. *Bhang* is made from the leaves, flowers and seeds of the plant, first baked over fire and then grounded very fine. The intoxicating power depends to a considerable extent on the fineness of the powder. According to the taste and means of the consumer, dry rose leaves, almond, cardamoms, pepper and other spices are pounded and mixed with the powder. The whole is again ground with water or milk, sweetened by adding sugar and strained through a cloth. The preparation is then ready for drink. This is regarded as a favourite drink of Shiva and his devotees, therefore, take it as His *prasad* on *Shivaratri* day. But this is by no means confined to Hindus or Brahmans. Even Musalmans take it, particularly in the hot season as a cooling drink. Besides a cooling effect if taken moderately, it stimulates hunger.

The dried hemp plant which has flowered and from which the resin has not been removed is called *ganja*. As a rule *ganja*-smokers are found at shrines and temples, among *bairagis* and *gosavis*, religious mendicants and lower order of Brahmans and musicians. The plant washed four or five times, dried and mixed with tobacco is smoked in whiffs about every half an hour by the addict. Its effects are instantaneous and strong. Opium used either as a drug or as a narcotic is administered in several ways. It is rolled into a pill and swallowed or dissolved in water and drunk or smoked. Rajputs once highly esteemed opium as the seal of hospitality and healer of disputes.

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Of the non-prohibited articles, tobacco, betel-nut, tea and coffee and such drinks are extensively used all over the district. Tobacco is consumed in three ways. It is chewed, smoked or taken in the form of snuff. The practice of chewing tobacco either plain or along with betel-leaves and areca-nut is common among Hindus, both men and women, among Muslims, particularly women. Tobacco is smoked in pipes, as cigarettes or *bidis*. Two kinds of pipes are in use, the long stemmed *hukka* or hubble-bubble in which smoke is cooled as it is inhaled through water and the short, almost stemless bowl or *chilim* where the smoke is sucked through a wet piece of cloth wrapped at the bottom. Tobacco to be smoked in the *hukka* or hubble-bubble is known *gudakhu* which is especially processed with molasses and water and used by a better class of people. Except a few Brahmans most Hindus of all classes as well as Muslims smoke tobacco. Women do not smoke but among cultivating and working classes they smoke *bidis*.

The habit of smoking cigarettes seems to be spreading among the younger people. While chewing tobacco, the addicts mix it with lime and make it more astringent and stimulating. The habit of taking snuff prevails among men of upper classes. Chewing *pan*, leaves of betel-vine with *supari*, areca-nut, catechu and lime is common among all classes. The rich add a number of spices to their *pan* like cardamom, clove, coconut kernel, almond, meg-nut etc., and what is known as a *trayodashguni vida* is prepared. A wife is supposed to prepare it and hand it to her husband after each meal.

Tea-drinking has become very common in the middle class families and the artisan classes including mechanics, drivers, and other manual workers. It has become a habit even among the cultivating and labouring classes in villages. Tea with milk and sugar is taken every morning and also in the afternoon. The elite drink it as a hot brew or infusion poured into a cup from a tea-pot adding milk and sugar to taste. Ordinarily it is taken as a composite drink as in tea-shops and restaurants. Coffee has not made as much headway, its use being confined to a small percentage of middle class families in urban areas. It is a more favourite drink among South Indians. Cold drink, or *sharbats* are casually used, more on ceremonial occasions. Aerated water is more popular in towns. *Coca Cola* and *mangola* are also getting popular. *Lassi* and *sharbat* are served in restaurants.

AMUSEMENTS

Kirtans, *Puranas* and *Pravachans* at the many temples in the district is one of the intellectual and semi-religious amusement for retired, old men and women. Usually stories from the *Ramayana* and

Mahabharat are selected by these artists who relate them to suitable accompaniment of music. Many of them are skilled vocal and instrumental musicians, besides being gifted with the gift of the gab. Among Harijans and Girijans, dancing and singing is a favourite pastime. They are much enjoyed by them on special occasions like *Holi* and *Divali*. The *Mangalagauri* worship affords the best occasion for newly married and even grown-up women among Brahmans and other classes to dance *phugadis* of various types and songs. *Hadga* and *Bhondla* songs to the accompaniment of dancing are also popular among them. *Holi* affords an opportunity to young men to indulge in boisterous talk and play. *Tamasha* troupes also make their appearance at this hour.

Some dances are played out of religious ecstasy and fervour than to give expression to any aesthetic feeling. The *dindi* dance which devotees or *bhajanis* of the *varkari* cult engage in while going to a temple of Vithoba or taking part in a religious procession belongs to this kind. Another dance of the ecstatic kind is the *Mahalakshmi* dance better known as *ghagar phunkne* exclusively practised by women of the Brahman communities at the time of *Mahalakshmi* worship in the bright half of *Ashvin*.

In the rural areas, there are a number of occasions on which the cultivating classes entertain themselves with folk songs to be sung individually or in groups. Of these the *Lavni* and *Povada* songs, replete as they are with humour and commonsense, form a popular means of entertainment. There are professional exponents of the art and a contest between male *Lavni* singers arranged at a fair, *Jatra*, attracts many. But it is the *Lavni* of the female singer-*cum*-dancer at a *tamasha* that really delights the audience.

Bhajan, *Bharud*, *Gondhal*, *Kirtan*, *Lalit* and *Tamasha* are all community entertainments. Of these *bhajan*-singing is chanting of devotional songs in chorus and is quite popular. Occasionally *bhajan* *sapthas*, or non-stop sessions of *bhajan*-singing for seven days are held in temples. *Bharuds* are songs spiced with humour and around the traditional topic of spiritual uplift of man. *Gondhal* is a semi-musical performance given by the professional *Gondhali* and his troupe in praise of gods and goddesses such as Malhari, Bhavani, Rama and other legendary heroes.

A *Kirtan* is a musical discourse given by a *Kirtankar* in which god and religion are described and expounded in poetry and prose. A tendency is seen now-a-days to use the *Kirtan* institution as a vehicle for spreading cultural and social ideas instead of purely religious ones. *Lalit* as the probable precursor of Marathi drama is a form of theatrical which has for its plot an incident from the *Puranas*. *Tamasha*, perhaps the most popular and alluring recreational activity

in the rural areas, consists of a *bari* of five to seven artistes of histrionic talent and musical skill. The *nachya*, dancer in an amateur *tamasha* troupe, is generally a boy draped as a girl. In a professional *tamasha* a female dancer and singer is the centre of attraction. *Gana, Gavlan,* and *Vag* are the principal components of a *tamasha* and the ruling sentiment maintained throughout by means of dialogues and *lavnis* is usually crude and sensuous humour leaning to the erotic.

Theatrical companies, professional and amateur, stage dramas in principal towns, throughout the year and they are largely patronised by the towns people. In their initiation, local troupes in towns and villages also stage them particularly at the end of the various festivals like *Ramnavmi, Mahashivaratri, Hanuman Jayanti* and also during the Ganesh and Sharada festivals. Cinema houses which have arisen in all urban areas and travelling cinemas which visit rural areas are a recent source of entertainment. Most of them are in Hindi and thus make audience familiar with that language. Government Publicity Department also arranges informative and propaganda films as well as documentaries throughout the district.

GAMES

Among the educated classes, Western games are being adopted rapidly by those who can afford them. Cricket, hockey, football and tennis or badminton are all more or less expensive which is not the case with *Khokho, Atyapatya* and *Vitidandu* which are quite popular still both in rural and urban areas. Gymkhanas where the *malkhamb, yogasanas* and single and double bar practice are taught are to be found in many places. In schools and colleges, *hututu* or *Kabaddi* is getting very popular and tournaments of these are held.

Bullock-cart races is a popular amusement among the cultivating classes. Cattle-races are held at the time of *Sankranta*. Such contests are also held at fairs and *pailvans* also compete in *kusti* or wrestling and prizes are given.

A number of libraries in the district provide intellectual recreation to the educated. News-papers, dailies, weeklies and periodicals published in Marathi are quite popular among the literate. A number of associations and institutions organise lectures, seminars, debates, musical concerts and exhibitions of art works. Music schools and classes have created a taste for proper training in vocal and instrumental music. Many private houses are equipped with home libraries, tape records of speeches and musical songs of renowned artistes. Radio-sets have spread everywhere.

Recreational activities among children are nearly the same everywhere. Dolls made of clay and cloth and occasionally their marriages

celebrated with small feasts is an entertainment that delights primary school-going girls. Tag and chase games such as *andhali koshimbir, lapandav* are popular among boys and girls. Games such as *gap-cup-toba, surparambi, vagh-bakri* are played in a team spirit. Games of *gotya* (marbles) and *bhowra* (top) are played with a keen sense contest by boys. *Bhatukli,* house-keeping, *gajge* or *sagargote* are specially played by girls.

Swimming and walking on stilts are pastimes in which all may not indulge. Kite-flying is found everywhere except in the rainy season. The game of *patang-ladhne* consists in trying to cut the strings of each other's kites. When the string of a kite is cut and it falls to the ground, it becomes the property of the first person who can pick it up. For this purpose, a special kite-thread rubbed with paste mixed with ground glass-dust to make it hard and sharp is used.

Riding on bicycles and taking trips for miles away in groups is a popular pastime with school and college going boys during the week-ends. Motoring has not made much headway, though scooters and motor-bikes have, to some extent.

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CHAPTER 4—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

THE ECONOMY OF NASIK DISTRICT IS PRIMARILY AGRARIAN IN CHARACTER. Agriculture is still the main-stay of approximately 74 per cent of the total population of the district. In this chapter an attempt is made to describe the various aspects of agriculture in the district. As the topography of the district affects the agricultural industry, a brief review of the district in relief is given in what follows.

The district is situated partly in the basin of the Tapi river and partly in that of the Godavari. On the western side run the Sahyadri ranges from the north to the south. From the main Sahyadri range three prominent spurs stretch out to the east. In the extreme north, the Selbari range forms the boundary between Nasik and Dhulia districts. The Satmala or Ajanta range runs right across the district. The range that stretches eastwards south of Igatpuri is rocky and precipitous. It contains the highest summits, one of which, the Kalasubai, is about 5,400 feet high. The Godavari in its 60 miles course in the south and the Girna in its 90 miles course in the north have made the region along their banks extremely fertile. Consequently, farming in this track has become prosperous as compared to that in the hilly region of the north.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agricultural population in the district mainly consists of Marathas, Malis, Kolis, Vanjaras, Thakurs, Kathodis and Konkanis who migrated from the neighbouring district of Thana in the past. The following para from the old *Nasik District Gazetteer* published in 1883 gives an account of the agricultural population then prevailing in the district :—

"Husbandmen are of fourteen classes, with, in 1872, the strength of 2,93,460 souls (males 1,50,215, females 1,43,245) or 42·32 per cent of the whole Hindu population. Of these, 2,05,099 (males 1,04,057, females 1,01,042) were Kunbis; 49,563 (males 25,940, females 23,623) Konkanis; 21,416 (males 11,192, females 10,224) Malis; 5,751 (males 2,993, females 2,758) Marathas; 4,508 (males 2,326, females 2,182) Kanads; 3,501 (males 1,788, females 1,713) Rajputs; 2,648 (males 1,340, females 1,308) Hetkaris; 409 (males 245, females 164) Pahadis; 254 (males 180, females 74) Doharis; 165 (males 82, females 83) Tirmalis; 62 (males 31, females 31)

Vidars; 38 (males 18, females 20) Bandgars; 33 (males 14, females 19) Tirguls and 13 (males 9, females 4) Naikavdis."[1]

In the hilly region most of the land belongs to such tribes as Thakurs, Warlis, Kathodis, etc. who have remained more or less indifferent towards progressive agriculture with modern techniques of cultivation. They continue with their traditional methods of cultivation and antiquated implements. Of the total population of 18,55,246 persons in 1961, the tribes account for 4,63,705 or 24·99 per cent.

The husbandmen belonging to *Maratha* and *Mali* communities seem to have adapted themselves to the changing conditions, especially *Malis* who have made a lot of improvement in their traditional cultivation of *bagait* lands. However, irrespective of the progress and improvement in the field of agriculture, the class of cultivators as such is still to release itself from the shackles of economic distress, for, Indian agriculture, even now, is at the mercy of Nature's whims.

The proportion of rural population largely dependent directly or otherwise on agriculture for its livelihood saw very little change over a period of fifty years ending with 1951. This could be explicitly seen from the following statement which has recorded a change in the percentage of the rural population to the total population of the district :—

Year		Population	Percentage of rural population to total population
1901	...	8,23,080	88·26
1911	...	9,15,698	89·14
1921	...	8,45,783	83·94
1931	...	10,09,583	85·65
1941	...	11,27,597	84·40
1951	...	14,29,916	74·13

In a period of forty years the recorded reduction was only 3·86 per cent whereas in the following decade, *i.e.*, 1941-51 it was 10·27. This could be attributed to rapid urbanization following the establishment of industries stimulated by the second world war and in the later part, by the Korean war. The proportion of urban population to the total population which was 15·60 in 1941 increased to 25·87 showing a corresponding increase of 10·27 per cent.

Despite the growth of industries during a decade of 1951-61, the percentage of the rural population remained more or less stagnant recording an increase of only 0·27 per cent.

The statement of taluka-wise distribution of cultivators and agricultural labourers as percentage to total population in 1961[2] in Nasik district is given below.

[1] *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, p. 46.
[2] Agricultural population in 1971 was 6,46,552 (cultivators 3,80,339 and agricultural labourer 2,66,213).

Name of taluka	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Name of taluka	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
1. Baglan taluka ...	57·71	26·91	8. Nandgaon taluka.	43·58	20·50
2. Malegaon taluka.	36·19	20·60	9. Nasik taluka ...	30·73	10·90
3. Surgana Mahal.	75·30	18·48	10. Niphad taluka ...	56·35	27·16
4. Kalvan taluka ...	67·07	20·64	11. Yeola taluka ...	59·30	18·19
5. Peint Mahal ...	66·69	27·29	12. Igatpuri taluka.	73·51	11·44
6. Dindori taluka.	64·68	26·19	13. Sinnar taluka ...	66·35	14·53
7. Chandor taluka.	63·50	21·34			

RAINFALL

The rainfall in the district is under the influence of south-west monsoon. However, its distribution all over the district is, in a considerable degree, affected by the relief of the district. There is an uneven distribution of the rainfall. On the one hand, the extreme west of the district receives maximum rainfall of 148″, on the other, it dwindles down to 20″ in the central and eastern sectors of the district. The western track of the district is covered by high hills and has a rugged terrain. The monsoon wind carrying moisture first meets these hill-tops where it deposits much of its water. Surgana, Peint and Igatpuri come under this track. Igatpuri receives the highest average rainfall of 148″. The central part, comprising Nasik, Kalvan, Baglana, Dindori and Chandor talukas, gets moderate rainfall, the average varying between 18″ and 40″, and Sinnar, Niphad, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Yeola talukas which form the eastern sector receive scanty and usually deficient rainfall. Scarcity conditions, in these areas, are quite frequent.

Tables No. 1 and 2 illustrate the rainfall data at three stations, *viz.*, Yeola, Malegaon and Igatpuri, from 1875 to 1879 and the month-wise rainfall from 1866 to 1879, respectively.

TABLE No. 1—RAINFALL,[1] 1875-1879

Name	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Yeola	35·12	14·96	18·56	21·11	20·66
Malegaon	25·77	15·73	16·82	35·44	27·52
Igatpuri	148·27	114·57	68·26	160·54	133·25

From the table No. 2 it could be seen that the district received maximum rainfall in the months of July and August. For example, the rainfall in the month of July of the years 1866, 1867, 1870, 1875 and 1879 was 5·03, 4·95, 7·04, 11·42 and 14·11 mm. respectively as against 0·50, 1·90, 5·38, 7·80 and 3·24 mm. of rainfall in the month of September for the same years respectively.

Table No. 3 shows average rainfall with rainy days in Nasik district from 1901 to 1960.

[1] *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, p. 14.

TABLE No. 2—NASIK RAINFALL,[1] 1866-1879

Month	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
January	....	....	0·04	....	0·10	2·03	....	....	....	0·05	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·72	....	0·05	....	6·29	....	....
March	....	....	0·20	....	0·03	....	....	....	....	0·07	....	0·21	....	....
April	....	....	....	....	....	0·82	0·25	....	0·15	0·22	....	....	0·30	....
May	0·46	0·16	0·25	1·31	....	0·44	....	3·36	0·03	0·03	....	0·01	....	4·29
June	5·28	2·77	3·93	3·67	8·44	5·06	5·24	3·07	12·74	9·26	1·58	4·69	3·29	3·87
July	5·03	4·95	8·14	6·93	7·04	5·33	7·50	3·62	9·36	11·42	9·60	2·99	13·10	14·11
August	8·45	11·96	5·15	5·89	2·53	4·36	1·60	4·58	4·76	6·66	5·78	1·46	14·80	7·04
September	0·50	1·90	1·61	3·04	5·38	1·85	8·04	4·90	6·83	7·80	0·88	6·72	22·03	3·24
October	3·92	5·16	0·93	6·29	9·40	1·47	0·73	0·73	1·43	0·73	....	4·40	2·64	2·53
November	....	0·22	....	0·38	0·09	0·38	....	1·23	0·16	0·13	0·30	....	....	....
December	0·03	....	....	1·00	....	0·12	2·05	....	0·08	1·61	....	0·32	....	....
Total ..	23·67	27·31	20·25	28·51	33·01	21·86	25·41	22·21	35·54	38·02	18·14	21·09	56·16	35·08

[1] *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, p. 14.

TABLE No. 3—AVERAGE RAINFALL WITH AVERAGE RAINY DAYS IN NASIK DISTRICT FROM 1901 TO 1960

Stations	R.D. R.F.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Nandgaon	R.D. ..	1·62	1·25	1·65	1·48	2·00	6·52	7·50	6·31	8·90	3·51	2·65	1·50
	R.F. ..	14·44	10·67	15·09	9·66	22·91	117·00	103·99	86·63	155·31	59·28	59·29	15·14
Nasik	R.D. ..	1·55	1·00	1·42	1·84	2·49	7·09	13·48	9·88	7·06	3·81	3·08	1·64
	R.F. ..	10·30	3·91	8·79	15·92	38·98	102·34	188·41	120·40	119·68	63·03	36·49	16·60
Chandor	R.D. ..	1·54	1·33	2·16	2·43	2·64	7·18	12·06	9·13	8·34	4·28	3·04	1·33
	R.F. ..	13·42	9·27	12·19	22·93	37·38	116·20	148·36	104·63	168·77	71·06	63·03	14·72
Satana	R.D. ..	1·40	1·40	1·28	1·83	2·32	6·46	7·71	5·13	7·17	3·79	2·90	1·26
	R.F. ..	12·46	5·98	9·08	13·65	32·14	98·83	98·56	70·52	110·21	50·49	56·74	9·17
Niphad	R.D. ..	1·40	1·00	1·55	1·50	2·26	6·00	9·65	6·88	7·30	4·29	2·58	1·63
	R.F. ..	12·50	18·10	11·20	14·85	30·32	96·52	117·77	78·83	138·47	19·80	46·47	18·54
Peint	R.D. ..	1·44	1·09	1·00	2·00	3·00	11·95	26·70	26·95	15·68	5·29	2·45	1·40
	R.F. ..	6·70	7·31	6·09	18·54	51·28	264·92	948·20	649·21	313·52	91·50	40·93	15·38
Dindori	R.D. ..	1·77	1·16	1·58	1·71	2·52	7·50	16·95	14·05	7·90	4·12	2·65	1·91
	R.F. ..	11·24	3·37	9·90	17·90	38·31	118·07	239·50	150·21	132·10	59·98	47·23	12·95
Malegaon	R.D. ..	1·66	1·55	2·00	1·43	2·00	6·27	7·58	5·73	7·93	3·50	2·45	1·63
	R.F. ..	12·10	11·96	8·10	10·35	29·68	107·66	111·58	83·37	139·71	56·37	43·74	11·45
Yeola	R.D. ..	1·37	1·20	1·44	1·35	2·28	5·00	8·60	5·95	7·35	4·06	2·22	1·40
	R.F. ..	14·16	8·08	11·13	6·78	29·93	122·08	101·55	76·81	121·08	58·80	48·75	11·96
Igatpuri	R.D. ..	2·00	1·00	1·50	1·82	2·55	16·28	28·83	28·16	19·60	5·37	2·67	1·66
	R.F. ..	12·67	8·34	7·04	33·02	10·64	468·91	1,342·51	945·09	474·07	126·35	43·46	13·77
Sinnar	R.D. ..	1·71	1·25	1·66	1·50	2·25	4·52	10·60	8·50	7·27	4·15	3·03	1·46
	R.F. ..	16·65	5·27	10·90	14·16	26·84	82·24	131·34	88·47	129·64	65·18	54·60	8·27
Trimbak	R.D. ..	2·25	1·00	1·50	1·66	3·00	13·23	27·03	26·73	19·60	5·47	2·50	1·50
	R.F. ..	16·15	7·23	5·45	20·20	12·10	273·86	985·55	709·77	315·87	108·86	34·83	13·55
Kalyan	R.D. ..	1·80	1·50	1·12	1·62	2·35	7·00	12·68	9·43	7·42	3·76	3·15	1·55
	R.F. ..	12·75	8·49	13·32	18·21	30·57	118·93	200·22	114·65	112·73	67·70	62·30	9·42
Pimpalgaon*	R.D. ..	1·71	1·16	1·71	1·81	2·51	5·00	6·10	7·85	7·25	4·56	2·70	1·90
	R.F. ..	9·37	4·47	9·33	12·12	35·13	119·01	170·18	104·20	128·33	70·77	43·10*	16·23
Surgana from 1956 to 1960	R.D. ..	....	....	1·00	1·00	2·25	8·80	25·60	27·80	17·40	6·75	4·33	1·00
	R.F. ..	....	....	2·5	22·8	64·96	97·56	805·55	984·38	336·02	111·13	27·32	5·08
Bolthan 1938 to 1960 ..	R.D. ..	1·50	1·00	1.00	1·60	2·37	7·50	11·60	8·4	0·60	3·66	3·10	1·75
	R.F. ..	23·87	51·81	20·65	19·60	43·47	123·72	167·20	137·06	176·23	66·28	81·09	20·95
Somthane 1954 to 1960 ..	R.D. ..	1·00	....	....	1·50	3·75	4·83	8·66	8·28	7·42	5·00	4·00	1·00
	R.F. ..	6·07	....	....	8·65	34·78	69·37	89·87	106·70	110·16	103·41	86·94	6·99
Kalegaon 1954 to 1960 ..	R.D. ..	1·00	....	....	1·50	3·00	5·50	7·83	6·28	7·28	5·40	2·50	1·00
	R.F. ..	4·29	....	....	9·66	31·31	86·76	78·93	86·66	126·71	98·54	55·00	21·59

* Average of rainfall between June and November is for 57 years (1901-1957). R.D. = Rainy Days. R.F. = Rain Fall.

Table No. 4 shows the distribution of average rainfall in the various talukas of the district for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

TABLE No. 4—TALUKA-WISE RAINFALL IN NASIK DISTRICT FROM 1962 TO 1964

(Figures in millimetres)

Name of Taluka	Rainfall Normal	Actual 1962	Actual 1963	Actual 1964
I. *Western Part*—				
Surgana	2,916·76	1,837	1,610	1,788
Peint	2,435·64	3,590	1,862	2,211
Igatpuri	3,712.71	3,283	3,233	2,533
II. *Central Part*—				
Nasik	507·23	561	591	576
Kalvan	741·17	...	473	530
Baglan	498·60	500	361	325
Dindori	788·92	814	711	...
Chandor	654·05	640	...	725
III. *Eastern Part*				
Sinnar	567·69	589	624	560
Niphad	567·69	345	421	484
Malegaon	536·05	368	553	639
Yeola	550·41	604	534	629
Nadgaon	566·92	641	850	640

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

As in other parts of the State, in Nasik district there are two seasons in which different crops are harvested. They are *kharif* and *rabi*. An early or rain crop is styled as *kharif* and the crop taken in cold weather season is called *rabi*, and is also known as dry crop. The important *kharif* crops are rice, *bajri*, *ragi*, groundnut, *tur* and cotton, while crops grown in *rabi* season are wheat, gram and *jowar*. *Jowar* is grown in both seasons. However, it is grown on a large scale in the *rabi* season in the district.

But the district has much more area under *kharif* crop than under *rabi*. There are also local variations. Dindori taluka has larger area under *rabi* crops. In Nasik and Niphad talukas, the proportions of areas under *kharif* and *rabi* are equal. However, in all the remaining talukas *kharif* crops are dominant.

It is to be noted that sugarcane is a perennial crop and is mainly concentrated in the eastern talukas.

SOILS

The parent material all over the district is Deccan trap. The soil formation is mainly affected by the climatic conditions and topography of the district.

In the western part of Igatpuri taluka, Surgana and Peint mahals, soils have developed under humid conditions, with some laterite soils being observed at higher altitudes of the hills. The soils in the Godavari,

the Kadva and upper reaches of the Girna and Mosam valleys are quite deep and fertile. The soils in the rest of the district are undulating and susceptible to erosion. Light shallow soils are noticed on hill-slopes and very coarse textured soils on still higher reliefs.

The soils in the heavy rainfall zone are neutral in reaction, contain higher amounts of organic matter and are low in their base status. In-between lie the soils in the transitional zone. They are slightly alkaline in reaction and contain moderate amounts of organic matter. Lastly the soils in the scarcity area are alkaline and are low in their content of organic matter and nitrogen. The exchangeable bases are observed to be high as compared to the soils of transition and heavy rainfall tract.

The description and chemical analysis of typical profiles are given below:—

Zone I-B:—Heavy rainfall tract.

Phase:—Medium deep (Ghoti—Igatpuri taluka).

Depth in cm:—

0—15 ... Yellowish brown silty clay loam; single grained; friable; slightly moist; black concretions present.

15—30 ... Dark yellowish brown clayey; slightly moist, more black concretions; yellowish murum; pebbles present.

Below 30 ... Reddish murum.

Phase:—Very deep (Ghoti—Igatpuri taluka).

Depth in cm:—

0—17·5 ... Yellowish brown; clay loam; compact; black and white concretions present.

17·5—50 ... Greyish brown; clay loam; slightly moist and massive; white and black concretions in increased quantity present.

50—120 ... Dark greyish yellow; clay loam; more moist and massive; compact; profuse black and white concretions present.

Zone II:—Transition tract.

Phase:—Medium deep (Dindori taluka).

Depth in cm:—

0—22·5 ... Dark brown clay with reddish tinge; cloddy; hard.

22·5—40 ... Darker in colour; clayey; cloddy; harder than above; mixed with murum.

Below 40 ... Disintegrated murum.

Phase:—Deep (Dindori taluka).

Depth in cm:—

0—24 ... Reddish brown clay; clods breaking into granules; loose; murum here and there.

24—29 ... Dark brown clay; friable; granular slightly compact; murum bits present.

Below 49 ... Yellowish disintegrated murum.

Phase :—Very deep (Dindori taluka).

Depth in cm :—

0—25 ... Dark brown clay; clods breaking into crumbs; friable; mixed with lime nodules.

25—47·5 ... Dark gray clay; same as above; murum bits and lime nodules present.

47·5—62·5 ... Greyish black clay; friable; profound murum bits.

Below 62·5 ... Same layer continues.

Zone III :—Scarcity tract.

Phase :—Medium (Chandvad taluka).

Depth in cm :—

0—14 ... Yellowish brown sandy loam; single grained; friable; mixed with sand.

14—29 ... Whitish brown sandy loam; single grained; loose.

Below 29 ... Disintegrated murum.

Chemical analysis of the soil in Nasik district is given in table No. 5.

LAND UTILIZATION

The major portion of the total geographical area of the district is under agricultural use and forests. While the western and the northern regions which are covered by the Sahyadri and the Selbari hill ranges, respectively, and the Satmala range which runs right across the district, favour the growth of forests, the planes in the central, eastern and the south-eastern regions are brought under cultivation. Of the total geographical area, the forests account for 21·44 per cent as against 55·15 per cent of the net area sown which is slightly higher than the proportion of net area sown for the State, *i.e.*, 59·29 per cent in 1970-71. However, the proportion of the net area sown to gross cropped area in 1971-72 in different talukas of the district shows remarkable variations as could be seen from the following figures. It ranges from 100 per cent in Peint mahal to 106·35 per cent in Niphad taluka. The net area sown is more in Yeola (100·95 per cent), Sinnar (102·65 per cent), Chandor (105·40 per cent), Dindori (104·01 per cent) and Malegaon (117·47 per cent) talukas as compared to Peint and Surgana mahals in the western region where the proportion is 100·00 per cent and 100·19 per cent, respectively. Barren and unculturable land, land put to non-agricultural uses, culturable waste, permanent pastures, current fallows and other fallow lands together account for nearly 20·15 per cent of the total geopraphical area in 1970-71.

Table No. 6 shows

TABLE No. 5—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOILS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Phase and Depth	PH	T. S. S. (Per cent)	Silt (Per cent)	Clay (Per cent)	$CaCo_3$ (Per cent)	Ex Ca me (per cent)	Ex Mg. me (Per cent)	Ex Na + K me (Per cent)
ne I-B :—Heavy rainfall tract—								
Medium deep—								
0—15	7·4	0·16	39	34	....	18	11	2·0
15—30	7·3	0·20	24	49	....	23	7	2·0
Very deep—								
0—17·5	8·1	0·20	25	27	3·0	25	7	3·0
17·5—50	8·2	0·24	20	35	3·5	31	8	0·5
50—120	8·2	0·36	17	34	3·4	36	7	0·5
ne II :—Transition tract—								
Medium deep—								
0—22·5	7·8	0·29	21	48	4·1	37	11	2·0
22·5—40	7·0	0·51	28	44	4·1	36	9	2·5
Deep—								
0—24	8·2	0·23	18	47	3·6	44	8	2·0
24—49	8·0	0·25	19	49	3·4	42	9	2·0
Very deep—								
0—25	8·2	0·19	18	47	3·4	41	7	2·0
25—47·5	8·3	0·21	15	45	5·9	42	7	1·5
47·5—62·5	8·4	0·20	16	45	6·8	39	9	2·5
ne III :—Scarcity tract—								
0—14	8·3	0·28	9	40	6·8	42	3	2·0
14—29	8·5	0·25	11	42	6·8	41	3	2·0

TABLE No. 6— TALUKA-WISE LAND UTILIZATION IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Total geographical area	Forests	Barren and unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surgana ..	1953-54 ..	81,516	44,050	2,226	3	537	1,638
	1958-59 ..	83,746	44,370	2,477	3	3,460	1,855
	1963-64 ..	83,746	44,373	2,472	2	1,331	772
	1971-72 ..	83,751	44,375	2,528	2	322	410
Peint ..	1953-54 ..	88,391	45,921	4,359	1	57	7,173
	1958-59 ..	90,244	45,922	4,344	26	29	6,289
	1963-64 ..	93,390	46,198	5,174	7	12	4,664
	1971-72 ..	93,393	46,201	5,202	8	7	127
Baglan ..	1953-54 ..	1,61,193	47,957	12,401	19	1,275	5,190
	1958-59 ..	1,61,193	47,918	12,968	8	1,682	6,879
	1963-64 ..	1,61,627	48,060	17,139	43	3,623	2,515
	1971-72 ..	1,61,633	47,869	19,338	53	1,897	2,226
Yeola ..	1953-54 ..	1,06,202	10,818	3,931	24	384	6,453
	1958-59 ..	1,06,032	10,807	5,088	50	1,267	6,212
	1963-64 ..	1,06,039	10,807	5,230	42	3,067	4,956
	1971-72 ..	1,06,648	10,808	9,269	97	787	725

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown	Current fallow	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Surgana ..	1953-54 ..	....	1,696	33	714	396	28,601
	1958-59 ..	....	159	1,087	30,331	2,367	29,571
	1963-64 ..	....	82	942	33,769	67	33,836
	1971-72 ..	44	3,418	1,718	30,934	59	30,992
Peint ..	1953-54 ..	1,439	187	6,351	740	1,181	24,079
	1958-59 ..	610	956	4,016	29,668	25	29,693
	1963-64 ..	494	726	3,599	32,512	1,083	33,595
	1971-72 ..	....	4,847	1,773	32,228	....	32,228
Baglan ..	1953-54 ..	2,338	1,856	2,638	....	4,084	91,599
	1958-59 ..	....	990	3,381	88,578	6,747	94,112
	1963-64 ..	....	2,362	4,186	83,695	850	84,547
	1971-72 ..	....	8,591	3,296	78,364	7,854	86,218
Yeola ..	1953-54 ..	....	328	561	1,069	2,968	86,669
	1958-59 ..	....	1,078	516	81,010	3,441	84,452
	1963-64 ..	....	739	3,124	76,048	6,863	82,911
	1971-72 ..	....	734	3,913	79,710	758	80,468

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

(In hectares)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalvan	.. 1953-54 ..	1,12,520	36,190	7,662	334	371	5,770
	1958-59 ..	1,16,268	38,947	7,753	14	1,212	5,861
	1963-64 ..	1,19,468	39,330	14,533	16	1,972	1,619
	1971-72 ..	1,19,473	39,332	14,549	20	1,959	408
Malegaon	.. 1953-54 ..	1,93,768	40,410	23,439	130	2,038	2,641
	1958-59 ..	1,93,768	40,139	23,846	165	4,764	2,395
	1963-64 ..	1,93,765	39,774	25,738	217	4,010	2,582
	1971-72 ..	1,93,772	39,059	26,868	317	2,852	2,139
Igatpuri	.. 1953-54 ..	1,02,090	21,787	11,636	59	274	3,319
	1958-59 ..	1,02,090	21,787	12,466	63	109	7,370
	1963-64 ..	1,02,096	21,793	12,506	61	42	1,885
	1971-72 ..	1,02,099	21,794	12,518	62	6,523	1,881
Chandor	.. 1953-54 ..	95,813	9,683	12,392	44	363	1,206
	1958-59 ..	95,813	9,673	12,531	44	392	1,725
	1963-64 ..	95,813	9,734	12,695	41	3,768	839
	1971-72 ..	95,817	9,735	12,750	46	....	1,339
Nasik	.. 1953-54 ..	1,27,425	18,056	21,275	313	2,330	4,984
	1958-59 ..	1,27,425	17,999	19,218	223	2,320	12,319
	1963-64 ..	1,26,659	17,786	23,414	323	5,170	3,534
	1971-72 ..	1,26,664	17,787	23,415	337	1,164	5,865

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

(In hectares)

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kalvan	.. 1953-54 ..	21	293	4,336	1,256	4,494	62,033
	1958-59 ..	20	694	1,203	60,562	6,217	66,779
	1963-64 ..	....	620	501	61,494	2,766	56,174
	1971-72 ..	124	5,312	2,671	55,898	3,873	59,771
Malegaon	.. 1953-54 ..	92	1,220	2,132	....	7,795	1,28,233
	1958-59 ..	386	1,819	2,700	1,17,641	12,117	1,27,759
	1963-64 ..	....	817	2,315	1,18,309	8,233	1,26,543
	1971-72 ..	....	14,708	7,508	1,00,321	17,531	1,17,852
Igatpuri	.. 1953-54 ..	....	3,305	6,645	....	779	55,681
	1958-59 ..	....	3,451	4,046	52,786	1,258	53,803
	1963-64 ..	....	2,212	6,645	56,948	1,381	58,329
	1971-72 ..	4	3,457	3,277	52,583	286	52,869
Chandor	.. 1953-54 ..	....	415	641	....	2,256	73,324
	1958-59 ..	....	887	619	69,938	2,398	72,337
	1963-64 ..	....	738	847	67,147	1,451	69,445
	1971-72 ..	....	12,350	1,145	58,452	3,159	61,611
Nasik	.. 1953-54 ..	489	6,202	4,623	....	1,967	71,116
	1958-59 ..	489	965	3,697	68,091	2,784	70,875
	1963-64 ..	498	3,341	5,209	67,470	4,102	71,573
	1971-72 ..	409	6,276	5,749	65,722	2,808	68,530

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

(In hectares)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sinnar ..	1953-54 ..	1,34,012	14,133	18,199	14	82	788
	1958-59 ..	1,34,012	14,133	18,078	16	731	1,874
	1963-64 ..	1,34,012	14,133	15,199	17	2,946	4,280
	1971-72 ..	1,34,018	14,134	18,121	22	1,191	2,387
Niphad ..	1953-54 ..	1,05,224	1,131	6,292	58	403	6,501
	1958-59 ..	1,05,224	1,131	6,360	81	3,557	5,827
	1963-64 ..	1,05,224	1,131	9,756	84	3,553	1,741
	1971-72 ..	1,05,228	1,132	8,596	79	1,167	1,741
Nandgaon ..	1953-54 ..	1,09,195	26,406	15,321	128	444	3,346
	1958-59 ..	1,09,195	26,406	15,805	120	2,290	1,543
	1963-64 ..	1,09,195	26,406	15,831	120	1,326	1,316
	1971-72 ..	1,09,199	26,311	16,031	104	1,159	1,504
Dindori ..	1953-54 ..	1,32,310	21,618	23,199	11	1,396	6,745
	1958-59 ..	1,32,314	21,618	11,325	12	2,022	6,014
	1963-64 ..	1,32,315	21,597	11,326	13	6,317	5,711
	1971-72 ..	1,32,320	21,598	11,321	15	1,593	5,154
District Total ..	1953-54 ..	15,49,670	3,38,171	1,50,205	1,147	9,962	55,759
	1958-59 ..	15,57,335	3,40,861	1,52,266	930	23,695	64,452
	1963-64 ..	1,53,355	3,41,128	1,71,019	992	37,143	36,419
	1971-72 ..	15,63,410	3,40,135	1,80,506	1,162	19,521	25,941

TABLE No. 6—*concld.*

(In hectares)

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sinnar ..	1953-54 ..	61	1,490	575	....	2,169	1,02,048
	1958-59 ..	....	2,150	1,120	95,905	3,662	1,64,317
	1963-64 ..	....	3,346	3,408	90,680	2,248	92,928
	1971-72 ..	187	3,706	2,512	91,758	2,428	94,186
Niphad ..	1953-54 ..	592	179	955	....	3,202	92,311
	1958-59 ..	....	1,256	1,379	85,628	4,417	90,045
	1963-64 ..	....	378	1,113	87,844	3,755	91,600
	1971-72 ..	....	3,079	4,218	85,216	5,415	90,631
Nandgaon ..	1953-54 ..	....	1,216	4,118	....	2,286	60,500
	1958-59 ..	....	1,205	1,051	60,772	4,295	65,068
	1963-64 ..	....	704	813	62,676	2,984	65,660
	1971-72 ..	....	6,160	2,434	55,406	1,604	57,010
Dindori ..	1953-54 ..	714	6,060	1,439	....	3,335	86,803
	1958-59 ..	714	1,143	6,031	83,430	2,813	86,244
	1963-64 ..	....	962	4,521	81,865	4,521	86,386
	1971-72 ..	....	15,054	4,776	72,804	2,920	75,724
District Total ..	1953-54 ..	5,749	24,451	36,269	3,780	37,980	9,66,140
	1958-59 ..	2,220	16,760	30,852	9,00,073	52,299	10,42,490
	1963-64 ..	903	18,058	37,227	9,20,462	41,164	9,61,627
	1971-72 ..	768	90,692	44,989	8,59,396	48,695	9,08,091

Forest Area: Before the Nasik forests were separated from those of Khandesh in 1871 and made a distinct charge, the Nasik forest circle, as it was then called, included a total area of about 1,183 square miles. Of this forest area, 808 square miles had been set aside and the remaining area of 375 square miles was added in 1878 under a selection of new forest lands. Besides this declared forest area, there remained among the supplemental selections 130 square miles of occupied land. In Peint, a further area of 100 square miles, which might be increased to 300, had been set apart which raised the total to 1,613 square miles. None of the area was protected and all was reserved.

The following table shows the details as regards revenue and expenditure of forest department for ten years commencing from 1871 :—

TABLE No. 7—NASIK FORESTS, 1871-1880*

Year	Receipts	Charges	Revenue
	in £	in £	in £
1870-71	4,895	1,782	3,113
1871-72	3,866	2,237	1,629
1872-73	1,552	2,074	522
1873-74	3,949	2,039	1,910
1874-75	3,570	2,076	1,494
1875-76	3,153	2,481	612
1876-77	5,105	2,459	2,646
1877-78	3,845	2,469	1,376
1878-79	5,454	3,949	1,505
1879-80	7,095	5,658	1,438

At present for purposes of forest administration the district has been divided into two forest divisions. Each division is manned by the Divisional Forest Officer aided by Range Forest Officers and other administrative and technical staff. The forests in the district covered an area of 3,35,137 hectares, *i.e.*, about 21·44 per cent of the total geographical area in 1970-71. Of this, 3,27,140 hectares are in charge of Forest department and 7,397 hectares are in charge of Revenue department.

The forests are mainly situated on the sloping hills on the eastern and western parts of the district, and are known as below *ghat*

* *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, p. 19.

forests consisting of Dindori taluka and Peint and Surgana mahals. The forests found on the plateaus in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Kalvan, Baglan, Chandor, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Niphad and Yeola talukas are called above *ghat* forests.

The forests in the district fall into three different types, *viz.*, (1) deciduous forests tending towards monster type found in western and north-western parts of the district, (2) the evergreen type observed along the terraces of the western *ghats*, and (3) the dry deciduous.

All the below *ghat* forests are extremely valuable from the point of view of forests' produce. They yield important varieties like teak, *ain, shisam, tiwas, halda, kalam, shadada, hed* and *khair*, bamboo belonging to two types, *viz., manvel* and *katas*, and *karvi*. There are extensive grass-lands for grazing purposes. In the Nasik range *chandan*, though in small quantity, is also found. The other species of economic importance are *aptā, tembhurni, kandol, karanji* and *chilhar*. The above *ghat* forests yield fire-wood, timber and charcoal also.

The following statement gives the details as to range and area, protected and reserved forests, forests in charge of Forest department and in charge of Revenue department, in the year 1965 :—

Range	Taluka	Reserved Forest		Protected Forest	
		in charge of Forest department	in charge of Revenue department	in charge of Forest department	in charge of Revenue department
		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Harsul	Peint ..	39,120–23	....	29,042–13	....
Peint	Peint ..	40,552–23	....	15,323–05	....
Barhe	Surgana ..	33,220–30	....	12,810–39	....
Igatpuri	Igatpuri ..	53,631–33	272–00	....	....
Nasik	Nasik ..	67,648–18	1,303–03	....	....
	Niphad ..	....	980–05	....	....
	Sinnar ..	....	3,384–26	....	....
	Total..	2,34,172–27	5,939–34	57,175–57	....

It is seen from the above table that the area under reserved forests is much more than that under protected forests. It is also seen that only a fraction of the total forest area is under the charge of Revenue department.

The following statement gives the details about the out-turn and revenue of the different forest produces for the year 1964-65 :—

Kind		Out-turn		Revenue in Rs.
Timber	..	7,28,377·99	cft.	10,01,867·76
Charcoal	..	15,994·88	tons.	
Grass	..	1,42,76,500	lb.	1,00,202·50
Bamboos	..	1,75,490	Nos.	63,912·64
Hirda	..	7,642	B.M.	3,441·82
Supali *pala*	..	7,211	B.M.	3,211·75
Apta, Tembhurni	..	2,700	B.M.	20,860·00
Chilhar bark	..	4,211	B.M.	2,930·00
Other	..	....		12,717·60

For the regulation of exploitation and development of forests, a number of schemes, such as plantation of valuable trees, survey and demarcation of forests, afforestation for soil conservation, development of forest pastures and development of minor forest produce have been introduced. These schemes are expected to regulate the exploitation and to make it a good source of income. Afforestation is beneficial to agriculture as it keeps up the rainfall and avoids soil erosion.

There is no cultivable waste land in this division. Whatever was there, has been allotted for cultivation.

HOLDINGS

The following is a brief description of the pattern of land holdings in Nasik district, during the last century :—

"In 1878-79, including alienated lands, the total number of holdings was 63,194 with an average area of 32/2/3 acres. Of the whole number, 9,537 were holdings of not more than five acres, 6,496 of from five to ten acres, 14,034 of from ten to twenty acres, 26,867 of from twenty to fifty acres, 8,987 of from fifty to 100 acres, 2,952 of from 100 to 200 acres, 201 of from 200 to 300 acres, ninety-four of from 300 to 400 acres, seventeen of from 400 to 500 acres, eight of from 500 to 750 acres and one from 750 to 1,000 acres. More than a hundred acres is considered a large, from fifty to hundred a middle-sized and less than forty a small holding."*

The description given above shows that much of the cultivable land was in the hands of middle and big landlords. There did exist small

**Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, p. 90.

land-owners but they were not great in number. The distribution was unequal, but the holdings were economic.

The present-day problem of economic holding is the legacy of a number of factors such as the growth of population over a period of 80 to 90 years, laws of inheritance and succession and the backwardness and poverty of the agricultural population. Their existence resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings and the cultivation of land became unprofitable and uneconomic. Though the magnitude of the problem is not as intense as in some other districts of the State, its severity could be judged from the fact that the average size of the holding was reduced from 32 2/3 acres in 1878-79 to 14·32 in 1960-61.

The quinquennial statement of holdings in Government *rayatwari* area in the district is given in table No. 8.

The continued fragmentation and sub-division of land had adverse effects on agricultural production and rendered the cultivation of land extremely costly and the holdings uneconomic. It hit hard the agrarian economy and the goal of achieving higher productivity of agricultural land could not be realised. Government was quick enough in appreciating the compromising situation resulting from such circumstances and geared up its machinery to minimise, if not altogether do away with, the problem. Accordingly, a series of Acts were passed, such as the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 ; the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1962 ; the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 ; etc. which aimed at reducing the extent of division and fragmentation and bringing about consolidation of the holdings.

Ceiling on Holdings : The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act came in force from 26th January 1962. Two local areas, *viz.*, (1) Sinnar and (2) Malegaon, have been notified in the district with different ceiling areas for dry-crop land, *viz.*, 96 and 84 acres, respectively. In the case of irrigated lands, the ceiling area is the same in both the local areas, *viz.*, 18 acres in the case of perennially irrigated areas, 27 acres in areas irrigated in two seasons and 48 acres in areas which get water for one season. Holders of land in excess of the ceiling areas are not now free to transfer or partition any land until the land in excess of the ceiling is determined under the Act. Under the Act the holders were required to furnish returns of their holdings to the Collector who after enquiries determined the surplus lands and took them over. These lands were afterwards to vest in the State Government. The Act also provides for payment of compensation to the holders at specified rates and for distribution of surplus lands to landless labourers or other persons in the prescribed order of priority. At present the enquiries required to be made by the Collector are in progress.

TABLE No. 8—QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF HOLDINGS IN GOVERNMENT RAYATWARI AREA IN NASIK DISTRICT

(In hectares)[1]

Taluka/Mahal	Magnitude group	Class A[2]			Class B[3]			Class C[4]		
		No. of persons	Area held		No. of persons	Area held		No. of persons	Area held	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Yeola ..	Up to 5 acres	2,344	2,315·273 (5,721·10)	804·208 (1,987·24)	52	69·254 (171·13)	6·592 (16·29)	929	719·257 (1,777·32)	442·411 (1,093·22)
Niphad ..		9,348	5,589·620 (13,812·24)	637·380 (1,575·0)	1,082	93·199 (230·30)	73·758 (182·26)	1,527	2,785·142 (6,882·23)	549·252 (1,357·23)
Sinnar ..		5,131	5,494·130 (13,576·28)	936·978 (2,315·32)	481	350·171 (865·29)	139·362 (344·37)	2,364	2,263·866 (5,594·13)	625·256 (1,545·4)
Chandor ..		4,146	3,110·570 (7,686·38)	778·009 (1,922·5)	13	55·559 (137·29)	7·292 (18·2)	1,794	1,081·811 (2,673·21)	489·791 (1,210·30)
Nandgaon ..		2,152	1,656·380 (4,093·0)	589·628 (1,457·0)	24	24·686 (61·0)	4·047 (10·0)	629	458·509 (1,133·0)	413·184 (1,021·0)
Malegaon ..		6,099	5,401·749 (13,348·0)	679·872 (1,680·0)	85	71·225 (176·0)	14·973 (37·0)	952	698·488 (1,726·0)	401·853 (993·0)
Baglan ..		2,999	4,260·777 (10,528·6)	575·868 (1,423·0)	152	75·810 (187·33)	8·539 (21·10)	1,187	731·701 (1,808·7)	316·533 (782·17)
Nasik ..		6,025	5,106·858 (12,619·31)	861·686 (2,129·27)	105	91·135 (225·20)	11·376 (28·11)	2,069	2,515·569 (6,216·10)	221·084 (546·31)
Igatpuri ..		5,954	5,419·555 (13,392·0)	764·857 (1,890·0)	....	....	....	762	1,122·599 (2,774·0)	125·857 (311·0)
Dindori ..		1,702	2,707·754 (6,691·0)	1,254·122 (3,099·0)	16	17·806 (44·0)	6·880 (17·0)	1,886	2,084·538 (5,151·0)	749·883 (1,853·0)
Kalvan ..		5,082	4,963·878 (12,266·0)	1,441·896 (3,563·0)	80	63·131 (156·0)	23·876 (59·0)	2,959	(3,173·548) (7,842·0)	419·254 (1,036·0)
Peint ..		1,884	1,286·092 (3,178·0)	21·448 (53·0)	17	49·372 (122·0)	....	525	543·898 (1,344·0)	0·809 (2·0)
Surgana ..		2,981	1,388·882 (3,432·0)	171·587 (424·0)	....	....	....	26	339·936 (840·0)	53·014 (131·0)
	Total ..	55,847	48,701·544 (1,20,344·03)	9,517·842 (23,519·08)	2,107	962·076 (2,377·34)	297·181 (734·35)	17,609	18,519·346 (45,762·26)	478·772 (11,883·7)
Yeola ..	Over 5 and upto 15 acres.	2,573	9,121·619 (22,540·17)	883·948 (2,184·281)	75	263·956 (652·25)	17·025 (42·7)	736	2,477·136 (6,121·13)	521·369 (1,288·33)
Niphad ..		5,358	13,582·913 (33,564·81)	772·683 (1,909·34)	313	165·589 (409·18)	113·858 (281·35)	198	3,069·661 (7,585·29)	694·979 (1,717·33)
Sinnar ..		4,097	20,181·412 (49,869·31)	1,016·680 (2,512·27)	243	1,074·895 (2,656·12)	121·499 (300·23)	1,326	4,693·698 (11,598·37)	498·982 (1,233·1)
Chandor ..		3,229	13,641·229 (33,708·18)	1,443·968 (3,568·12)	46	227·579 (562·36)	27·158 (67·11)	1,169	2,501·874 (6,182·26)	840·152 (2,076·6)
Nandgaon ..		3,191	13,051·124 (32,250·0)	634·143 (1,567·0)	65	229·457 (567·0)	2·833 (7·0)	620	2,027·882 (5,011·0)	324·963 (803·0)
Malegaon ..		6,495	26,852·130 (66,353·0)	977·721 (2,416·0)	67	186·156 (460·0)	21·448 (53·0)	1,001	2,656·764 (6,565·0)	503·025 (12,43·0)
Baglan ..		4,861	17,137·347 (42,347·27)	857·967 (2,120·8)	46	191·882 (474·15)	16·309 (40·30)	823	1,645·469 (4,066·4)	420·210 (1,038·36)
Nasik ..		7,122	13,584·184 (33,567·221)	819·643 (2,025·38)	93	153·781 (380·0)	30·797 (76·10)	1,429	4,131·443 (10,209·1)	234·414 (579·25)
Igatpuri ..		3,064	14,662·178 (36,231·0)	464·175 (1,147·0)	....	....	....	428	1,808·542 (4,469·0)	129·095 (391·0)
Dindori ..		3,709	14,147·013 (34,958·0)	1,764·431 (4,360·0)	27	72·439 (179·0)	5·666 (14·0)	1,209	3,881·343 (9,591·0)	938·062 (2,318·0)
Kalvan ..		5,339	16,312·488 (40,309·0)	642·237 (1,587·0)	35	114·931 (284·0)	10·522 (26·0)	2,285	5,748·565 (14,205·0)	433·419 (1,071·0)
Peint ..		2,219	8,922·112 (22,047·0)	59·489 (147·0)	10	61·512 (152·0)	....	359	1,629·266 (4,026·0)	19·020 (47·0)
Surgana ..		992	8,300·110 (20,510·0)	141·235 (349·0)	....	....	....	902	912·567 (2,255·0)	147·710 (365·0)
	Total ..	52,249	1,89,496·660 (4,68,256·3)	10,479·049 (25,894·27)	1,020	2,742·662 (6,777·26)	367·601 (908·36)	12,485	37,184·695 (91,885·30)	5,706·129 (14,100·14)

[1] Figures in brackets are in acres.
[2] Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
[3] Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers.
[4] Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

(In hectares)[1]

Taluka/Mahal	Magnitude group	Class A[2] No. of persons	Class A[2] Area held Khalsa	Class A[2] Area held Inam	Class B[3] No. of persons	Class B[3] Area held Khalsa	Class B[3] Area held Inam	Class C[4] No. of persons	Class C[4] Area held Khalsa	Class C[4] Area held Inam
Yeola ..	Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	1,561	5,549·058 (27,812·15)	707·015 (1,747·7)	32	256·648 (634·19)	8·203 (20·27)	268	1,824·798 (4,509·17)	185·759 (459·2)
Niphad ..		3,416	5,792·675 (28,414·14)	842·621 (2,082·16)	286	569·114 (1,406·31)	281·269 (695·3)	195	1,957·486 (21,837·53)	551·611 (1,363·6)
Sinnar ..		2,337	10,997·826 (41,276·32)	532·312 (1,315·37)	101	678·383 (1,676·32)	118·172 (292·1)	425	3,009·362 (7,436·29)	372·028 (919·30)
Chandor ..		1,604	7,222·447 (31,947·18)	686·097 (1,695·38)	11	153·105 (378·33)	6·973 (17·23)	321	1,609·881 (3,978·10)	269·938 (667·3)
Nandgaon ..		1,558	13,444·074 (33,221·0)	428·158 (1,058·0)	24	124·643 (308·0)	67·987 (168·0)	214	1,669·734 (4126·0)	105·218 (260·0)
Malegaon ..		2,677	25,377·454 (62,709·0)	264·665 (654·0)	34	151·757 (375·0)	36·422 (90·0)	395	1,597·700 (3,948·0)	251·715 (622·0)
Baglana ..		2,187	16,879·494 (41,710·10)	440·768 (1,089·16)	18	127·602 (315·31)	23·116 (57·12)	205	1,551·574 (3,834·2)	171·603 (424·4)
Nasik ..		2,389	8,885·326 (21,956·10)	612·027 (1,512·35)	23	128·310 (317·6)	58·380 (144·26)	435	3,038·103 (7,507·31)	476·773 (1,178·13)
Igatpuri ..		1,156	10,694·232 (26,426·0)	328·605 (812·0)	....	....	....	151	1,287·711 (3,182·0)	62·322 (154·0)
Dindori ..		1,860	14,712·764 (36,356·0)	977·317 (2,415·0)	19	496·550 (1,227·0)	24·686 (61·0)	581	3,425·667 (8,465·0)	412·375 (1,019·0)
Kalvan ..		7,175	8,300·919 (20,512·0)	508·286 (1,256·0)	4	37·231 (92·0)	....	78	505·048 (1,248·0)	162·279 (401·0)
Peint ..		993	6,721·834 (16,610·0)	33·994 (84·0)	9	193·440 (478·0)	....	112	1,088·201 (2,689·0)	29·947 (74·0)
Surgana ..		567	5,080·428 (12,554·0)	130·309 (322·0)	....	....	....	105	737·743 (1,823·0)	62·322 (154·0)
Total ..		29,480	1,62,483·529 (4,01,505·19)	6,492·900 (16,044·29)	561	2,917·511 (7,209·32)	3,053·809 (1,546·12)	3,485	23,303·495 (57,584·14)	3,114·132 (7,695·18)
Yeola ..	Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	1,356	21,865·205 (54,030·5)	588·846 (1,455·7)	40	743.056 (1,836.13)	15.062 (37.22)	214	3,038·848 (7,509·15)	469·844 (1,161·1)
Niphad ..		1,116	18,959·640 (46,850·25)	743·028 (1,836·6)	75	355.347 (878.8)	97.651 (241.30)	145	2,244·878 (5,547·21)	219·044 (941·27)
Sinnar ..		2,015	31,755·379 (78,469·18)	416·539 (1,029·29)	50	612.043 (1,512.39)	155.120 (383.31)	205	2,582·382 (6,381·20)	516·412 (1,276·8)
Chandor ..		1,228	17,665·774 (43,653·4)	1,144·966 (2,829·27)	29	248.963 (615.20)	11.853 (29.29)	277	2,104·901 (5,201·32)	539·964 (1,334·28)
Nandgaon ..		1,352	20,741·776 (51,254·0)	634·143 (1,567·0)	13	231.885 (573.0)	....	104	2,074·016 (5,125·0)	186·560 (461·0)
Malegaon ..		1,830	31,581·291 (78,039·0)	217·721 (538·0)	46	723.579 (1,788.0)	0.809 (2 0)	177	2,480·726 (6,130·0)	386·880 (956·0)
Baglan ..		1,644	27,313·921 (67,494·11)	414·487 (1,024·22)	28	495.089 (1,223.39)	25.928 (64.7)	154	2,492·947 (6,160·20)	274·122 (677·37)
Nasik ..		997	14,169·344 (35,013·18)	888·427 (2,195·35)	25	272.427 (673.18)	533.073 (1,317.25)	594	4,120·994 (10,183·19)	170·098 (420·32)
Igatpuri ..		877	19,934·428 (49,259·0)	327·391 (809·0)	....	....	....	48	1,698·062 (4,196·0)	11·331 (28·0)
Dindori ..		2,029	30,121·588 (74,432·0)	1,307·540 (3,231·0)	9	102.790 (254.0)	....	360	5,005·966 (12,370·0)	706·986 (1,747·0)
Kalvan ..		729	7,029·801 (17,371·0)	356·124 (880·0)	2	28.733 (71.0)	....	34	426·134 (1,053·0)	58·679 (145·0)
Peint ..		752	10,996·937 (27,174·0)	46·539 (115·0)	11	344.792 (852.0)	....	67	1,248·861 (3,086·0)	32·375 (80·0)
Surgana ..		23	605·006 (1,495·0)	132·332 (327·0)	56	73.248 (181.0)	....	117	750·288 (1,854·07)	20·234 (50·0)
Total ..		15,948	2,52,740·575 (6,24,535·1)	7 218·813 (17,838·6)	384	4,232·780 (10,459·17)	840·225 (2,076·24)	2,496	30,269·732 (74,798·7)	3,755·134 (9,279·13)

[1] Figures in brackets are in acres.
[2] Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
[3] Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers.
[4] Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

(In hectares)[1]

Taluka/Mahal	Magnitude group	Class A[2]			Class B[3]			Class C[4]		
		No. of persons	Area held		No. of persons	Area held		No. of persons	Area held	
			Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Yeola ..	Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	66	3,665·433 (8,810·37)	240·068 (593·22)	6	453·726 (1,121·18)	....	11	559·729 (1,383·12)	50·197 (124·4)
Niphad ..		25	2,872·923 (7,099·14)	57·955 (143·21)	7	178·102 (440·10)	8·114 (20·5)	15	758·127 (1,873·371)	115·364 (285·7)
Sinnar ..		43	2,753·641 (6,804·39)	....	9	709·156 (1,752·36)	....	9	477·181 (1,179·14)	....
Chandor ..		55	1,547·588 (3,824·17)	3·703 (9 15)	10	70·124 (173·28)	....	70	360·579 (891·1)	....
Nandgaon ..		74	4,049·693 (10,007·0)	....	2	275·996 (682·0)	13·355 (33·0)	12	1,609·436 (3,977·0)	....
Malegaon ..		39	2,113·270 (5,222·0)	....	8	493·312 (1,219·0)	....	9	443·536 (1,096·0)	....
Baglana ..		51	2,664·101 (6,583·13)	8·248 (20·38)	5	508·787 (1,257·24)	15·471 (38·23)	25	1,749·089 (4,322·9)	42·197 (104·27)
Nasik ..		86	2,435·485 (6,018·21)	464·648 (1,148·17)	....	....	....	49	1,318·524 (3,258·14)	273·677 (676·17)
Igatpuri ..		31	1,411·545 (3,488·0)	....	....	....	....	5	279·234 (690·0)	....
Dindori ..		77	5,602·473 (13,844·0)	146·092 (361·0)	1	65·154 (161·0)	....	16	910·948 (2,251·0)	200·320 (495·0)
Kalvan ..		15	2,645·837 (6,538·0)	53·823 (133·0)	....	....	....	2	116·145 (287·0)	....
Peint ..		19	591·651 (1,462·0)	....	....	....	....	22	405·495 (1,002·0)	....
Surgana ..		1	47·348 (117·0)	46·134 (114·0)	....	....	....	4	326·177 (806·0)	....
Total ..		582	32,301·717 (79,819·21)	1,021·156 (2,523·33)	48	2,754·843 (6,807·36)	109·783 (271·28)	249	9,314·686 (23,017·7)	681·997 (1,685·25)
Yeola ..	Over 500 acres.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niphad ..		1	242·957 (600·36)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sinnar ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandor ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nandgaon ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	677·444 (1,674·0)	....
Malegaon ..		1	348·839 (862·0)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baglan ..		1	....	294·328 (727·30)	1	421·116 (1,040·6)	....	7	1,775·078 (4,386·31)	2·914 (7·20)
Nasik ..		1	402·695 (995·8)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Igatpuri ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dindori ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kalvan ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peint ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Surgana ..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..		4	994·735 (2,458·4)	294·328 (727·30)	1	421·116 (1,040·6)	....	8	2,452·523 (6,060·31)	2·914 (7·20)

[1] Figures in brackets are in acres.
[2] Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
[3] Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers.
[4] Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947

The provisions of this Act were made applicable to the district in 1949. The Act provides for arrangements for mutual exchange of small and scattered fragments of holdings and to make the land holdings as compact as possible.

Under the Act, the standard areas specified as minimum necessary for profitable cultivation are as follows :—

(1) Dry crop and *warkas*	2·0 acres
(2) *Bagait* lands	0·5 acre
(3) Rice lands	0·5 acre

The areas less than the aforementioned standards are treated as fragments, the transfer of which is prohibited except to the holders of contiguous plots.

In the initial stages of implementation of the scheme of consolidation, it met with stiff resistance due to the misunderstanding that prevailed among the agriculturists. As the time passed on, people came to know the advantages of compact fields and the intensity of resistance was blunted. Consequently, the work of consolidation assumed momentum.

In the first Plan period the scheme was implemented only in a few villages in Sinnar taluka. The work was completed in 11 villages with the consolidation of an area of 12,909 acres at the end of the period.

During the second Five-Year Plan period, the work of consolidation in Sinnar taluka was continued and in addition Nasik taluka was taken up. At the end of the specified period, 26 villages in Sinnar taluka and 23 villages in Nasik taluka were covered and the areas consolidated were 56,775 acres and 46,423 acres respectively which together amounted to 1,03,198 acres.

In the third Plan period a target of 208 villages with an area of 3,82,000 acres to be consolidated was set. Efforts in this direction were intensively started. As a result, the actual work, at the end of the third Plan, exceeded the target which could be seen from the following statement :—

Name of taluka	Target villages	Target of area in acres	Work completed	
			Villages	Area in acres
Sinnar	208	3,82,000	26	89,514
Nasik			43	84,579
Niphad			77	1,13,136
Yeola			41	79,706
Dindori			41	89,500
			228	4,56,435

In 1966-67, the work of consolidation was completed in 51 villages and the area consolidated was 1,05,939 acres. A target for the year 1967-68 was set at 62 villages with an area of 1,25,000 acres for consolidation.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

For stepping up agricultural production and for ensuring economic cultivation, co-operative farming is necessary. Here co-operative farming, which implies pooling of land and joint management, has direct relevance in the implementation of a progressive agricultural economy. Without undermining the sense of proprietorship and the incentive to industry that it gives, co-operative farming can produce all the advantages that a large farm possesses.

There are four kinds of co-operative farming societies, which are separately described in the following paragraphs :—

Co-operative collective farming : The society itself cultivates the land which it owns or takes on lease. No dividend is paid on the share capital. Members get wages for their work and a bonus is paid in proportion to their wages. Members have the option to withdraw from such a society, in which case they get back their capital.

Co-operative tenant farming : The co-operative tenant farming society owns land or gets it on lease, but farming is not carried on by itself. Land is divided into blocks and each block is given on rent to a cultivator who has to produce according to a plan laid down by the society. The society gives its members all facilities regarding seed, finance and implements.

Co-operative better farming : The ownership and management of land rest with the individual. The society provides better seeds, manures and facilities for irrigation, storage and marketing.

Co-operative joint farming : To enjoy the advantages of large-scale farming and to solve the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, this kind of farming is most suited. The land of small owners is pooled into one unit though proprietorship rests with individual members.

The scheme of co-operative farming was introduced in the erstwhile Bombay State of which Nasik district formed a part in 1948. The scheme in the district could hardly make any progress, as elsewhere in the State, due to the apathy and misunderstanding of the people in the initial stages of its implementation. However, during and after the second Five-Year Plan, active participation of the Government and generous aid by it to co-operative societies for the formation of co-operative farming societies at last bore fruit. Ceaseless efforts

are being made to organize and develop joint farming and collective farming societies in the district.

The following statement shows the progress made in this field and gives the details as to the nature, membership, number and share capital of co-operative farming societies in 1964-65 :—

Particulars		Co-operative joint farming	Co-operative collective farming
Total number	...	18	42
Membership	...	579	1,479
Share capital	...	Rs. 58,930	Rs. 53,525
Sinking fund	...	Rs. 13,651	Rs. 1,950
Area under jurisdiction	...	4,282 acres	6,205 acres
Area under cultivation	...	2,483 acres	3,582 acres
Value of production	...	Rs. 1,01,114	Rs. 83,262

As has already been stated, Government is rendering generous financial help in the form of loans and aid to co-operative farming societies. Accordingly, it grants to each society Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,200 for purposes of making improvement in land, constructing cattle-sheds and for the expenditure on the salary of managers, respectively, for the first three years.

The following statement shows the Government aid received by such societies under different heads till 1964-65 :—

Purpose	Number of societies	Loans (Rs.)	Aid (Rs.)	Contribution to share capital
Improvement in land ..	17	93,175	....	....
Construction of cattle-sheds ..	25	45,000	15,000	....
Expenditure on salaries of managers.	17	....	21,303	....
Contribution to share capital ..	27	....	....	71,300

CEREALS

Of the total area under cultivation in the district cereals occupied 61·01 per cent or approximately 5,53,747 hectares in the year 1971-72. *Jowar, bajri,* wheat, *nagli,* rice, *vari* are the main cereals taken in the district. Of them *bajri* with 47·00 per cent of the total area under cereals, occupies the place of pride. Then comes *jowar* with 18·6, wheat 17·7 and *nagli* 7·00 per cent of the total area under cereals.

The district has a very high proportion of the low value crops like *bajri* and *ragi.* However, the cultivation of onions, sugarcane and hybrid wheat is on the increase. Table No. 9 shows the taluka-wise area under cereals in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

Table No. 10 gives the total out-turn of cereals in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

Jowar: *Jowar* is second in importance as a staple crop in the district. It occupied 11·4 per cent of the gross area cropped and 18·7 per cent of the area under cereals in 1971-72. The total area under *jowar* was 1,03,253 hectares in 1971-72. It is mainly grown in Malegaon, Yeola, Kalvan, Niphad, Dindori and Sinnar talukas. The total out-turn amounted to 7,400 metric tons in 1971-72.

Jowar thrives well in medium black to heavy soils. *Kharif jowar* is produced between June and December while *rabi jowar* is produced between September and February. The tillage in case of both the crops consists of one ploughing, two to three harrowings, two hoeings and two to three interculturings and weedings. Sowing is done by means of a coultered drill. The seeds are drilled at the rate of about 4 to 5 kg. (10 to 15 lb.) per acre. Under the dibbling method the seed rate comes to about 2 kg. (4 lb.) per acre. In the *kharif* season, if the seeds are drilled, the distance between the two lines is 304 mm. (12″). In the case of the dibbling method, the distance between vertical and horizontal lines is 457 mm.×609 mm. (18″×24″). In the *rabi* season on the other hand, the distance between the two lines in both the methods of sowing, *viz.*, drilling and dibbling, is 457 mm. (18″) and 609 mm.×609 mm. (24″×24″) respectively. The rotational crops grown after *kharif jowar* are usually cotton, groundnut and wheat while those produced after *rabi jowar* include wheat and *bajri.* The basal dose of manuring per acre before sowing consists of 5 to 10 cart-loads of farm-yard manures. Top dressing at the rate of 50·802 kg. (112 lb.) of superphosphate and 45·359 kg. (100 lb.) of ammonium sulphate per acre is given at the time of sowing. The Agriculture department of the State has recommended *Maldandi 35* as an improved strain of *rabi jowar* for the district.

The *kharif jowar* is ready for harvest by December. The crop is usually cut with sickle and exposed to the sun for about a week. The plants are then tied into small bundles and carried to the threshing floor where the earheads are cut off and trampled under the feet of oxen. Sometimes the earheads are cut off in the field itself and then they are carried to the threshing floor. The grains are then separated by winnowing.

Wheat: Wheat occupied an area of 98,142 hectares in 1971-72. It roughly comes to about 10·8 per cent of the gross cropped area and 17·7 per cent of the area under cereals. It is mostly grown in Niphad,

Dindori, Nasik and Sinnar talukas. In 1970-71 the total outturn amounted to 41,200 metric tons.

Wheat is essentially a *rabi* crop, sown in October and harvested in March. The irrigated crop is grown on medium or black soil, while the non-irrigated crop has to be sown in heavy black soil which is moisture-retentive. In September the field is ploughed and pulverised by three to four harrowings for the irrigated crop. The seed is drilled in both the cases, irrigated and non-irrigated as well, at the rate of about 18 to 22 kg. (40 to 50 lb.) per acre. Weeding is done as and when necessary. Cotton, *jowar* and gram are taken as rotating crops after wheat. 10 to 15 cart-loads of farm-yard manure and top dressing of 34 kg. (75 lb.) of ammonium sulphate per acre are deemed sufficient for the non-irrigated crop. The irrigated crop is given higher doses of manures and fertilizers, *viz.*, 45 kg. (100 lb.) ammonium sulphate and 50 kg. (112 lb.) of superphosphate per acre. The crop takes about five months to mature and is ready for harvesting from the middle of February to the end of March. For harvesting, the plants are cut close to the ground, tied into small bundles and dried in the sun. The bundles are carried to the threshing floor where the grains are separated by beating with long sticks and by trampling the stalks under the feet of bullocks. A crusher machine has come into use recently. The Department of Agriculture has recommended the *Niphad 146, 345, 49, 81* varieties of wheat for the district which are known for being pest-resistant and high-yielding.

Rice: Rice occupied an area of 34,686 hectares in 1971-72 which was approximately 3·8 per cent of the gross cropped area. It is grown to some extent almost all over the district. However, of the total area under rice, most of it is in Igatpuri, Peint mahal and the western part of Nasik and Dindori talukas and Surgana mahal. Igatpuri alone accounts for 36 per cent of the area under rice. In 1970-71 the outturn of rice amounted to 29,500 metric tons.

Nasik district is famous for its superior varieties of rice such as *ambemohor* and *chimansal*. Rice is a *kharif* crop. It is generally grown on light and black soil. One ploughing and two to three harrowings or puddling are necessary before planting is done. Weeding operations are carried on thrice. Sowing of rice is done by transplanting the seedlings, though sowing the seeds by drilling method is by no means uncommon. The rate per acre in case of drilling and transplanting is about 5 kg. (12 lb.) and 18 kg. (40 lb.) respectively. One acre of land requires approximately 10 to 15 cart-loads of farm-yard manure or compost.

The Agriculture department has suggested *Halvi Kolpi 70, Garvikolpi 248* and *Bhadas 1303* as the improved strains for the district.

TABLE No. 9—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER CEREALS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Ragi	Vari
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surgana ..	1953-54 ..	2,651	939	513	....	8,287	3,037
	1958-59 ..	3,641	1,091	722	4	9,316	3,201
	1963-64 ..	4,297	1,173	855	....	10,288	3,326
	1971-72 ..	3,064	998	910	....	9,858	N.A.
Peint ..	1953-54 ..	4,369	24	127	....	6,787	4,007
	1958-59 ..	5,359	18	21	....	9,978	3,889
	1963-64 ..	6,148	44	53	....	13,532	3,623
	1971-72 ..	5,424	20	38	....	12,156	N.A.
Baglan ..	1953-54 ..	876	3,144	4,431	44,551	1,557	218
	1958-59 ..	1,071	3,433	9,046	43,614	1,342	152
	1963-64 ..	730	2,175	6,302	6,257	311	36
	1971-72 ..	944	5,934	4,412	29,707	12,156	N.A.
Yeola ..	1953-54 ..	93	6,564	14,983	41,893	....	10
	1958-59 ..	39	6,567	17,949	36,250	41	....
	1963-64 ..	17	5,090	15,905	41,120	....	....
	1971-72 ..	41	7,453	18,746	12,770	N.A.	N.A.
Kalvan ..	1953-54 ..	1,791	2,004	10,405	20,370	3,318	171
	1958-59 ..	1,840	3,454	11,386	22,327	3,117	139
	1963-64 ..	1,787	3,204	12,389	20,632	3,059	118
	1971-72 ..	1,422	3,100	13,695	12,894	3,189	N.A.
Malegaon ..	1953-54 ..	946	4,162	17,083	71,102	....	....
	1958-59 ..	957	4,787	16,563	61,710	....	....
	1963-64 ..	348	3,492	13,902	62,884	2	....
	1971-72 ..	664	7,546	22,126	51,067	....	....
Igatpuri ..	1953-54 ..	11,129	4,221	1,067	837	11,349	2,721
	1958-59 ..	13,064	4,728	1,350	278	9,592	1,925
	1963-64 ..	15,234	5,005	2,145	123	10,176	1,998
	1971-72 ..	12,523	4,007	1,674	99	7,590	N.A.
Chandor ..	1953-54 ..	379	3,933	1,148	41,259	48	....
	1958-59 ..	389	4,455	1,750	39,924	48	....
	1963-64 ..	432	3,417	2,254	40,066	29	....
	1971-72 ..	567	5,018	4,937	31,283	16	N.A.
Nasik ..	1953-54 ..	3,176	13,133	3,261	11,583	6,676	1,529
	1958-59 ..	5,531	13,501	2,853	10,585	6,555	1,673
	1963-64 ..	4,727	13,421	4,634	9,875	6,381	1,638
	1971-72 ..	4,408	10,544	1,048	10,525	3,823	N.A.
Sinnar ..	1953-54 ..	971	7,854	6,098	58,845	530	1
	1958-59 ..	931	7,690	5,603	56,032	355	30
	1963-64 ..	1,473	5,422	5,759	51,553	409	21
	1971-72 ..	891	9,206	13,279	48,327	309	N.A.
Niphad ..	1953-54 ..	655	23,880	4,714	38,191	2	....
	1958-59 ..	808	22,869	3,118	33,964	1	....
	1963-64 ..	842	20,721	6,172	37,084	15	....
	1971-72 ..	1,551	23,530	5,246	30,868	....	....
Nandgaon ..	1953-54 ..	79	1,513	3,686	41,350	....	....
	1958-59 ..	213	2,202	4,441	40,836	....	....
	1963-64 ..	119	1,782	1,832	39,353	....	3
	1971-72 ..	106	2,318	14,165	26,257	5	N.A.
Dindori ..	1953-54 ..	2,584	18,090	3,815	6,472	6,062	5,211
	1958-59 ..	6,519	21,231	5,284	7,194	10,340	1,210
	1963-64 ..	3,652	20,240	9,685	8,016	8,355	1,500
	1971-72 ..	3,081	18,468	2,977	7,311	....	N.A.
District Total	1953-54 ..	29,662	86,789	71,378	3,76,458	55,644	16,909
	1958-59 ..	37,273	96,033	80,092	3,52,723	50,151	12,222
	1963-64 ..	39,812	85,191	83,917	3,54,527	52,562	12,270
	1971-72 ..	34,686	98,142	1,03,253	2,60,243	38,549	N.A.

TABLE No. 10—TALUKA-WISE OUTTURN OF CEREALS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72*

(In metric tonnes)

Taluka	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Ragi
Surgana ..	1953-54 ..	1,604	157	148	....	6,501
	1958-59 ..	3,672	373	379	1	12,394
	1963-64 ..	3,902	362	376	....	12,107
Peint ..	1953-54 ..	4,387	10	61	....	8,862
	1958-59 ..	4,320	7	8	....	9,317
	1963-64 ..	5,064	19	20	....	14,024
Baglan ..	1953-54 ..	164	3,823	1,750	14,754	1,832
	1958-59 ..	864	3,481	3,453	11,731	1,228
	1963-64 ..	567	1,745	2,344	12,518	325
Yeola ..	1953-54 ..	39	3,107	5,810	12,687	....
	1958-59 ..	39	3,275	8,649	10,968	....
	1963-64 ..	16	2,437	7,078	11,062	....
Kalvan ..	1953-54 ..	1,444	1,325	3,031	6,854	347
	1958-59 ..	1,327	2,012	3,318	6,005	2,895
	1963-64 ..	1,802	1,820	4,803	5,549	3,198
Malegaon ..	1953-54 ..	185	4,968	6,812	17,459	....
	1958-59 ..	966	4,572	6,441	16,599	....
	1963-64 ..	315	3,874	5,391	16,915	2
Igatpuri ..	1953-54 ..	11,226	145	413	225	11,865
	1958-59 ..	13,177	2,040	589	93	12,999
	1963-64 ..	15,367	2,160	801	40	13,310
Chandor ..	1953-54 ..	305	2,569	445	13,872	50
	1958-59 ..	393	3,024	699	9,396	43
	1963-64 ..	348	1,861	813	10,778	27
Nasik ..	1953-54 ..	229	5,249	1,075	3,116	6,971
	1958-59 ..	3,981	4,588	956	2,491	5,950
	1963-64 ..	3,400	5,535	1,573	2,660	5,836
Sinnar ..	1953-54 ..	777	3,327	2,346	15,756	416
	1958-59 ..	751	2,906	2,170	16,957	371
	1963-64 ..	1,012	1,845	1,682	10,400	325
Niphad ..	1953-54 ..	614	11,957	14,447	14,125	....
	1958-59 ..	814	8,848	1,159	9,135	10
	1963-64 ..	850	8,443	2,353	8,787	12
Nandgaon ..	1953-54 ..	53	1,400	2,143	16,639	....
	1958-59 ..	171	1,388	1,494	10,994	....
	1963-64 ..	96	1,368	1,347	10,585	....
Dindori ..	1953-54 ..	1,942	1,499	1,479	1,522	11,088
	1958-59 ..	2,762	8,567	1,850	1,930	10,812
	1963-64 ..	3,684	7,384	4,220	2,180	8,740
District Total.	1953-54 ..	22,997	39,541	39,967	1,17,004	47,940
	1958-59 ..	33,244	45,086	31,168	96,306	56,123
	1963-64 ..	36,469	38,857	32,869	91,478	57,971
	1971-72 ..	29,500	41,200	7,400	31,200	40,400

* Taluka-wise figures for 1971-72 are not available.

Bajri : *Bajri* is mainly a *kharif* crop. Generally it is sown later and reaped earlier than *jowar.* It is usually grown on light to medium black soils. The field is prepared and two to three harrowings are given. About two to three interculturings and weedings and two hoeings are also given. The crop is drilled at the rate of 2·722 to 4·082 kg. (6 to 9 lbs.) per acre at a distance of about 304·8 to 38·0 mm. (12 to 15 inches) between the two lines. After about 20 days, the crop is thinned by keeping a distance of about 76·2 to 101·6 mm. (3 to 4 inches) between two plants. *Bajri* is rotated with *udid* and *matki. Niphad 28/15* is the improved strain of seeds recommended for the district by the Agriculture department. The crop is ready for harvest by November when it is reaped with sickles close to the ground and left lying in the field for three days, then bound into small bundles and stacked near about the threshing floor. After some days, the ear-heads are removed and stacked on the floor. The threshing and winnowing are done in the same way as for *jowar.*

The crop occupied an area of 2,60,243 hectares and the outturn was 31,200 metric tons in 1971-72. Of the gross cropped area, *bajri* occupied 28·7 per cent and 47·00 of the area under cereals. It is grown in Malegaon, Sinnar, Baglan, Yeola, Nandgaon, Nasik, Kalvan, Dindori, Chandor and Niphad on a large scale.

Nachni : *Nachni* is entirely a rain-fed crop, and is generally grown on land which is too light for rice or on sloping lands. The land is broken up for cultivation. The scrub growth and grass on the land is cut and is spread with other available rubbish evenly over the surface of soil, and burnt. Then with the first heavy showers of rain, the seedlings raised in nurseries are simply thrown on the soil at about equal distance apart and left to root as they can. The crop is weeded once, and superfluous seedlings are thinned out. No further attention is required until the harvest time. Transplanted in July, the crop becomes ready for harvest by October and/or the beginning of November. The whole plant is cut, and earheads are nipped in the threshing yards. The earheads are dried at the threshing yard where they are threshed under bullocks' feet. *Nachni* has to be carted as soon as possible after the crop is cut and the sheaves are required to be carted only in the morning when the heads are wet with dew. Later in the day, the heat of the sun shrivels the husk and loosens the seed.

This crop is grown in the high rainfall areas of Peint and Surgana mahals and Igatpuri taluka.

The total area under *nachni* was 38,549 hectares in 1971-72.

Vari : *Vari* is often taken as a mixed crop with *savachana* and the area returned is always for the three crops combined. It is a hill millet, and is entirely a non-irrigated *kharif* crop. It is also raised, like

nachni, from seedlings and the method of cultivation of both the crops is very much alike. The seed-bed is *rabbed* as in case of rice and *nachni*. While the seedlings are growing, the field is ploughed three or four times during the first three weeks of the rains. About one pound of seed per *guntha*, is broadcast on the seed-bed, and five to seven *gunthas* of seed-bed furnish seedlings sufficient for an acre. Transplantation is done with the same care and in the same manner as in the case of rice or *nachni*. *Vari* crop is not manured directly but, the residual effect of the manure applied to the previous crop is sufficient. The crop is weeded once in August. If transplanted early in July, the crop matures in October. The crop is reaped with a sickle. The grain is dehusked by pounding.

Vari is mainly cultivated in Peint and Surgana mahals and Igatpuri taluka. It occupied an area of 12,270·079 hectares (30,320 acres) in the year 1963-64.

PULSES

The chief pulses that are grown in the district are gram, horse-gram, black-gram, *mug* and *tur* while *math, chavali, vatana* and *val* are also grown on a small scale. Table No. 11 gives the area under pulses in the district in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

Table No. 12 gives the statistics of outturn of pulses in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

Gram: Of the pulses grown in the district, gram occupies a prominent place, and is grown extensively in the district. The area under gram was 18,703 hectares in 1971-72. It is produced as a *rabi* crop. Dindori, Igatpuri, Nasik, Chandor, Niphad, Sinnar and Kalvan talukas are the major producers of gram. The total outturn of gram was 5,100 metric tons in 1971-72. Severe cold, frost and cloudy weather do great damage to the crop. It is sown as a single crop in heavy soil, where it gives high yields, while in light soils, it is taken as a mixed crop. The field is made ready by September for sowing. One ploughing and 2-3 harrowings are given. About five to seven cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied to an acre of land. Usually, the crop is drilled at the rate of about 18 kg. (40 lb.) per acre. The Agriculture department of the State has recommended *chafa* as an improved variety of gram. The common practice of plucking off the tender tops of the shoots before the flowering time is followed. This helps the faster growth of the crop and increases the outturn. The gram crop matures in about four months. The plants are pulled out and stacked for about a week on the threshing floor, dried and trampled under the feet of oxen. Sometimes, they are beaten with sticks to get the grain.

TABLE No. 11—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER PULSES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Gram	Green Gram	Tur	Black Gram	Horse Gram
Surgana	1953-54	425	12	1,351	1,700	785
	1958-59	344	2	787	1,469	937
	1963-64	316	N.A.	887	1,481	797
	1971-72	224	N.A.	861	N.A.	1,138
Peint	1953-54	182	....	721	2,222	2,214
	1958-59	135	....	649	1,619	1,671
	1963-64	178	....	791	2,171	1,413
	1971-72	117	N.A.	755	N.A.	1,434
Baglan	1953-54	1,289	773	61	824	11,920
	1958-59	1,563	272	72	501	9,407
	1963-64	771	212	....	448	7,575
	1971-72	834	N.A.	72	N.A.	8,177
Yeola	1953-54	1,505	3,405	1,587	25	5,832
	1958-59	868	1,785	1,133	125	4,131
	1963-64	468	1,597	921	19	3,763
	1971-72	796	N.A.	125	N.A.	955
Kalvan	1953-54	3,382	5,973	67	1,055	6,903
	1958-59	3,836	1,439	39	665	5,626
	1963-64	3,073	1,112	82	516	5,913
	1971-72	1,915	N.A.	38	N.A.	6,912
Malegaon	1953-54	1,313	674	153	57	7,692
	1958-59	941	474	159	87	7,422
	1963-64	522	515	150	47	6,886
	1971-72	663	N.A.	43	N.A.	4,346
Igatpuri	1953-54	4,328	4	196	1,373	596
	1958-59	4,001	88	125	1,171	515
	1963-64	2,912	16	133	871	778
	1971-72	2,411	N.A.	158	N.A.	407
Chandor	1953-54	1,341	816	326	734	5,740
	1958-59	1,609	606	333	359	5,434
	1963-64	1,111	400	176	291	4,906
	1971-72	1,052	N.A.	121	N.A.	4,007
Nasik	1953-54	4,166	309	1,589	2.129	696
	1958-59	4,043	102	1,397	1,362	663
	1963-64	3,486	93	943	1,403	422
	1971-72	2,961	N.A.	841	N.A.	622
Sinnar	1953-54	1,787	1,611	453	190	2,726
	1958-59	1,514	1,572	471	350	3,355
	1963-64	990	1,331	424	431	3,308
	1971-72	1,244	N.A.	208	N.A.	2,392
Niphad	1953-54	3,587	1,488	903	373	3,750
	1958-59	2,791	592	1,542	295	2,641
	1963-64	2,247	338	1,171	210	2,217
	1971-72	2,444	N.A.	640	N.A.	1,673
Nandgaon	1953-54	627	1,707	182	31	3,801
	1958-59	679	1,373	222	31	2,725
	1963-64	870	1,383	221	35	3,255
	1971-72	476	N.A.	246	N.A.	2,197
Dindori	1953-54	7,954	1,179	757	2,084	1,092
	1958-59	6,492	517	817	2,203	907
	1963-64	4,624	397	682	2,443	760
	1971-72	3,566	N.A.	666	N.A.	716
District Total	1953-54	31,893	14,712	8,351	21,154	53,754
	1958-59	28,822	8,828	7,751	9,417	45,453
	1963-64	21,573	7,400	6,588	6,588	41,999
	1971-72	18,703	N.A.	4,769	N.A.	34,976

TABLE No. 12—TALUKA-WISE OUTTURN OF PULSES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72*

(In Metric tonnes)

Taluka	Year	Gram	Green Gram	Tur	Black Gram	Horse Gram
Surgana ..	1953-54 ..	89	3	727	457	132
	1958-59 ..	112	....	776	475	235
	1963-64 ..	82	....	715	497	180
Peint ..	1953-54 ..	58	....	646	996	620
	1958-59 ..	30	....	465	435	373
	1963-64 ..	42	....	560	586	35
Baglan ..	1953-54 ..	728	311	44	29	2,672
	1958-59 ..	1,000	85	51	134	1,580
	1963-64 ..	383	55	....	120	1,513
Yeola ..	1953-54 ..	575	1,374	1,281	10	1,471
	1958-59 ..	529	640	812	450	934
	1963-64 ..	160	429	575	5	633
Kalvan ..	1953-54 ..	1,724	1,122	60	378	1,547
	1958-59 ..	1,338	451	27	208	1,103
	1963-64 ..	1,000	398	51	174	1,370
Malegaon ..	1953-54 ..	668	105	123	15	1,293
	1958-59 ..	529	149	99	27	1,663
	1963-64 ..	468	184	108	17	1,543
Igatpuri ..	1953-54 ..	114	2	141	492	134
	1958-59 ..	1,304	39	112	419	114
	1963-64 ..	970	7	119	365	172
Chandor ..	1953-54 ..	350	330	233	263	1,286
	1958-59 ..	853	162	208	96	1,209
	1963-64 ..	405	125	110	91	1,099
Nasik ..	1953-54 ..	1,307	110	1,185	667	137
	1958-59 ..	2,564	31	1,000	427	130
	1963-64 ..	1,061	28	670	439	83
Sinnar ..	1953-54 ..	667	941	243	51	460
	1958-59 ..	991	563	338	124	751
	1963-64 ..	279	362	228	115	654
Niphad ..	1953-54 ..	1,366	510	891	183	1,156
	1958-59 ..	1,014	212	1,105	105	651
	1963-64 ..	758	121	838	75	496
Nandgaon ..	1953-54 ..	261	743	131	10	222
	1958-59 ..	408	356	133	10	527
	1963-64 ..	382	433	139	10	645
Dindori ..	1953-54 ..	2,034	743	487	66	214
	1958-59 ..	1,912	139	590	592	176
	1963-64 ..	1,404	142	488	647	169
District Total.	1953-54 ..	9,946	6,300	6,208	3,623	11,347
	1958-59 ..	12,591	2,831	5,723	3,508	9,452
	1963-64 ..	7,399	2,291	4,607	3,093	8,599
	1971-72 ..	5,100	N.A.	2,100	N.A.	N.A.

* Taluka-wise figures for 1971-72 are not available.

Horse gram: Next to gram, *kulith* assumes an important place among the pulses in the district. It is grown either in rows or with other crops in the *kharif* season. It is produced on soils ranging from deep red loams to black cotton, clayey stony and poor sandy loam soils. It occupied an area of 34,976 hectares in 1971-72. It is grown throughout the district. The total outturn of horsegram amounted to 15,800 metric tonnes in 1967-68. The fields where *kulith* is grown are manured once in three years. The land may be ploughed, but is generally prepared for sowing by working a heavy blade harrow 2-3 times in hot weather, and for equal times after the soil has been moistened by the June rains. The mixed crop is sown in July. The crop is always sown thick, the seed rate being 40 lb. per acre. If sown mixed, it is found in all rows. Otherwise, it is sown in the fourth row. The crop is usually hoed twice but not hand weeded. It is allowed to thrive on rain water only. It usually ripens by November. The foliage dries up and falls off. The plants are pulled out whole, and are removed to the threshing floor. They are stacked for a week, put out to dry and then threshed by trampling under the feet of oxen. The crop is sown as a subordinate to *bajri* or sometimes with niger seed. If grown as a *rabi* crop, it follows rice.

Mug: It is grown in the *kharif* season between June and August and sown mixed with cereals. It is grown on ordinary black and red soils. It occupied an area of 7,400·898 hectares (18,288 acres) in 1963-64. The field is prepared by one or two ploughings followed by two harrowings. The seeds are drilled at a distance of about 9″×12″. The seed rate per acre is 15 to 20 lb. The application of five cart-loads of farm-yard manure and 112 lb. of superphosphate is sufficient for an acre. The crop becomes ready for harvesting after three and a half months from its sowing. The plants are uprooted and stacked in the threshing floor for about a week, and threshed by beating with sticks or trampling under the feet of oxen.

It is grown mainly in Yeola, Baglan, Nandgaon and Sinnar talukas. In 1963-64, the total production amounted to 2,291 metric tonnes.

Tur: *Tur* is produced as a *kharif* crop. It is generally sown in June or July and is ripe for harvest either in February or in March. It is generally taken as a mixed crop with cotton, groundnut, *jowar* or *bajri*. Well-drained and medium to heavy soils are suitable for this crop. It is sown at a distance of about 36″ between two rows. It requires the same tillage and manures as the main crop with which it is sown. It grows very slowly till the main crop is harvested. After this it grows very vigorously, and its stem becomes thick, strong and woody. The crop is harvested from January onwards. Before the plants are cut, the picking of ripe pods has to be carried out. The plants are cut, tied into bundles and then transported to the threshing

floor. They are arranged in an erect position on the threshing floor and are beaten with long sticks to break open the pods.

It occupied an area of 4,769 hectares in 1971-72. The area under this crop is larger in Niphad, Yeola and Nasik talukas and Surgana and Peint mahals. The outturn of *tur* in 1971-72 was of the order of 2,800 metric tonnes.

Udid : The crop is produced generally as a mixed crop either with *jowar* or with *bajri* in the *kharif* season. It is sown on black cotton, clayey soil, or light red or brown alluvial soil. The field is prepared by two ploughings followed by two harrowings. The seeds are drilled at the rate of 10 to 12 lb. per acre, and are sown in rows at a distance of about 10″. Five cart-loads of farm-yard manure and top dressing of 112 lb. of superphosphate are applied for an acre of crop.

It occupied an area of 6,588·288 hectares (16,280 acres) in the district in 1963-64. *Udid* is mainly grown in Dindori, Nasik, Igatpuri talukas and Peint and Surgana mahals of the district. Other talukas have a negligible percentage under it. The total production of black gram was 3,094 metric tonnes in 1963-64.

Other pulses : The other important pulses grown in the district are *math, vatana, chavali, masur, val* and *lakh* which occupied a total area of 10,543·184 hectares (25,053 acres) in 1963-64. *Math* is mainly produced in Baglan, Yeola, Malegaon, Chandvad, Sinnar, Niphad and Nandgaon talukas. The area under *chavali* and *vatana* is very negligible in each taluka of the district.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS

Among drugs and narcotics, only betel-leaves and tobacco (*tambakhu*) are grown in the district. The area under tobacco was 7 hectares in 1971-72 all of which was located in Sinnar taluka. Betel-leaves are grown in Chandvad, Dindori, Sinnar, Yeola and Niphad talukas and occupied an area of 164 hectares in 1963-64, of which 76 per cent (*i.e.*, 125 hectares) was located in Chandvad taluka.

The total area under all drugs and narcotics was 90 hectares in 1971-72.

The following table shows the area under tobacco and betel-leaves in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72 :—

TABLE No. 13—TOTAL AREA UNDER TOBACCO AND BETEL-LEAVES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Year	Area under tobacco	Area under betel-leaves
1953-54	26	163
1958-59	13	199
1963-64	40	164
1971-72	7	N.A.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Chillis, garlic and coriander (*dhane*) are the important crops in the category of condiments and spices grown in the district. Of these, the chilli crop is commercially important. The total area under chillis was 3,400 hectares in 1971-72. It is grown in Nasik, Niphad, Dindori and Chandvad talukas. Other crops such as garlic, coriander are produced on a very small scale, covering an area of 672·588 hectares and 52·204 hectares respectively in 1963-64. It covered an area of 4,167 hectares in 1971-72 in the district.

Table No. 14 shows the taluka-wise area under condiments and spices in 1953-54, 1958-59 and 1963-64.

Chillis : Chillis, also known as cayenne pepper or red pepper, yields good results when grown in loamy and black soils. It is raised in *kharif* as well as in *rabi* season. In *kharif* it is grown in medium black soil and when it is produced in *rabi* season, it is sown on a well-drained clayey loam soil. It is usually grown alone. The field is thoroughly ploughed and in addition harrowed two or three times. The seedlings are raised in a nursery and are transplanted when they become 6 to 8 weeks old. About three seedlings are planted together. The distance between the two rows and between the two plants is about 2 feet. The plants, when established, are earthed up by forming a little mound of soil round them. Cereals such as *jowar, bajri* etc., are taken as rotational crops in the field in which chillis are generally grown. Ten cart-loads of farm-yard manure for dry crop of chillis and twenty cart-loads of compost or farm-yard manure for irrigated crop of chillis are applied for one acre. Harvesting of chillis begins after about three months from the planting of seedlings. The green chillis are picked thrice a month. The ripe chillis are harvested three or four times during the whole season. The irrigated crop of chillis lasts longer and also gives higher yields. The improved varieties of chilli strains are C_2 and C_9. The long narrow and tapering variety of chillis and *lavangi*, a small variety that looks like clove, are also very common in the district. The outturn in 1871-72 was 2,800 metric tonnes in the district.

Table No. 15 gives the taluka-wise outturn of chillis in the district in 1953-54, 1958-59 and 1963-64.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane is one of the important cash crops of the district. The area under this crop has been on the increase since 1951. It increased from 5,275·891 hectares in 1953-54 to 13,223 hectares in 1971-72. During the same period the production also increased from 36,139 metric tonnes in 1953-54 to 1,07,900 metric tonnes in 1971-72. It is mainly produced in Malegaon, Baglan and Niphad talukas. Of these, Malegaon and Niphad account for 27 and 29 per cent respectively

of the total sugarcane produce of the district, followed by Baglan, 22 per cent in 1971-72.

TABLE No. 14—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59 AND 1963-64

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Chillis	Coriander	Garlic
Surgana	1953-54	35	....	....
	1958-59	23	....	....
	1963-64	38	....	0·405
Peint	1953-54	9	....	....
	1958-59	20	....	....
	1963-64	58	....	....
Baglan	1953-54	170	31	10
	1958-59	178	24	15
	1963-64	292	24	10
Yeola	1953-54	199	1	12
	1958-59	211	4	5
	1963-64	275	0·405	....
Kalvan	1953-54	135	0·809	63
	1958-59	235	1	65
	1963-64	281	2	54
Malegaon	1953-54	300	4	121
	1958-59	313	0·809	180
	1963-64	519	1	372
Igatpuri	1953-54	11	....	11
	1958-59	19	....	....
	1963-64	31	....	20
Chandor	1953-54	281	....	20
	1958-59	477	7	11
	1963-64	597	2	15
Nasik	1953-54	127	6	13
	1958-59	170	8	13
	1963-64	149	16	15
Sinnar	1953-54	344	2	137
	1958-59	360	1	166
	1963-64	446	2	168
Niphad	1953-54	469	18	20
	1958-59	643	0·405	25
	1963-64	661	2	13
Nandgaon	1953-54	71	1	1
	1958-59	85	1	2
	1963-64	136	1	4
Dindori	1953-54	353	1	6
	1958-59	506	3	5
	1963-64	476	0·405	16
District Total	1953-54	2,506	65	416
	1958-59	3,241	49	478
	1963-64	3,954	52	673
	1971-72*	3,400	N.A.	N.A.

*Tahsil-wise figures for 1971-72 are not available.

TABLE No. 15—TALUKA-WISE OUTTURN OF CHILLIS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59 AND 1963-64

(In metric tonnes)

Taluka	Year	Chillis	Taluka	Year	Chillis
Surgana	1953-54	12	Chandor	1953-54	186
	1958-59	12		1958-59	264
	1963-64	17		1963-64	267
Peint	1953-54	5	Nasik	1953-54	68
	1958-59	8		1958-59	76
	1963-64	24		1963-64	60
Baglan	1953-54	84	Sinnar	1953-54	154
	1958-59	89		1958-59	160
	1963-64	147		1963-64	201
Yeola	1953-54	89	Niphad	1953-54	290
	1958-59	105		1958-59	360
	1963-64	92		1963-64	370
Kalvan	1953-54	52	Nandgaon	1953-54	19
	1958-59	104		1958-59	46
	1963-64	128		1963-64	77
Malegaon	1953-54	117	Dindori	1953-54	158
	1958-59	140		1958-59	226
	1963-64	232		1963-64	239
Igatpuri	1953-54	5	District Total	1953-54	1,243
	1958-59	8		1958-59	1,603
	1963-64	8		1963-64	1,867
				1971-72*	2,800

The sugarcane crop is essentially a tropical crop and for high outturns moist hot climate and ample supply of water are necessary. It is entirely an irrigated crop. The crop is grown on heavy black and well-drained soils. The planting is done either in January, July or in October. The planting done in January takes about 12 months for harvesting and generally yields low returns. The July planting ripens only after 18 months and yields highest returns though it takes longer time to mature. The planting in October is pre-seasonal and generally takes about 15 months for harvesting. The most prevalent and popular method in the district is July planting locally known as *adsali lagan*.

The soil is ploughed well in time about one and a half months prior to planting. Two deep ploughings and about three harrowings are given. The earthing up of soil which is done twice or thrice is completed before the advent of rains. The land is first put into ridges and furrows and the required channels are prepared for irrigation before planting. Water is first let into the furrows and when the soil is wet, selected sets are put in and pressed. The distance between the

*Taluka-wise figures for 1971-72 are not available.

furrows, however, depends upon the quality of the cane and the soil. In the black soil, it is generally between 3 and 4 feet. About 12,000 to 15,000 sets are planted in an acre. The Agriculture department has recommended Co/419 and Co/740 as improved varieties. The rotation crops grown in the district include cotton, *jowar* and groundnut.

The proper application of manures and fertilisers in time and in sufficient quantity helps in increasing the production. The average yield per acre, in the district, comes to about 50 to 60 tonnes. A basal dose of 20 to 40 cart-loads of farm-yard manure or compost is given to an acre. Half of the dose is applied before planting.

Table No. 16 gives the taluka-wise area and outturn of sugarcane in the district in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

FIBRES

The fibre crops grown in the district are cotton, *ambadi* and sann or Bombay hemp. Of these, cotton is the most important commercial crop, grown in the district.

Tables Nos. 17 and 18 which follow in succession give the details as to the taluka-wise area under fibres and taluka-wise outturn of different fibres in the district in 1953-54, 1958-59 and 1963-64.

Cotton: Cotton grows best in places where the rainfall ranges between 20 and 30 inches. The rainfall has to be distributed in such a way that there should be soaking rains in July followed by moderate showers alternated with sunshine in August, and again some rains in the second fortnight of September. Cotton crop requires very fertile soil. This type of soil is mainly found in Malegaon and Baglan talukas which account for almost all the cotton production of the district. The preparation of land is done in heavy soils by giving four or five harrowings and in light soils by one light ploughing and three harrowings. The crop is manured at the rate of 7½ to 15 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. Some farmers now-a-days apply 200 lb. of powdered groundnut cake prior to sowing. Ammonium sulphate is also applied in two doses, one at the time of sowing and the other five to six weeks after sowing. The cotton crop is sown immediately after the monsoon sets in. The seeds are drilled at the rate of 8 to 16 lb. per acre and 18 inches apart. The crop is thinned out by most of the farmers one month after sowing, maintaining approximately a distance of 9 inches between plants in a row. During the period of growth three to four interculturings with a blade hoe are given and two to three hand-weedings are done as and when required. The picking starts by the end of October or from the beginning of November. The picking is generally done thrice. The harvesting is over at the end of December. Whenever unusually heavy rains are received in October, sometimes an additional yield is available which is picked up by January end.

TABLE No. 16—TALUKA-WISE AREA AND OUTTURN OF SUGARCANE IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

Taluka	Year	Sugarcane	
		Area in hectares	Outturn in metric tonnes
1	3	3	4
Surgana	1953-54	2	8
	1958-59	1	81
	1963-64	6	338
	1971-72	4	N.A.
Peint	1953-54	....	....
	1958-59	2	127
	1963-64	5	254
	1971-72	3	N.A.
Baglan	1953-54	771	5,763
	1958-59	1,524	10,251
	1963-64	1,142	7,809
	1971-72	2,845	N.A.
Yeola	1953-64	412	2,460
	1958-59	1,421	1,06,195
	1963-64	782	35,251
	1971-72	889	N.A.
Kalvan	1953-54	235	1,405
	1958-59	399	26,806
	1963-64	371	22,232
	1971-72	460	N.A.
Malegaon	1953-54	1,878	12,630
	1958-59	2,937	1,97,522
	1963-64	2,963	1,99,263
	1971-72	3,516	N.A.
Igatpuri	1953-54	103	617
	1958-59	10	756
	1963-64	4	337
	1971-72	6	N.A.
Chandor	1953-54	413	3,395
	1958-59	797	47,654
	1963-64	656	39,220
	1971-72	567	N.A.
Nasik	1953-54	39	291
	1958-59	36	2,422
	1963-64	68	4,599
	1971-72	184	N.A.
Sinnar	1953-54	337	1,510
	1958-59	463	39,098
	1963-64	668	40,373
	1971-72	971	N.A.
Niphad	1953-54	852	6,824
	1958-59	1,316	9,369
	1963-64	1,320	94,130
	1971-72	3,866	N.A.
Nandgaon ..	1953-54	19	116
	1958-59	99	7,438
	1963-64	108	8,074
	1971-72	236	N.A.
Dindori	1953-54	214	1,128
	1958-59	343	20,513
	1963-64	422	31,568
	1971-72	333	N.A.
District Total ..	1953-54	5,276	36,139
	1958-59	9,349	4,68,234
	1963-64	8,517	5,52,450
	1971-72*	13,225	1,07,900

* In terms of Gur.

TABLE No. 17—Taluka-wise Area under Fibres in Nasik District in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72

(In hectares)

Taluka 1	Year 2	Cotton 3	Sann-Hemp 4	Ambadi 5
Surgana	1953-54	....	....	3
	1958-59	....	7	....
	1963-64	....	4	2
	1971-72	....	....	....
Peint	1953-54	....	....	....
	1958-59	....	0·405	10
	1963-64	....	0·405	0·405
	1971-72	....	....	....
Baglan	1953-54	1,822	40	0·809
	1958-59	617	23	14
	1963-64	4,846	35	....
	1971-72	2,845	....	....
Yeola	1953-54	0·809	52	2
	1958-59	36	40	1
	1963-64	743	34	19
	1971-72	157	....	....
Kalvan	1953-54	66	50	9
	1958-59	259	63	....
	1963-64	743	69	10
	1971-72	735	....	....
Malegaon	1953-54	6,821	21	4
	1958-59	1,974	385	5
	1963-64	11,912	166	6
	1971-72	3,670	N.A.	N.A.
Igatpuri	1953-54	....	....	3
	1958-59	....	7	1
	1963-64	....	4	1
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.
Chandor	1953-54	....	36	2
	1958-59	....	66	12
	1963-64	265	42	8
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.
Nasik	1953-54	....	....	161
	1958-59	....	87	8
	1963-64	2	155	6
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.
Sinnar	1953-54	....	112	64
	1958-59	4	85	10
	1963-64	192	150	16
	1971-72	36	N.A.	N.A.
Niphad	1953-54	6	208	4
	1958-59	12	142	3
	1963-64	122	144	28
	1971-72	165	N.A.	N.A.
Nandgaon	1953-54	1,696	....	....
	1958-59	404	20	2
	1963-64	1,322	21	17
	1971-72	732	N.A.	N.A.
Dindori	1953-54	....	19	132
	1958-59	....	125	4
	1963-64	35	158	3
	1971-72	6	N.A.	N.A.
District Total	1953-54	10,402	542	386
	1958-59	3,306	1,002	152
	1963-64	21,780	890	97
	1971-72*	8,390	N.A.	N.A.

* Area under total fibre crops including cotton, sann-hemp, ambadi and others in the district in 1971-72 was 9,369 hectare:

TABLE No. 18—Taluka-wise Outturn of Fibres in Nasik District in 1953-54, 1958-59 and 1963-64

(In Metric tonnes)

Taluka	Year	Cotton (in bales)	Sann Hemp	Ambadi
Surgana	1953-54	....	....	1
	1958-59	....	....	....
	1963-64	....	....	....
Peint	1953-54	....	2	....
	1958-59	....	....	2
	1963-64	....	....	....
Baglan	1953-54	904	5	....
	1958-59	735	5	2
	1963-64	4,354	8	....
Yeola	1953-54	1	11	1
	1958-59	18	7	....
	1963-64	1,126	6	2
Kalvan	1953-54	34	11	2
	1958-59	209	10	....
	1963-64	1,341	15	1
Malegaon	1953-54	3,062	3	1
	1958-59	2,079	74	....
	1963-64	8,771	2	1
Igatpuri	1953-54	....	6	1
	1958-59	....	1	....
	1963-64	....	1	2
Chandor	1953-54	....	7	....
	1958-59	....	14	2
	1963-64	390	15	1
Nasik	1953-54	....	....	36
	1958-59	....	16	2
	1963-64	3	30	3
Sinnar	1953-54	....	19	9
	1958-59	2	19	11
	1963-64	282	24	6
Niphad	1953-54	2	63	1
	1958-59	2	320	1
	1963-64	1,555	32	4
Nandgaon	1953-54	781	....	....
	1958-59	201	4	1
	1963-64	738	5	1
Dindori	1953-54	....	4	23
	1958-59	....	24	....
	1963-64	61	13	....
District Total	1953-54	4,784	125	75
	1958-59	3,246	494	12
	1963-64	1,862	176	21
	1971-72	8,300	N.A.	N.A.

The Agriculture department has suggested *deviraj* cotton as the improved strain of cotton seeds for Nasik district.

Cotton occupied an area of 8,390 hectares in 1971-72, while its production in the same year amounted to 8,300 bales.

Deccan Hemp: The acreage under *ambadi* in the district is negligible and was 96·729 hectares (239 acres) in 1963-64. Generally, *ambadi* is grown as a mixed crop either with *jowar* or *bajri*. With the exception of Peint mahal, it is grown on a small scale in all talukas. It is usually produced in *kharif* season. The method of cultivation is the same as that followed for the other crop with which it is produced. The plants are uprooted in October and November when the stalks become dry and its pods are ripe. The leaves and seed are removed by beating with a stick. The stalk tied in big bundles is then kept in water for about 15 days. The bark is then peeled off and fibre is obtained by beating it on a stone.

Bombay Hemp: The crop occupied an area of 899·617 hectares (2,223 acres) in 1963-64 in the district. It is grown in plains and in tracts having moderate rainfall. It grows in a variety of soils such as heavy types, clayey loams, black lateritic soil etc. The crop is raised only in the *kharif* season. It is used as a green manure and sometimes as a fuel while *gul* making. Its green tops serve as fodder. When it is grown as a green manure, it is sown thick. After about two months the crop is levelled by a heavy roller and then ploughed. Within six weeks the sann decays and as a result nitrogen is added to the soil. The sann stalks when used for fibres are cut close to the ground at the commencement of pod setting. The fibre is obtained by adopting more or less the same method as followed in the case of *ambadi*.

OIL SEEDS

Groundnut, safflower, sesamum, castor and *khurasani* are the oil seeds produced in the district. Of these, groundnut is an important cash crop produced extensively in the district. Next to groundnut, *khurasani* is widely produced in the district. Safflower and sesamum assume third and fourth position in the field of oil seeds production. The area under all oilseeds was 73,223 hectares in 1971-72. Approximately, 8·5 per cent of the total area under cultivation is under oilseeds in the district.

Table No. 19 shows the taluka-wise distribution of area under different oilseeds whereas table No. 20 gives the taluka-wise outturn of different oil-seeds in the district in 1953-54, 1958-59 and 1963-64.

Groundnut: Groundnut occupied an area of about 40,459·0 hectares in 1971-72. This accounted for about 55·2 per cent of the total area under oilseeds. The total production of groundnut was 21,000 metric tonnes in 1971-72. It is grown in all the talukas. However, its cultivation is concentrated in Baglan, Yeola, Malegaon, Kalvan, Niphad, Nandgaon and Chandvad talukas.

TABLE No. 19—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Ta'uka	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Safflower	Niger-seed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surgana	1953-54	150	1	....	5,699
	1958-59	103	0.405	....	6,201
	1963-64	275	....	....	6,209
	1971-72	958	....	....	N.A.
Peint	1953-54	175	0.809	....	2.950
	1958-59	169	0.405	....	3,919
	1963-64	173	0.405	....	4,705
	1971-72	249	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Baglan	1953-54	10,222	286	....	1,217
	1958-59	16,024	231	....	1,696
	1963-64	7,437	111	....	1,466
	1971-72	11,405	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Yeola	1953-54	2,243	159	....	....
	1958-59	8,120	120	745	16
	1963-64	6.053	47	903	3
	1971-72	693	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kalvan	1953-54	4,089	107	....	1,422
	1958-59	6,564	50	5	1,985
	1963-64	5,653	46	13	1,842
	1971-72	5,818	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Malegaon	1953-54	10,238	554	....	....
	1958-59	25,191	264	....	....
	1963-64	15,462	236	32	....
	1971-72	16,634	N.A.	N.A.	....
Igatpuri	1953-54	1,071	....	....	4,290
	1958-59	992	3	....	4,381
	1963-64	1,373	....	3	4,187
	1971-72	1,998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chandor	1953-54	1,873	63	....	53
	1958-59	3,866	33	52	48
	1963 64	4,616	17	8	66
	1971-72	1,457	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nasik	1953-54	331	4	82	2,002
	1958-59	539	64	13	4,031
	1963-64	888	2	22	2.790
	1971-72	1,033	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sinnar	1953-54	2,823	146	174	70
	1958-59	6,115	48	161	125
	1963-64	6,967	52	60	74
	1971-72	3,103	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Niphad	1953-54	3,778	56	....	....
	1958-59	7,580	27	661	67
	1963-64	9,995	23	437	24
	1971-72	4,637	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nandgaon	1953-54	3,906	410	97	8
	1958-59	8,432	299	137	3
	1963-64	9,152	169	122	12
	1971-72	3,317	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dindori	1953-54	570	12	92	7,074
	1958-59	645	14	38	7,277
	1963-64	1,043	....	30	6,014
	1971-72	1,847	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
District Total	1953-54	41,475	1,802	44	20,499
	958-59	84,346	1,158	1,815	29.756
	1963-64	69,092	717	1,635	28.298
	1971-72*	40,459	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* Area under total oilseeds in 1971-72 was 73,283 hectares.

TABLE No. 20—TALUKA-WISE OUTTURN OF OILSEEDS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In Metric tonnes)

Taluka	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum
Surgana ..	1953-54	58	....
	1958-59	67	....
	1963-64	135	....
Peint ..	1953-54	114	....
	1958-59	88	....
	1963-64	96	....
Baglan ..	1953-54	8,448	96
	1958-59	7,327	66
	1963-64	3,436	33
Yeola ..	1953-54	1,435	53
	1958-59	4,240	40
	1963-64	3,161	10
Kalvan ..	1953-54	2,489	28
	1958-59	3,427	11
	1963-64	3,003	13
Mal gaon ..	1953-54	5,347	145
	1958-59	13,147	78
	1963-64	8,076	88
Igatpuri ..	1953-54	700	....
	1958-59	522	2
	1963-64	717	....
Chandor ..	1953-54	978	15
	1958-59	1,966	8
	1963-64	2,839	5
Nasik ..	1953-54	626	1
	1958-59	707	1
	1963-64	565	....
Sinnar ..	1953-54	1,237	32
	1958-59	3,433	14
	1963-64	3,872	15
Niphad ..	1953-54	4,816	23
	1958-59	5,339	10
	1963-64	5,990	88
Nadgaon ..	1953-54	2,554	122
	1958-59	3,416	96
	1963-64	4,289	44
Dindori ..	1953-54	314	3
	1958-59	678	4
	1963-64	667	....
District Total ..	1953-54	29,122	522
	1958-59	44,372	332
	1963-64	36,852	218
	1971-72	21,000	100

It is mainly a *kharif* crop. However, it is also grown as a *rabi* crop if irrigation facilities are available. It is sown on light sandy soils, or on medium black but well-drained soils and on good alluvial soils. The field is ploughed and harrowed to get a good seed-bed for sowing the crop. Manures are also applied. After the initial monsoon showers in the second week of July, the seeds are sown with a three to four coultered drill. The distance kept between the rows in the case of erect varieties and that for spreading or creeping varieties is about 12 inches and 18 inches respectively. After sowing, the land is levelled and the seed covered. The seed rate for the spreading varieties is about 80 to 100 lb. and that for erect varieties about 60 to 80 lb. per acre. Before or after sowing a dressing of farm-yard manure about 10-20 tonnes per acre is applied.

After sowing, the seedlings are seen above the soil within a week or two. The crop is intercultured after about one and a half months with one blade hoe. One or two weedings are also required. No further attention is required except watering whenever required, when the crop is shading the ground. Flowering starts after two months. The crop is ready for harvesting after four months. The harvesting consists of pulling the plants up by roots with the help of a light pick and also with the help of a plough. The pods are then pulled out by hand. The Agriculture department has recommended *Faizpur 1/5* as an improved strain of the crop for Nasik district. The cultivation of groundnut is mainly for the purpose of oil. The groundnut is eaten raw, cooked or boiled. Its leaves and branches form good fodder and the cake prepared from it is a highly concentrated food for cattle.

Sesamum : The crop occupied an area of 717·508 hectares (1,773 acres) in 1963-64. It is grown on light sandy loams or light soils, usually as a *kharif* crop. It is either grown as a mixed or border crop or as a single crop. By repeated ploughings and harrowings, the field is got ready for sowing. Before sowing, seeds are mixed either with ash, sand or manure or with the seed of the main crop. It is sown in June or July. The crop is ready for harvesting within a period of three or four months and is harvested either in September or October. The plants are cut close to the ground and collected in bundles and allowed to dry. The seed capsules are split open, and the seeds are extracted by beating the plants. It is mostly grown in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. The total outturn amounted to 216 tonnes in 1963-64.

Safflower : Safflower is a *rabi* crop and is grown on black cotton soils, loams and light alluvial soils. However, it is seldom grown as a pure crop. It is generally mixed either with wheat, gram or *rabi jowar*. It is also sown as a border crop to surround the main crop. The crop is sown in October or November and is harvested in March-April. The tillage is the same as is given to the main crop with which

it is sown. The three line seed drill is usually used for sowing. It is sown in strips of three rows alternating with 6-12 rows of the other crop. Interculturings are given after the crop comes up. It ripens in about four months. The whole plants are pulled out and are stacked for a few days. After drying, the seeds are threshed by beating with sticks.

The crop occupied an area of 1,635·336 hectares (4,041 acres) in 1963-64. It is mainly grown in Yeola, Niphad, Nandgaon, Sinnar and Nasik talukas of the district.

Mustard: It is mainly used as a condiment in the district and occupied an area of 379·595 hectares (938 acres) in 1963-64. It is grown throughout the year in gardens or during the cold season around wheat or gram fields or mixed with wheat or linseed. The leaves and green pods are eaten as vegetable. Mustard is also used in curries and vegetables and pickles. A medicinal oil is extracted from it. It is powdered and used as poultice.

Niger: Niger is a *kharif* crop and is grown mostly under conditions of moderate rainfall not exceeding 40 inches. The peculiarity of the crop is that it requires no ploughing and no manuring. The land is harrowed several times by a harrow loaded with a heavy stone before sowing. It is grown on light red and brownish loam soils. The crop is generally sown in June or July and taken as a mixed crop mostly along with *ragi* and sometimes along with groundnut, castor or *bajri*. When ripe, the plants are cut with sickles and dried in the sun. The seeds are beaten out with sticks. The crop is usually ripe by December.

Next to groundnut it is the only crop extensively grown in the district. With the exception of Malegaon and Nandgaon, it is grown in all the talukas. The total area under niger was 28,298·478 hectares (69·927 acres) in 1963-64.

Besides, castor and *javas* are also grown in the district. However, their cultivation in the district is very limited.

FRUITS

The fruits that are grown in the district are grapes, guava, mango, lemon, papaya, banana etc. Of these, grapes and guava are important and are grown widely in the district. Besides, other fruits are also grown, though to a very limited extent. Table No. 21 gives the area under fruits in the district.

Grapes: It occupied an area of 663·685 hectares (1,640 acres) in 1963-64 in the district. Grapes account for 32 per cent of the total area under fruit cultivation. Much of the grape cultivation is concentrated in Nasik and Niphad talukas.

The grapes grow well in dry climate with sharp but short winters and long dry summers. Lighter type of soils with good drainage are the best for the crop.

TABLE No. 21—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER FRUITS IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Grape	Mango	Sweet Lime	Guava	Papaya
Surgana	1953-54	....	....	....	....	....
	1958-59	....	....	....	....	....
	1963-64	....	....	....	....	....
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Peint	1953-54	....	....	....	....	....
	1958-59	....	....	....	....	....
	1963-64	....	....	....	....	....
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Baglan	1953-54	....	12	2	16	1
	1958-59	....	24	1	21	1
	1963-64	....	33	....	14	1
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Yeola	1953-54	6	4	....	8	5
	1958-59	11	6	0·5	6	13
	1963-64	9	15	....	2	40
	1971-72	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kalvan	1953-54	....	6	....	12	1
	1958-59	....	9	....	5	....
	1963-64	....	8	....	6	0·5
	1971-72	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Malegaon	1953-54	....	29	5	25	7
	1958-59	....	30	2	24	8
	1963-64	1	27	2	12	8
	1971-72	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Igatpuri	1953-54	....	....	....	0·5	....
	1958-59	....	2	....	2	....
	1963-64	....	1	....	1	....
	1971-72	....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chandor	1953-54	9	29	....	14	1
	1958-59	36	41	....	15	3
	1963-64	80	36	....	15	2
	1971-72	24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nasik	1953-54	141	32	2	278	3
	1958-59	199	103	10	292	4
	1963-64	188	43	....	353	1
	1971-72	205	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sinnar	1953-54	2	10	1	29	2
	1958-59	8	47	6	23	1
	1963-64	15	45	5	32	1
	1971-72	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Niphad	1953-54	50	29	1	28	1
	1958-59	170	37	2	39	17
	1963-64	141	28	2	35	5
	1971-72	169	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nandgaon	1953-54	1	55	....	....	5
	1958-59	7	45	1	16	11
	1963-64	5	16	....	14	11
	1971-72	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dindori	1953-54	66	29	....	57	1
	1958-59	86	72	....	106	1
	1963-64	140	84	....	109	....
	1971-72	551	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
District Total	1953-54	277	241	11	475	29
	1958-59	520	422	25	555	61
	1963-64	663	340	9	598	70
	1971-72	994	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Grapes are planted from the cuttings of mature grape vines. Cuttings from October pruning are selected and are then planted in nursery. The cuttings are buried up to second joint and watered every day till they are established. Grape cultivation requires intensive work and higher investment than other agricultural crops. The field is ploughed and harrowed thoroughly and weeds are dug out. Trenches of 1′×1′×1′ size are dug at a distance of 10′×5′ or 8′×4′. However, for *Anabeshahi* variety the size of trenches is 3′×3′×3′ and the distance 24′×12′. Each of the pits is filled up with two buckets of farm-yard manure, 1 lb. of bone powder and ½ lb. of super-phosphate. Rooted vines (10″×12″) are then planted in the orchard in pairs 7 feet apart. Planting is done in January. When vines are to be supported by *pangara* plants, these should be sown at the same time. Vines are also supported on horizontal wires for which angle iron posts are required to be fixed.

The cuttings are watered twice a week. Only one strong shoot is encouraged on each cutting, the others being nipped off. When they grow five feet high, they are topped and tied with string to the *pangara* or wire support, as the case may be. After topping, about four branches are allowed to develop. However, these are pruned off afterwards leaving one bud on each cutting. Each vine is given 4 baskets of farm-yard manure and 3 lb. of castor cake after which it is given flood irrigation and 2-3 waterings. The vines are pruned again in October, and the field is ploughed and harrowed. No immediate watering is necessary till the middle of November. Watering is continued at longer intervals till February and afterwards at shorter intervals. The grapes become transparent by February and are ready for harvest by March. Grapes should be plucked only when they are ripe. Within 14 months of its plantation grapes start bearing. However, it bears a full crop only from third year. Harvesting is done twice, *i.e.*, in April and in October, in a year.

Mango: The crop occupied an area of 340·341 hectares (841 acres) in the district in 1963-64. Mango-trees are found in almost all the talukas except Surgana and Peint mahals. However, it is mainly concentrated in Dindori, Sinnar, Nasik, Baglan and Chandvad talukas. Mango-trees grow well on deep heavy soils with good drainage. Good varieties of mangoes are usually propagated by grafts. For planting these grafts pits of the size of 3′×3′×3′ are first dug. The spacing between the two plants ranges between 25 and 40 feet in case of light and heavy soils. The pits are filled up with good soil. The planting is done in the beginning of monsoon. Farm-yard manure and watering is required periodically. Mango plantations generally require no aftercare such as watering etc. after 4 to 5 years, as the roots penetrate deep into the soil. The mango-tree bears fruit five years after its plantation. The flowering generally starts between November and February and bearing of fruits takes place between March and April. The tree continues to bear for a period of well over 50 years. The fruits are picked when they are mature. Picking is generally done by hand and the fruit is delicately handled and no scratching is allowed. The fruit is exposed to air for about 24 hours. Then they are ripened in rice straw. When they begin to change colour they are again exposed to air. Pickles, *chutney*, *moramba* or *gulamba* are made from unripe mango (*kairee*). Ripe mangoes fetch a good price on account of their delicious juice and is a very popular table fruit.

Guava: Guava covered an area of 598·126 hectares (1,478 acres) in 1963-64. Its cultivation is concentrated mostly in Nasik and Dindori talukas. However, it is grown all over the district except in Peint and Surgana mahals. The *Makhmalabad* variety of *peru* from Nasik taluka is very famous.

Guava is grown on a variety of soils, *viz.*, alluvial, *bhata* soils, black soils and black reddish soils. Guava is propagated from seed. However, for quality fruits grafts from selected trees are used. Pits of the size of 2′×2′×2′ are dug after a thorough tillage to the field. Then the pits are filled up with farm-yard manure and soil. Planting is done 25 feet apart each way, after which the field is laid out for irrigation. In the field, inter-crops such as vegetables are taken till the trees start bearing.

The blossoming starts from the third year onwards. Fruit-bearing trees are given doses of 50-100 lb. of farm-yard manure and 8-10 lb. of groundnut cake or castor cake. In February and March the soil is dug up and laid bare for a fortnight. Before the plants shed all their leaves, manure is put in and beds are formed in April. Then the orchard is irrigated. No pruning is done, but the tall branches are bent down and tied to one another. The fruit is plucked when about to ripen and a tree may yield about 500-2,000 fruits per year according to the size of the tree. Guava plantation lasts from 12-20 years. However, the soil and the care bestowed upon it also determine its life. Guava being a hardy plant, is rarely exposed to any kind of infection by insects and fungus diseases.

Sweet lime: The cultivation of lime is mainly done in Dindori, Niphad and Nasik talukas. It covered an area of 9·712 hectares (24 acres) in 1963-64 in the district. Lime plants thrive well in black deep soil which is moisture-retentive. Lime is propagated by seeds or by budding on *Jambhuri* or by mount layering. However, the practice of budding is most common. They are raised in a nursery for about a year. After the buds are established, the plants are planted in their permanent places, *i.e.*, in pits each of which is of the size of 2′×2′×2′. These pits are 20 feet apart from each other and filled up with mixture of soil and farm-yard manure. Plants are manured annually.

Inter-crops like vegetables are taken during the early years till fruiting starts after which land is thoroughly ploughed, harrowed and weeded. If well managed, trees bear when four years old. It flowers between January and February and fruits are ready for harvest by August or September.

Lime is used for juice. The oil extracted from the skin of the fruit has medicinal properties.

Papaya: Papaya covered an area of 70·145 hectares (174 acres) in 1963-64. It is grown in Nandgaon, Malegaon, Yeola and Niphad talukas of the district.

Any type of soil suits the crop. However, humid and warm climate is most suitable. The crop reacts adversely to frosty climate. It requires a soil which is very well-drained. Before planting, the field is thoroughly ploughed length-wise and breadth-wise and manure is heavily applied at the rate of 40 to 50 cart-loads per acre. Seedlings are raised on seed-beds, as there is a danger of rottening if planted directly. While planting, two baskets of farm-yard manure are added in each pit in which two seedlings are planted. Planting can be done in June, September of February. It is done about eight feet apart. It is very necessary to have two plants in each pit as 50 per cent of them turn out to be male plants. Afterwards regular watering is necessary. Frequent stirring of soil benefits the crop immensely.

The plant bears flowers in 4 to 5 months and fruiting is complete in 9 months. The fruits mature within a year and are harvested when they turn slightly yellow. A Papaya plantation lasts for about 3 years.

VEGETABLES

Vegetable crops are extensively grown in Nasik district. This might be due to the nearness of the district to Bombay market where much of the produce is sold profitably. Besides, the land and climatic conditions in Nasik are very favourable for vegetable cultivation. The area under vegetable cultivation is much more than it is in the rest of the districts of the State. It occupied an area of 14,722·881 hectares (42,440 acres) in 1963-64. Except the western hilly track consisting of Peint and Surgana mahals and Igatpuri taluka, vegetables are extensively grown in the rest of the talukas. The main vegetables grown in the district are onion, brinjal, fenugreek, lady's finger, carrot, sweet potato, potato, cabbage, tomato, radish, etc. Table No. 22 gives the taluka-wise distribution of area under different vegetables.

Onion: Of the vegetables grown, onion is the most important, and is grown over a wide area. Of all the vegetables, it has the largest acreage under it. In 1963-64 it occupied an area of 11,686·522 hectares (28,878 acres). It is chiefly grown in Niphad, Sinnar, Chandvad, Malegaon and Dindori and to a lesser extent in most of the other talukas. Niphad taluka has the largest acreage under onions.

TABLE No. 22—TALUKA-WISE AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59 AND 1963-64

(In hectares)

Taluka	Year	Potato	Sweet potato	Onion	Carrot	Cabbage	Brinjal	Tomato	Fenugreek	Bhendi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Surgana ..	1953-54	1	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
	1958-59	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
	1963-64	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peint ..	1953-54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1958-59	....	....	....	....	....	0·5	....	....	....
	1963-64	0·5	1	3	....	....	0·5	....	....	....
Baglan ..	1953-54	8	36	177	36	18	8	....	10	6
	1958-59	4	31	115	31	103	14	1	....	8
	1963-64	3	25	329	....	57	96	....	....	....
Yeola ..	1953-54	1	8	91	29	0·5	17	3	18	2
	1958-59	1	3	259	72	0·5	29	9	37	7
	1963-64	0·5	1	603	59	1	18	7	30	1
Kalvan ..	1953-54	72	57	169	31	....	3	....	12	3
	1958-59	82	59	302	20	74	6	....	10	2
	1963-64	127	95	1,298	18	163	16	1	7	2
Malegaon ..	1953-54	....	79	93	100	12	32	1	80	17
	1958-59	....	71	180	67	21	29	4	85	21
	1963-64	0·5	62	1,236	59	19	23	19	51	21

TABLE No. 22—*contd.*

(In hectares)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Igatpuri	.. 1953-54	8	5	....	....	....	7	1	....	9
	1958-59	22	3	13	1	2	10	35	1	1
	1963-64	33	1	17	0·5	1	8	20	1	2
Chandor	.. 1953-54	6	33	390	32	....	16	29	64	5
	1958-59	19	93	979	41	16	16	32	61	11
	1963-64	14	55	1,524	72	45	8	24	25	15
Nasik	.. 1953-54	220	2	576	52	265	70	365	67	31
	1958-59	315	1	955	36	827	101	265	113	20
	1963-64	269	2	842	45	653	82	426	210	48
Sinnar	.. 1953-54	135	8	1,144	154	1	23	232	154	11
	1958-59	178	20	1,533	196	8	24	384	79	54
	1963-64	185	3	1,831	169	7	21	528	84	107
Niphad	.. 1953-54	12	17	2,330	154	2	63	109	154	11
	1958-59	15	17	3,543	169	81	20	64	178	8
	1963-64	33	12	3,371	152	203	48	131	113	23
Nandgaon	.. 1953-54	....	....	46	....	....	....	5	....	2
	1958-59	....	3	75	....	....	....	6	2	16
	1963-64	....	1	353	9	0·5	8	11	3	1
Dindori	.. 1953-54	36	2	561	15	18	60	271	....	14
	1958-59	61	....	613	17	312	58	565	44	41
	1963-64	61	2	800	6	287	41	852	36	12
District Total	.. 1953-54	504	257	5,581	607	323	303	1,019	562	118
	1958-59	700	309	8,573	653	1,448	307	1,367	615	193
	1963-64	731	269	11,686	594	1,442	405	1,214	565	230

It is produced in both the seasons, *kharif* as well as *rabi*. The *kharif* crop is produced between August and November, while the *rabi* crop is sown in November and harvested in February. It requires a variety of soils, such as rich, sandy or medium black or black clayey loams. One deep ploughing and two to three harrowings are given. The cultivation of onion may be for the bulbs or for the seeds, but mostly for the bulbs for which there is wide demand.

Seeds are sown on raised seed-beds in October and November. The seedlings get ready in 4 to 5 weeks. Irrigation is given just prior to transplanting. Seedlings are transplanted at a distance of 6″×4″ in *kharif* and at a distance of 5″×3″ in *rabi* seasons. Beds of the size of 6′×12′ or 12′×20′, having due regard to the ascending or descending order of the land, are prepared for irrigation purpose. The distance to be kept between the rows and between the two plants is 6″ and 4″ in *kharif* and 5″ and 3″ in *rabi* seasons, respectively. About 15 to 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied. In addition, the mixture of 20 lb. of ammonium sulphate and 40 lb. of superphosphate is applied per acre at the time of transplanting. After about a month 20 lb. of ammonium sulphate is applied. The bulbs are ready for lifting in about three months from transplanting and the crop is ready for harvest in a period of 4 months. The green delicate leaves (*pat*) as well as the bulbs are extensively used as vegetables. In Nasik district, much of the crop is produced in *rabi* season.

Tomato : Tomato is a vegetable of considerable popularity. Next to onion, tomato is widely grown in the district. The total area it occupied was 1,214·867 hectares (3,002 acres) in 1963-64. It is mainly grown in Dindori, Sinnar, Nasik and Niphad talukas.

Well-drained light brown or black medium soils are suitable for the crop. One deep ploughing and two to three harrowings are given. As many as 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure is applied for every acre. Seeds are first sown in nursery beds, and the seedlings are transplanted in three to four weeks. The transplanting is done in June, October and February. However, the June crop gives the highest yield. After three weeks from transplanting a mixture of 100 lb. ammonium sulphate and 100 lb. superphosphate is applied. This is repeated after 3-4 weeks.

The crop gets ready in 2½ to 3 months. Fruits which change colour from green to red are harvested, which goes on for about two months. Picking of red tomatoes is done at the frequency of 3 times in a fortnight.

Cabbage : The crop is grown in Nasik, Dindori, Kalvan, Baglan, Niphad and Sinnar talukas. However, its cultivation is mainly concentrated in Nasik, Dindori and Kalvan talukas. The crop occupied an area of 1,442·301 hectares (3,564 acres) in 1963-64. Sandy loam and clay loam soils are suitable for this crop. The

field is left fallow in the *kharif* season and is ploughed in September upto a depth of 6 to 7 inches. Well-rotted farm-yard manure at the rate of 20 cart-loads per acre is applied.

The seed is sown in nursery beds, the seed rate being 6 to 8 oz. per acre. Sowing is done in August, and transplanting either in the first or the second week of October. Seed-beds of the size of 10′×10′ or 12′×6′ are prepared. The seedlings are transplanted in ridges or furrows made for the purpose. If planted in seed-beds, the distance between two rows and two plants is 2′ and 2′, respectively, and the distance between two plants is 2′ even if they are planted on ridges or furrows. At the time of transplanting a mixture of five cart-loads of cow-dung manure and 200 lb. of superphosphate is applied per acre. The crop comes to maturity after 3 to 3½ months. In this period 8 to 9 waterings are required. Top-dressing of oil-cake and sulphate of ammonia is necessary after transplantation. As the heads get ready they are harvested by hand. The coarser outer leaves are removed from the heads. If well manured, the yield is from 10 to 20 thousand lb. per acre.

Many a time cabbage is grown along with cauliflower. In such cases, 2 oz. seeds of cauliflower and 6 oz. seeds of knolkhol are used. Cabbage crop is harvested in 12 weeks, whereas cauliflower requires two more weeks.

Carrot: Carrot is another important vegetable widely grown in the district. Its cultivation is mainly concentrated in Niphad, Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. The area covered by the crop was 594·484 hectares (1,469 acres) in 1963-64. The crop can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from sandy to medium clay soils. The land is ploughed and manured at the rate of 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. The seeds are broadcast in beds. Before they are sown, the seeds are either mixed with sand or earth, as they are very small. After plants have come up, they are thinned out and watered after every eight days. After three weeks from sowing, 75 to 100 lb. of oil-cake, 20 to 25 lb. of ammonium sulphate and 20 to 25 lb. of sulphate of potash are given per acre. The crop is ready for harvest within three months from sowing.

Potato: Potato is grown where the rainfall ranges between 25″ and 45″ and where the temperature is between 60° and 70° F. It requires well-drained soil with a sandy loam or black cotton clayey texture. In the district, it is produced as a *rabi* crop. The tillage consists of deep ploughing usually by an iron plough followed by 3 to 4 harrowings. It is heavily manured with 30 to 40 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre. In addition, 10 maunds of cake is applied if the land is not fertile.

Rabi crop is planted from the end of October to the middle of December, while planting is done in the third week of June for the *kharif* crop after good showers of rain. At the time of cutting sets, care should be taken to keep 2 or 3 eyebuds per set and reject the diseased ones. If a diseased potato is cut, the sickle should be disinfected by dipping it either in spirit or in potassium permanganate. Planting is done in furrows opened by a small wooden plough at a distance of 18″, and the sets are planted at a distance of 9″ in furrows. When the second furrow is opened, the first one is automatically covered and the planting is continued until 7 or 8 furrows are planted. The land is laid into beds and irrigated immediately. The crop is ready for harvest in about 90 days. Harvesting is done when the plants turn yellow, by running a wooden plough along the rows of plants. The potatoes dug freshly are heaped in a pit usually of 25′×5′×5′ size. It is covered by green grass and *neem* leaves and kept wet all the time. Little water is allowed to trickle into the pit.

Potato occupied an area of 1,207 hectares in 1971-72. Potato is grown mainly in Nasik, Sinnar and Dindori talukas. They account for about 90 per cent of the area under potato.

Brinjal: It is one of the most important vegetable crops and is cultivated widely in the district. It occupied an area of 405·091 hectares (1,001 acres) in 1963-64. It thrives well on medium brown soil. It is an irrigated crop. The crop can be taken in any season during the year. The land is ploughed and harrowed twice and well-rotted farm-yard manure is applied at the rate of 20 cart-loads per acre. Seeds are sown in nursery beds from where they are transplanted after 4 or 5 weeks. Either beds or furrows are prepared in the land. In beds, 2½′×2½′ squares are made and in case of furrows, a distance of 2½′ to 3′ is kept between two furrows. Two seedlings are planted at each place. At the time of planting a dose of 200 lb. of superphosphate is given, especially near the root of plants. The field is watered immediately after planting. After two weeks a mixture of 400 lb. of ammonium sulphate and 100 lb. of sulphate of potash is applied. Watering is continued at the interval of 10 to 12 days. The crop gets ready after three months, and harvesting is continued for three months thereafter.

Fenugreek: It is another important crop grown on a wide area in the district. It occupied an area of 565·346 hectares (1,397 acres) in 1963-64. It is grown in garden land at any time of the year. The crop is ready for cutting in about four to five weeks. The average yield of the green vegetable is 8,000 to 10,000 lb. per acre. The leaves and tender shoots are used as a vegetable. Except Peint and Surgana mahals, it is grown in all the talukas. However its cultivation is concentrated in Niphad, Nasik, Sinnar, Baglan and Dindori talukas.

Besides, the other vegetables grown in the district are lady's finger, radish, sweet potato which together occupied an area of 525·282 hectares (1,298 acres) in 1963-64.

Fodder Crops : The fodder crops are grown on a large scale in the district. They comprise grass, *lasoon ghas*, summer *jowar*, *jowar*, etc. Of these, grass is very important and occupied an area of 1,60,274 acres in 1961-62 which accounted for about 89 per cent of the total area under fodder crops. It is grown in almost all the talukas. However it is concentrated in Nasik (32,061 acres),* Dindori (30,833 acres), Igatpuri (26,995 acres), Sinnar (18,984 acres) talukas and Surgana mahal (11,816 acres). Next in the order is *lasoon ghas*. In 1961-62, it occupied an area of 7,893 acres in the district. With the exception of Peint and Surgana mahals, it is grown almost in all the talukas. The area under summer *jowar* and *jowar* was 3,986 acres and 6,635 acres, respectively, in the year 1961-62. The total area under fodder crop in 1961-62 was 1,79,135 acres which was about 8 per cent of the total area under cultivation.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock assumes pivotal importance in a predominantly agricultural district like Nasik. Almost all the agricultural operations right from ploughing to the marketing of the produce are executed with the help of bullocks. Moreover, in the present agricultural set-up, mechanization of agriculture, though a necessity, is a distant possibility and cannot be had at least in the foreseeable future. For agriculture in such a state of affairs, livestock has become indispensable. The livestock also provides such food requirements as milk and meat, as well as wool and leather.

The livestock consists of bovine, ovine and poultry population. Bovines include cattle and buffaloes, while sheep and goats are covered by ovines and poultry comprises ducks and fowls. Bullocks and he-buffaloes are kept as draught or breeding animals, cows and she-buffaloes as milch animals and poultry for egg and flesh.

Farmers carry out heavy agricultural operations such as ploughing, sowing, harrowing, etc., with the help of bullocks. They are also used for transporting agricultural produce. The dung of cattle is a good manure.

The following paragraph from the old *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, gives the position of livestock in 1879-80 :—

"According to the 1879-80 returns the farm stock amounted to 58,875 ploughs, 24,450 carts, 1,73,443 bullocks, 1,51,626 cows, 49,171 buffaloes, 11,392 horses, 3,650 asses and 1,75,541 sheep and goats.

*(1) The figures in brackets show the area under the crop in respective talukas.
(2) The figures in this section are from "*Nasik Zilla Sheti Margadarshika*" published by Nasik Zilla Parishad.

On an average there are about two pairs of bullocks for every forty acres of arable land."

There has been a considerable increase in the livestock population over a period of some 60 years. At present, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more than it was in 1883 when the first *Gazetteer* of Nasik district was published.

The following statement shows the livestock population as per the 1961 and the 1972 livestock Censuses in Nasik district :—

Name of Taluka	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Poultry
Baglan ..	(i) 1961	73,428	9,209	31,084	49,613	806	28,485
	(ii) 1972	75,397	10,585	33,860	52,508	N.A.	30,810
Chandor ..	(i) 1961	57,831	5,731	9,478	21,613	424	17,755
	(ii) 1972	50,035	4,491	8,386	20,066	N.A.	10,731
Dindori ..	(i) 1961	78,554	8,068	1,163	20,386	649	30,573
	(ii) 1972	73,926	6,641	1,183	17,760	N.A.	25,698
Igatpuri ..	(i) 1961	60,851	9,153	261	9,668	53	28,850
	(ii) 1972	62,342	8,791	158	10,914	N.A.	42,059
Kalvan ..	(i) 1961	57,584	6,434	13,336	33,320	357	32,132
	(ii) 1972	60,509	6,979	17,368	37,445	N.A.	36,502
Malegaon ..	(i) 1961	90,802	15,736	41,859	52,004	811	34,299
	(ii) 1972	87,591	19,092	33,907	58,057	N.A.	31,454
Nandgaon ..	(i) 1961	54,753	8,176	9,636	26,688	575	29,223
	(ii) 1972	52,007	7,192	12,829	30,591	N.A.	21,297
Nasik ..	(i) 1961	77,848	10,657	1,089	24,755	592	45,274
	(ii) 1972	73,153	12,007	670	23,155	N.A.	1,47,584
Niphad ..	(i) 1961	68,371	4,815	2,191	24,980	510	13,445
	(ii) 1972	67,305	5,904	3,331	23,287	N.A.	12,436
Peint ..	(i) 1961	37,638	3,871	....	15,154	62	33,823
	(ii) 1972	44,938	4,010	....	19,058	N.A.	44,284
Sinnar ..	(i) 1961	67,896	5,169	15,896	34,620	378	29,178
	(ii) 1972	65,256	4,461	21,609	38,790	N.A.	25,952
Surgana ..	(i) 1961	36,722	4,177	138	11,396	60	32,237
	(ii) 1972	39,787	4,124	138	16,189	N.A.	40,753
Yeola ..	(i) 1961	50,595	3,876	6,279	25,293	412	18,392
	(ii) 1972	43,285	3,075	5,632	24,198	N.A.	13,372
District Total ..	(i) 1961	8,12,875	95,075	1,32,410	3,49,490	5,689	3,73,666
	(ii) 1972	7,95,529	97,352	1,38,871	3,72,018	N.A.	4,82,872

In the nature of things at present agricultural activities are mainly dependent on livestock. It is, therefore, very essential to have a good and healthy livestock. Unhealthy draught animals hamper agricultural operations and cause thereby decrease in the production, which in these days of scarcity, is undesirable.

In order to improve the conditions of livestock new model schemes such as cattle-breeding farms, supplementary cattle-breeding centres and artificial insemination schemes are being implemented by the Government. To look after the existing livestock as many as twelve full-fledged veterinary dispensaries located at Satana, Chandur, Vari,

Ghoti, Kalvan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Niphad, Peint, Sinnar, Surgana and Yeola have been started.

The following is the description of different schemes implemented for the development of livestock in Nasik district :—

Cattle Breeding Farms: There is one cattle breeding farm at Igatpuri maintained by the State Government. Besides, there exist two such cattle breeding farms at Ghoti and Yeola. Premium bulls of *Dangi* breed are maintained at these farms.

Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres: There are five supplementary cattle breeding centres located at Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Dindori and Surgana. Twenty-five bulls, five at each centre, and 55 cows have been allotted to these centres. In addition, two more cattle breeding centres have been started in Dindori taluka and Surgana mahal; besides, two premium bulls each at Karangat and Bhairhe are kept for the benefit of the poor villagers.

In the Third Plan period, 141 cows, seven premium bulls of *Dangi* breed, and 61 cows and 29 premium bulls of *khilar* breed were distributed.

Supply of Premium Bull Scheme: Under the scheme, Government gives one half of the price of a bull by way of grant. If the bull is purchased by the farmer, Government in such cases, provides Rs. 30 per month for maintenance (*khavati*). By the end of the Third Plan, as many as 208 premium bulls had been supplied at the cost of Rs. 98,413.

Artificial Insemination Centre: Recently, an artificial insemination centre has been started at Nasik where premium bulls of *Dangi* and *khilar* breed are to be bred by artificial insemination. The centre is housed in a building erected at the cost of Rs. 55,000. All the taluka places in the district are to have artificial insemination sub-centres.

In order to encourage the breeding of improved breed of animals exhibitions are held frequently, and outstanding animals are suitably rewarded. In the Third Plan period, five such exhibitions were held. Similarly, animals of outstanding quality were exhibited in all-India exhibitions.

There are seven weekly cattle markets located at Deola, Khedgaon, Malegaon, Yeola, Ghoti, Sinnar and Wavi in Nasik district. Cattle trade at Malegaon market is regulated under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939, and as such, the malpractices incidental to trade are eliminated.

Poultry: Poultry-keeping provides subsidiary employment to the farmers who find themselves idle in the post-harvest period. It also provides good quality fowls for meat and eggs which are so highly in demand. It gives quick returns and thus keeps up the flow of income to the farmer and enables him to meet his multifarious

day-to-day requirements. Owing to its rising importance it has found a due place in the Five-Year Plans. Different schemes for its development have been worked out and implemented. However, the present position of poultry in the district is not satisfactory. Most of the birds are of local variety. In 1972, there were 4,82,857 birds in the district.

As a step in the direction of improving quality the District Poultry Breeding Centre at Nasik has been established, and the work of breeding improved quality birds has been started. In addition, poultry demonstration centres have been started at Nasik and Dindori where demonstrations in scientific poultry keeping are held. Birds are sold at prescribed rates at these centres.

Loans and grants are advanced for the expansion of poultry activities. Poultry subsidy from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 is given to needy poultry-keepers. In 1964-65, poultry subsidy to the extent of Rs. 800 had been distributed. Besides, loans are also advanced under the Crash Programme and State Loan Plan. By 1964-65, loans to the extent of Rs. 3,750 were distributed. The amount advanced under the Crash Programme and State Plan was Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 12,500, respectively. By the end of 1966 the total amount of loans advanced amounted to Rs. 1,07,000.

Besides these activities, intensive poultry development schemes have been undertaken by Panchayat Samitis, and a few of them have already put crash programme into operation, under which pure birds of improved and exotic quality and hatching eggs are distributed to the cultivators at concessional rates. In order to develop poultry farms in Adivasi areas, hatched eggs and 90 cockerels have been distributed in Kalvan taluka and Peint and Surgana mahals. Consequent upon the implementation of various developmental schemes, there has been a remarkable improvement in the breed of birds and new poultry farms have come into existence. Noteworthy among them is the Marshall Poultry Farm at Deolali. Its strength is 8,000 birds and is run on most modern lines (1964).

Dairy conditions: Topography and climatic conditions as also agricultural production of this district put a limit on the income of the agriculturists. There is little possibility of any positive improvement in the financial condition of farmers unless supplemented by such subsidiary activities as dairying, poultry-keeping etc. The vast grazing lands on the terrains of the Sahyadri ranges provide ample scope for the development of dairy business in this part of the district. Since the farmers especially of Western and Central zones have only to depend on one crop in a year, the dairy business provides them a supplementary means of livelihood.

The Government of Maharashtra have undertaken a very ambitious scheme of collection, processing and distribution of milk in Nasik

city, Nasik Road and Deolali camp. This scheme also envisaged the possibilities of transporting the surplus supply of milk to Bombay. The total project comprising dairy buildings, garage and staff quarters would cost about Rs. 14 lakhs, and was to be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan. The modern dairy equipment costing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs would have the capacity to handle 12,000 litres of milk per day.

The quantity of milk procured and distributed per year from the inception of the scheme is as under :—

(in litres)

Year		Total procurement	Total distribution, local	Despatch to Bombay
1960-61	...	44,168	43,395	.....
1961-62	...	3,22,525	3,06,076	.....
1962-63	...	6,46,639	2,58,074	3,98,463
1963-64	...	12,36,162	3,78,344	8,50,521
1964-65	...	7,87,801	6,53,251	1,25,861

Government advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 6·60 lakhs to the milk-producers for the purchase of milch animals by the end of 1964-65.

Dairy Co-operative Societies :* Schemes of organizing co-operative societies among persons dependent on agriculture for their subsistence, had been undertaken in the Third Five-Year Plan for supplying milk to the nearby urban centres, especially where Government milk supply schemes were operating. By the end of 1963-64, 31 such feeder or milk supplying societies were organized with a total membership of about 1,512 and a working capital of Rs. 2,47,550. These co-operative societies, on an average, supplied 2,115 litres of buffalo milk and 575 litres of cow milk daily. The total incomings of these societies up to 1963-64 were about Rs. 12 lakhs.

For the purchase of milch cattle, Government distributed a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs among these societies.

There is one co-operative milk supply union to which 21 such milk societies were affiliated in 1963-64.

The dairy occupation could be developed on large scale if proper impetus is given to the farmers by providing improved cattle with high milk potency, veterinary aid, improvement of grazing land and quick transport facilities.

IRRIGATION

In the present context of acute food shortage all over the country, the importance of assured water-supply to agriculture to achieve the goal of increased food production, hardly needs any elaboration. The irregular and uneven rains prove the major obstacles

* *Note.*—Based on District Statistical Abstract, Nasik district, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

towards self-sufficiency in food production. Hence the importance of irrigation facilities in the agricultural pattern. Irrigation not only helps to increase food production but also enables to bring more barren land under wet crops and facilitates double cropping.

The position of irrigation in the district in the last quarter of the 19th century is described below:—

"Irrigation, both from wells and from channels dependent on local rainfall, extends over more than 47,000 acres. It is pretty general throughout the plains especially in Baglan, Sinnar, Nasik, Chandor and Niphad. The cost for each acre varies according to circumstances from 2*s.* to £ 10 (Re. 1 to Rs. 100). In Baglan it ranges from £ 6 to £ 7 10*s.* (Rs. 60 to Rs. 75) the acre of sugarcane, and the produce in a year of cheap prices varies from £ 15 to £ 20 (Rs. 150 to Rs. 200). The chief watered crops are sugarcane, rice, wheat, millet, gram, *udid,* lentils, groundnuts, chillis, grapes, guavas, plantains and vegetables. The water channels belong either to small or to large works. The small works, mostly under the Collector and managed by the people, are 906 weirs, *bandharas,* on the Godavari's and Tapti's tributaries; 274 of them are permanent and the rest are renewed every year; they water an area of about 37,000 acres. Most of these weirs were made by the villagers from fifty to 150 years ago. Some were built by private persons to whom rent-free lands were given in reward for their public spirit. Water rates on old irrigation works, estimated at the rate of not more than £ 1 (Rs. 10) an acre and consolidated with the land revenue, are paid whether the land is cropped or not. Government generally carry out petty repairs on these works at their own cost, but in some places the people have to pay for repairs. In most villages where there are canals, there is, under the headman, a hereditary officer called a channel-keeper, or *patkari,* who regulates the supply of water. Near new works the irrigated area is assessed every year at the rate of from 2*s.* (Re. 1) an acre for monsoon dry crops to 16*s.* (Rs. 8) for perennial crops. These rates apply to irrigation by flow; only half as much is charged when the water has to be lifted. Well irrigation, though not separately assessed, is estimated to cost from 2*s.* to 6*s.* (Re. 1 to Rs. 3) and sometimes as much as 16*s.* (Rs. 8) an acre.

Palkhed Canal: The large works,[1] which are under the Public Works Department, are the Palkhed canal in Dindori and Niphad, an entirely new scheme, the Vadali canal in Niphad, an old scheme improved and enlarged, and the Ojhar Tambat canal, also an old work in Dindori and Niphad. The Palkhed canal is supplied from the Kadva river. The weir and head works are of rubble masonry.

[1] The details of the large Irrigation Works have been supplied by Mr. J. D. Ferguson, C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nasik.

The weir, which is twenty feet high at the centre and 800 feet long, is built on a rocky barrier in the river about twenty miles above its meeting with the Godavari. The canal, which is eleven miles long, lies on the right bank, and, with ten miles of side channels, commands an arable area of about 20,000 acres in nineteen Dindori and Niphad villages. The work was begun in 1868, but, on account of two accidents due to excessive floods, it was not opened till 1873-74. The total cost was £ 14,872 (Rs. 1,48,720). The discharging capacity at the head is sixty-three cubic feet a second. The river has a large and never failing supply for six months, and needs only to be aided during the other six months by storage to make the canal very popular, and, when the Vaghad reservoir, partly built as a relief work in 1878, is ready for use, irrigation will no doubt rapidly spread.

Vadali Canal: The Vadali canal, an old work improved and enlarged, is also supplied from the Kadva river. The weir, 620 feet long and eleven feet high at the centre, is built on a rocky barrier near the village of Vadali, twelve miles below the weir of the Palkhed canal. The length of the old canal was 3¼ miles and the area irrigated 318 acres. The improvements, begun in 1866 and finished in 1868, included the raising of the weir nearly one foot, the widening of the canal at the head to carry nineteen feet a second, and its extension to a total length of 8½ miles, commanding an arable area of 1,702 acres. Though it is more than enough during the rainy and cold seasons, the water-supply fails during the hot months. The total cost was £ 2,000 (Rs. 20,000).

Ojhar Tambat Canal: The Ojhar Tambat canal, which was opened in 1873, is also an old work improved and extended. It is supplied from the Banganga, a tributary of the Godavari, and from the waste water of the Palkhed canal. The weir is 258 feet long and twenty-three feet high, and the canal, which is on the right bank of the river, is two miles long and commands an area of 1,405 acres. On this work £ 583 12*s*. (Rs. 5,836) were spent by His Highness Holkar, and £ 192 (Rs. 1,920) by the British Government to whom it was handed over in connection with certain territorial transfers.

Vaghad and Khirdi Reservoirs: Besides these, the Vaghad and Khirdi reservoirs were begun in 1878 as famine relief works. The Vaghad reservoir, eighteen miles north of Nasik, is in progress, but the Khirdi reservoir, eight miles from Yeola, has been stopped for want of funds. The Vaghad reservoir is designed to store rain water for the canals below. When the work is finished, it will consist of an earth dam across the Kolvan river, 4,160 feet long and ninety feet high at the centre. The dam will impound 625 million cubic feet of water within an area of 800 acres. Water, when required, will be let out by a masonry culvert and will flow along the channel

of the river to the Palkhed, Vadali and Ojhar Tambat canals to aid their supply. The work will cost about £ 22,750 (Rs. 2,27,500) and, by a further expenditure of about the same amount, can be made of twice its present capacity. The design of the Khirdi reservoir is to build an earthen dam, 2,465 feet long and forty-one feet high, across the Narindi river, and to cut an open channel ten miles long leading to a reservoir close to Yeola and watering the lands on its way. The estimated cost is about £ 13,310 (Rs. 1,33,100).

Godavari Project: The Godavari project has long been under the consideration of Government, and is now likely to be matured as a scheme for irrigation on the right bank of the river from Nandur Madhmeshvar to Rahata in the Ahmadnagar sub-division of Nevasa. The weir will be of masonry, half a mile long and thirty feet high on a rocky barrier in the river-bed, and the canal, which will be a hundred miles long, will protect an area of about 1,40,000 acres almost wholly in that part of the Deccan, which is specially liable to suffer from drought. Exclusive of storage works, the lowest probable cost will be at the rate of £ 1 (Rs. 10) the protected acre.

Besides 5,334 wells used for drinking, about 12,397 wells are used for watering the land, and their number is yearly increasing. Of the whole number, about 1,180 are with, and 11,200 without, steps. A good well waters from two to four acres and costs from £ 50 to £ 100 (Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000). The depth of water varies from six to thirty-two and averages nineteen feet. Besides the large reservoirs mentioned above, there are about 140 small village reservoirs and ponds.* "

The prime source of water-supply in Nasik district for agricultural purposes is wells. However, there has been quite remarkable progress as regards irrigation facilities from rivers since the last few years. Artificial tanks have also been constructed. There were 117 Government and 13 private canals in the district in 1971-72† which together irrigated an area of 6,433 hectares in 1971-72. There were 65,632 irrigation wells in use which irrigated 56,930 hectares of area in the same year. The proportion of the average area irrigated in the district is only 11·8 per cent to the total area under cultivation.

Oil-engines are also used for irrigation purposes in the district. In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the use of oil-engines as one of the means of irrigation. In 1953-54, there were only 983 oil-engines in the district. The number rose up to 6,229 in 1961-62 : 7,550 in 1963-64 and 20,689 oil-engines and 12,330 electric pumps in 1971-72.

Table No. 23 shows the taluka-wise sources of water-supply and the net area irrigated in 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1971-72.

* *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883, pp. 93-94.

† Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Nasik District, 1972-73.

TABLE No. 23—TALUKA-WISE SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1953-54, 1958-59, 1963-64 AND 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

Taluka	Year	Government Canals			Private Canals			Irrigation Wells		Wells for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Reservoirs	Tanks		No. of oil-engines and electric pumps
		No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Mileage	Net area irrigated	No.	Net area irrigated				No.	Net area irrigated	
Surgana	1953-54	..	..	..	7	5	25	4	2	320	24	..	..	..	..
	1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	332	24	..	..	..	..
	1963-64	..	..	..	3	..	5	17	5	340	24	..	..	..	4
	1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	11	..	..	..	..	..	72
Peint	1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	451	12	..	..	..	2
	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	11	451	12	..	..	..	21
	1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	3	..	..	..	..	..	95
Baglan	1953-54	57	72	2,426	63	69	290	4,554	1,216	524	396	1	1	22	92
	1958-59	57	72	2,632	63	69	152	4,980	1,481	540	395	..	..	..	617
	1963-64	57	72	2,437	23	9	25	5,265	2,171	540	395	..	..	..	1,473
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	2,487	N.A.	N.A.	1,005	N.A.	4,845	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,464
Yeola	1953-54	2	17	277	..	..	..	7,258	1,698	388	471	..	..	..	65
	1958-59	2	17	422	8	4	23	7,316	2,644	389	392	..	..	..	279
	1963-64	2	17	95	..	..	..	7,450	2,575	391	390	..	..	..	649
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	97	N.A.	N.A.	5	N.A.	4,342	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	2,167
Kalvan	1953-54	38	67	1,066	15	10	150	2,090	1,781	933	325	1	..	..	25
	1958-59	38	63	826	25	6	30	2,195	1,116	950	300	1	..	..	115
	1963-64	38	63	698	25	6	27	2,624	1,389	966	305	1	..	..	457
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	473	N.A.	N.A.	84	N.A.	5,404	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	2,948
Malegaon	1953-54	14	57	3,120	..	..	..	5,464	2,360	4,600	614	..	3	334	137
	1958-59	14	57	4,385	..	..	..	6,213	2,736	3,635	610	..	3	..	249
	1963-64	14	57	4,321	2	1	2	10,810	5,262	4,728	610	..	3	..	2,110
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	1,427	..	..	..	N.A.	6,633	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	5,902
Igatpuri	1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	50	531	76	..	2	2	29
	1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	104	542	81	1	2	2	5
	1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	114	542	81	1	2	0·404	25
	1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	177	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	280
Chandor	1953-54	56	9	641	47	4	36	5,413	2,098	677	234	..	..	..	45
	1958-59	56	9	813	47	4	93	5,226	2,787	689	222	..	..	..	94
	1963-64	60	11	1,146	18	1	16	5,906	3,082	689	220	..	..	..	550
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	270	..	..	..	N.A.	4,934	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	2,797
Nasik	1953-54	42	50	1,233	..	..	..	3,805	1,609	3,435	370	..	..	..	123
	1958-59	42	50	1,201	..	..	..	4,086	2,349	435	320	1	..	..	242
	1963-64	42	50	1,791	..	..	..	4,323	2,589	435	320	1	..	..	320
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	6,585	..	..	..	N.A.	4,342	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1,732
Sinnar	1953-54	56	35	1,584	260	20	167	6,419	2,333	98	277	1	..	..	289
	1958-59	56	35	1,690	130	16	158	6,565	3,088	104	277	..	..	..	120
	1963-64	56	35	1,721	20	2	68	6,947	2,933	120	284	..	..	..	563
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	832	..	..	..	N.A.	8,213	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	3,479
Niphad	1953-54	30	80	2,689	3	7	..	6,305	2,625	108	250	..	..	..	105
	1958-59	30	80	3,704	3	12	112	6,476	4,056	108	178	1	..	..	545
	1963-64	30	80	3,789	23	12	68	6,800	5,496	116	158	1	..	..	838
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	8,641	N.A.	N.A.	5	N.A.	12,226	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	5,352
Nandgaon	1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,693	796	1,990	692	..	..	..	62
	1958-59	2	2	42	..	..	..	2,793	1,194	552	23	..	..	..	90
	1963-64	2	2	10	..	..	..	5,744	1,672	700	23	..	..	..	272
	1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2,678	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,692
Dindori	1953-54	27	20	1,478	100	10	139	2,205	2,945	1,005	208	..	..	..	30
	1958-59	32	20	1,473	35	5	56	2,476	1,582	1,005	208	1	..	..	96
	1963-64	32	20	1,432	35	5	32	2,535	2,169	1,005	208	1	..	..	268
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	845	..	..	..	N.A.	4,212	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	1,571
District Total	1953-54	322	407	14,522	495	125	811	46,595	19,537	14,609	3,937	3	6	360	993
	1958-59	329	403	17,193	311	116	628	48,582	22,624	9,732	3,042	5	5	2	2,454
	1963-64	333	407	17,442	149	37	243	58,695	29,469	11,023	3,030	5	5	0·405	7,550
	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	21,663	N.A.	N.A.	1,093	N.A.	79,752	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	..	33,019

In 1950-51, the area under irrigation was only 32,012 hectares. It increased to 64,197 hectares by 1961-62 and 1,11,627 hectares by 1970-71. There has thus been an increase of about 71·3 per cent during the two decades ending 1970-71.

Of the total area under wet crops, food crops accounted for 83·74 per cent. Among food crops, wheat accounted for the highest percentage, *viz.*, 22·70 in 1959-60.

Of the total area under cultivation, *i.e.*, 22,50,965 acres,[1] only 5·5 per cent (*i.e.*, 1,58,629 acres)[1] was under irrigation in the year 1961-62. Efforts to bring more land under wet crops are being made. Different major and minor irrigation schemes have been taken up during the five-year plans. The following statement shows their progress 1953-54 onwards :—

Year		Area in 00' acres[2] Gross
1953-54	...	1203
1956-57	...	1475
1960-61	...	1553
1961-62	...	1586

The following is the account of some of the irrigation projects in the district in 1965-66 :—

Gangapur Dam : This earthen dam is situated near the village Gangapur, eight miles to the north-west of Nasik city. It is built on the confluence of the Godavari and the Kashyapi rivers. It is 12,500 feet long, 145 feet high from the base and 30 feet wide. The first stage of this work was completed in 1961 at a cost of Rs. 361·57 lakhs. The second stage was completed in 1965-66, and supplementary works are still under construction. Its storage capacity is 7,200 million cubic feet with a catchment area measuring 138 square miles. It has two canals, *viz.*, right bank canal and the left bank canal with a total length of 19 miles and 29 miles, respectively. The right bank canal commands a gross area of 11,000 acres and the left bank canal 33,000 acres, respectively.

Girna Dam : The dam is built across the river Girna near Panzan village in Malegaon taluka. This is the biggest dam in the district. The catchment area of the dam measures about 1,826 square miles. It irrigates an area of about 1,06,000 acres much of which falls in Dhulia and Jalgaon districts.

Zadi Earthen Dam : This dam is built near the village Zadi in Niphad taluka on Suki Nala at a cost of Rs. 7·969 lakhs. The catchment area of the tank is about 10½ square miles. It irrigates

[1] "Sheti Marga Darshika, Nasik Zilla", published by Zilla Parishad, Nasik, in 1965.

[2] District Statistical Abstract, Nasik District, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

about 540 acres of land. As the water-supply from this tank is insufficient, another *bandhara* built in masonry is constructed across the galoti *nala* and the water in it is diverted to the Zadi tank. The *bandhara* cost Rs. 95,000 approximately.

Khadak Ozar Earthen Dam : This dam is constructed across the Vadali river near the village Khadak Ozar in Chandvad taluka. The whole dam is earthen and built at a cost of Rs. 18·80 lakhs. It is expected to irrigate 4,000 acres approximately. More than 2,500 acres of land have already been brought under irrigation.

Nandur Madhmeshwar Project : Near the village Nandur-Madhmeshwar, a *bandhara* has been built on the confluence of the Godavari and the Kadva rivers. However, most of the area in Ahmadnagar district is benefited by the project. It is one of the oldest irrigation projects in the district as the *Nasik District Gazetteer* of 1883 also makes a mention of the project, *viz.*, Godavari Project, as it was then called. The project which was contemplated then was shortly to be taken up as an irrigation project.

Mosam Right Bank Canal : A medium size *bandhara* has been constructed across the Mosam river near the village Vadel. The construction work of the *bandhara* and the canals was started in 1956-57 and completed in 1962-63. The total outlay on this project was of the order of Rs. 34,18,000. From the *bandhara* a canal, 9 miles in length, and distributaries 12 miles long have been constructed. They together cover eleven villages and the area expected to be brought under wet crop is 7,785 acres. The main crop irrigated by these canals is rice.

Darna Dam : The project was completed in 1915-16. It envisaged the construction of a gravity dam across the river Darna, about 15 miles south of Nasik city. Below the dam about 47 miles away is a pick-up weir at Nandur-Madhmeshwar from which two canals, *viz.*, the Godavari left bank and the Godavari right bank, take off. The dam has a storage capacity of about 7,763 m.c.ft.

The Godavari left bank canal emanating from the above weir has a culturable area of 88,000 acres under its command which falls in Niphad and Yeola talukas of Nasik district and Kopargaon taluka of Ahmadnagar district.

The Godavari right bank canal takes off from the Nandur-Madhmeshwar weir and is 69 miles long. It has a culturable area of 1,36,380 acres under its command. It falls in Niphad and Sinnar talukas of Nasik district and Kopargaon and Shrirampur talukas of Ahmadnagar district.

Chankapur Project : The project was completed in 1911 at a cost of Rs. 17,69,596. A dam is constructed across the Girna near Chankapur village in Kalvan taluka. About 23 miles below the

Chankapur dam is a pick-up weir at Thengonde village in Baglan taluka. Two canals, *i.e.*, the Girna right bank and the Girna left bank, take off from this weir. At present, the dam has a storage capacity of 1,056 m.c.ft.

The Girna left bank canal is 18·25 miles long. It takes off from the Thengonde weir. It has an irrigable area of 23,000 acres all of which falls in Malegaon taluka.

The Girna right bank canal also takes off from Thengonde weir. Its total length is five miles and has 1,500 acres under its command. The whole area is in Malegaon taluka.

Waghad Dam: The project was completed in 1911. An earthen dam across the Kalvan river was constructed near Waghad village about 21 miles north of Nasik. The dam has a storage capacity of 57 m.c.ft.

About 15 miles below the dam there is a pick-up weir at Palkhed in Dindori taluka. The Palkhed canal takes off from this weir. There is another pick-up weir about 12 miles downstream the Palkhed weir at Vadali on the river Kadva in Niphad taluka. There is a third pick-up weir on the river Banganga near Ozar Tambat village. These together irrigate an area of 14,286 acres.

Daraswadi Project: The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Pimplad *nala* near the village Daraswadi in Chandor taluka. The dam will have a storage capacity of 175 m.c.ft. A right bank canal about 3·75 miles in length takes off from the dam and is expected to irrigate about 1,250 acres in Chandor and Niphad talukas. A left bank canal about one mile in length takes off from the existing *bandhara* at Pimplad which is about 2½ miles away from the dam. The canal will have, under its command, 100 acres in Niphad taluka.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 25,87,400 and the scheme was expected to be completed by 1970.

Besides, there are Parsul tank, Khirdi tank and Khadak tank and a number of other small tanks existing in the district. By the end of 1966, there were 26 major tanks in the district. In the First Five-Year Plan 12 *bandharas*, in the second 7 *bandharas* and in the third 3 *bandharas* were built. They together irrigated an area of 1,250 acres. In addition, one canal, five miles in length, and originating from the *bandhara* was built across the river Girna at Thengonde village. It irrigates an area of 1,500 acres. Moreover, there were 350 small *bandharas* of secondary importance under the control of Zilla Parishad. The Nasik Zilla Parishad had spent a sum of Rs. 26,68,000 on the irrigation programme in the district by 1965-66.

Percolation Tank: Due to deficiency in rains a number of wells used for irrigation are getting dried up. This has increased the

present scarcity of water-supply in the district. In this context, the construction of percolation tanks has assumed pivotal importance. It helps maintain the sub-soil water-level at a reasonable depth in the vicinity of such wells.

Realising the magnitude of the problem the Nasik Zilla Parishad chalked out an ambitious programme of constructing percolation tanks in different parts of the district. It is proposed to construct as many as 250 tanks. The Zilla Parishad spent about Rs. 5,80,000 in 1964-65 on the project. The construction of six tanks was completed and 33 tanks were under construction by the end of 1964-65.

Government advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 3,80,000 for the construction of new wells and to repair the old ones. As many as 14 air compressors and 6 boring machines were at work to help the construction of new wells. Government also granted loans to the extent of Rs. 1,80,000 for the purchase of pumping sets.

Table No. 25 shows the details regarding the major and medium irrigation projects in the district as on 30th June 1972.

The below-given table shows the number of minor irrigation works and area irrigated by them in the district in 1971-72 :—

TABLE No. 24—MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS EXCLUDING WELLS IN NASIK DISTRICT (1971-72)

Item	Amount
1. *Number of works not in use*—	
(*a*) Zilla Parishad	36
(*b*) State	...
(*c*) Co-operative Societies ...	16
(*d*) Total	57
2. *Number of works in use*—	
(*a*) Zilla Parishad	109
(*b*) State	8
(*c*) Co-operative Societies ...	13
(*d*) Total	130
3. *Net area irrigated (in hectares)*—	...
(*a*) Zilla Parishad	4,293
(*b*) State	623
(*c*) Co-operative Societies ...	1,517
(*d*) Total	6,433

TABLE No. 25—MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN NASIK DISTRICT AS ON 30TH JUNE 1972

—	Major projects		Medium projects		
	Gangapur	Girna	Dasarwadi	Chankapur	Bhojapur
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1) Location ..	Gangapur ..	Panzan (Taluka Nandgaon)	Dasarwadi (Taluka Chandor)	Chankapur (Taluka Kalvan)	Bhojapur (Taluka Sinnar)
(2) (*i*) Year of completion.	March 1969 ..	1969-70 ..	December 1970 ..	(*i*) Canal system completed.	(*i*) under construction.
(*ii*) If not completed, probable year of completion.	.....	.....	.....	(*ii*) Head work will be completed by 1973-74.	(*ii*) June 1973.
(3) Estimated cost ..	111·45 lakhs ..	1,335 lakhs ..	24·55 lakhs ..	303·56 lakhs..	165·82 lakhs.
(4) Dam—					
(*a*) Height proposed (in metres).	37·761 ..	44 masonry ..	15·92 ..	51·19 ..	32·35
(*b*) Height completed (in metres).	37·761 ..	54 earthen ..	15·92 ..	*Nil.* ..	Under construction.
(5) Canal—					
(*a*) Total length (in kilometres).	(1) Construction 30·4.	The whole canal falls in Jalgaon District.	(1) R.B.C. 16·0. (2) Left bank canal 1·6.	19·2 ..	(1) J. L. B. main canal 16·75.
	(2) Remodelling 114.	Jamda L. B. C. 56 km.			(2) Dodi Branch 5·8.
	(3) Palkhed Extension beyond Railway line.	Jamda J. R. B. C. 32 km. Lower Girna canal 44·8 km.			
(*b*) Length completed (in kilometres).	(1) Construction 30·4. (2) Remodelling 114. (3) Palkhed Extension.		(1) Right bank canal 16·00. (2) Left bank 1·6	19·2 ..	Under construction
(6) Maximum storage capacity (in million m³.).	7,200 MCFT ..	Gross 21,500 ..	111 MCFT ..	2,824 MCFT	764 MCFT.
(7) Storage capacity as on 31st March 1972.	2,320 MCFT ..	10,601·12 MCFT	Below sill level ..	424 MCFT	Under construction.
(8) Gross area commanded (in hectares).	18,750 ..	1,05,360 hectares.	874·5 hectares.	5,827 hectares.	7,321 anticipated.
(9) Culturable area commanded.	29,453 ..	94,288 hectares.	1,329·0 hectares.	4,663 hectares.	4,370 anticipated.
(10) Irrigable area by completed project.	7,690 ..	55,546 hectares.	223 hectares.	5,193 hectares.	Under construction*
(11) Area irrigated at present—					
(*a*) Perennial ..	210 ..	4,548 hectares.	*Nil.*	3,613 hectares.	Do.
(*b*) Seasonal ..	7,505 ..	51,998 hectares.*	223 hectares.	183 hectares.	Do.

* Only for Jalgaon District.

SEED SUPPLY

Availability of improved varieties of seeds is one of the important factors that bring about an increase in the agricultural production. The effect of such factors as irrigation facilities, manures and improved methods of cultivation on the agricultural production is favourable if improved seeds are sown. The improved seeds of different crops suitable to the tracts, therefore, are of great value, especially in view of the present scarcity of food-grains.

Government too has been making efforts at propagating the use of improved seeds. However, it has met with partial response from the farmers. A majority of them are still apathetic to the change. Government, on its part, has taken this partial failure as a challenge and is making vigorous efforts to meet it. Institutions like taluka seed farms have been established where improved seeds to be supplied to farmers are grown. Information as regards the use of such seeds is also given at these farms. Upto the end of 1966, Government gave subsidy to the extent of Rs. 89,300 for growing improved seeds.

There are 15 taluka seed farms with an area of 969 acres in the district. The Agriculture department has recommended the following improved strains of crops for the district :—

Rice—EK-70, LK-248, Hybrid-HB-1.
Bajri—Niphad-26/15.
Tur—T/84.
Wheat—Niphad-146, 345, 49, 81.
Rabi Jowar—Maldandi-35/1, Hybrid Jowar-CHS-1.
Cotton—Deviraj.
Grapes—Anabeshahi, Italian Eliquine, Selection 7.
Gram—Chapha.
Groundnut—Faijpur-1/5.
Sugarcane—CP/419, co/740.

The traditional method of obtaining good seed supply prevalent in the district is to preserve the good seeds from the produce of one season for the next sowing season. The selected earheads of healthy and vigorous plants are picked up at the time of harvest and are preserved for the next sowing season. Those who do not preserve, obtain such good seed supply either by exchange from those who preserve it or purchase from the Agriculture department of the Zilla Parishad. There are some registered seed-growers in the district who also sell good seeds to the farmers.

The Zilla Parishad, on its part, is encouraging farmers to grow hybrid varieties of seed. The use of such seeds helps increase the production to a considerable extent. The Zilla Parishad also undertakes to supply hybrid varieties of seeds to the needy farmers.

Manures : Manures are essential to maintain fertility of the soil. The land yields low returns after constant harvesting unless doses of manures are applied to it. Manures not only fill the void created by constant harvesting but also increase positively the agricultural production. However, the application of manures, especially chemical fertilisers, has to be accompanied, at least, by minimum water-supply.

Fertilizers are of two kinds, *viz.*, chemical fertilizers and green manures. The former include ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, urea, potassium nitrate, etc. Compost manure, night-soil (*sonkhat*), cow-dung, farm refuse, etc, comprise green manures.

In olden days chemical fertilizers were hardly known. The commonest manure was the cattle-dung. The people used to store cow-dung in pits outside the villages, and it was allowed to rot. As many as forty cart-load were deemed sufficient for an acre of garden land. However, the supply was always short, and was usually eked out by gathering rubbish, burning it on the fields and ploughing in the ashes. For sugarcane and other rich crops, hemp was sown and when the plants were two or three feet high, the land was ploughed and flooded, and the hemp, left for about 20 days to rot, formed an excellent manure. To enrich the land by sheep droppings, shepherds were encouraged to graze their flocks in the open field. For one hundred sheep for a night, the occupant used to pay as much as Rs. 2. Night-soil (*sonkhat*) was much used in and around Nasik. Nasik Municipality used to auction the rotted *sonkhat*. However, it was used where there was a good water-supply. Manures were used universally for early dry crops and infrequently for cold weather crops.

The use of fertilizers in the district has increased considerably on account of the initiative of co-operative societies in supplying chemical fertilizers. Formerly, it was in the hands of Government department and authorised sales agencies. However, small land-owners, even now, find it difficult to apply manures due to insufficiency of indigenous manures and comparatively high prices of chemical fertilizers.

In the third plan period 60,500 tonnes of chemical fertilizers were distributed in the district. The compost manure prepared in rural area amounted to 3,36,000 tonnes and was applied to an area of 66,500 acres. In urban areas, 19,000 tonnes of compost manure was prepared and was used in 59,000 acres. In addition, green manuring was also encouraged. It was practised by sowing *tag* seeds in June and burying their vegetative growth in the field, by means of a hoe. This added to the nitrogen contents of the soil. In the Third Five-Year Plan, green manuring was practised in 15,737 acres.

Agricultural Research and Education : Agronomic research is of prime importance for the planned development of agriculture. It is one of the fundamental pre-requisites of agricultural planning. Agricultural

research helps in devising the proper methods of intensive cultivation, crop rotation, protection of crops from pests and diseases, mode of cultivation and use of improved seeds and manures. Hence, agricultural development and research should go hand in hand.

In Nasik district, a number of agricultural research centres have been started. The details about the research centres existing in the district are furnished below:—

Agricultural Research Centre, Niphad: This centre was started in 1932, and is by far the oldest centre in the district. It has under its jurisdiction 65 acres of experimental farms. This centre has done valuable work in evolving pest-resistant hybrid varieties of wheat seed. The other commodities on which research is carried out are *bajri*, gram, *tur*, cotton, onion etc.

Rice Research Centre, Igatpuri: This centre was started in 1941 as a secondary research centre. It provides research facilities in rice cultivation as well as *ragi* and *vari* cultivation. The centre has under its jurisdiction 35 acres of land where experiments are carried out.

Sugarcane Research Centre, Lakhmapur (Taluka Baglan): This centre was started in 1940. It commands land admeasuring 60 acres. Improved strains of sugarcane are evolved and distributed among the agriculturists.

One more centre has been started at Lakhmapur where experiments on wheat are carried on. It commands an area of 13 acres.

Vadner-Bhairava Research Centre (Taluka Chandvad): The centre is engaged in the research on pests and diseases of different crops and how they could be prevented or cured.

Grapes Research Centre, Pimpalgaon Basvant: Nasik district is famous for grapes. To explore the possibilities of the development of grape cultivation, a research centre has been started recently at Pimpalgaon Basvant.

Besides, there is one agricultural school at Malegaon and one soil conservation centre at Nasik where scientific training in soil conservation is imparted.

Taluka Seed Farms: Taluka seed farms have been started in all the talukas. They evolve improved strains of seeds after research and experiment. Such improved seeds are multiplied and distributed among the farmers. These seed farms are located at the following places :—

Location of the seed farm		Taluka	Location of the seed farm		Taluka
Makhmalabad	...	Nasik.	Yeola	...	Yeola.
Dindori	...	Dindori.	Chandvad	...	Chandvad.
Surgana	...	Surgana.	Pimpri	...	Niphad.
Sakora	...	Kalvan.	Pimpalgaon	Basvant	Niphad.
Lakhmapur	...	Satana.	Musalgaon	...	Sinnar.
Umarane	...	Malegaon.	Igatpuri	...	Igatpuri.
Nandgaon	...	Nandgaon.	Harsul	...	Peint.

Cotton Development Scheme, Malegaon: The cotton development scheme is implemented in the district through the Cotton Development Officer posted at Malegaon who guides and renders all possible help, technical as well as material, to the needy farmers. In addition, there are two sub-divisional soil conservation officers who look after the work of prevention of the soil erosion.

PESTS

In the following pages an account of pests of different crops that are generally found in the district is given. The description of each pest pertains to its nature, its occurrence and the nature and the extent of damage it inflicts :—

Of cereals: *Of jowar:* Jowar stem borer (*Chilo zonellus*, Swinh) : The caterpillars are dirty white with many spots on the body and with a brown head. The full-grown caterpillar measures about ½″ to ¼″ in length. The moths are straw-coloured with forewings pale yellowish grey having minute dots on the apical margin and white hind wings.

The caterpillars bore inside the stems causing thereby the drying of the central shoots called "dead hearts" due to which reddening of stems and leaves takes place. The extent of damage is about 4 to 5 per cent.

Creamy white eggs are laid on leaves in clusters which hatch in six days. Young caterpillars bore into the stems and remain there for three to four weeks, after which the full-grown caterpillars pupate *in situ*. The pupal period is 7 to 10 days and the total period of the life cycle is 5 to 6 weeks. The pest hibernates as a larva in stubbles. The period of activity is from June to November. There are about four generations in a year. Summer *jowar* is frequently found heavily infested by this pest.

Being an internal feeder only preventive measures are found practicable and economic. The affected plants are pulled out along with the caterpillars inside and destroyed promptly. After harvest of the crop stubbles are collected and burnt to destroy the hibernating larvæ. The fodder to be fed to cattle is cut into small pieces and then fed.

Army worms (*Cirphis unipuncta*): Full-grown caterpillars are 1″ to 1½″ long, smooth, stout-bodied, dull greenish coloured with broad light coloured stripes running along its length on either side of the body. They are found in the central whorl of plants, or may remain under stubbles around the plants in the soil. Moths are of two types. One is brownish red with prominent spots on the anterior margin of the wings. The hind wings are pale in the middle with dark borders. The other is dusky brown with a dark medium line and less prominent spots on the apical margin of the wings. A pest

called swarming caterpillar, which is a little darker and with longitudinal bands, is also known to infest *jowar*. Their habits and the control measures for them are identical.

The caterpillars feed on leaves mostly at night, while during the day they remain hidden in the whorl or in the clods underground. They migrate from one field to another when their food is exhausted and hence the pest is called "army worms".

Round, greenish-white eggs are laid on central leaves in two parallel rows in batches which hatch in a week. Caterpillars feed on leaves from the margin inwards and hide in the control whorl of the plant. In bad cases of attack, they completely defoliate the plants, as they have the habit of feeding together. Their larval period is from 21 to 28 days. Full-grown caterpillars descend to the ground for pupation. Their pupal period lasts from 8 to 10 days. The total period of their life cycle is five to six weeks. The pest is active from June to November. *Kharif* crops suffer more from it than *rabi* crops for this reason. There may be a number of generations during a season, after which the insects hibernate in the pupal stage in the soil. The pest does not become abundant every year and it is observed that when a long dry spell follows a good start of monsoon, the pest assumes epidemic form. It shows a tendency to subside if heavy showers occur thereafter.

The pest can be controlled by adopting the following measures :— (1) Collection of egg masses and their destruction, (2) If the attack is localised caterpillars may be collected and destroyed, (3) After the harvest of the crop, the infested fields should be ploughed to expose pupæ. Insecticidal measures have been found very effective. 5 per cent BHC or endrin dust, if properly dusted at the rate of 30 lb. per acre, successfully controls the pest. Dusting done in the evening if there is less breeze is more effective as the pest is a night-feeder. If water is easily available, 50 per cent BHC wettable powder may be used as a spray after diluting 1 lb. in 25 gallons of water. About 80 to 100 gallons of spray per acre are needed to control the pest satisfactorily, depending on the size of the crop. 5 per cent BHC poison bait, when broadcasted in the evening, will also control the pest, in case of small-size crops like *nachni*, if it does not rain, and if the soil is dry.

Hoppers and aphids (*Peregrinus maidis*, Ashm. and *Rhopalosiphum maidis*, F) : Delphacids (*Peregrinus maidis*, Ashm) and aphids (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*, F) are responsible for causing the sugary secretion on *jowar* locally known as *chikta*. It is quite severe especially on *rabi jowar*. Delphacids are wedge-shaped, greenish brown in colour with blackish spots on wings.

Aphids—Adult is oblong and dark brown in colour having two projections called cornicles on the dorsal side of the abdomen. It is mostly found in the wingless stage.

Sugary secretion is seen on the leaves of the plant and also in the whorl and ultimately the growing shoot of the plant is damaged and further growth is checked.

The problem of sugary disease is still under investigation. However, spraying with 0·02 per cent diazinon, thiometon, endrin or dusting with 5-10 per cent BHC dust at the rate of 20 lb. per acre help in reducing the intensity of infestation of these pests.

Of bajri: Blister beetle (*Zonabris pustulata*): The beetles are black with yellowish brown stripes across their wings and over an inch long and about half an inch thick. Its other species are smaller, about three-fourths of an inch long and thin, with a light brown or greenish blue colour. All of them have rather a soft body and their wings are also thinner than those of other beetles. The adult insect secretes an acid substance from its body and when crushed on the human body, it causes a blister. The beetles feed on the pollen and petals of flowers and thus reduce the setting of grains.

The pest affects *bajri*, *jowar*, cucurbits and beans. Whitish eggs are laid in the soil in masses which hatch in about a fortnight. The larvæ feed on eggs of grasshoppers laid in the soil; the beetles emerge from pupæ and remain active from August to December. They eat pollen and thus affect the setting of grains in the earhead.

Preventive measures consist of collection of beetles by means of hand-net and their destruction. They are also attracted to light, so that light traps may be used. However, insecticidal measures yield more satisfactory results. 5 per cent BHC dust is effective against this pest if dusted properly at the rate of 20 lb. per acre.

Of wheat: Wheat stem borer (*Sesamia inferens, Wlk.*) : The full-fed caterpillar is about one inch long, flesh-coloured, smooth with a black head and dark spots on the body. Each dark spot bears a hair. They are found inside the stems of the affected plants. The moths are small and are straw-coloured. Their forewings have a marginal dark line and the hind wings are white.

The pest causes damage to maize in the dry weather and sometimes wheat in winter.

The caterpillar bores inside the stem thus causing the drying of the central shoots then called "dead hearts". While entering the shoot, the initial feeding of the caterpillar on the whorl gives rise to numerous holes on the leaves which develop later. Drying of the plant often leads to reddening of stems and leaves.

Creamy white eggs are laid in clusters inside the leaf sheaths of the stems. The young caterpillars after hatching enter the stem and gradually kill the central shoot of the plant, thus creating dead hearts. If the plants are grown up, the earheads are also liable to damage. The caterpillars grow about an inch long and pupate inside the stem.

The total period from the egg stage to the adult stage is 6 to 7 weeks and this period may be prolonged in the cold weather.

Being internal feeders, only preventive measures are found practicable and economic. They are as follows :—(1) In the early stage of infestation, the stems of plants showing " dead hearts " are pulled out along with the caterpillars and destroyed promptly. (2) After the harvest of the crop, the stubbles are collected and burnt so as to destroy the hibernating larvæ. (3) After harvesting the crop, wheat stalks which are used as fodder are stored in the form of cut fodder. The pieces of cut fodder should measure about half an inch to three-fourth inch bits. Chemical measures have not yet proved effective.

Or paddy : The swarming caterpillar (*Spodoptera maurita, Boisd*) : Full-grown catterpillars measure 1¼″ to 1½″ long and are dark greenish with slight yellow tinge. They can readily be distinguished from other caterpillars by the presence of white longitudinal dorsal stripes along their length of body. The head is dark and well chitined.

Immediately on hatching, the caterpillars feed on grasses or young paddy seedlings. They are active only at night, and during the day they hide in leaf sheaths or leaf whorls or in soil if it is not flooded.

Two hundred to three hundred eggs covered with greyish hair are laid in masses. They hatch in 7 to 8 days. The caterpillars on hatching start feeding on leaves mostly at night and become full-grown in about two weeks. Then they pupate in earthen cells generally in soil. The period of their life cycle is 40 to 50 days. They have a habit of migrating and hence they ravish field after field in a short time. More than one generation is found in a season. The pest is known to multiply when there is a long break in rains after an initial good start.

Preventive measures include protection of seed-beds by deep trenching with steep sides and hand collection of egg masses and their destruction. The caterpillars hide during the day-time under clods, so trapping them under planks or small bunches of dry grass may be tried. Dragging a rope across the field may be resorted to after flooding the affected fields so that caterpillars in the leaf sheaths and whorls drop into the water. After the harvest of the crop, the affected fields should be ploughed to expose the pupæ.

The pest can also be successfuly controlled by dusting 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 to 30 lb. per acre. The dusting if done in the evening will give better control as the caterpillars come out to feed at night. Where rains are frequent, spraying BHC water-dispersible powder by diluting 5 lb. of 50 per cent BHC in 100 gallons of water can be tried. Sixty to 100 gallons of spray per acre should be used for effective control.

The rice case worms (*Nymphula depunctalis,* Guen) : The moths are ½″ in length with a wing expanse of 1½″. They are delicate and

white with pale brown and black markings. Full-grown caterpillars are greenish white, ½″ long and semi-aquatic and generally feed on foliage inside tubular cases formed of pieces of paddy leaves.

Paddy and some grasses suffer from this pest. The caterpillars cut the paddy leaves into short lengths, construct tubular cases and remain inside while feeding.

Tiny eggs are laid on the tender leaves. On hatching, the caterpillars cut the paddy leaves into short lengths, construct tubular cases and remain feeding inside the small rolls and there become full-grown. They pupate inside the tubular cases or rolls. Their detailed life history has not yet been investigated.

Preventive measures include removal and destruction of the tubular cases along with the caterpillars. In the early stages of the crop before flowering, rope-dragging may be tried to dislodge the caterpillars after flooding the infested field and putting into it a little crude oil.

Insecticides recommended for the blue beetle and hispa will also control the pest to some extent. But one part of pyrethrum extract in 600 parts of water or 0·375 per cent DDT spray obtained by mixing 7 to 8 lb. of 50 per cent water-dispersible powder in 100 gallons of water has shown better results.

Of pulses : Gram pod borer (*Heliothis armigera obsolata*) : The moths are stout, light yellowish brown, with a wing expanse of 1½″. The forewings are pale brown with some black dots and the hind wings are lighter in colour with smoky dark margins. The caterpillars are greenish with darker broken grey lines along the sides of the body. They are 1½″ to 2″ in length when full-grown.

They feed on tender foliage and young pods. They make holes in the pods and eat the developing seeds by inserting the anterior half portion of their body inside the pods.

The pest affects gram, cotton, tomato, peas, tobacco, *ganja*, safflower, etc.

Shining greenish yellow eggs, spherical in shape, are laid singly on the tender parts of plants and they hatch in about 6 or 7 days. On hatching, the caterpillars start feeding on tender leaves and shoots and as they grow, they bore into the pods and eat the developing grains inside. They become full-grown in 14 to 15 days and descend to the ground and pupate in earthen cocoons in the soil near the plants. Their pupal period lasts from one week to a month. The pest is active from November to March.

Preventive measures include hand-picking of caterpillars and their destruction in the early stages of attack. Thorough ploughing after harvesting the crop in order to expose pupæ is also often resorted to. The pest can be controlled by 0·2 per cent DDT spray obtained by diluting 1 lb. of 50 per cent water-dispersible DDT powder in 25

gallons of water. About 60 to 80 gallons on a young crop and 100 gallons on a grown-up crop are generally required.

Of Tur: Tur plume moth *(Exelustes atomosa):* The full-grown caterpillars are about ½″ long, greenish brown in colour and are fringed with short hair and spines. They bore into green pods and feed on the developing seeds.

Minute eggs are laid singly on the tender shoots, leaves, flowers or pods which hatch in about 5 days. On hatching, the caterpillars first scrape the surface of pods and gradually cut holes and thrust their heads into pods and feed on seeds and become full-grown in about four weeks' time. They pupate on the pod surface or even in the burrows of infested pods. Their pupal period lasts for two weeks' time. The pupæ are also fringed with short hair and spines and are often liable to be mistaken for larvæ. The total period of their life cycle is about seven weeks.

Preventive measures are the collection of caterpillars by shaking shoots and pods in small trays containing water mixed with kerosene and non-cultivation of leguminous crops in the same fields in successive years. The insecticidal measures given under the gram pod borer may be tried with advantage.

Of sugarcane: The sugarcane stem borer *(Chilotrea infuscatellus,* S) : The adult moth is greyish brown or straw-coloured and measures about 1½″ when its wings are spread out. The lower wings are greyish white and the palpi are pointed forward. The newly-hatched larvæ is somewhat greyish in colour, having a dark head and a translucent body with spots and hair. The tiny spots develop into spines. A fully-developed larva measures about 1¼″ and is greyish white in colour. The body is often covered with dark marks, having tubercules and short seta on them.

In Maharashtra State, it is generally a pest of sugarcane only but in other States it has been observed on maize and *bajri* as well.

The pest is mainly injurious to young cane. The caterpillars enter the plants from the side at ground level, by making holes in the stalk and may bore either downwards or upwards or both ways. Thus, the central shoots dry up, causing "dead hearts" which is a characteristic sign of the presence of the pest within the plants. A dead heart can easily be pulled out.

Oval, scale-like, whitish eggs are laid overlapping each other on the under-surface of leaves by the side of the mid-rib. The egg-stage lasts for 3 to 5 days. The newly-hatched caterpillar enters the cane near the eye at ground level and later tunnels as far as the roots. Sometimes the borer is found to migrate from the roots to other tillers. The larval stage lasts for about a month and before pupation, it bites a round hole into the cane above ground level which is covered by a silken membrane from where the moth can escape. The pupal stage lasts about a week and the entire life cycle is completed in about a month and a half. There are about eight generations in a year.

The controlling measures of the pest include—(1) removal of affected plants having "dead hearts" right from the ground level, ensuring that the larvæ or pupa has come out in the portion removed and feeding the same to the cattle or burying them deep in order to prevent further development, has been tried with success; (2) early planting in November or December in the case of plant cane and late planting in August or September in the case of *Adsali* cane will help in minimising the infestation, as the pest is less active during these months; (3) *trichorgamma* parasites may be released at the rate of one lakh of parasites per acre in three instalments at an interval of a fortnight in the infested field. This has not given satisfactory control, but the cheapness of this method attracted much attention; (4) light earthing up of cane will prevent the emergence of the moth by closing the holes with mud.

The sugarcane top shoot borer (*Scirpophaga nivella,* F) : The moth is creamy white in colour having a wing span of a little over an inch when spread out and with orange hair-like structures at the tip of the abdomen of the female. The first pair of the wings of certain males has a single black spot on each wing. Fully-developed caterpillars measure about 1 inch to 1½ inches in length and are yellowish white in colour.

This is a very serious pest of sugarcane that breeds throughout the year and is capable of attacking cane at a later stage. The newly-hatched caterpillar enters first the mid-rib of the leaf and bores downwards into the shoots from the top. As a result of such feeding, the central shoot dries up in a characteristic way, which later results in giving off side-shoots which form a bunchy top. The punctures on the leaves and the death of the central shoot and the bunchy top are the characteristic effects of this pest.

Eggs are laid on the under-surface of leaves in groups consisting of 35 to 40 eggs, which are covered with brownish hair-like structures and hence are clearly visible. The newly-hatched caterpillar, after remaining for some time on the leaves, enters the shoots through the mid-rib of the leaf. The caterpillar feeds as it travels downward. A fully-developed larva measures 1 inch to 1½ inches and before pupation, it prepares silken membrane from which the moth can escape. The pupa is found in the larval tunnel. The egg-stage continues for 7 to 10 days from which the moth on emergence starts laying eggs within 2 to 4 days of its life time.

Mechanical methods such as mass collection and destruction of egg masses and removal of affected plants, harvesting the crop by digging

out the stump, and light earthings up during the early stages of the crop are the only effective measures known so far. Conservation of egg parasites with the help of special boxes can be tried. Chemical measures have not yet proved successful. However, for effective control of the shoot borer in general, the following measures are recommended :—(*i*) The crop should be harvested by digging out the stump and not by cutting at ground level. (*ii*) A large-scale campaign to collect and destroy the egg masses of the top shoot borer should be carried out. (*iii*) Two light earthings up should be given during the early stages of the crop.

The sugarcane leaf-hopper of pyrilla (*Pyrilla SP.*): The adult pyrilla bug is a straw-coloured insect, with two pairs of pointed wings folded roof shaped on the back and with its head extended like a beak which is quite readily visible. The young nymphs that hatch out from the eggs are pale brown in colour, having a pair of long characteristic processes covered by wax. They are active and are found in large numbers on cane.

Its host plant is mainly sugarcane but adults are sometimes found in small numbers on *jowar* and maize.

The nymphs and adult bugs suck the sap of cane leaves from the lower surface, as a result of which the leaves lose turgidity, begin to wither and ultimately get dried up. The bugs secrete a honeydew-like substance that spreads on the leaves on which a black fungus develops. As a result of pyrilla damage, the sucrose content of the juice is reduced.

Pale greenish-yellow eggs are laid in clusters of 2 to 4 or 10 to 60, generally on the under-surface of leaves and between the detached leaf sheaths and the stem. The eggs are covered with white cottony, waxy filaments. They hatch out within a week into tiny hoppers that start sucking the sap of leaves. The nymphs become adult bugs within 50 to 60 days. Egg-laying continues from April to November. The pest is active during July and August.

The controlling measures include—(1) collection and destruction of egg masses and crushing the egg masses between finger on the leaves is found to be a convenient method of control, and (2) stripping off the lower leaves to remove the eggs laid in the leaf sheath was a method recommended for a long time. Now, however, insecticides are used.

Dusting the crop with 5 % BHC at the rate of 30 to 40 lb. and 50 to 60 lb. per acre in the pre and post monsoon periods respectively, destroys both the nymphs and the adults. This method is now widely used.

Spraying 0·12 to 0·25 % BHC or 0·25 % DDT at the rate of 30 to 50 gallons per acre for young cane during the pre-monsoon period and over 100 gallons during the post-monsoon period also gives considerable relief. The quantity to be used depends on growth of cane

and enough quantity should be used so as to cover the entire crop.

Of oil seeds : Groundnut aphids : These are small, black, soft-bodied insects found on the lower side of leaves and are generally inactive.

It is a very important pest as it reduces the vitality and yield of plants by sucking the sap and also acts as the vector of a serious virus disease commonly known as " rosette " of groundnut.

The pest is of sporadic occurrence in most parts of the State, but in Khandesh it frequently takes form of an epidemic.

The life history of this pest is similar to that of safflower aphid, but the species becomes abundant in the *kharif* season.

The control measures are the same as those for aphids on safflower. 10 % BHC dust also gives some relief.

Of sesamum : The pests of sesamum are the gall fly, the sphinx-caterpillar and the pod-sucking bug.

Gall fly (*Aspondylia sesami* Felt) : The adult is like a small delicate mosquito, while the larval stage is legless and the larva remains inside the gall.

The maggots are found inside the young flower buds and the irritation causes gall formation and interferes with the process of pod formation. Consequently, the bud withers without bearing fruit.

The pest is found in most parts of the State. It, however, often appears in Chanda district.

It is a specific pest of sesamum and is not yet observed on other crops. The eggs are laid on flowers and the maggots feed on the contents of the flowers and then develop into pupæ. They emerge as adults which resemble mosquitoes.

Insecticidal measures are not worked out yet. Hence, we have to resort to preventive measures. These are : no stray plants should be allowed to grow in the off-season so as to avoid giving rise to conditions favourable to the breeding of this pest, and all infested buds should be scrupulously clipped and destroyed.

Of safflower : Aphid (*Dactynotus carthami* H.R.L.) : The aphids are tiny black, soft-bodied insects, usually found on the lower side of leaves and on tender shoots. Initially they feed on stems and young shoots.

They suck the sap from the tender parts of plants and thus reduce the vitality of the plants.

The pest affects safflower, niger, dahlia, aretotis and calliopsis.

These are found throughout Maharashtra State, wherever safflower is grown.

They are tiny, black, soft-bodied insects with a sucking type of mouth-parts. They are viviparous and a single apterous female gives birth to 8 to 22 young ones called nymphs per day. The nymphs pass through four moults before reaching the adult stage. The duration of

this life-cycle lasts from 7 to 9 days. During its latter part, some winged individuals are produced in most species of aphids.

The controlling measures are the same as in case of groundnut aphids. Treatment with 3% thiometon, 5% malathion and 1% endrin dusts at 20 lb. per acre have also given encouraging results.

Of chillis: Thrips and mites : These pests suck the cell sap due to which leaves get badly curled. It is locally known as *churda murda* disease. The extent of damage is about 25 per cent and the pest is considered to be a major one.

0·2% BHC sulphur is found to be a very effective control. 0·02% endrin wettable sulphur (1:1) or 0·02 diazinon or 0·025% dieldrin sulphur (1 : 1) is also found to be equally effective.

Of cotton: Spotted bollworm (*Earias fabia*, S. *Earias insulana*. B) and Pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*, S) : The adults of the former have pale white upper wings with a greenish band in the middle while the adults of the latter have the upper wings completely greenish. The caterpillars of both the species, however, are brownish white and have a dark head and prothoracic shield.

They have a number of black and brown spots on the body. The fully-fed larvæ measures about 3/4″ in length. The other bollworms are pink in colour with brown heads.

The moth of pink bollworm is about ½″ across wings and is dark brown in colour. The first segment of the antenna has 4 to 6 stiff hairs and the palps are long and curved upwards. Caterpillars when full-grown measure 3/4″ long and are pink in colour with a brown head.

In the case of spotted bollworms, the caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of the plants in the initial stage of the crop. Later on when the flower buds appear the larvæ bore into them and then enter in the bolls by making holes which are plugged with excreta. The infested buds and bolls open prematurely.

The caterpillars of the pink bollworm, on the other hand, never attack the shoots. They feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. The pest is more harmful to American cotton varieties than to the Indian ones. As the caterpillars bore the bolls, the entry holes get closed and it becomes difficult to spot out the affected bolls until such bolls drop down.

Eggs are laid singly on leaves, flower buds, bracts, bolls etc. They hatch within 4 to 6 days. Larval period in case of spotted bollworms is 9 to 16 days depending upon the climatic conditions and pupation takes place inside the silken cocoons outside the bolls in which stage it remains for 8 to 14 days. The total period of a life-cycle is about 22 to 35 days. The pest is active from July to November.

In case of pink bollworms, the caterpillars on hatching feed on

developing flowers, seed or lint. The larval period usually is about 3 to 4 weeks but some of them remain dormant in the seeds for a pretty long time for the perpetuation of the species. Pupation generally takes place inside the bolls or in the soil in silken cocoons from which moth emerges after about 10 days. The pest is active from July to December while the winter season is passed in the larval stage.

The controlling measures of the pest include : (*i*) Removal and destruction of stubbles to check carry-over of the pests to the next season, (*ii*) destruction of all the malvaceous plants growing in the season which serve as alternate hosts for the pest, (*iii*) fumigation of seed before sowing with carbondisulphide at the rate of 2 oz. per 15 cubic feet or heating seed at 145° F. to destroy the hibernating pink bollworm larvæ, (*iv*) quick removal and destruction of the affected plant parts in the early stage of the pest incidence, (*v*) six dustings with 10 % DDT 2 % lindane 40 % sulphur mixture or with 1 % endrin dust, (*vi*) six sprayings at fortnightly intervals with 1 oz. of 20 % E. C. endrin in 4·6 gallons of water starting from a month prior to flowering.

Red cotton bug (*dysdercus cingulatus*, Fabr.) : The adult is about half an inch long. It is bright red with eyes, scutellum and antenna coloured black. They have series of white transverse bands on the ventral side of their abdomen. The nymphs resemble the adults in colour but are wingless.

The adults and nymphs suck plant-gap and greatly impair the vitality of the plant. They also feed on the seeds and lower their oil-content. Due to the excreta of these insects, the lint is spoilt.

The female lays rounded bright yellow eggs in a mass on the soil near the plant. The eggs hatch in six to seven days. The nymphs, which are bright red, pass through six instars in 30 to 35 days before reaching the adult stage. The total period of their life-cycle is about six to eight weeks, but in winter the pest hibernates in the adult stage. The pest is active from October to February.

The adults and nymphs can be collected in large numbers by shaking them in a tray containing little kerosene oil added to ordinary water. In case the pest becomes serious, which rarely happens, the crop may be treated with 5% BHC.

Jassids (*Empoasca devastans*, Dist. : The adult is wedge-shaped about 2 mm. long and pale green in colour. The front wings have a black spot on their posterior parts. The nymphs are wingless and are found in large numbers on the lower surfaces of leaves. They walk diagonally in relation to their body. Both the nymphs and adults suck the cell sap from the leaves as a result of which the leaf margin turns yellowish and in case of excessive infestation etiolation and drying up of leaves followed by stunted growth are seen

About 30 eggs are laid at a time by the adult female in the tissue of the leaf vein. The eggs hatch in 4 to 11 days. The nymphal stage remains from 7 to 21 days during which the nymphs moult five times. The entire life-cycle is completed in two to four weeks. The pest is particularly active during the monsoon season.

5% DDT dust mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur at the rate of 15 to 20 lb. per acre is known to be effective. However, the use of DDT alone should be discouraged, as many times it leads to excessive increase in aphide or mite population. DDT and sulphur mixture should not be used for Indian or Asiatic cotton, as sulphur scorches these varieties severely. 0·2% spray of DDT 50% (w/d) and sulphur (w/d) is very effective against jassids. 4 oz. or 2 oz. of endrin per acre or 0·01% to 0·02% parathion are also effective against this pest.

Aphids (*Aphis gossypii* Glover) : The adult is oblong about 1 mm. long and dark yellowish green in colour. It is mostly found in the wingless stage.

The nymphs and adults suck the cell sap from the leaves due to which the leaves turn yellowish and dry. The alate and apterous forms reproduce parthenogenetically and viviparously. A single apterous female gives rise to 8 to 22 young ones per day, called nymphs. They pass through four moults before reaching the adult stage. The duration of their life-cycle is 7 to 9 days.

The pest can be effectively controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 lb. in 80 gallons of water with 5 lb. of soap. Spraying with pyrethrum extract in the proportion of one part in 1,000 parts of water also gives satisfactory results. Nearly 80 to 100 gallons of spray are required per acre. For control of aphids, DDT should not be used as it may not only kill them but may also lead to their increase. BHC is somewhat effective but the kill obtained is less than that with such compounds as nicotine sulphate and pyrethrum extract and may be used if others are not available. It is relatively cheaper. 2 oz. of endrin per acre or 0·01% to 0·02% parathion is also effective against cotton aphids.

Mealy bugs (*Ferrisiana virgata*, Ckll) : The adult female is pale yellow in colour and its body is covered with white meal and glossy threads. Its average length is 2·6 to 3 mm. Newly-hatched nymphs are light yellow in colour. Male is rarely winged. Adults and nymphs are seen congregating on the lower surface of the leaves and shoots of cotton plants.

Both the adults and nymphs suck the juice of the leaves and tender shoots, with the result that the plant gives a stunted and whitish appearance. The feeding also causes curling and chlorosis.

The pest also affects cashew, cacao, azaleas, jute, lantana aculeate.

soyabean, avocado, coffee, pepper, croton, acalypha, ferm, colocasia, gladiolus, eranthemum and tuberose.

The female reproduces parthenogenetically. The eggs hatch in about 19-29 minutes. Female undergoes 3 nymphal instars, while a male has 4 nymphal instars. Total nymphal period lasts for about 18-19 days and the total life-cycle from egg to the oviposition lasts for 42-56 days. The pest is active from June to October.

Spraying with 1% fish oil rosin soap, 0·03% diazinon or parathion and 0·10% malathion helps in reducing the pest infestation.

Mites (*Eriophes gossypii*, Bank) : Eggs are creamy, spherical and semi-translucent and the larva is flesh-coloured with three pairs of legs. It undergoes 3 months before reaching the adult stage. Adults are minute with an oval body and four pairs of legs. They are usually found on the lower surface of leaves.

The nymphs and adults usually feed on the lower surface of the leaves. As a result they become silvery white and ultimately dry up. In case of severe infestation complete defoliation of plants is caused.

It is a polyphagous species. However, castor, *bhendi* and cotton are the important host plants.

The female lays about 10-100 eggs singly on leaves which hatch in 4-7 days. Nymphal stage lasts for 6-10 days. Total life cycle is completed in 3-4 weeks. Generally the adults live for 10-30 days.

Spraying of 0·05 % aramite, 0·03 % dichlorobenzilic acid (akar) and 0·02 % parathion and 0·2 % sulphur effectively controls the pest.

Of grape: Flea beetle or *udadya* beetle (*Scelodonta strigcollis*, M.) : The adult is a small, coppery-brown beetle measuring about 1/3″ in length, with three prominent circular patches on each of the upper wings which are hard. The larva is a small, dirty white grub, measuring about 1/3″ in length usually found in the soil.

Although it is singularly monophagous, feeding on grapes only, it is found sometimes to scrape the lower surface of the leaves of *pangara*.

Early in April or in October when the grape-vines are pruned and the buds begin to sprout, the adult beetles bore into the sprouting buds and eat them completely without allowing them to develop. Their feeding on mature leaves creates elongated holes on the leaf-blade, giving it a shot-hole appearance. The grub is a root-feeder but does not do serious damage to the root system.

The female beetle deposits eggs under the bark of the vine. The egg stage lasts for 3 to 7 days. On hatching, the grubs fall down into the root zone and start feeding on the roots. The larval stage may last from 5 to 6 weeks, after which the grubs pupate in an earthen cell, from which the adult beetle emerges within a week.

Two to three applications of spray containing 4 lb. of 50 % wettable DDT powder in 100 gallons of water, given at fortnightly intervals after pruning in October or April, have been found to be very effective in controlling this pest.

Grape mite (*Oligonychus mangiferus*, R and S) : Mite is one of the non-insect pests mainly differing from the insects that it has got four pairs of legs and body is divided into cephalothorax and abdomen and presence of chelicerae. It is mainly having three stages of development, *viz.*, larva, protonumph and deutonymph.

Eggs are dirty white and spherical in shape, red eye spots are seen when the egg is about to hatch. Larva is somewhat spherical in shape slightly creamy in colour when freshly emerged having 3 pairs of legs. It varies from pale creamy to greenish in colour. It undergoes 3 months before becoming adult. Adult is minute creature with an oval body and four pairs of legs. They are usually found on the lower surface of the leaves.

Heavy infestation of the pest is observed on the upper surface of the leaves. Usually webbing and brown patches are noticed in initial stage of infestation, the infestated leaves ultimately dry and drop. Extensive mottling of tender leaves is also seen, while attacked berries become dark brown and drop down prematurely.

Single female lays about 31 eggs on an average. Hatching period varies from 6 to 14 days. Young ones moult thrice. The adults live for 8 to 14 days. A generation is completed in 14 to 24 days.

Treatment with 0·03 % carbophenothion (thrithion) was found to be most effective against the pest.

Thrips (*Rhipiphotothrips cruentatus*, H) : These are minute pale, white-bodied insects, measuring about 1/25″ in length. The wings of the adult have a characteristic fringe. Hence the insect is often called a fringed wing insect.

Generally, they feed on the under-surface of leaves by scraping the epidermis which initially develops a whitish patch and later may turn brownish. The pest is more likely to become abundant in the post-monsoon period from September to November.

Their life history is similar to that of cotton thrips, to which reference may be made. As regards control measures, the treatment given for the Udadya beetle should also control these pests and if, however, DDT is proposed to be used for thrips control alone, the dilution may be reduced to 2 lb. of 50 % water-dispersible powder in 100 gallons of water.

Of onions: Onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci* L.) : The adult is an yellowish brown insect measuring about 1 mm. in length. The nymphs are similar to the adult, but pale in colour and wingless. Kidney-shaped eggs are laid inside the leaf tissues.

Both the nymphs and adults scrape the epidermis, with their typical mouth parts and suck up the exuding sap causing the appearance of whitish blotches on leaves. As the attack increases in severity, the tips of the leaves first become blasted and distorted and later whole plant may wither, become brownish and dry up completely. The insects may be found in large number between the leaf sheaths and the stem. The bulbs become distorted and remain undersized.

Host plants are onions, garlic, cabbage and cotton.

An adult female lays 50-60 eggs at the rate of 4-6 eggs per day, inside the leaf tissues. The incubation period lasts for 8 to 9 days. The nymphs undergo three moults before attaining maturity. Pre-pupal and pupal periods last for 5 to 6 and 2-3 days, respectively. Total life cycle covers about 15-20 days. The population reaches its peak during April or beginning of May. Poona red onions are found to be highly susceptible to this pest.

Two to three applications of 0·02 % endrin isodenzan (telodrin) or diazinon or 0·02% DDT at intervals of 4 weeks, starting from 3-4 weeks after sowing controls the pest satisfactorily. An additional spraying may be given in a nursery as a prophylactic treatment.

Of Betelvine: Betelvine bug (*Disphinetus mæsarum*, Kirk) : The adult bugs are dark red or reddish brown, with a dark head and antennæ. They measure approximately 6·5×2·3 mm. The female bugs are larger than the male bugs. Newly-emerged nymphs measure roughly 3·6×0·41 mm. and they are red when young and reddish-brown when full-grown.

Both nymphs and adults suck the juice from tender tissues. Feeding is generally done in-between veins which results in producing dark, angular patches on the leaves.

Elongated, stalked and slightly curved eggs are inserted singly in the tissues of tender stems, which can be located by their stalks jutting out. The eggs hatch in about 16 days during January-February and in eight days during April-May. Newly-emerged nymphs start sucking the juice from the tender leaves by puncturing the tender tissues and transform themselves into adults in a period of 18 days in January-February and in 12 days in April-May after passing through five moults. These reddish brown adult bugs shun light and usually take shelter under betel leaves. When disturbed, they readily fly away, while the nymphs drop to the ground. The warm and humid weather prevailing from June-October favours rapid multiplication of this pest, whereas its activity becomes slowest during the cold months of December and January.

This pest can be successfully controlled by spraying the affected crop with nicotine sulphate or pyrocolloid in the proportion of 1 lb. in 80 gallons of water. About 100 to 120 gallons of the spray may be

used per acre. Successive sprayings should be given after an interval of about two weeks. In recent times water-dispersible DDT (about 0·2 % spray obtained by taking 1 lb. of 50 % water-dispersible DDT in 25 gallons of water) is being used extensively. Precaution is, however, necessary to see that the leaves are thoroughly cleaned before eating or that the crop is sprayed two or three weeks before harvesting it.

DISEASES

Of cereals: *Of jowar:* Grain Smut of Jowar [*Spacelotheca sorghi* (*link*) *clinton*] or *Kani roga* or *dane kani:* The disease generally occurs from September to November on *kharif jowar* and from December to February on *rabi jowar*. However, *kharif jowar* is more amenable to this disease than the *rabi* crop. The disease is noticed after earhead formation only. The individual grains are converted to black masses of spores. If the disease is not controlled, the crop yield decreases from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. The disease can be controlled by treating the seed with sulphur dust of 200-300 mesh at the rate of 100 grams per 30 kg. of seed. The other diseases such as loose smut (*kajali*) and long smut (*jamb kani*) which are not serious can be controlled by the measures prescribed for grain smut.

Downy Mildew, *Kevda* (*Sclerospora sorghii, Kulk,* Weston and Uppal): The disease occurs during the period between August and September. The disease manifests itself on young leaves the lower surface of which is covered with downy white growth. Later the leaves become shredded. The main source of infection is from the spores shed in the soil and in the debris of the previous year's crop in field. The vigour in the crop is lost which results in the decrease in the yields. The damage to the crop ranges from 3 per cent to 10 per cent. The control measures comprise rouging and burning of affected plants, proper method rotation, and growing of resistant varieties.

Of bajri: Ergot, Chikta (*Clavicep microcephala Wall,* Tal): The disease occurs in the middle of August and September. The grains in the earhead are transformed into black bodies called sclerotia, which contain a poison called ergotin. This poison is fatal to cattle and human beings also. The loss to the crop ranges between 3 per cent and 10 per cent. The sources of infection of this disease are sclerotia mixed with *bajri* seeds and sugary secretion carried by insects and rain drops splashed by wind. The sclerotia, and pieces of broken sclerotia and light seeds float and these may be removed and burnt. The steeped seeds are to be washed and dried before consumption. Deep ploughing may also be practised.

Downy mildew, *Gosavi* (*Sclerospora gramini cola* sacc, Schroter): The disease occurs in the months of August and September. On young leaves downy white growth mostly on lower surface, with yellowing on corresponding upper surface is seen. The shredding of leaves is uncommon. On the earheads, instead of grains, small greenish scale-like growth is observed which gives the appearance of green ear which is very commonly seen in the field. The main source of infection is through spores which are shed in the soil from the previously affected crop. The extent of damage is between 3 per cent and 10 per cent. The control measures consist of systematic rouging and burning of affected plants, rotation and growing of resistant varieties.

Of wheat: Black Stem rust, *tambera* (*Puccinia graminis tritici,* Eric and Henn): *Tambera* occurs from November to February. The disease manifests in the form of reddish brown elongated spots on the leaves and stem. At the maturity of the crop these spots turn black. The disease spreads through spores carried by wind and rain. The infection results into stunted growth of the plants and the consequent reduction in yield. Damage caused by tambera is as high as 60 to 70 per cent under severe attack of the disease. The disease is controlled by growing resistant varieties such as Kenphad-25, MED-345, KCN, HY.65, NI-917, NI-315, NI-146, NI-234-5, NI-28, NI-62 for irrigated crops and selection 59, and 125 for non-irrigated crops.

Of Wheat: Loose Smut of wheat, *Kajali* (*Ustilago triciti,* Pers Rostr.): The disease occurs during January and February when earheads are formed. Every part of the earhead except the rachis and awns is affected, and loose blackish powder is formed in place of grains. This blackish powder consists of the spores of fungus. As the source of infection is through seed, dressing with fungicides is ineffective. A special method has been evolved for the control of the disease which is as follows :—Seeds are soaked in cold water from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. during the first fortnight of May. Then they are spread on galvanised iron sheets for drying in the hot sun for four hours and then they are stirred frequently. After drying the seeds are treated with either D.D.T. or B.H.C. powder.

Foot rot of wheat, *Mulkujwya* (*Fusarium mouiliforme*): The disease occurs at any time during the growing season of the crop. The pathogen attacks at the cellar region of the plant which wilts and dies. The main sources of infection are through soil and seed. The extent of the damage caused by the occurrence of the disease ranges from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. The disease can be controlled by treating the seeds with organic mercurial compounds containing 1 per cent active mercury at the rate of 2-3 grams in one kilogram of seeds. Deep ploughing may also be helpful.

Of paddy: Paddy-blast, *Karpa* (*Piricularia oryzæ,* cav.): The

disease first manifests on leaves in the form of small spindle-shaped brown spots with white centres on seedlings. These spots grow in size, coalesce with each other as a result of which the plant dies subsequently. If the attack is at the time of emergence of the earhead then necks are rotten and turned into black. Such heads may not bear grains. If it is after the formation of grains, necks do not support the weight of the panicle and it breaks resulting in grain shedding. The occurrence of the disease is on the seedlings in July and August and on grown-up crops in September and November. The extent of the damage may range between 45 per cent and 75 per cent in case of a severe attack and 5 per cent and 10 per cent in case of a mild attack. The disease can be controlled by treating the seeds with organo mercury containing 1 per cent organic mercury at the rate of 100 grams for 30 kg. of seeds. Again, before seedlings are transplanted, they should be dipped in Bordeaux mixture. Spraying with bordeaux mixture or any copper compound containing 50 per cent metallic copper could also be carried out. It can also be controlled by growing resistant varieties such as early *ambemohor 39*, Kolhapur scented *patani 6. Bhadas-78, Krishnasal-10, Antresal-10, 61, 90, 200* etc.

Bacterial Blight of Paddy, *kad karpa* (*Xanthamonas oryzæ*, Eueda and Ishiyaman Dowson): The disease occurs in August and September. There appears water-soaked streaks on affected plants and the marginal blightings with yellow bacteria ooze at the margins. It further extends and results in the drying of the leaf. The source of infection is through the seeds which are affected due to the plant debris of previously affected crop. The damage ranges from 20 per cent to 25 per cent decrease in the yield of the crop. The disease can be controlled by destruction of the debris of the plants after harvest. By treating the seeds with organo mercurial compounds at the rate of 2 to 3 grams per kilogram of seed also helps in containing the disease. Spraying of endrin in the seed-bed and that of the mixture of 0·02 endrin and 0·3 per cent copper oxychloride three times at an interval of 20 days after transplantation may also control the disease. In addition, 20 to 40 lb. of potash per acre should also be used as it tends to minimise the intensity of the disease.

Helminthosporium leaf spot, *tikkya* (*Helminthosporium Oryzæ*, Breda de Haan): The infected seeds show dark brown spots with white centre and yellow halo on leaves and glumes. There may be sterility if the attack is at the grain formation stage. The disease may occur at any stage during the growth of the crop. The extent of the damage ranges from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. The measures prescribed for paddy blast may be followed to control this disease.

Of Tur: The wilt, *Mar* (*Fusarium Oxysporium* F. udum): The disease occurs at any time during the growing season of the crop. It is brought about by fungus dwelling in the soil. The affected

plants appear sickly. The leaves drop down and the affected plants wither. If the roots of the affected plants are split open, brown discolouration of the vascular tissue is seen. The damage may range up to 50 per cent. There are no assured measures to control this disease. Hence the alternative course is to sow the resistant varieties.

Of Groundnut: *Tikka* (*Cercospora arachidicola Hori, Cercospora personata*, Berks and Curs, Ell and EV and L. and Erk.): Groundnut crop is amenable to this disease during August and September. It is caused by two species of the pathogen each producing characteristic spots. The first sign is the appearance of conspicuous round purplish brown spots. The spots later on expand in size and become blackish in colour. *Cercospora arachidicola* causes formation of irregular circular, black spots, often confluent, varying in size from 1 mm. to 1 cm. and surrounded by a yellowish zone, blending into the green. When mature, the conidiophores emerges out on the upper surface exclusively. Spots caused by *cercospora personata* are more or less circular, varying in size from 1 mm. to 7 mm., dark brown to black in colour and the lower surface of the spots marked with concentric stromatic rings of conidiophores. The spots are surrounded by a bright yellow halo on upper surface when matured. The source of infection comes from the plant debris. *Tikka* is controlled by spraying the crop in the beginning of August with 3 : 3 : 50 bordeaux mixture or any copper compound. If necessary, second spraying in the fourth week of August may be given and third spraying, if required, in the third week of September. Besides, it can be successfully controlled by sulphur dusting (200 to 300 mesh) at the rate of 15 lb. per acre.

Of Cotton: Anthracnose, *Kawadi* (*Colletnotrichum indicum* Dastur): The disease appears at the seedlings stage during the months of June and July, and after the boll formation stage in October to November. Infected seeds and plant debris serve as reservoir of infection. At the seedling stage the disease causes seedling rot, *i.e.*, "Cotton rot" and damping off. If the disease appears at the time of boll formation black depressed circular spots appear on the bolls which become yellowish from inside due to spore formation. Attack on the bolls results in stunted growth of the plants and discoloured lint which fetches lower price in the market. The loss to the crop ranges from 35 per cent to 45 per cent. The disease can be effectively controlled by adopting such measures as destroying the affected debris, by sowing healthy seeds and by treating the seeds with organo mercurial compound, containing 1 per cent organic mercury, at the rate of 2 to 3 gm. for one kilogram of seed.

Black arm or angular leafspot, *Tikkya* or *Karpa* (*Xanthomonas malvacearum* Smith, Dowson): The disease occurs on rain-fed crop in July and December, and on irrigated crops in March. The disease first manifests itself as small water-soaked areas on leaves

which are angular in shape. These spots later coalesce involving longer areas of the leaf. The petioles stem and bolls also get affected, when the disease extends along the edges of mild and lateral veins known as black veins. Mature bolls when attacked open prematurely and the lint from such bolls get yellow stains. Consequently, the market value of cotton is adversely affected. The American cotton is highly susceptible. The sources of infection are the rain drops which carry with them seeds of infection. The extent of the damage ranges between 2 per cent and 10 per cent. The following measures could be adopted for the control of the disease :—(1) Growing resistant varieties, (2) use of un-infected seeds, (3) treating the seeds with organic mercurial compound containing 1 % organic mercury 3 to 4 % for one kg. of seeds, (4) spraying the crop with bordeaux mixture 3 : 3 : 50, two to three times during the life of the crop.

Of Sugarcane: Whip Smut, *Kajali* or *Chabuk Kani* (*Ustilago scitiminæ*) : The disease occurs from January to March. Long whip-like shoots covered with black masses of spores come up in this disease. Smutted shoots may also arise from lateral buds. The loss ranges from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. Bagging the affected shoots helps in checking the further advance of the disease. Irrigating the field 2-3 times before planting, use of resistant varieties of sugarcane and rouging out and burning the diseased clumps and smutted shoots or shoots in the clump control the disease. Grassy shoot, *gavtad vadicha rog*, is also a virus disease of sugarcane and is of common occurrence on the Co-419 variety. The crop affected by this disease results in poor stunted growth and a number of shoots develop from the eye-buds. For control, the sugarcane sets should be treated by dipping in hot water at 53° C for 40 minutes.

Of Chillis: Fruit rot, *Kavadi* [*Colletotrichum capsici* (*syd*) Butler and Bisby] : The disease occurs in the months of November and December on dry as well as irrigated chilli crops. There is rotting of fruits which drop resulting in reduced yields. The loss varies between 15 per cent and 20 per cent under severe disease conditions. Source of infections is from seeds and plant debris. The treatment of seeds with organo mercurial fungicides and spraying 3 times with bordeaux mixture 3 : 3 : 50 or any other copper fungicide from flowering stage onwards helps in minimising the extent of the disease.

Of Grapes: Powdery Mildew, *Bhuri* [*Uncinula necator*, (Schew) Burr.] : The disease occurs from November to January. The source of infection is through spores which are carried by wind from the diseased crop. There appears whitish patches on both sides of the leaves. These patches enlarge covering maximum part of lamina turning whitish green. In severe cases withering and shedding of leaves occurs. It also gives wilted appearance to the vine. Sometimes, patches also appear on shoots near base which turn black. Affected blossoms fail to bear fruits. Young berries may drop when affected in early stages and in advanced stage berries crack. The extent of loss in yield varies from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This disease can be effectively controlled by dusting sulphur (200-300 mesh) in the third week of November as well as in December and January.

Anthracnose, *Karpa* (*Glœosporium ampelophagum*) : *Karpa* occurs from June to November. The disease manifests itself on vine, stems and young shoots as deep-seated elongated lesions dark to the border and pinkish white in the centre. Similar types of spots develop on leaves too. Young blossom when affected show blighting effects but if the attack is in advanced stage peculiar symptoms called blind eye spots are observed on berries. The source of infection is through the infected plant debris. In case of severe attack vines are damaged considerably resulting into 20 per cent to 30 per cent loss in the yield. The disease is controlled by spraying bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50 in the third week of May and October and in the last week of July and November.

Downy Mildew, *Kevada* (*Plasmopara viticola*, Berk and Curt, Berl and Det-Tony) : *Kevada* which occurs from June to September attacks all ærial plant parts, *viz.*, leaves, canes, tendrill bunches etc. On upper surface the disease manifests as greenish yellow spots which are translucent and oily in appearance. Under humid conditions white downy growth is found on the under surface of the leaf spots and finally they dry and turn brown. The leaves badly affected drop down. On young bunches shrivelling, hardening and mummification are observed. Mature berries do not succumb to the disease. The disease reduces the yield of grapes by about 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The source of infection is through the affected plant debris.

Spraying of bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50 in the third week of May and October and in the last week of July and November can help to control the disease.

Of Mango: *Ambya Varil Bhuri* (*Oildium mangifaræ*, Herthet) : The disease occurs in January and February. On the inflorescence whitish coating appears which covers it entirely. Later on this coating turns black. The coating chiefly consists of spores and mycetium of the fungus. Young fruits are also sometimes infected. The source of infection is Hopper Idiocerus who carry spores and incite infection. The extent of the damage ranges upto 30 per cent in the yield of fruit in case the attack is severe. The disease can be controlled by dusting the trees with sulphur (200 mesh) plus D.D.T. (4 : 1) as soon as blossom starts.

Of Citrus: Citrus Canker, *Devi rog* (*Xanthomonas citri*) : This disease occurs from April onwards. All ærial plant parts are affected on which canker appears in the form of raised corkey spots which are brownish in colour. These spots are more conspicuous on leaves and

fruits and cause disfigurement of fruits which results into reduced market price. The disease can be controlled by pruning out heavily infected twigs and spraying the plants with bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50.

TENANCY AND TENURES

Tenancy and Tenures : The *Nasik District Gazetteer* published in 1883 gives a vivid account of the various forms of tenures and land settlements, which is reproduced below : "In very early times the lands of each village were divided into large unmeasured plots or estates, perhaps one plot for each of the original settlers. In later times, perhaps by the gradual increase of the original families, the big plots were divided into shares or *bighas*. The shares seem at first to have been unmeasured parts of the main block, the size of the share varying according to its soil. Afterwards, under the Moghals, the smaller plots were measured and the *bighas* an uniform area of 3119·7 square yards. The measurements were made partly by Malik Ambar, the Ahmadnagar minister, at the beginning of the seventeenth century (1600-1620) and partly by Shah Jahan about forty years later. Under Marathas much of the land was measured. Most of the measurements were with a view to fixing the area tilled and the rental due for a particular year.

The revenue of the district belonged to Musalmans, till about 1720 they were forced to acknowledge the Maratha claims to one-fourth or *chauth*, and a one-tenth or *sardeshmukhi*. This division of revenue lasted about 1750 and 1760, when the Moghals were ousted by the Marathas. Under the Marathas one quarter of the *chauth* was paid to the head of the Maratha state. Of the rest, which was termed *mokasa*, six per cent or *sahotra* were granted to the Pant Sachiv, and the remainder, or *ain mokasa* was given to the different nobles. The shares which had been allotted to nobles were in some cases attached by the *Peshva*. In other cases a part or the whole of the *Peshva's* share was granted to some local leader.

As has already been noticed much of the land had been granted to chiefs and others either rent-free or subject to a quit-rent. Except some disputed plots and sites called *sheri*, which were entirely the property of the state and were entered as beyond the village boundaries, the state lands were either *miras* held by hereditary tenants or *gatkul* held by some one in the absence of the hereditary holder. The *miras*-holder could not be ousted so long as he paid his share of the village rent. Even if he failed to pay and threw up his land, he might, on meeting the outstandings, take it from the temporary holder. In spite of this rule, continued possession of ownerless, or *gatkul*, land raised the tenant, or *upri*, almost to the position of a hereditary holder, and occasionally, ownerless land was formally handed to the tenant as his hereditary property.".

Under this original Maratha land revenue system described above, the whole territory was divided into sub-divisions each of which consisted of some villages. The *Kamavisdar* or a paid manager of a sub-division was entrusted with the work of collection of land revenue. He with his hereditary divisional superintendent or *Deshmukh* and accountant or *Deshpande* as they were then called, fixed the yearly rental of each village. The headman or *Patil* was held responsible for the village rental. The amount of the village rental was distributed among the villagers as per their shares in the village land.

This was the position of land revenue administration before the advent of the British rule. When the British subjugated the *Peshva* and took over the administration, they introduced some changes in the revenue administration. The system of revenue farming was done away with and revenue survey was introduced for carrying out revision settlements.

Besides, there were other tenures of *Inam* lands which were gifted or granted by the government for useful service in the past or in lieu of or on condition of some continuing service useful to the government or to the village community. The *Inam* lands were held free of land revenue.

Five classes of *inams* existed in the district. They were political *inams*, personal *inams*, hereditary *inams*, village servants *inams* and Deosthan *inams*. The village servants *inams* were divided into two categories, *viz.*, (1) useful to the community and (2) useful to the government. The village servants useful to the government were further sub-divided into *Patels* and *Mahars*.

No systematic efforts to improve the conditions of tenancy rights were made till 1939. Absentee landlordism was prevalent ; in fact, it was protected by the British in one way or the other. Absentee landlords used to put unbearable terms on the tenants. The amount of rent used to be generally exhorbitant. There was no security of tenure to the tenant. The tenant was ejected from the land at the will of the landlords. Hence the tenants could make no permanent improvement in land and were left with no incentive to increase the production.

To put an end to this state of affairs and to mitigate the sufferings of the tenants the Bombay Tenancy Act was enacted in 1939. However, it coincided with the outbreak of the Second World War and was not implemented. After Independence, a fresh enactment called the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1948 started the process of progressive land policy. This Act is in force in Nasik district since 1948. Now the tenancy rights are regulated under this Act which provides security of tenure to the tenant cultivator and prescribes the payment of only reasonable rent.

Under the policy of "Land to the tillers", the Act provides for compulsory transfer of ownership rights of tenanted lands to the tenants from 1st April 1957 which is known as the "Tillers' Day". This was indeed an important step towards the removal of absentee

landlordism which was one of the main impediments in the progressive land reforms policy.

All but Deosthan *inams* have been abolished under the progressive land reforms in recent years. All hereditary *inams* held for all village services have now been abolished and village servants now work on a salary basis. The occupancy rights of abolished *inam* lands have been conferred on their holders or tenants, as the case may be, on condition of payment of occupancy price to the government. Some of the cases of determining titles for occupancy rights and of recovery of occupancy price or compensation are still in progress. The process of abolition of intermediary interests in land is thus being completed in the district.

Existing tenures: The *rayatwari* tenure is the only system of land revenue prevalent in the district, all others being inconsistent with the principles of progressive land legislation having been abolished. Under this system the revenue is fixed not upon an estate as a whole or on a village as a whole but on individual survey numbers or sub-divisions thereof. The rates of land revenue are fixed after taking into consideration the quality of the land, average rainfall, kinds of crops grown, water resources location etc.

Table No. 24 shows the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act in Nasik district.

RURAL WAGES

As per 1961 Census, of the total agricultural population, 19·78 per cent are agricultural labourers. The small land-holders as well as tenant cultivators are also required to seek wage earnings from farm operations with big land-holders. These, together with landless labourers, are a sizeable section of the working population. Rates of wages are by no means uniform. Men workers get higher wages than women and children which could be termed as wage differentiation by sex. Further the wages differ according to the nature of the work also. A seasonal wage for a similar type of work may be higher than in normal times. The rates of wages also differ from one place to another in the district. The following is the brief history of rural wages from the middle of 19th century :—

"Whatever may be the case with other classes, there can be little doubt that the condition of the day labourer has improved and continues to improve. The demand for labour on local works has increased, and the ease and cheapness with which they can travel, help labourers to go long distances in search of work. Their houses and clothes are better than they used to be, and metal vessels have to a great extent taken the place of earthen ones. But, as a class, they are very improvident, seldom saving or putting by money. Whatever they earn above, what is enough to supply their daily wants, is spent in eating and drinking, and very rarely in buying ornaments or

clothes ..... Money-lenders will sometimes advance as much as £2 10*s*. (Rs. 25) to a labourer who is known to them to be of a good character or who is resident in the village. They rely on their local influence to recover their advances.

"The ordinary daily wages of labourers are for a man 4½*d* (3 annas), for a woman 3*d*. (2 annas), for a boy 2¼*d*. (1½ annas), and for a girl 2¼*d*. (1½ annas) and 1½*d*. (1 annas) respectively. The demand for labour is far more constant than it formerly was. At the same time the improvement is, to a considerable extent, counteracted by the high grain prices that have ruled since the 1876-77 famine.

"The wife and children of a day labourer always help in supporting the family. The children, when seven or eight years old, perform such light labour as weeding, winnowing or driving cattle to pasture, and watering them. The wife adds to the family stock about half as much as the husband and each child, between seven and fifteen, about half as much as the wife. During June and July, the ploughing, sowing and weeding, and again in October and November, the reaping of the early crops, give much employment. The busiest time is January, February and March when the wheat and gram crops have to be reaped, a good deal of thrashing and winnowing is going on, and the sugarcane is being crushed and made ready for sale. At other times, April, May, August and September, the demand for labour is uncertain. When out of work, they fetch head-loads of firewood and grass, or sit at home idle, living on roots, berries and fish.

"Well-to-do husbandmen hire at least one ploughman, *gadi*, for the season (June-October), and pay him partly in cash and partly in kind. But the number of farm labourers is small and most husbandmen work for themselves. The ploughman gets, besides meal, 5*s*. (Rs. 2½) a month, and a suit of clothes, a turban, a blanket, a waistcoat, a large sheet, and a pair of shoes. Instead of his meals, the labourer sometimes gets thirty-two *shers* of *bajri* or *nagli*, two *shers* of split pulse, one *sher* of salt, and one *sher* of chillies, a month. The ploughman has generally a help who besides meals gets 4*s*. (Rs. 2) a month. Besides the ploughman and the help, labourers are hired for the whole season from June to October, a large number of labourers are at different times employed for sowing, weeding and harvesting, and paid according to the nature of the work from 2¼*d*. to 4½ *d*. (1½ to 3 annas) a day or in kind. For planting crop, labourers are paid by contract, 5*s*. 4*d*. (Rs. 2-8-6) an acre. The pressing of sugarcane and the making of molasses employ a large number of labourers from January to March, who, besides their daily wages, get fixed allowances of sugarcane, juice, and molasses. In this season, Bhils especially in Baglan make enough to last them for twelve months, and occasionally like other classes invest the surplus in silver ornaments.

TABLE No. 24—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF ENQUIRIES UNDER SECTION 32-G IN NASIK DISTRICT AS ON 30TH JUNE 1967

Name of Taluka	Total No. of cases in which enquiries were to be held under section 32-G	Total No. of cases in which enquiries were held and decision recorded up to the end of the previous quarter	Total No. of cases in which enquiries were held and decision recorded during the quarter	Grand total of cases in which enquiries were held upto the quarter, *i.e.*, end of 30th June 1967	Details of cases in which enquiries have been held and decision recorded				
					Date of purchase postponed		Purchase declared ineffective		
					No. of cases	No. of tenants	No. of cases	No. of tenants	Area involved
1	2	3	4	5	6(*a*)	6(*b*)	7(*a*)	7(*b*)	7(*c*)
Nasik	8,026	7,689	69	7,758	(a) .... (b) 833	 836	45 2,229	45 2,229	142-10 8,894
Malegaon	6,902	6,340	129	6,469	(a) 10 (b) 1,274	 1,351	 733	 843	 3,621-23
Niphad I	6,647	6,052	161	6,213	(a) 4 (b) 530	4 530	16 1,527	16 1,527	56-05½ 5,393-22
Niphad II	6,111	5,495	207	5,702	(a) 4 (b) 302	4 302	44 1,469	44 1,469	87-00 5,742-14
Sinnar	8,643	7,593	175	7,768	(a) 3 (b) 598	3 611	59 2,252	59 2,254	487-37 7,784-15
Yeola	7,159	6,302	162	6,464	(a) 3 (b) 957	3 957	44 1,982	50 1,991	263-00 9,376-09
Chandor	8,205	7,691	135	7,826	(a) 1 (b) 370	1 370	36 2,577	38 2,749	142-34 9,448-21
Igatpuri II	16,034	15,360	134	15,494	(a) .... (b) 633	 617	77 3,277	79 3,311	14-17 10,971-14½
Igatpuri III	3,130	2,339	120	2,458	(a) 5 (b) 49	5 49	27 681	29 680	10-12 2,107-16
Baglan	6,540	6,530	7	6,537	(a) .... (b) 662	 664	 555	 558	 1,978-37
Nandgaon	2,617	2,562	....	2,562	(a) .... (b) 337	 337	 355	 355	 3,686-39
Dindori	9,793	9,742	4	9,746	(a) .... (b) 559	 559	 2,690	 2,690	.... 12,373-34½
Kalvan	7,372	7,355	3	7,358	(a) .... (b) 909	 931	 545	 561	 1,563-29
Peint	4,067	4,061	....	4,061	(a) .... (b) 110	 110	 872	 860	 2,928-20
Surgana	1,463	1,451	....	1,451	(a) .... (b) 103	 103	 398	 319	 1,396-19
Total ..	1,02,709	96,561	1,306	97,867	(a) 30 (b) 8,226	30 8,327	348 22,052	360 22,396	1,202-15½ 87,268-11

TABLE No.

24—*contd.*

Name of Taluka		Details of cases in which enquiries have been held and decision recorded																
		Purchase price fixed to mutual agreement			Purchase price fixed under section 32-H			Proceedings dropped or adjourned				Cases in which proceedings were dropped or adjourned		Total No. of enquiries yet to be decided
		No. of cases	No. of tenants	Area involved	No. of cases	No. of tenants	Area involved	Cases in which relationship of tenant and landlord does not exist	Cases in which tenant has lawfully surrendered before 1st April 1967, but note of surrendered cases not taken	Cases in which tenant handed over the land before 1st April 1957 without lawfully surrendered	Cases in which tenant unlawfully evicted after 1st April 1957	Cases in which landlord obtained certificate under section 88-C	Other type of cases	
1		8(*a*)	8(*b*)	8(*c*)	9(*a*)	9(*b*)	9(*c*)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nasik	(a)	4	4	21-02	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	1,133	1,120	3,777-39	1,119	1,093	5,594-14	563	308	523	147	289	614	268
Malegaon	(a)	30	30	37-11	11	11	18-00	78	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	503	503	2,768-11¼	786	790	3,064-03¾	2,542	43	23	15	161	389	433
Niphad I	(a)	8	8	33-07	5	5	24-04½	128	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	624	624	2,852-22	714	714	3,884-26¾	1,082	260	795	....	319	362	434
Niphad II	(a)	8	8	76-06	2	2	15-26	54	....	95	....	....	....	....
	(b)	433	2,463-22	2,368-03	560	560	4,282-15	1,047	261	1,131	16	238	245	409
Sinnar	(a)	7	7	117-02	5	5	103-09½	25	....	76	....	....	....	....
	(b)	396	450	2,389-00½	667	662	3,466-27¼	2,118	210	1,150	83	95	199	875
Yeola	(a)	19	21	....	7	7	74-22	89	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	695	697	1,898-23	1,118	1,121	8,080-26½	837	412	118	49	257	39	695
Chandor	(a)	11	12	38-12	14	20	165-37½	73	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	790	868	2,633-22	593	599	2,870-30½	2,662	146	25	38	567	58	379
Igatpuri II	(a)	5	5	3-02	13	15	7-09	39	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	1,710	1,666	3,975-08¾	2,214	2,117	6,318-16	2 738	495	3,975	64	110	273	540
Igatpuri III	(a)	5	7	6-13	28	28	17-09	55	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	181	189	678-33	676	702	1,596-15¼	566	151	65	8	17	64	672
Baglan	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	1,003	1,010	562-02	1,459	1,468	2,370-39	1,954	79	243	....	1,331	251	3
Nandgaon	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	185	2,185	1,536-13	282	284	1,854-28	455	2	....	....	105	841	55
Dindori	(a)	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	797	798	8,488-17	1,458	1,458	6,565-18½	2,800	431	520	58	175	258	47
Kalvan	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	1,214	1,294	5,571-11	1,964	2,033	7,471-04	1,605	50	69	533	152	317	14
Peint	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	196	196	687-10	1,207	1,207	4,249-26	1 051	....	....	....	25	....	6
Surgana	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	87	87	320-00	452	452	2,217-28	232	....	15	34	220	....	12
Total	(a)	101	106	332-15	85	93	425-37½	571	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(b)	9,947	10,120	40,507-16	15,269	15,260	63,787-37¾	22,852	2,848	8,652	1,045	3,061	3,915	4,842

"**Labour Mortgage:** The custom of mortgaging labour prevails to a very large extent among field labourers. These persons, in repayment of a debt, pledge their services mostly to land-holders for field work and rarely to persons of other classes for house services. The usual arrangement is that the mortgagee feeds the labourer and at the end of the year gives him a suit of clothes, and for the year's work marks off from £ 1 4*s*. to £ 3 12*s*. (Rs. 12 to Rs. 36) from the amount of the debt. When food is not given, the value of the labour is calculated at from £ 4 16*s*. to £ 7 4*s*. (Rs. 48 to Rs. 72). The debtor is expected to give his whole time to his master's work. The services of his wife and children are not claimed, and the master has no power to transfer his right over his servants to any other person. Men who have pledged their services are generally well treated, and they honestly carry out the share of their agreement. Masters seldom or never use force to compel their bondsmen to work. Suits are occasionally brought to enforce the terms of the contract, but the courts refuse to take cognizance of such agreements. There are no hereditary servants.

"**Wages:** As is the case with unskilled labourers the wages of the skilled labourers have considerably risen during the last twenty years. A carpenter whose daily wage used to be 1*s*. (8 annas) now sometimes earns as much as 2*s*. (Re. 1); a brick-layer's daily wages have risen from 6*d*. and 9*d*. (4 and 6 annas) to 9*d*. and 1*s*. 3*d*. (6 and 10 annas); and a good blacksmith makes 2*s*. (Re. 1) a day, nearly double his former earnings".[1]

Present position: With the passage of time, agricultural wages showed a marked increase due to the influence of many economic factors. The two great world wars resulted in considerable economic development in the industrial field which could not but affect the agricultural sector of the economy. Wages and prices rose and this tendency was marked in regard to rural agricultural wages. This trend continued in the post-war period which was dominated by inflationary trends. A marked rise was witnessed in the earnings of all categories of workers including the agricultural workers. A carpenter who used to get only 8 annas in 1881, was getting Rs. 3 to Rs. 3·50 in 1963. Similarly the wages of field workers also increased from 1, 2, 3 annas in 1881 to Rs. 1·25 to Rs. 2 in 1963. Table No. 25 shows the wages of agricultural workers of different categories for the years 1953-54 and 1963-64.

FAMINES

Famines or scarcity conditions are caused either by insufficient or untimely rainfall followed by total or partial failure of crops. They are

[1] *Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883.

also caused by such natural calamities as floods, locusts etc. The effects of such natural calamities are widely felt in rural areas which are predominantly agricultural. The following is the account of famines published in the *Nasik District Gazetteer* of 1883 :—

1396-1407: The great Durgadevi famine, which lasted from 1396 to 1407, is said to have caused as much ruin in Nasik as in the southern parts of the Deccan. Some memory of the Damajipant famine in 1460, and notices of the famines in 1520 and 1629 also remain.

1791-92: But the oldest famine of which any details have been traced is that of 1791-92. This is the severest famine of which any local record remains. Liberal revenue remissions were granted by the *Peshva*, the exportation of grain was forbidden, and its price was regulated. Rice was brought in large quantities from Bengal by private traders. In October, rain fell abundantly, and the late crop which throve well helped to cheapen grain and relieve distress.

TABLE No. 25—AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1953-54 AND 1963-64

Year	Month	Carpenters	Black-smiths	Cobblers	Field labour	Other agricultural labour	Herds-men
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1953-54 ..	July ..	3·51	3·13	2·52	1·07	1·68	0·84
	August ..	2·89	3·07	2·52	1·25	1·48	0·81
	September ..	3·26	3·05	2·25	1·58	1·28	0·75
	October ..	3·48	2·97	2·06	1·12	1·09	0·75
	November ..	3·03	2·97	2·14	1·15	1·09	0·75
	December ..	3·03	2·97	2·17	1·15	1·06	0·79
	January ..	3·67	3·03	2·10	1·17	1·15	0·83
	February ..	3·03	2·87	2·10	1·21	1·15	0·83
	March ..	3·03	2·99	2·08	1·13	1·08	0·83
	April ..	2·87	3·03	2·06	1·17	1·13	0·83
	May ..	3·05	2·99	2·06	1·15	1·07	0·81
	June ..	3·05	2·97	1·94	1·14	1·09	0·83
1963-64 ..	July ..	3·96	4·00	3·75	1·71	1·36	1·02
	August ..	3·96	4·00	3·75	1·71	1·38	1·02
	September ..	4·03	4·00	3·90	1·79	1·40	1·03
	October ..	4·03	4·00	3·00	1·81	1·50	1·03
	November ..	4·03	4·00	3·85	1·81	1·42	1·03
	December ..	4·03	4·00	3·85	1·83	1·42	1·03
	January ..	4·11	4·11	3·95	1·80	1·40	1·05
	February ..	4·11	4·11	3·95	1·81	1·42	1·05
	March ..	4·11	4·11	3·95	1·81	1·44	1·08
	April ..	4·23	4·23	4·10	1·80	1·42	1·02
	May ..	4·23	4·07	4·10	1·80	1·42	1·02
	June ..	4·00	4·07	4·05	1·82	1·42	1·02

1802-1804: In 1802, the rains were favourable, and the crops promised well. But Yashvantrav Holkar, crossing Malegaon and Chandor with a large army on his way to Poona, plundered all the villages and destroyed the standing crops. The Pendharis, under their leaders Muka and Hiru, completed the work of destruction. In consequence there was an utter want of food, and grain rose to 1½ pounds the rupee. The famine lasted for a year, and was at its height from April to August 1804. Large numbers moved to Gujarat. Of those who remained, it was estimated that, over the whole district from 7,000 to 10,000 died, and many of the survivors lived on vegetables, milk curds, and *budbud, godambe, sole, kuldu,* and other dried grass seeds, and such wild fruits as *umbar* and *bhokar*. Cow's, buffalo's and even human flesh is said to have been eaten. The *Peshva's* government imported grain from the coast and freely remitted the revenue. Private charity was active, and merchants distributed dishes of grain and cooked food. Still large numbers of lives were lost, and some villages then left desolate have ever since remained waste. After two or three years prices fell to their former level and the people came back and resettled many villages.

1824: In 1824, failure of rain raised *nagli* to twenty-eight pounds the rupee. Large quantities of grain were imported, and revenue was freely remitted. After five or six months good rain fell and the distress passed away. There was no large number of deaths.

1833 and 1845: In 1833, there was a small and temporary scarcity, and in 1845 a failure of rain which caused a five or six months' famine, and a loss estimated at 1,000 lives. In 1854, there was great scarcity in Peint; grain rose to twenty-four pounds the rupee, and about 500 persons are said to have died.

1860-1863: Between 1860 and 1862, the increased growth of cotton reduced the area under cereals and raised the price of grain; this, combined in 1863 with a bad harvest, forced prices to a famine level. During these years, Indian millet varied from fifty-two to thirty-two pounds and averaged forty-four pounds. In 1869 a failure of crops raised millet prices to twenty-seven pounds, and again in 1871 from thirty-three to thirty pounds.

1876-1877: The irregular rainfall of 1876 led to failure of the early crops and distress over about one-fourth of the district.[1] Though at one time very great, the distress in Nasik never rose to famine. The south and south-west suffered most. The crops, in two sub-divisions, Sinnar and Yeola, almost utterly failed; in one, Niphad, they were poor; and in the other sub-divisions they ranged from middling to fair. Besides the failure of the early harvest, there was very

[1] The estimate was, in area, 2000 square miles of a total of 8140, and in population, 250,000 out of 734,386.

little rain in September and October and few cold-weather crops were sown. With millet[1] at twenty-six instead of forty-seven pounds and little field work, and poorer classes fell into distress. About the middle of September the need for Government help became so great that relief works had to be opened. In November distress increased, grain-dealers held back their stores, and prices rose. This artificial forcing of prices did not last long. Importation soon set in and prices fell. In the hot months grain again became dearer and distress increased. A favourable opening of the rainy season was followed by a very long drought. Distress and anxiety lasted till heavy rain fell, near the end of August. A further fall in the beginning of September greatly improved crop prospects and the state of the people. And, at the close of November, the demand for special Government help ceased.

The following summary shows, month by month, the state of the district and the measures taken to meet the distress. In September 1876, very little rain fell except in the west and south-west, in Igatpuri and Peint, where the fall was good. What little rain fell was of great value, especially in the Dangs, where anxiety had been felt on account of the hillmen and Bhils. Inspite of this rain the early crops failed in the greater part of Yeola, Sinnar and Niphad, and to a less extent, in Chandor and Kalvan. The distress was greatest in Niphad and Yeola, and in Sinnar the people were clamouring for work. In these parts, about the end of the month, the prospects of the cold-weather harvest, though not good, were much improved by a fall of rain. In other places prospects were fair. In the middle of September the Collector authorised an expenditure of £ 817 (Rs. 8,170) from local funds in Malegaon, Baglan, Kalvan, Chandor and Nandgaon, and, on the 24th, work was provided for the distressed labourers of Niphad and Yeola on the Niphad-Yeola road. On the 29th, another work was begun at the Kaprala pass for the Sinnar sub-division.

October: October passed without rain. In Yeola and Sinnar there was an almost utter failure of early crops, and in Niphad they were poor. In Niphad and Yeola grass and water were scarce, and cattle were being driven away. Rice and *nagli*, which promised fairly in the hilly parts of Igatpuri, Nasik, Dindori, Kalvan and Baglan, did not ripe owing to the failure of the later rains, and for the same reason, especially in Yeola and Sinnar, cold-weather crops could be sown in only a very few places. The rise in grain prices caused much distress, but the numbers on relief did not increase rapidly as the people still found work in harvesting the early crops. On the north-east frontier of Malegaon, the Mhars and others were in a bad state and were crying for work. About the end of the month, His Highness Holkar

[1] Forty-seven pounds for millet, *bajri* and fifty-four for Indian millet, *jvari*, were the ordinary prices.

gave £ 300 (Rs. 3,000) for the relief of the famine-stricken. The people continued very patient, and except some grain thefts, there was little special crime.

November: About the middle of November a few showers fell in the central sub-divisions of Nasik, Niphad, Chandor and Dindori and in Sinnar in the south. In many places late crops were not sown; where they were sown, they were withering and prospects were gradually growing worse. In the early days of the month, though there were fair stocks of grain, the dealers held them back and forced prices to about twelve pounds the rupee. To avoid the serious disturbance that threatened, grain was imported[1] and prices fell. Millet went down to about twenty-six and Indian millet to about twenty-nine pounds the rupee. Except in Niphad, Yeola and Sinnar, the labouring classes could still get work in harvesting the early crops, preparing the ground for the next year, or in grass cutting. The average daily number of persons on relief works rose to 7,382, all of them able-bodied, expected to do a full day's work and superintended by ordinary public works officers.[2] For charitable relief a sum of £ 1,000 (Rs. 10,000) was placed at the Collector's disposal. On the 3rd November Government sanctioned £ 250 (Rs. 2,500) to be advanced to Vanjaris and other herdsmen to drive cattle to the hills and other pasture grounds. This provision proved unnecessary, as, from Sinnar, Yeola and Niphad, where fodder had failed, the surplus cattle had already been sent to the Nandgaon, Dindori and Peint hills. December passed without rain and with no change in crop prospects. Except in the worst parts, the people still found work, and there was no cry for labour. Rupee prices fell, for *bajri* from twenty-six pounds at the beginning to twenty-eight pounds at the close of the month, and for *jvari* from twenty-eight to thirty-three pounds. Fever and small-pox were prevalent. On relief works the numbers rose from

[1] On the 11th November the Nasik municipality opened a shop for the retail sale of grain. Besides £ 300 (Rs. 3,000) lent from municipal funds, eleven Nasik gentlemen, Kevalchand Khupchand, Ganpatrav Damodar Chandvadkar, Dada Umashankar, Gopal Panachand, Hari Trimbak Kale, Balvantrav Bapuji Kale, Ramdin Gangaram, Kachra, Anandram, Ganesh Raghunath Muthe, and Bala Thakur lent £ 850 free of interest (Government Resolution Local 228 C. W. 925 of 1876). Grain was sold to the poor up to the value of one rupee under the supervision of the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Prescott, Police Inspector. Hundreds of people flocked to this shop. The very poor were fed once daily in Nasik.

[2] The original wages were, for a man 3*d.* (2 annas) a day, for a woman 2¼*d.* (1½ annas) and for a boy or girl 1½*d.* (1 anna). About the middle of November a sliding scale was introduced, providing that, when prices rose over sixteen pounds the rupee, the money rate should vary with the price of food-grain, and that a man should always receive the price of one pound of grain in addition to one anna, a woman the price of one pound of grain in addition to a half anna, and a child half a pound of grain and, at the discretion of the directing officer, half an anna in addition.

7,382 to 14,275. In January 1877 some rain fell. *Bajri* prices, after rising slightly in the early days of the month, remained steady at thirty-two pounds the rupee, and *jvari* prices fell from twenty-eight to twenty-nine pounds. In two sub-divisions cattle died of foot-rot. The numbers on relief works rose from 14,275 to 18,000, and during the month eighteen persons received charitable relief. In February about a quarter of an inch of rain fell over the whole district. Fever and small-pox were general. The grain supply continued good, *jvari* remaining stationary at thirty-two and *bajri* rising from twenty-nine to twenty-six pounds. The approach of the Holi holidays and the strict enforcement of task work led many people to leave the works, the numbers falling from 15,493 in the beginning to 15,078 about the close of the month. At the same time the number on charitable relief rose to twenty-two. Early in March about fifteen cents of rain fell. Grain supplies continued abundant, and prices remained steady, for *bajri* at twenty-six and for *jvari* at twenty-two pounds the rupee. On the Sinnar-Ghoti road the relief labourers, led by some Bhils, struck work because the task system had reduced their earnings. But by punishing some of the ring-leaders the strike was soon brought to an end. The numbers on relief works fell from 15,078 to 13,586, and, on charitable relief, from twenty-two to four. In April there was no rain. Fodder was very dear in the east of Niphad and in the south and west of Yeola, and in some villages water was scarce. In Yeola large numbers of cattle died, and many were sold to butchers at from 6*s.* to 10*s.* (Rs. 3 to Rs. 5) each, the price of beef falling from 1½*d.* to ¾*d.* (1 to ½ anna) the pound. All over the district those that had wells were growing *kondya jvari* for fodder. Rupee prices continued steady, for *bajri* at twenty-five and for *jvari* at thirty-one pounds. The number on relief works rose from 13,586 on the 31st March to 17,872 on the 28th April, when about 4,000 workers were drafted from the Sinnar-Ghoti road to the Dhond-Manmad railway.

May: In May, 4·17 inches of rain fell throughout the district. Grain prices remained steady, for *bajri* at twenty-four and for *jvari* at twenty-seven pounds. There was much distress among the hill Kolis and Thakurs of Sinnar. Grass was not to be had except in the west. But there was a good supply of irrigated hot-weather millet, *kondya* and *shahalu*. Yeola and Sinnar suffered from cholera. The numbers on the relief works fell from 13,157 in the beginning of the month to 10,224 near the close. The fall was due chiefly to the continued transfer of labourers to the Dhond-Manmad railway and to the dismissal of those who refused to go there to work. Those who went did not remain long. Almost all came back before the month was over. The number receiving charitable relief rose from four to thirty-eight.

June: In June, there was a good fall of rain, averaging 5·42 inches, the south-west monsoon setting in favourably on the 20th. In Sinnar alone 3,750 people left the relief works to go to their fields. The sowing of the early crops was in progress in all the sub-divisions except Yeola where the rainfall was scanty. *Jvari* fell from twenty-seven to twenty-nine pounds, while *bajri* remained steady at twenty-four. Cholera continued to be prevalent throughout the month. The numbers on relief works fell from 10,224 to 5,517, against a rise on charitable relief from thirty-eight to 104.

July: In July, though there was an average of 5·70 inches of rain, the fall was irregular, and about the middle of the month, field work was stopped in many places and the crops were withering. Later, especially in the west, some smart showers improved the crops, but, over most of the district, grazing was so scanty that the cattle had to be sent to the hills. Prospects were gloomy, rain was badly wanted, and some parts suffered from serious outbreaks of cholera. After continuing easy during most of the month, near its close a heavy external demand raised *bajri* from twenty-six to sixteen and *jvari* from twenty-nine to seventeen pounds. Still destitution did not spread. The numbers on relief works fell from 5,517 to 4,008 and on charitable relief from 104 to fifty-eight.

August: During the greater part of August, there were only a few light showers in the west. The crops continued to wither; rupee prices rose for *bajri* from seventeen about the beginning to sixteen towards the close of the month and for *jvari* from twenty to eighteen pounds; and distress increased. The Malegaon and Chandor Bhils refused to go to the relief works, and, especially in Malegaon, along with *Mhars* and *Kunbis*, began plundering grain. Yeola and Sinnar, where the failure of crops had been most complete, were well supplied with relief works. But in Nandgaon and Malegaon, to meet the growing distress, a new work, the Nandgaon-Malegaon road, had to be started. Cholera continued but grew lighter towards the end of the month. During the last two or three days a general and heavy fall of rain much improved prospects. The numbers on relief works rose from 3,243 in the beginning to 4,537 about the close of the month, and on charitable relief from fifty-eight to 200.

September: During September, harvest prospects were greatly improved by an average fall of 4·48 inches of rain. The early crops were good in five, and poor in the remaining sub-divisions. The sowing of the cold-weather crops was begun, but before field work could be general more rain was wanted. Rupee prices rose, for *bajri* from nineteen to 15¼ and for *jvari* from nineteen to sixteen pounds. Cholera continued to decrease. The numbers on relief works rose from 4,537 to 5,486 and on charitable relief, fell from 200 to 193.

October: In October, with an average fall of 3·45 inches, prospects were generally good. The early harvest was being secured, and the late crops were beginning to come up. Prices fell, for *bajri* from sixteen pounds about the beginning to twenty-one pounds near the close of the month, and, for *jvari*, from seventeen to twenty-four pounds. Cholera, though declining, was still general. The numbers on relief works fell from 5,486 to 1,093, and on charitable relief from 193 to 167.

November: In November some slight showers improved the cold-weather crops. By the middle of the month the early crops were nearly harvested, but for the late more rain was wanted. During the greater part of the month, rupee prices continued to fall, but, about the close, rose to twenty-two pounds the rupee for *bajri*, and twenty-five for *jvari*. The numbers on relief works rose from 1,093 to 3,689 against a fall on charitable relief from 167 to sixty-one. The apparent increase in the number on relief works was due to the entry of the Nasik workers on the Dhond-Manmad railway. At the end of November all relief works were closed.

December: December passed without rain. Rupee prices continued steady at twenty-two pounds for *bajri* and twenty-five for *jvari*. The numbers wanting relief rose from sixty-one to 156.

Summary: The statement of grain prices and of the numbers who received relief (Statement 'A') shows that during the first four months of 1877 Indian millet kept pretty steady at thirty-two pounds the rupee, or more than one and a half times the ordinary rate; that its price rose rapidly in May, June, July, and August, till in September it reached seventeen pounds; and that it then quickly fell to twenty-seven pounds in November, and in December again rose slightly to twenty-five. As early as December 1876, the numbers on relief reached 14,275. In January 1877, they rose to 18,000, but, in March, when many left on account of the task test, they fell to 13,586. In April they again rose to 17,872 and then went on falling to 4,008 in July. During the next two months they rose to 5,486 and then continued rapidly to fall till November, when the works were closed. The numbers on charitable relief rose from eighteen in January to twenty-two in February; they fell to four in April and May, and then went on rising to 200 in August; from August, after falling to sixty-one in November, they rose in December to 156.

Special Measures: As the distress, though at one time great, never rose to famine, no special relief staff or relief houses were found necessary. When Government directed that cases of theft should be punished by whipping, the mamlatdars of Igatpuri and Nandgaon were, as a temporary measure, invested with second class magisterial powers. In Yeola funds were raised by private subscription for the

relief of the poor. The number fed amounted to 8,146 and the expenditure to £ 42 10*s.* (Rs. 425) or about 1¼*d.* (10 pies) a head. A house was hired for storing grain and for cooking and issuing food to the poor. The non-resident poor were lodged in rest-houses in the town. Food was given gratis to the aged and infirm and to children under seven, and the able-bodied were employed in making a small road in the town. The work they did was nominal and was exacted with a view to keep them together and to prevent them from begging in the town. Two kinds of tickets were given to the people, tin and paper. The holders of tin tickets were allowed full rations of one pound (40 *tolas*) of cooked bread and pulse, while the paper ticket-holders were allowed a smaller quantity. Children were given half a pound. The paper tickets were issued to such of the poor as shirked their work. The plan succeeded as all the idlers chose to work rather than be pinched with hunger. Tickets were issued at the work daily up to half past seven in the morning, late-comers getting paper instead of tin tickets. At noon the working gangs were allowed to go to the relief kitchen to give in their tickets and get their food. They returned to work at two. In the early part of the day, the infirm, children under seven years, and travellers were gathered in one place and were given tickets. They were then marched to the relief kitchen and received food according to the kind of ticket they held.

STATEMENT "A" —NASIK FAMINE, 1876-77

Month	Average daily numbers relieved		Average prices		Rain
	Public Works	Gratuitous Relief	Bajri	Jvari	
					Inches
November 1876 ..	7,382	....	26½	30	0·20
December 1876 ..	14,275	....	26⅔	31	....
January 1877 ..	18,000	18	28	31¾	....
February 1877 ..	15,078	22	28¼	32	0·25
March 1877 ..	13,586	4	26	32	0·15
April 1877 ..	17,872	4	25	31	....
May 1877 ..	10,224	38	24	27	4·17
June 1877 ..	5,517	104	24	28	5·42
July 1877 ..	4,008	58	23 1/5	26 3/5	5·70
August 1877 ..	4,537	200	16¼	18½	4·15
September 1877 ..	5,486	193	16¼	17⅓	4·48
October 1877 ..	1,093	167	18½	20 3/5	3·45
November 1877 ..	3,639	61	22⅞	27⅛	....
December 1877 ..	....	156	22	25	....
Average ..	8,624·7	73·2	20 1/16	29 1/7	....

The only other measure of special relief was helping the Musalman handloom-weavers of Yeola. They were one of the first classes to suffer, as their employers, finding no demand for their goods, refused to make advances, and the weavers were thrown out of work. Of 1,936 families nearly 610 had, by the end of August, left Yeola. Some went in search of work to Indore and others to their old homes in northern India. For their relief a grant of £ 600 (Rs. 6,000) was sanctioned. Part of this amount was spent in buying yarn which was given (16th June 1877) to the weavers to be worked into white turbans and robes. In some cases money advances were also made for the purchase or repair of looms. After 7th September advances were stopped. The articles were sold and the proceeds left a profit of about £ 24 (Rs. 240).

Cart rates: During the famine the rates for a cart and two bullocks rose from 3¾*d.* to 4½*d* (2½ to 3 annas) the *kos* of two miles, and for a cart from 2½*d* to 3*d.* (1½ to 2 annas). These enhanced rates still (1881) continue.

Difficulties: There were no special obstacles to the effective administration of relief. The people took full advantage of the arrangements made for their good. Their behaviour was remarkably orderly. Except in the case of villages on the line of rail, where the people could not resist the temptation of stealing grain from the passing trains, the grain robberies and other thefts were generally committed by habitual criminals.

Census: A special census, taken on the 19th May 1877, when famine pressure was general and severe, showed that of 10,843 workers, all of them on public works, 5,381 belonged to the sub-divisions where the works were carried on; 4,550 belonged to different sub-divisions of the same district; 735 were from other districts; and 177 were from neighbouring States. As regards their occupation, 494 were manufacturers or craftsmen, 2,725 were holders or sub-holders of land, and 7,624 were labourers.

Cost: The total cost of the famine was estimated at £ 42,967 18*s.* (Rs. 4,29,679), of which £ 42,594 6*s.* (Rs. 4,25,943) were spent on public works and £ 373 12*s.* (Rs. 3,736) on charitable relief. Of the whole amount £ 40,725 14*s.* (Rs. 4,07,257) were borne by Imperial and £ 2,242 4*s.* (Rs. 22,422) by local funds.

Effects: Though the 1,877 police returns showed a total of 3,593 offences or a decrease of 174 cases compared with the preceding year, a large amount of crime was, more or less clearly, due to the pressure of the famine. Dacoities rose from three in 1876 to eighteen in 1877; thefts from 574 to 904; lurking house-trespass from ninety-six to 173; and receiving stolen property from forty-five to ninety. This increase in offences against property was, in the Commissioners' opinion, due

mostly to distress caused by famine, for, the large proportion of thefts were of grain, and the dacoities were generally directed against village *Vanis*. There are no means of ascertaining the number of cattle that died. Of human beings the estimated special mortality was about 4,500 souls. The loss of agricultural stock though great did not interfere with field work. The areas under tillage in 1877-78 and 1878-79 exceeded the area in 1876-77 by 5,131 and 53,549 acres respectively. This was in a great measure due to the large number of irrigation channels. Of £ 120,633 10*s*. (Rs. 12,06,335) the land revenue for collection for 1876-77 and £ 312 16*s*. (Rs. 3,128) of outstandings for former years, £ 115,354 8*s*. (Rs. 11,53,544) and £ 69 8*s*. (Rs. 694) respectively were recovered by the close of the year and £ 44 8*s*. (Rs. 444) were written off as irrecoverable. In 1877-78 the land revenue for collection was £ 133,324 14*s*. (Rs. 13,33,247) and the outstanding balances amounted to £ 5,298 2*s*. (Rs. 52,981), of which £ 125,043 2*s*. (Rs. 12,50,431) and £ 4,071 14*s*. (Rs. 40,717) were respectively recovered and £ 112 14*s*. (Rs. 1,127) written off, thus raising the outstanding balances for the next year to £ 9,395 6*s*. (Rs. 93,953). Of £ 136,321 10s. (Rs. 13,63,215) the realisable land revenue for 1878-79, £ 132,826 12*s*. (Rs. 13,28,266) and of the balances £ 8,022 14*s*. (Rs. 80,227) were recovered before the close of the year and £ 787 12*s*. (Rs. 7,876) written off, leaving for future recovery a balance of £ 4,079 18*s*. (Rs. 40,799). This by the 1st January 1880 had fallen to £ 3,066 14*s*. (Rs. 30,667), and of this £ 955 6*s*. (Rs. 9,553) were remitted in June 1880.[1]

Results: Two kinds of public works were carried out during the famine, water works and roads. Of the Vaghad and Khirdi reservoirs, which were the chief water works undertaken in 1878, details have already been given. £ 720 (Rs. 7,200) were also spent on repairs and improvements to the Palkhed canal.

The following roads were made :—A road from Sinnar to Ghoti with a branch to Devlali camp, thirty-seven miles long and costing £ 10,723, 4*s*. (Rs. 1,07,232); a road from Niphad to Devpur with a branch to Saykheda, twenty-seven miles long and costing £ 6,453 16*s*. (Rs. 64,538); a road from Khervadi to Sinnar, eighteen miles long and costing £ 5,288 (Rs. 52,880); improving eight miles of the Nasik-Poona road at a cost of £ 2,894 (Rs. 28,940); a road from Yeola to the Nizam's frontier, 13½ miles, at a cost of £ 2,380 (Rs. 23,800); a road from Vinchur to Niphad, nine miles, at a cost of £ 2,148 16*s*. (Rs. 21,488); a road from Bhoradbari to Vinchur, 9½ miles, at a cost of £ 1,691 10*s*. (Rs. 16,915); a road from Nandgaon to Malegaon, three miles, at a cost of £ 766 12*s*. (Rs. 7,666); a road from Deshmane to Vinchur, six miles, at a cost of £ 1,134 2*s*. (Rs. 11,341); and a road from Nasik to Dindori and Kalvan, eleven miles, at a cost of £ 894 14*s*. (Rs. 8,947).

[1] Govt. Res. 2002, Fin. 9th June 1880.

1894: Again in 1894, the famine cast its shadows over the whole of Deccan plateau. Nasik district also suffered severely during the period of this famine. The scarcity of food-grains was so acute that there was destruction of human lives and property to a considerable extent, the details of which, however, are not available.

1900-1901: These years also saw general scarcity conditions in the district. Scanty rainfall caused considerable distress in the central and eastern parts of the district.

1911: Again in 1911 failure of crops occurred due to deficient rains. Such famine relief measures as remission and suspension of land revenue, *tagai* advances, gratuitous relief to the villagers and distribution of fodder etc. were resorted to.

During the period between 1918 and 1920 scarcity, though not acute, was experienced in some parts of the district. From 1931 to 1952 no scarcity of an acute nature or the like conditions were reported to be present in the district, except in 1946-47 when 28 villages with an area of 114 square miles in Dindori taluka and 68 villages with an area of 246 square miles in Niphad taluka were affected. The amount of land revenue suspended was of the order of Rs. 2,24,418. *Tagai* loans to the tune of Rs. 4,75,888 were also advanced. However, no relief work was started.

1952-53: Again in the year 1952-53, there was a general crop failure due to poor rainfall in the district. Scarcity was declared in Malegaon, Yeola, Chandor, Niphad, Nandgaon, Kalvan, Baglan and Sinnar talukas of Nasik district. Though the number of villages affected is not known, an area of about 1,430 square miles spread over the afore-mentioned talukas, was hit severely. Government took quick steps to provide relief to the famine-stricken people. Relief works such as construction of roads, and bunding were undertaken. The total expenditure on such works amounted to Rs. 89,16,241. The land revenue to the tune of Rs. 5,69,454 was suspended. *Tagai* loans of Rs. 13,38,666 were distributed among the famine-stricken people for the purchase of bullocks, fodder, seeds, foodgrains and for deepening of old wells and construction of new ones. However, no loss of human life was reported.

1956-57: There was a partial failure of crops in Nasik, Niphad and Yeola talukas of the district in 1956-57, due to deficient rains. Consequently, scarcity was declared. An area of 260 square miles was affected. However, the intensity of the scarcity was not so high as it was during the scarcity of 1952-53. Therefore no heavy relief measures were undertaken, except in Niphad taluka. The cost of the relief work in Niphad taluka amounted to Rs. 15,945. However, land revenue to

the tune of Rs. 2,13,852 due from the farmers in scarcity-stricken areas was suspended. So also *tagai* loans to the extent of Rs. 2,80,361 were advanced to the farmers.

1957-58: Scarcity conditions were again caused by the partial failure of rains. This time, however, the talukas affected were Chandor, Igatpuri and Niphad. The total area affected was 45,952 acres. Of the three talukas, Chandor was badly hit. Famine relief works were undertaken. The expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 9,47,671. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 24,165 was suspended, and *tagai* loans to the extent of Rs. 5,13,387 were distributed among the scarcity-stricken farmers.

1958-1960: In 1958-59 only a small portion of Niphad taluka was affected. In 1959-60, Malegaon taluka suffered badly due to scanty rains. The intensity of the scarcity was so high that famine relief measures had to be implemented. The amount spent on them was Rs. 15,60,744. The land revenue suspended and *tagai* loans advanced were of the order of Rs. 1,69,616 and Rs. 5,37,014, respectively.

1960-61: Sinnar, Yeola, Niphad, Dindori and Nandgaon talukas suffered due to scarcity in 1960-61. The first three of the aforementioned talukas were hit badly. The amount of land revenue suspended and remitted was Rs. 2,22,870 and Rs. 9,741, respectively. *Tagai* loans to the tune of Rs. 10,41,494 were advanced to the villagers in the areas affected by scarcity. The expenditure on famine relief measures amounted to Rs. 1,64,121. No loss of human life was reported.

1961-62: Owing to the inadequate and untimely rainfall in Sinnar, Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas the position of the *kharif* crop was not satisfactory. The result was that conditions akin to scarcity prevailed in 41 villages whereas 68 villages were declared by the Government as scarcity-stricken. The *rabi* season was normal except in seven villages where scarcity was declared. Of the total population of 6,70,949 from the four talukas, 1,55,585 were affected actually, while 88,339 cattles fell victims to the calamity. An area of 1,38,617 acres was under the impact of scarcity. Small agriculturists and agricultural labourers were the main sufferers.

As soon as it was noticed that the *kharif* crops faced a partial failure, famine relief works such as contour bunding and construction of roads were undertaken. On these two items Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10,77,079·81. Indirect measures such as suspension and remission of land revenue and granting of advances of *tagai* loans were also undertaken. The total amount of land revenue suspended and remitted was Rs. 2,56,316·85 and Rs. 561·25, respectively. The amount of *tagai* advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act in the year 1961-62 was Rs. 7,74,083·12, and the number of persons benefited under it was 9,034. Also an amount of Rs. 1,42,822 was disbursed to 131 persons under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the same year.

Besides, arrangements were made to provide water and fodder to the cattle when it was apprehended that their scarcity would be felt. The following efforts to maintain a regular water-supply during scarcity were made. Three air compressors available with the Agriculture department were requisitioned. With their help many public wells were deepened. Private wells were also deepened where the owners were ready to share the burden of expenditure. An allotment of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the preservation of drinking water supply.

Fodder supply: To get over the scarcity of fodder supply, Government had given its grazing lands in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas at concessional rates to the agriculturists. In addition, *tagai* loans to the extent of Rs. 1,96,615 were distributed to the needy farmers. An amount of Rs. 1,000 for payment of subsidy to the co-operative societies and for incurring expenditure on distribution of grass among the poor agriculturists was also sanctioned.

A gift of 630 lb. of skim milk powder from UNICEF was also distributed among the famine-stricken villagers.

But for the timely measures, the impact of the scarcity would have been considerable. These relief measures mitigated the hardship of the people to a considerable extent.

1963-64: The *kharif* and *rabi* crops in some of the villages from Sinnar, Yeola and Niphad talukas were affected by the break in rainfall in September 1963. This resulted in a failure of crops. Scarcity conditions prevailed in as many as 49 villages in the *kharif* and 43 villages in the *rabi* season and affected an area of 1,82,778·28 acres. Out of the total population of 2,98,771 of the three talukas, 96,973 were the victims of this natural calamity. The cattle affected numbered 86,905.

Relief measures were undertaken by the Government. The work of contour bunding, the construction of roads and tanks was taken up so as to give employment to the small farmers and agricultural labourers who were affected by the scarcity. The total amount spent on famine relief operations was Rs. 22,05,559·32 in 1963-64. Indirect relief measures such as suspension of land revenue and *tagai*, water and fodder supply, etc., were also undertaken. The amount of land revenue and *tagai* suspended during the scarcity year was Rs. 1,50,332 and Rs. 19,170, respectively.

Fodder: The scarcity of fodder was felt in all the three talukas affected by scarcity. The co-operative societies imported 4,21,826 kg. of fodder from Aurangabad district, and distributed it among the needy agriculturists on "no profit no loss" basis. The subsidy paid

to the co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 22,488. In addition, fodder *tagai* to the extent of Rs. 36,485 was distributed in cash to the sufferers. The fodder from the Government grazing grounds at Ghorwad and Khaparale in Sinnar taluka was brought and given to needy persons.

The position regarding stocks of food-grains in the villages affected by scarcity was unsatisfactory. The prices of food-grains went up. An adequate number of fair price shops was, therefore, opened and food-grains were made available to the scarcity-stricken populace at fair price.

Similarly, milk powder amounting to 4,198 lb. and 7,700 multi-vitamin tablets were also distributed gratis among the scarcity-stricken people.

1965-66 : The scarcity conditions that prevailed in 1965-66 were fairly wide-spread and more intensive than witnessed in the preceding years. All the talukas in the district were, more or less, affected by them. The scarcity was due to scanty rainfall right from the start of monsoon. Consequently, sowing operations could not be carried out in time. There were good rains in August. However, immediately after the second week of September 1965, there was a break in the rains. As a result, the standing *kharif* crops were badly affected.

The scarcity conditions prevailed in as many as 612 villages covering a population of about 4,81,959 in the district. The total area affected by scarcity was 9,74,228 acres. The small agriculturists and the agricultural labourers were among those who were hit hard by the prevalence of scarcity.

With the failure of *kharif* crops, Government immediately declared scarcity in the area affected, and undertook relief measures. It started the work of construction of tanks, roads as well as terracing and bunding in order to provide employment to the agricultural labourers and small agriculturists. The total expenditure incurred on the famine relief operations amounted to Rs. 74,39,867.

The scarcity-stricken people also received gratuitous relief in money as well as in kind. The money so distributed amounted to Rs. 3,855 and the number of beneficiaries was 490. Government also sanctioned 30 tons of Canadian wheat flour. For free distribution among the labourers employed in scarcity relief works, Government also sanctioned 24 tons of peas. However, only 20 tons of peas was actually distributed among 8,663 persons. Beans to the extent of 8 tons were also distributed to 3,106 persons. In addition 539 tons of skim milk powder, 3 tons of biscuits and one lakh vitamin tablets were also distributed.

In addition to famine relief operations and gratuitous help, indirect measures were also resorted to. They comprised suspension and remission of land revenue and the grant of advance for the purpose of purchasing oil-engines, construction and deepening of wells,

bullocks, etc. The amount of land revenue suspended amounted to Rs. 8,16,286 and the land revenue remitted was of the order of Rs. 1,26,962. Recovery of *tagai* dues was also suspended. During the scarcity an amount of Rs. 66,21,282 was advanced to the needy farmers as *tagai*.

Arrangements for the supply of water were also made. As many as 303 wells were deepened, and the Government supplied 10 water tankers for providing water to affected villages. This eased, to some extent, the scarcity of water which was keenly felt.

To face the scarcity of fodder, 2,09,510 kg. of fodder was reserved in the district of which 1,68,510 kg. was actually distributed through co-operative societies. Moreover, the fodder from the Laling fodder bank to the extent of 500 M. tons was also reserved. However, only 359 M. tons were actually distributed. In addition, 38,590 kg. of fodder available with the trustees of *Panjarpol Sanstha* was also distributed. The number of persons to whom fodder *tagai* was sanctioned was 7,909 and the amount distributed was Rs. 9,12,258. There were no starvation deaths or cases of immigration due to scarcity in the district.

The following table shows the statistical information regarding the famine and scarcity relief works undertaken, and *tagai* loans distributed under Agriculturists Development Act during the year 1971-72 :—

TABLE No. 26— FAMINE AND SCARCITY DATA IN NASIK DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1971-72

Item	District total	Talukas					
		Nasik	Peint	Dindori	Surgana	Kalvan	Baglan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Total No. of villages in the district.	1,632	127	143	120	156	154	152
(2) No. of villages affected.	1,624	123	143	120	156	151	151
(3) Population affected.	21,11,983	4,51,599	82,216	1,91,562	69,701	1,24,470	1,96,349
(4) No. of villages to which full suspension in L. R. granted.	1,616	109	144	118	155	151	151
(5) No. of relief works undertaken.	2,729	203	210	169	192	242	199
(6) No. of persons employed.	2,34,785	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(7) Expenditure incurred.	3,98,12,401	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(8) Tagai loans distributed under A. D. Act.	25,31,278	30,000	500	19,300	*Nil.*	3,03,000	1,64,801

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

Item	Talukas						
	Malegaon	Chandor	Nandgaon	Yeola	Niphad	Sinnar	Igatpuri
1	9	10	11	12	13	15	16
(1) Total No. of villages in the district.	138	103	79	117	117	102	126
(2) No. of villages affected.	138	103	79	117	117	102	124
(3) Population affected.	2,02,658	1,44,977	2,10,995	1,08,324	10,031	1,70,430	14,857
(4) No. of villages to which full suspension in L. R. granted.	139	104	79	117	120	102	126
(5) No. of relief works undertaken.	234	150	263	185	183	281	218
(6) No. of persons employed.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(7) Expenditure incurred.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(8) Tagai loans distributed under A. D. Act.	6,20,000	1,95,890	3,10,740	2,86,911	1,65,811	4,20,000	14,325

* * *

CHAPTER 5—INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT particularly for a region or a part thereof cannot be minimised. It affords employment opportunities which lead to a betterment of the standard of living of the people. It is especially so in the case of the Nasik district, which has considerably advanced in the industrial field during the last decade or so. The comparison of industrial employment over a period of 50 years would be interesting and hence is given below.

The following tables show the number of persons engaged in different industries during the Census of 1911, 1931, 1951 and 1961 :—

TABLE No. 1—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN 1911 AND 1931 IN NASIK DISTRICT

Name of Industry	1911	1931
Fishing and hunting	566	669
Exploitation of minerals	N.A.	....
Rock, sea and marsh salt	....	....
Preparation and supply of material substances ..	93,314	62,308
Industry	51,432	37,830
Textiles	21,308	15,058
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	82	14
Cotton spinning .. .. } Cotton sizing and weaving	16,714	11,023
Rope twine and string making and other fibres ..	1,222	1,779
Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,389	912
Silk spinning and weaving	1,400	850
Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparing and sponging textiles.	372	413
Lace, crape, embroideries, etc. ..	129	67
Hides, skins and hard materials from animal kingdom.	1,213	175
Wood	1,431	4,463
Sawyers	....	715
Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	*3,138	3,185
Basket-makers, other industries of wood material and builders working with bamboo, reed or similar material.	1,668	563

* includes sawyers also.

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Name of Industry	1911	1931
Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools of iron.	1,269	143
Metals, other makers of iron and makers of implements and tools of iron.	1,890	2,083
Workers in brass, copper, etc.	522	382
Ceramics	3,670	1,663
Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	1,849	202
Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ..	2	52
Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	†1,799	143
Rice-pounders, huskers and flour-grinders ..	1,473	183
Grain-parchers etc.	279	103
Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and *ganja* ..	560	964
Shoe, boot and sandal and clog makers ..	2,819	2,973
Furniture industries	1	11
Building industries	2,459	2,004
Construction of the means of transport ..	6	9
Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	33	2,418
Printers, engravers	‡51	§72
Workers in precious stones, metals, jewels, etc. ..	2,259	1,491
Transport	8,073	7,180
Transport by water	477	59
Transport by road	3,180	2,424
Transport by rail	4,103	4,426
Post office, telegraph and telephone service ..	323	271

† includes mineral oil also.

‡ includes lithographers also.
§ includes book-binders also.

TABLE No. 2—EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1951

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Industries and Services	1,12,367	11,564	8,375	512	54,409	3,554	49,583	7,498
Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	2,371	168	139	7	769	29	1,463	132
Stock-raising ..	973	63	55	2	200	4	718	57
Rearing of small animals and insects	7	3	....	2	....	....	7	1
Plantation industries ..	31	2	1	....	1	1	29	1
Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified	1,022	75	58	....	565	24	399	51
Hunting (including trapping and game propagation)	19	4	....	3	....	....	19	1
Fishing ..	319	21	25	....	3	....	291	21

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fema
Mining and Quarrying ..	143	20	4	1	26	1	113	
Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.	143	20	4	1	26	1	113	
Processing and manufacture of Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	22,428	2,379	1,540	94	6,939	534	13,949	1,7
Food industries otherwise unclassified.	754	36	86	4	363	6	305	
Grains and pulses ..	750	21	135	4	355	6	260	
Vegetable oil and dairy products.	1,386	128	113	4	600	45	673	
Sugar industries ..	1,409	176	21	....	1,023	118	365	
Beverages ..	280	2	21	1	247	....	12	
Tobacco ..	2,514	720	93	16	1,576	234	845	4
Cotton textiles ..	8,575	862	601	41	2,255	111	5,719	7
Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up textile goods.	2,518	126	163	14	313	2	2,042	1
Textile industries otherwise unclassified.	1,873	222	131	3	48	4	1,694	2
Leather, leather products and footwear.	2,369	86	176	7	159	8	2,034	
Processing and manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.	3,413	82	162	....	1,784	44	1,467	
Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified.	1,704	37	99	....	310	8	1,295	
Iron and steel (basic manufacture).	35	....	4	....	29	....	2	
Transport equipment ..	1,276	32	47	....	1107	28	122	
Processing and Manufacture—not elsewhere specified	9,855	349	516	16	3,647	70	5,692	26
Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified.	1,494	24	148	1	150	2	1,196	2
Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.	213	34	10	....	28	16	175	1
Cement, cement pipes and cement products.	18	....	1	....	17	....	....	
Non-metallic mineral products.	708	104	53	5	16	5	639	9
Rubber products manufacture.	3	14	....	1	....	13	3	
Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4,296	140	270	9	395	5	3,631	12
Furniture and fixtures manufacture.	17	....	7	....	....	....	10	
Paper and paper products manufacture.	8	1	1	....	4	1	3	
Printing and allied industries.	3,098	28	26	....	3,037	28	35	
Construction and Utilities.	5,753	510	207	2	2,634	332	2,912	17
Construction and maintenance—buildings.	3,345	211	171	1	688	50	2,486	16

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Classification of Industries	Total		Employers		Employees		Independent Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Construction and maintenance—bridges, roads and other transport works.	696	26	6	1	469	23	221	2
Construction and maintenance operations—irrigation and other agricultural works.	546	7	14	....	501	4	31	3
Works and services—electric power and gas supply.	336	2	9	....	301	2	26	....
Works and services—domestic and industrial water-supply	197	8	6	....	62	1	129	7
Sanitary works and services including scavengers.	605	253	....	....	590	250	15	3
Transport and Communications.								
Transport by road ..	3,148	37	286	8	2,038	14	824	15
Transport by water ..	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Transport by air ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Railway transport ..	4,621	66	....	....	4,621	66	....	....
Storage and warehousing	46	5	2	1	44	4	....	....
Postal services ..	499	4	....	....	499	4	....	....
Telegraph services ..	83	....	....	....	83	....	....	....
Telephone services ..	55	2	....	....	55	2	....	....
Wireless services ..	11	....	....	....	11	....	....	....
Health, Education and Public Administration.	20,710	1,029	154	9	20,227	962	329	58
Medical and other health services.	823	229	122	6	471	190	230	33
Educational services and research.	3,346	608	32	3	3,215	580	99	25
Police (other than village watchmen).	2,165	18	....	....	2,165	18	....	....
Village officers and servants including village watchmen.	815	13	....	....	815	13	....	....
Employees of municipalities and local bodies.	892	37	....	....	892	37	....	....
Employees of State Government.	5,417	67	....	....	5,417	67	....	....
Employees of Union Government.	7,252	57	....	....	7,252	57	....	....
Services not elsewhere specified.	21,648	5,181	1,495	177	7,529	1,419	12,624	3,585
Services otherwise unclassified.	9,477	3,163	389	107	2,488	728	6,600	2,328
Domestic services ..	4,245	1,585	35	27	2,628	587	1,582	971
Barbers and beauty shops.	2,013	33	217	4	213	1	1,583	28
Laundries and laundry services.	487	79	40	3	65	8	382	68
Hotels, restaurant, and eating houses.	2,665	127	618	29	1,383	41	664	57
Recreation services ..	490	43	26	2	267	12	197	29
Legal and business services.	490	11	94	....	247	6	149	5
Arts, letters and journalism.	91	3	11	....	23	2	57	1
Religious, charitable and welfare services.	1,690	137	65	5	215	34	1,416	98

TABLE No. 3—NUMBER OF PERSONS DERIVING THEIR LIVELIHOOD FROM INDUSTRIES, 1961 CENSUS, NASIK DISTRICT

Name of Industry	Persons	Males	Females
Mining and quarrying	1,443	838	605
Quarrying of stone including slate clay, sand, gravel, limestone.	1,443	838	605
Manufacturing	95,543	67,965	26,578
Food-stuffs	7,839	7,055	784
Beverages	324	311	13
Tobacco products	8,941	4,471	4,470
Textile—Cotton	36,358	21,478	14,880
Textile—Jute	3,632	1,848	1,784
Textile—Wool	146	21	125
Textile—Silk	563	393	170
Textile—Miscellaneous	6,392	5,388	1,004
Wood and wooden products	7,746	6,379	1,367
Paper and paper products	38	34	4
Printing and publishing	6,409	6,359	50
Leather and leather products	3,439	3,218	221
Rubber, petroleum and coal products ..	490	332	158
Chemicals and chemical products	367	325	42
Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal, and manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	2,957	1,741	1,216
Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments.	2,591	2,384	207
Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	705	699	6
Transport equipment	3,752	3,717	35
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ..	1,854	1,812	42

Nasik district is predominantly an agricultural district with 73·54 per cent of the working population, as per 1961 Census, engaged in it. The general pattern of non-agricultural employment leans heavily on village and cottage industries, *i.e.*, crafts and craftsmen working on traditional lines with locally available raw materials and for local demand alone.

Industrialisation has been the basic necessity of the modern civilization. Availability of raw materials, labour, technical know-how and other amenities like transport and marketing facilities form the crux of industrialisation. The district of Nasik ranks second in the division and seventh in the State barring of course Greater Bombay.

There were, as per 1961 census, in all 98,664 workers engaged in manufacturing industries; 36,451 or 36·94 per cent of them were in household industries and 62,213 or 63·06 per cent were in non-household industries. The total number of workers in registered factories in 1961 was 18,128 which made 18·37 per cent of all workers engaged

in manufacturing industries or 10 factory workers per thousand of total population against the average of 20 persons per thousand of total population of the State.

In 1963, there were 308 registered factories in the district, employing about 20,380 workers. Of the total number of workers, the maximum number of workers, *i.e.*, about 8,288 were employed in *bidi*-making and sugar industries. The lowest proportion came from paper and steel industries. *Bidi*-making and weaving are the predominant industries in the district. The following statement shows the variation in the number of registered factories and workers in those factories for the period from 1961 to 1963 :—

Year		Factories	Employment
1961	...	315	18,128
1962	...	302	19,364
1963	...	308	20,380

The distribution of workers according to major industries in the registered factories during the year 1963 was as follows :—

Name of Industry			Total number of persons employed	Percentage of the total workers
Textile	...	...	1,233	6·05
Fur making	...	...	1,315	6·45
Edible oil	...	...	505	2·48
Bidi manufacturing	...	...	6,973	34·22
Other industries	...	...	10,354	50·80
	Total	...	20,380	100

As can be seen from the above statistics as many as 34·22 per cent of the workers in the registered factories are engaged in *bidi*-making industry which thrives mostly in Nasik and Sinnar talukas of the district. Textile industry has flourished in Malegaon taluka and the estimated number of powerlooms at Malegaon during 1962-1964 was placed at 14,000. Besides, there are a few sugar factories, oil presses, cotton gins and presses, *dal* mills, bone mills, together with the Government of India Press, the India Security Press and the New Currency Note Press etc.

The chapter is divided into three sections dealing with (1) large and small industries, (2) cottage industries and (3) labour organisation. In the first section are described large and small industries registered under the Factories Act. It gives the pattern of investment, employment and details about consumption of raw materials and production industry-wise. The second section deals with the general description of major cottage industries and the third section traces the history of trade union organisation in the district.

I. LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

In 1961 there were 25 large-scale registered factories in the district, which employed 50 or more workers and used power. Of these, five were oil mills, two located at Nandgaon and one each at Malegaon, Lasalgaon and Taharabad. These factories provided employment to more than 330 workers. Of the five oil mills, two undertook cotton ginning besides extraction of oil. The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd. was established at Ravalgaon in 1933. It has a crushing capacity of 1,200 tons of sugarcane per day and it provides employment to more than 900 workers daily. It has its own confectionary unit, the products of which are well-known. It is also engaged in the manufacture of machinery required by the sugar mills. The Girna Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., established at Dabhadi in Malegaon taluka in 1958-59, is a sugar factory run on co-operative basis. With a crushing capacity of 1,000-1,250 tons of sugarcane per day it provides employment to more than 550 workers daily. One more sugar factory on co-operative basis has been recently established at Niphad. There are three large-scale cotton ginning and pressing units in the district. All of them are located at Malegaon. They provide employment to about 300 workers. Of the printing presses, the three Government presses, *viz.*, the Government of India Press, the India Security Press and the New Currency Note Press, are located at Nasik Road and they together employed 5,800 workers. The Amrit Mudranalaya and the Gaonkari Printing Press, both located at Nasik, are privately-owned printing presses and they provide employment to 76 and 138 workers respectively. The two bone mills at Manmad together employed 109 workers. The Shri Krishi Sadhan Ltd. at Nasik is engaged in the manufacture of spray pumps for spraying D.D.T. etc.

Besides these major industrial units there are many small-scale industrial units spread over the district. All these with those described above have been grouped together for the purposes of detailed analysis that follows.

Sugar manufacturing: The following details about the sugar industry are based upon the survey of three sugar manufacturing units in the district. Of these three, one was established as early as 1933 and the other two were established in 1959 and 1961 respectively. They are seasonal factories and they worked for about 140 days in a year during the season. Sugarcane is available generally from November to March.

The productive capital of the two from these three units was about Rs. 75 lakhs in aggregate and was composed of land and buildings, plant and machinery and furniture, fittings and fixtures. The aggregate working capital of these two units was about Rs. 60 lakhs. All the

three units provided employment to about 2,800 workers daily.

Only one unit reported its annual expenditure on power and fuel and that was placed at about Rs. five lakhs. Of the two units that supplied information one consumed raw materials valued at Rs. seven lakhs approximately including an expenditure of about Rs. five lakhs on the purchase of sugarcane. The expenditure on the same item in respect of the other unit was about Rs. 63 lakhs including an approximate expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs incurred on the purchase of sugarcane.

One unit manufactured, during 1963-64, 1,42,142 bags of sugar valued at Rs. 1,61,06,254 ; 13,823 bags of crystal sugar valued at Rs. 20,48,763 ; 2,061 metric tonnes of other variety of sugar valued at Rs. 62,10,548 and 9,741 metric tonnes of wax valued at Rs. 50,714. All the sugar is mostly consumed in the country.

The quantity of sugar produced in these factories during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is given below :—

Year		Quantity in '000 tons
1961-62	...	3,12,434
1962-63	...	3,93,876
1963-64	...	2,43,070

Gur manufacturing: The sugar factories do not consume all the sugarcane that is grown in the district. A substantial quantity of sugarcane is utilized for manufacturing *gur*. It is an important subsidiary industry to agriculture. Most of the *gur* produced in the district is consumed locally. *Gur* is also imported from other districts of the State.

The following account of the *gur* manufacturing industry is based upon the survey conducted of a few *gur* manufacturing units registered under the Factories Act :—

Gur manufacturing is a seasonal occupation. The units work for about 50 to 70 days in a year during the months from January to March. The average capital investment in the units surveyed was about Rs. 30,000 mainly invested in crusher, engine and other miscellaneous items.

Each unit provided employment to about 15 to 20 workers besides a manager or a clerk. It spent about Rs. 3,000 on payment of wages and salaries. The average annual expenditure of a unit on fuel which was composed of crude oil, mobile oil, kerosene and bagasse was about Rs. 1,800.

The sugarcane juice, obtained after crushing sugarcane by crushers, is boiled in a large open pan and after cooling, it is poured into a pit where it is solidified. These cakes are then filled in bucket-type moulds to get the necessary shape. They are then sent to market for sale.

A considerable quantity of sugarcane in the district is diverted to the manufacture of *gur*.

Bidi-making: Of the total workers in the registered factories, as many as 34·22 per cent are engaged in *bidi*-making industry. The industry mostly thrives in Nasik and Sinnar talukas of the district. There are many women-workers employed in the industry as the work of making *bidis* from the dried leaves and tobacco does not involve any mechanical process and *bidi*-making is done by hand. The following account of the industry is based upon a survey of a few *bidi* manufacturing units conducted in the district :—

Bidi manufacturing is a perennial industry working for about 300 days in a year. The highest capital invested by a unit was about Rs. 4 lakhs while the lowest was Rs. 30,000. On an average, it was found that a unit has a capital investment of about a lakh of rupees. The highest number of workers employed in a factory was 600 as against 47 that was the lowest. The average employment per unit came to 180 persons. Besides workers, there were on an average 8 persons other than workers. Every unit disbursed annually about Rs. 1,11,000 towards wages of the workers and about Rs. 7,000 by way of salaries to those other than the actual *bidi* workers.

These factories consumed charcoal or wood for drying leaves. Each unit on an average consumed charcoal and other fuel valued at Rs. 1,500 in a year. A unit on an average spent Rs. 88,000 annually on raw materials which consisted of leaves, tobacco, and other minor articles. Tobacco was mainly obtained from Nipani, Jaysingpur, Sangli and Bombay and at times from Madhya Pradesh. Leaves were generally locally obtained.

The unit on an average manufactured *bidis* worth Rs. 3,60,000. *Bidis* manufactured by some units were popular in Mysore State while some others were popular in Gujarat State. In the case of a few other factories, *bidis* found market in the district.

The main difficulties encountered by the industry are the shortage of tobacco, high cost of tobacco as also the high incidence of excise duty on tobacco required for *bidis* as compared to that involved in the manufacture of cigarettes.

Soap manufacturing: Soap manufacturing is an old industry at Nasik and is in existence since long. However, recently it has developed considerably.

Locally manufactured soap is consumed in the district to a great extent and is also exported to the neighbouring districts. This is besides the consumption of soap manufactured by big factories like Liver Brothers, Swastik, etc. However, locally manufactured soap is not up to the mark and cannot stand in competition with the soap manufactured by the standard companies. But it has one advantage

and that is its cheapness. It is this factor that has given the industry the impetus inspite of the inferior quality of its products.

The following statement shows the quantity of soap manufactured by the factories in the district during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

Year		Quantity of soap in tons.
1961-62	...	1,321
1962-63	...	1,390
1963-64	...	1,330

The following account of the soap manufacturing industry in the district is based upon a survey of soap manufacturing units conducted in Nasik district :—

Most of the soap manufacturing units are located in Nasik city. It is a perennial industry working practically throughout the year for about 300 days.

The average capital invested by a unit came to about Rs. 6,000. It was composed of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fittings. Every unit required working capital of about Rs. 40,000 throughout the year.

A unit provided employment to about eight workers and two persons other than workers for doing clerical and managerial jobs. They were paid Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively as wages and salaries in a year.

A unit on an average spent annually about Rs. 9550 per year on fuel which mainly was composed of charcoal and wood.

The raw materials consumed mostly included edible and non-edible oil-seeds. The industry also consumed other ingredients required for soap-making such as caustic soda, paraffin, coconut oil etc. The unit on an average consumed these raw materials valued at about Rs. 80,000 in a year. The raw materials were partly imported from Bombay and partly purchased locally.

The average annual production of a unit was placed at about 300 tons. However, a few units were producing more than 4,000 tons of soap in a year. The products were mostly consumed in the district. However, they found market in Marathwada region of the State and particularly in Aurangabad district. They were also exported to Jalgaon and Ahmadnagar districts.

The shortage of raw materials and prohibitive cost of some of the ingredients such as cocoanut oil and caustic soda are the main difficulties encountered by the industry.

Oil Mills : The district of Nasik with fine culturable land is bound to predominate with agriculture-oriented industries such as sugar mills, oil mills, etc. It is no wonder then that quite a few oil mills have cropped up in the district. During the year 1963, the registered factories in this category provided employment to 505 persons which was 2·48 per cent of the employment of the registered factories under all categories. The following account of oil mills in the district is based upon a survey of oil mills in the district conducted by this department :—

The industry is a seasonal one and works for about 100 days in a year when the raw materials such as groundnut, cotton seed, etc., are available generally from November to February. The average capital invested by a unit was around Rs. 40,000 composed of land and buildings, plants and machinery, and furniture and fixtures. In the case of three reporting units the capital was Rs. one lakh in the case of one unit and Rs. two lakhs each, in the case of the two other units. Almost all the units were located in their owned premises with only two occupying rented premises.

Each unit provided employment to about 20 persons. However there were a few units in case of which employment amounted to 40 to 50 persons for each unit. One unit provided employment to as many as 100 persons including skilled and unskilled workers and those besides workers. The average worker was paid about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day.

Most of these units consumed crude oil and coal as fuel. Only a unit or two worked on electricity. The average consumption of fuel worked out to Rs. 18,000 per year.

The main raw materials required were groundnut and cotton seed and on an average a unit consumed raw materials valued at Rs. 5 lakhs per year.

The products of the units included groundnut oil and cake, cotton seed oil and cake etc. Besides local consumption, oil manufactured by these units was exported to nearby districts such as Akola, Jalgaon, Dhulia and also to Bombay. Three of these units have received financial assistance from Government to the extent of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 70,000 respectively by way of loans.

The main difficulties encountered by these units were shortage of raw materials, crude oil, mobil oil, shortage of spare parts required for repairing machinery and lack of adequate credit facilities.

Rice and Dal Mills : Rice milling is an old occupation in the district and the importance of the industry can be gauged from the fact that rice is grown in the district mostly in the western zone and to a small extent in the central zone. During 1963-64 the outturn of rice in the district was 33,500 tons. The following information about rice mills in the district is based upon a survey of four units conducted in the district :—

Of the four units surveyed three were engaged in dehusking of rice and manufacture of *pohas* and other preparations and one unit was engaged in the manufacture of *dal* of different varieties such as *tur*

dal, mug dal, chana dal, etc. The units that undertook dehusking of rice also undertook dehusking of *nagli.* These four units were established in 1930, 1938, 1947 and 1950 respectively.

Three of these were seasonal while the fourth one was perennial. Of the seasonal units two worked for about 240 days from October to July. The third worked for two months during November and December.

The average fixed capital investment of a unit was about Rs. 80,000 invested in land and buildings, plant and machinery and furniture and fixtures. The plant and machinery required by these units included *poha* machine, rice plant, oil engine etc.

Every unit provided employment to about ten workers and four persons other than workers, for clerical and managerial jobs. Of the workers two were skilled or semi-skilled. A unit on an average paid about Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day towards the wages and salaries.

One of these units worked on electricity while the remaining three worked on oil engines. The unit that worked on electricity consumed power worth Rs. 3,000 in a year. The remaining three consumed crude oil, mobile oil, etc., to the tune of Rs. 4,000 per year.

All the three rice mills undertook dehusking of rice on contract basis. The *dal* mill consumed raw materials worth Rs. 50,000 per annum. Their products were mainly locally consumed.

With the introduction of monopoly procurement programme for paddy and of curbs on dehusking rice, the rice mills are required to obtain licences from the proper authority and have to report their turnover etc. to that authority from time to time. This has created difficulty in procuring adequate supply of rice. The *dal* mills also face similar difficulties in regard to the supply of raw materials.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing: The black fertile soil of Malegaon and Baglan talukas is most suitable for the cultivation of cotton and obviously cotton is grown to a considerable extent in these two talukas. The textile industry has therefore flourished at Malegaon. It has also given impetus to the development of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the district. The following account of the cotton ginning and pressing factories in the district is based upon a small survey of nine units conducted in the district :—

Of the nine units that provided information one was established as early as 1925. The latest to be established were two in 1963. It was a seasonal industry. Only one of these units was working for about 240 days from October to June. Two worked for 180 days from October to April. The remaining units worked for about 100 to 120 days from November to February.

The average fixed capital investment of a ginning and pressing factory came to Rs. 1,20,000. The fixed capital was composed of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures. Of the investment in fixed capital, about half is blocked in plants and machinery.

A unit on an average provided employment to about 90 workers and to about five persons other than workers for doing clerical and managerial jobs. The latter were engaged throughout the year while the employment of workers was seasonal. The average payment made to workers as wages came to Rs. 20,500. The average salaries paid to the staff other than workers came to Rs. 3,100 per annum. The workers also obtained annual bonus depending upon the profits of the unit.

The fuel required by these units was composed of crude oil, mobile oil, gin oil, wood and coal. The average expenditure of a unit towards the same came to Rs. 15,000. All the units worked on contract basis and ginned cotton brought to them for ginning. The ginned and pressed cotton is mainly exported to Bombay as also to Nagpur and Dhulia besides being locally consumed mainly at Malegaon.

The main difficulties encountered by these units were shortage of cement required for construction activity as also of raw materials and coal.

Power-loom Industry: Power-loom industry is an important industry in the district. 24,023 workers were engaged in cotton weaving in power-looms as per 1961 census. Malegaon, Yeola and Sinnar are the important centres of power-loom industry in the district. Though power-looms are functioning side by side with the hand-looms at many of the places in the district and specially at Malegaon which is the nucleus of power-loom industry, the hand-loom industry has been superseded by power-loom industry during the last decade or so. With the establishment of power-looms the important centre of the textile industry in Nasik district has shifted to Malegaon from Yeola. The estimated number of power-looms at Malegaon in 1963-64 was 14,000. However, very few of the power-loom textile factories were under the Factories Act. The textile industry is rapidly expanding at Malegaon and the number of power-looms may increase still further in the near future.

The expansion of the textile industry at Malegaon can be attributed to the fact that cotton is grown in great quantities in Malegaon and Baglan talukas, as the black fertile soil in these two talukas is most suitable for cotton cultivation.

The following statement shows the total cloth produced in the district from 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

Year			Cloth produced in metres
1961-62	...	...	12,31,11,000
1962-63	...	...	13,24,75,000
1963-64	...	...	14,52,10,000

The average production per person in the district during 1963-64 was 78 metres.

The following account of the power-loom industry in the district is based upon a small survey of the industry conducted in the district :—

The industry in the case of some units was seasonal while in the case of a few it was perennial. In the case where the units were seasonal, they worked for about 90 days from September to November. On an average each unit possessed three to four looms. However, there were a few units with more than four looms. Each loom cost about Rs. 3,000. About Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 were invested in land and buildings and furniture and fixtures.

The employment provided by each unit depended upon the looms it possessed as also on the work-load. Every worker was paid on an average Rs. 5 per day. All the units consumed electricity, the volume of consumption depending upon the number of looms and the volume of turnover.

The main raw materials required by the industry were yarn of different counts and colours.

In the case of many units the products were exported to Bombay while the products of a few other units were sent to the local market. Many units did the work on a contract basis.

The main difficulties faced by the industry were shortage and irregularity of electric supply and varying licence regulations.

Electrical and Mechanical Workshops and Engineering Works : With the setting up of many industrial units in the district, a number of electrical and mechanical workshops and engineering and iron works have of late sprung up in the district. Factors governing the demand for the services rendered by these industries generally are the increase in the level of income, urbanisation, development of transport and communications and growing industrialisation. Various such units undertook manufacturing and servicing activities on a varying scale. A few of them were engaged in manufacturing electric wires, a few others in motorbody building, repairing and manufacture of a few spare parts and a few mainly at Nasik and Malegaon concentrated upon repairing of power-looms and manufacture of parts thereof. Almost all the units, excepting a few speciliased in the repairing and manufacturing parts required by oil mills and other seasonal industries, were perennial in character. These units worked for about 280 days in a year.

The average fixed capital of a unit was placed at about rupees one lakh, half of which is blocked in plants and machinery. Of the remaining a considerable amount is utilised towards buildings and furniture and fixtures.

A unit on an average employed 22 workers and two persons other than workers for doing clerical and managerial jobs. Workers in these units were generally skilled or semi-skilled and were getting daily wages at the rate of Rs. 6 to Rs. 8. On an average a unit disbursed annually about Rs. 21,000 towards wages and salaries of their employees. Each unit consumed fuel valued at Rs. 2,700 in a year. Most of these units were worked on electric power and a few were worked on oil-engines.

All these units provided services and supplied spare parts to the local industries situated mainly at Nasik and Malegaon.

The main difficulties encountered by these units were shortage of raw materials and skilled labour. With many import restrictions, the industry is facing a shortage of raw materials. It also suffers from lack of credit facility.

Iron and Tin Works : There were many iron and tin works in the district. They are engaged in the manufacture of iron sheets, trunks, cots, buckets, cans, drums, etc. Most of them are located in urban areas and mostly at Nasik. The following account of this industry is based upon a small survey of a few units in this industry conducted in the district :—

All these units worked for about 280 days throughout the year. The fixed capital investment of these units is blocked up in land and buildings, plants and machinery comprising rolling machine, drilling machine, spray painting apparatus etc.

A unit on an average provided employment to about 9 workers and one person other than workers. They were paid annually about Rs. 13,000 by way of wages and salaries. The unskilled manual labourer was paid about Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per day while skilled and semi-skilled workers were paid around Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 respectively per day.

The fuel used by a unit consisted of electricity and hard coke. A unit on an average consumed fuel worth Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month. However, a few of the units consumed fuel worth even more than Rs. 200 per month.

The main raw materials required by these units were tin sheets, iron sheets and allied goods and articles. These were mainly imported from Bombay. In the case of units, where the turnover was more, the annual consumption of raw materials was valued at even more than one and a half lakhs of rupees. The consumption of raw materials was mainly dependent upon the workload of each unit.

A unit on an average produced goods valued at about Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. The production in case of big units exceeded rupees two lakhs. In most of the cases the products were sold in local markets and at times exported to the nearby districts. Two of these units received financial assistance from the Government to the extent of Rs. 10,000 each.

The main difficulties faced by the industry were shortage of raw materials such as iron and tin sheets, coal, etc., besides the chronic difficulty regarding short supply of capital and non-availability of credit facilities to the extent required. They also faced difficulties due to import restrictions and supply of necessary controlled materials.

Ayurvedic Medicine Factories: There are a few factories engaged in the preparation of ayurvedic medicines. Of these, excepting a few, all worked throughout the year.

The average investment in fixed capital of a unit was placed at Rs. 60,000 blocked in lands and buildings, plants and machinery such as tablet machine, etc. and furniture and fixtures. A unit provided employment to about 25 workers and 10 persons other than workers. About Rs. 35,000 were distributed to them by way of wages and salaries.

The main articles of fuel were coal, wood, kerosene, etc. and their yearly consumption was valued at Rs. 2,000. A unit used raw materials worth about Rs. 25,000 in a year. The raw materials mainly comprised essences of ayurvedic medicines and ayurvedic plants and herbs. These raw materials were mainly imported from Bombay and sometimes locally obtained. The average production of medicines of a unit was valued at Rs. 35,000 in a year. The medicines, besides being used in India, were also at times exported to Ceylon and Burma. Of the units engaged in the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, only one received Government assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The main difficulties faced by the industry were shortage of raw materials, import restrictions and Government controls.

Chemical Industries: There were a few industrial units in the district engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. The following account of the industry is based upon a survey of a few of these units conducted in the district. Most of these were established between 1955 and 1965 and worked seasonally for about 250 days in a year during October to August. The average fixed capital of a unit in the form of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures was placed at Rs. 1,20,000. A few of these units were situated in rented premises.

A unit on an average provided employment to 25 workers and a few persons other than workers and annually distributed about Rs. 20,000 by way of wages and salaries.

Most of the units worked on electricity and oil-engines. A unit consumed fuel worth about Rs. 500 in a year. These units were mainly engaged in the manufacture of pepin, chalks, fruit juice etc. The average consumption of raw materials of a unit per year was approximately valued at Rs. 46,000 and raw materials were mainly imported from Bombay besides Baroda and a few other centres.

The products were exported throughout India, the main markets for the products being Bombay, Poona, Indore, Surat and Shrinagar. Though no product was exported to the foreign countries, there appeared to be a definite scope for export to foreign markets.

Only one unit reported Government assistance to the extent of about rupees one lakh by way of loan. The main difficulties experienced by the industry were the same as reported by other industries, *viz.*, shortage of raw materials, crude oil and skilled labour.

Cement and Cement Products Industry: The demand for cement and cement products has increased considerably during the last decade or so. This rise in the demand for cement can be attributed to the increasing tempo of constructional activity following the all-out efforts towards nation building through increased production and with the implementation of five-year plans. It is also a result of the increasing construction of houses. Nasik which ranks seventh in the industrial development of the State barring Greater Bombay, has many offices also located in the town. This has given stimulus to the establishment of a few cement and cement products factories in the district. The following account of the industry is based upon the result of a small survey of a few units in the district :—

One of the reporting units was established as early as 1945-46 and was engaged in the manufacture of cement tiles. Of the remaining most were established in the early sixties.

It was a perennial industry working for about 300 days in a year. The fixed capital investment of a unit was Rs. 36,000 in the form of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures. The plant and machinery required for the industry was composed of hydraulic pumps, polishing machines, etc. and accounted for about fifty per cent of the total investment in fixed capital.

A unit on an average provided employment to about 15 workers and about two persons other than workers and distributed annually about Rs. 12,000 by way of wages and salaries. A worker on an average was paid between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per day.

These units mostly worked on electricity. The yearly consumption of electricity was valued at Rs. 800 per unit. The main raw materials required by the industry were cement, sand, colours etc. The average consumption of raw materials by a unit was about Rs. 50,000. The raw materials were mainly obtained from Bombay, Delhi, Chhota Udaipur besides being purchased from the local market. The annual production of a unit was estimated at about rupees one lakh. Their products were mainly sold in the State.

Only one unit reported financial assistance from the Government to the extent of Rs. 92,000 by way of loan. The main difficulties faced by the industry were shortage of cement and other raw materials such

as colours which were mainly required to be imported from foreign countries. They were also faced with the problem of availability of skilled labour.

Confectionary: With three sugar factories and a large area under fruits and vegetables and sugarcane, the district has a good scope for manufacturing confectionary. A few such factories have come up in the district recently. The confectionary unit of the Ravalgaon Sugar farm is known throughout the country. The following account of the industry is based upon findings of a small survey of these units conducted in the district:—

Almost all these units were established during the late fifties. A unit on an average worked for about 300 days in a year. The average investment in fixed capital of a unit was about Rs. 50,000 in the form of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures.

A unit on an average provided employment to 10 workers and two persons other than workers and distributed to them annually about Rs. 10,000 by way of wages and salaries. Besides electricity, a few of the units also consumed hard coke. The expenditure per annum of a unit on this item was about Rs. 1,000.

The main raw materials required for the confectionary production were wheat flour, sugar, clarified butter, essences, baking powder, ammonia, etc. These were mainly procured from Bombay besides local purchases. The average annual turnover of a confectionary unit was about Rs. 75,000 and their products were mainly exported to the districts of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar etc.

These units received assistance from the Government by way of supply of sugar, *maida* (wheat flour), etc. The main difficulties encountered by the industry were shortage of sugar, wheat flour, etc. They faced difficulties in this respect because the quota given by the Government was short and they had to make purchases at a higher cost in the open market. The rising prices of sugar especially after decontrol also posed a big problem to the industry and a major unit like the Ravalgaon Sugar Mills Ltd. was forced to enhance prices of its products.

Saw Mills: Nasik district with a large area under forests has a number of saw mills. About 30 saw mills have come to be established between Nasik and Nasik Road. The following account of the industry is based upon a small survey of a few units conducted in the district:—

These units worked throughout the year for about 300 days. The average fixed capital of a unit came to Rs. 75,000 in the form of land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures.

A unit on an average provided employment to about 10 workers and one person other than workers and paid them about Rs. 15,000 by way of wages and salaries. The unit on an average used wood valued at Rs. 1,50,000 in a year. As the industry was a servicing industry, the products were mainly used in the district itself.

Miscellaneous Industries: Among the miscellaneous industries, the pride of place should be given to the MIG Aircraft Factory under construction at Ozar near Nasik with assistance from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is a major factory catering to the defence needs of the country and is expected to provide employment to about 15,000 workers.

Among others mention must be made of brass, copper and ornamental silverware industry at Nasik which is known for centuries. Brass and copper utensils are prepared at Nasik and Ozar. There are three concerns as per 1961 census manufacturing these types of utensils at Nasik.

Besides these, there are a number of various other industries such as paper mill, printing presses, gold thread industry etc. that provided employment to a considerable extent.

Industrial Estate: With a view to achieving the industrial development of all the districts in the State, it is the avowed policy of the Government to establish industrial estates in all the districts. The industrial estate at Nasik was established during the Third Five-Year Plan. Nasik is an ideal centre for the establishment of an industrial estate as it has all the facilities required for such a project. It gets adequate power supply from the State Electricity Board. Besides, it has transport facilities by rail and road and an assured water-supply from Gangapur Dam. It has also other amenities like the civil and T. B. hospital, schools and colleges, an Industrial Technical Institute, etc.

The Government of Maharashtra have selected an area of 647·498 hectares (1,600 acres) just outside the municipal limits on Trimbak Road. Out of this an area of 20·244 hectares (50 acres) has been taken up for development in the first phase, in which 34 member units will participate. Their industrial classification is as under:—

Type		Number of units
Engineering industries	...	11
Timber-based industries	...	5
Agricultural based industries	...	7
Pharmaceutical and chemical industries	...	2
Printing and publications	...	4
Miscellaneous industries	...	5
Total	...	34

Out of the 34 units only 24 had come up by 1963-64 with definite schemes and their work was in progress. In the second phase 92 units will be set up.

The capital for initial investment will be made available as follows :—

The Government of Maharashtra will contribute 20 per cent of the share capital of the estate, *i.e.*, construction cost of sheds in the allotted plots, 20 per cent will be borne by a member unit and remaining 60 per cent will be advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a loan repayable in 13 equal instalments. By 1963-64, the Government have sanctioned as a matching contribution towards share capital Rs. 3·25 lakhs and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has sanctioned loans of Rs. 9·76 lakhs with the interest at 8 per cent per annum.

Electricity Generation and Supply: The following account about the electricity generation and supply is reproduced from the Nasik District Census Handbook, 1961 census :—

The number of electrified towns in the district is only 11. No village was electrified up to the end of March 1961. Taluka-wise lists of electrified places are given in the following statement :—

Taluka 1		Villages electrified 2	Towns electrified 3
Malegaon	...	.....	Malegaon.
Nandgaon	...	.....	Manmad.
			Bhagur.
Nasik	...	.....	Nasik.
			Nasik Road (Deolali).
			Trimbak.
			Deolali Cantonment.
Niphad	...	.....	Lasalgaon.
Yeola	...	.....	Yeola.
Igatpuri	...	.....	Igatpuri.
Sinnar	...	.....	Sinnar.

The population of these electrified places is 23·28 per cent of the total population of the district.

The district consumption of electricity on different items for eight years is shown in table No. 4.

The per capita consumption is naturally lower than the State average, as only 11 towns in the district had been electrified.

The electric supply in the district is from the five private concerns and one municipal power house. Out of these six stations, the five stations of Yeola, Malegaon, Manmad, Nasik-Deolali and Sinnar are running on diesel oil while the Electric Supply Co. at Igatpuri gets its bulk supply from the Chola Power Station of the Central Railway at Kalyan.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has recently opened an independent Divisional Office at Nasik to look after the implementation of the schemes of electric supply in the district. The diesel power station at Manmad has been purchased by the Board. This Board has to execute one "long-term" and another "short-term" schemes in the district, out of which the short-term scheme is almost complete. According to this scheme electricity from Koyna is brought from Kalyan to Igatpuri from where it is to be carried to Manmad. On its way a big power station will be constructed at Nasik Road to cater to the needs of Nasik city and the neighbouring villages. At first the electricity will be taken from Igatpuri sub-station to Nasik and then to Niphad station. This scheme is known as the Nasik-Niphad Electric Supply Scheme. The district will also get its supply of electricity from Koyna-Sholapur Supplementary Scheme, second stage of Koyna Project and through Tata and Railway Schemes and also through Khandesh-Marathwada Scheme. The distribution of this electricity will be through private concerns who will get grid connections from the Board. The talukas to be benefited will be Niphad and Sinnar. Bulk of the supply will be utilised by the sugar factory at Niphad.

TABLE No. 4—ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED, PURCHASED AND CONSUMED IN NASIK DISTRICT

(In thousand K.W.H.)

Year	K.W.H		K.W.H. sold to public					
	Generated	Purchased	Domestic consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Public lighting	Other purposes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951 ..	7,366	98	1,067	1,291	3,410	207	54	6,029
1952 ..	8,314	100	1,270	1,397	3,910	238	71	6,886
1953 ..	8,731	112	1,374	1,488	4,941	283	64	8,150
1954 ..	9,921	110	2,012	1,538	4,639	314	66	8,569
1955 ..	11,480	114	1,727	1,784	5,536	375	58	9,480
1956 ..	12,643	127	1,984	2,030	6,007	450	61	10,532
1957-58* ..	17,785	162	2,790	2,753	8,436	805	143	14,927
1958-59 ..	15,415	151	2,509	2,222	6,972	592	417	12,712

* *Note.*—Figures for the year 1957-58 pertain to 15 months.

The long-term scheme envisages the construction of two large generating stations at Bhusaval and Kalyan and supply of power to the district from these two stations. The scheme is expected to take about five years for completion.

The parts of Malegaon, Chandor, Manmad and Yeola are to get their supply of electricity from the Khandesh-Marathwada Scheme by 1966 or so.

With the completion of all these schemes, ample power will be available in the district and may, therefore, accelerate its agro-industrial development.

II. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Besides the large and small industries described so far, there are a number of small traditional industries employing a considerable number of persons. After Independence the Government of India realised the importance of these industries as an instrument for minimising the social evils of unemployment and under-employment. With a view to improving the economic status of the poor artisans the Government have prepared comprehensive programmes to encourage cottage industries by providing them financial and technical aid and training facilities.

Among the cottage industries in the district may be mentioned hand-loom weaving, *gur* making, oil crushing, *bidi* making, leather working, etc. In what follows are described in brief a few of such miscellaneous industries. No statistical accuracy is claimed in the absence of any records or consolidated information.

Handloom Weaving: Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry in the district. The old *Gazetteer* of Nasik District published in 1883 has the following to say about silk working, dyeing and weaving of cotton goods, carpet making, tape weaving, calico printing and blanket making :—

Silk Working: "Silk working, one of the most important of Nasik industries, is estimated to support about 4,000 families. Silk is woven at Yeola, Nag, Balegar, Andarsul, Bharan and Mukheda. The manufacture of silk at Yeola, which is now the chief centre of the industry with about 925 looms, dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century (1115 H.), when one Raghoji Naik, a forefather of the present Patil, by the promise of a monopoly, induced a certain Shamdas Valji, a Gujarat Vani, to bring silk weavers to settle at Yeola. The monopoly was continued by the Peshva's government, and newcomers could not start silk looms in Yeola except by paying the original settlers a fine of £ 35 (Rs. 350).[1] Under the British the monopoly was at first respected. In 1837 the petition of a Pardeshi named Bapu, for leave to open reeling and spinning machines in Yeola, was rejected by the Assistant Collector, and the decision was, on appeal, upheld by the Collector. A further appeal to the Revenue Commissioner was more successful, and, in September 1845, Bapu

[1] Of this amount Rs. 1-4 went to the Kazi; Rs. 22-8 to the *Peshva's* government; Rs. 5-4 to the Patil; and Rs. 321 to the Gujarat silk weavers for a caste dinner.

gained leave to set up a machine in Yeola. On this (26th January 1848) the Gujaratis filed a suit in the Yeola sub-judge's court. The point was decided in their favour. But, on appeal, the High Court (24th June 1864) upset the decision and put an end to the monopoly. Since 1864 many classes of outsiders have taken to silk weaving, and now there are 250 Khatris, 300 Koshtis, 200 Salis and 25 Musalmans. Similarly, besides twenty Gujarat dealers, there are fifteen Patnis, six Thakurs or Bhrama Kshatris, three Shimpis and four Musalmans.

All of the silk comes to Yeola raw. It is brought from three quarters China, Bengal and Persia. For trade purposes it is divided into six classes. The first class, *aval*, worth 17*s*. a pound (Rs. 17 a *sher*); the second class, with two varieties *dum* and *lankin*, worth 16*s*. 6*d*. a pound (Rs. 16-8 a *sher*); the third, *sim*, worth 16*s*. a pound (Rs. 16 a *sher*); the fourth with two varieties, *sot*, worth 13*s*. a pound (Rs. 13 a *sher*), and *sal baphi* worth 12*s*. a pound (Rs. 12 *a sher*); the fifth with two varieties, *charam* and *banak*, both worth 8*s*. a pound (Rs. 8 a *sher*); and the sixth with two varieties, *shikarpuri* worth 4*s*. a pound (Rs. 4 a *sher*), and *panjam* worth 2*s*. 6*d*. a pound (Rs. 2-8 a *sher*). All the silk comes from Bombay, in goods and passenger trains, in boxes of about thirty-five pounds, 20 *muthas*. The dealers mentioned above, Gujarat Vanis, Patnis, Thakurs, Shimpis and Musalmans, are men of means with capital of from £ 500 to £ 30,000 (Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,00,000).

On reaching Yeola the raw silk is made over to the reeler, *rahatkari*, under whose care it is reeled, sorted and spun. It is next made over to the dyer, *rangari*, to be dyed, and, when received from him, it is sent to the weaver, *magvala*, by whom it is warped, sized and woven. At the reeler's, the first thing is to sort the silk. With this object it is thrown on a three feet round bamboo cage, *phalka*[1], that surrounds a central handle about two feet long. Sitting in front of this reel, the sorter, who is generally a woman, fastens the end of the hank to a smaller reel known as *asari*,[2] and, fixing the central rod of the bamboo cage, *phalka*, against her left foot, spins it rapidly by twisting the end of the rod between two of her toes. The quality of the fibres in the sken is uneven, varying through five or six gradations. It is the sorter's chief duty to watch these gradations, and to wind all of each

[1] To both ends of a rod, about two feet long and two inches round, are tightly bound at their centres, six or eight slips of bamboo each about a foot long. To the ends of these slips, which cross each other at equal angles and form a star-shaped figure, strings are tied in the following manner :—One string is tied to either end of one of the slips, and, from it, stretched to the other end of the central rod, and tied to the end of a slip lying opposite to the slip next the first one; the process is repeated till the string has passed over the ends of all the slips, zigzagging from one end to the other.

[2] To form an *asari*, a piece of stick is passed through the hollow reed and fixed in the cleft end of a piece of bamboo.

variety round a separate reel. With this object, before she begins to wind, she gathers near her five or six of the smaller reels or *asaris*. On finding the end of the skein she knots it to one of the smaller reels, and, placing the cage against her left foot, spins it round between two of her toes. The fibre passes through her fingers, and, as soon as its quality changes, she breaks the silk, picks up a second reel, knots the end to it, and winds on till the quality of the silk changes again, when either a third, or the first, reel is taken up. If the new quality is the same as that on the first reel, the ends of the silk are put into the mouth and tied by the tongue with great neatness and speed. In this way, even a young worker will, without hitch or mistake, sort the hank over five reels.

The sorted silk is ready for spinning. To spin it, with the help of a small wheel, the silk is wound from the reels on to bobbins, *garolis*, made of hollow reed. These bobbins are then arranged on the throwing machine, *tat*[1], and, by means of a wheel and axle, the fibres of each bobbin are twisted together and guided through a glass ring round a drum, *dhol*, and then reeled on a small reel or *phalki*. This two-thread, *dontar*, yarn is used in making some fibres. But most of it is again wound on a reel and from that on the bobbins, and, a second time, put through the throwing machine so as to make the regular, or four thread, *chartar*, yarn. The *rahatvala*, or wheelman, who takes his name from the large wheel that drives the throwing machine, has now completed his part.

Silk yarn, called *sheria*, is sold either to another dealer or to a weaver. In sorting and spinning, the raw silk loses about eleven and a quarter per cent in weight (from 44 to 39 *dhabbus*).[2] To make this loss good a corresponding deduction is made in the standard of weight.

The tools in a spinner's establishment are : Three large and one small cages, *phalka* and *phalki*, each worth from 3*d*. to 6*d*. (2 to 4 annas), and fifteen or sixteen reels, *asaris*, each worth 3*d*. to 6*d*. (2 to 4 annas). A small wheel for winding the silk from the reels on to the bobbins, *garolis*, worth 6*s*. (Rs. 3); about 500 bobbins worth together about 7½*d*. (5 annas); and the throwing machine, worth together about £ 3 6*s*. (Rs. 33), £ 2 10*s*. (Rs. 25) for the big driving wheel,

[1] *Tat*, the throwing machine, is a frame with an upright central bar and upright sides about five feet high. The central bar is furnished with two side rows of iron pegs or pins, and the side boards with corresponding rows of glass rings, and, beyond the rings, is a round wooden drum placed horizontally between the uprights. On each of the pegs that stand out from the central bar, a bobbin is placed on either side, and separate strings are passed round each peg and a large wheel. Fibres from each bobbin are drawn through the glass ring and fastened to the drum. By means of the large wheel all the bobbins and the drum are set in motion, and the fibres from each opposite pair of bobbins are twisted, as they pass through the glass rings, and wound round the drum.

[2] The *dhabbu* is a half-anna piece.

and 8*s*. (Rs. 4) for the upright wooden frame, *tat*, on whose pegs the bobbins turn, and 8*s*. (Rs. 4) more for the drum, *dhol*, round which the twisted threads from each bobbin are rolled. To open an establishment a *rahatkari* requires from £ 3 to £ 4 (Rs. 30 to Rs. 40) of capital. The spun silk is weighed by a lower standard to make up for loss in spinning and reeling, and is generally sold to a dealer or to a weaver. In the dealer's hands the first process the silk passes through is bleaching and dyeing.

Silk Dyeing: Silk dyeing and bleaching support about twelve families. Of these, six are settled at Yeola, of whom one family are Musalmans and the rest Khatris. The Musalmans say they came to Yeola from Burhanpur; the Khatris, who claim a strain of Kshatriya blood, have a tradition that they came from Sind through Gujarat. They would seem to have come to Nasik along with the silk spinners and weavers at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

A dyer's appliances are very simple : a brick and mud fire-place, a large copper cistern, a hollow stone mortar, and some long iron-tipped pestles.

On reaching the dyer's hands, the silk yarn, *sheria*, is, if it is not to be dyed, washed with soap, and, sometimes, to make it white, exposed to the fumes of sulphur. If it is to be dyed, it is first bleached by boiling it in an alkaline ley called *ukhar*. This ley[1] is prepared by boiling together slaked lime and carbonate of soda, of which three kinds are used at Yeola, *papadkhar*, *kelikhar*, and *khari mati*. When boiling, the silk has to be most carefully watched as it spoils if kept too long in the ley.

After boiling it in the alkaline ley the yarn is washed, and, while moist, is dipped in a solution of alum, kept in it for three nights, and again washed. The silk is now ready to be dyed.

To dye it red, a watery solution of cochineal, Coccus cacti, and pistachio galls, *Pistacia vera*,[2] in the proportion of one of cochineal to four of the pistachio galls, is made by boiling the powdered ingredients. While still moist, the silk is steeped in a copper cistern and stirred in it till it has taken the required tint. The copper cistern, or dyebeck, is allowed to cool, the silk is taken out, washed several times, and dried. If the colour is dull, the tint is brightened by dipping the silk in lemon juice mixed with water.

To dye it orange, the silk undergoes the same processes as to dye it red, except that, in addition to cochineal and pistachio galls, the dyebeck contains a variable quantity of powdered turmeric. The

[1] The details of the compound are : For each *sher* of silk yarn, ½ *sher* carbonate of soda, ¼ *sher* quicklime, and ten *shers* water. The soda is dissolved in water, and, to the strained solution lime is added and boiled.

[2] Galls from other species of Anacardiaceæ are also used.

proportions of the orange dye mostly used at Yeola are, seventeen of cochineal, seven and a half of pistachio galls, and thirty-four of turmeric.

To dye it lemon-yellow, silk is steeped in a hot strained solution of *isparek*, a kind of delphinium, and impure carbonate of soda, squeezed, and dried. Though not itself yellow, this solution gives the silk a yellow that does not fade by exposure to the sun. To dye it green, yellow silk is steeped in indigo. To dye it black, the silk is steeped in an infusion of myrobalans, and then, for a night, in a solution of sulphate of iron, then squeezed, steeped either in cocoanut oil or cocoanut milk, boiled again in a solution of sulphate of iron, and, when cool, washed in plain water.

To dye it purple, red silk is steeped in an infusion of myrobalans and dried without being washed. It is then steeped in a solution of sulphate of iron, and washed. Another way of making a purple fabric is, in weaving, to use black silk for the warp and red for the weft.

Silk is seldom dyed blue. When blue silk is wanted the dye used is indigo and the work is entrusted to Musalman indigo dyers.[1]

To dye it tawny-yellow, the silk is boiled a degree less in the alkaline ley, than for other shades. It is then taken out, squeezed, kept moist, and without being washed, is plunged into a solution of dyer's rottleria, *Rottleria tinctoria*, and powdered alum, in the proportion of fourteen of the rottleria to three of the alum, mixed with carbonate of soda and boiling water, quickly stirred, and left standing till the effervescence abates. In this mixture the silk is steeped, stirred, and left to soak for about four hours. This is the most lasting of yellow dyes, but the process requires delicate management.

To dye it snuff colour, the silk is steeped in a decoction of babhul, *Acacia arabica*, khair, *Acacia catechu*, and catechu powder.

The dyes and dye-stuffs used by a silk dyer are : (1) The three varieties of impure carbonate of soda, known as *papad khar*, *keli khar*, and *khari mati*, come either from Sind where they are dug from the bottom of small ponds, or from Arabia. They are a mixture of the carbonate and sesque-carbonate of soda, and contain a variable quantity of silica, chlorides, and sulphates. According to the amount of impurity, the price varies from about 1*d*. to 2*d*. a pound (Re. 1 to Rs. 2 the *man* of 28 lb.). (2) Soap, *saban*, generally called country soap, is made, chiefly at Kapadvanj in Kaira, from the oil of the *Bassia latifolia*, boiled with an alkaline of *khar* and lime. It is sold in round white opaque pieces at from 2*d*. to 3*d*. the pound (2¾ to 4 annas a *sher*). It is not suitable for fine work or for the toilet

[1] Details of them are given below, under the head Cotton Dyeing.

(3) Sulphur is generally bought from Bohoris who bring it from Bombay and other places. To bleach it, white yarn is put in a two-feet-high basket laid bottom up with holes for the free passage of air. In the bottom and sides is set a dish of live coals. Among the coals, small pieces of sulphur are thrown, and the damp yarn is spread over the basket, and soaked with the sulphur fumes. (4) Alum, brought from Cutch and Sind, has traces of iron, silica and soda. A purer and better variety is brought from China. Sind and Cutch alum vary from about 1½*d*. to 1¾*d*. a pound (Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 a *man*), and China alum from about 1¾*d*. to 2*d*. (Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½). (5) Copper as sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, is brought from Europe and sold at 1½*d*. the pound. (6) Pistachio galls, *buz-ganj*, brought from Persia and Cabul, give better tints than other galls. (7) Turmeric, *halad*, is the product of the *Curcuma longa*. It is grown all over India and yields an unstable yellow dye. The mother tubers have more colouring matter than the smaller ones. It costs from about 1¾*d*. to 2½*d*. the pound (Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a *man*). (8) *Isparek*, the flowers and stalks of a kind of delphinium, is brought from Persia and Cabul. It is used solely in dyeing silk yellow, and costs from 1*s*. 9*d*. to 2*s*. (annas 14 to Re. 1) a pound. (9) Of the two kinds of Indian myrobalans, the chebulic myrobalan is the one generally used in silk dyeing. It is the product of the *Terminalia chebula* which grows in all the Sahyadri forests. The cost varies from 2*s*. to 3*s*. (Re. 1 to Rs. 1½) a *man* for the ripe, and from 3*s*. to 5*s*. (Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½) for the unripe fruit. (10) Kapila, the powder on the capsules of the dyer's rottleria, comes from Malabar, the Himalayas, and Arabia. It costs from 2*s*. to 3*s*. (Re. 1 to Rs. 1½) a pound. (11) The bark of the *babhul*, *Acacia arabica*, and of the *khair*, *Acacia catechu*, are obtained locally at a nominal price. Catechu, the extract of the wood and bark of the *Acacia catechu*, is sold at 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. (8 to 12 annas) the pound. (12) Cochineal, *kirmiz*, the dried female insect, *Coccus cacti*, is found in Mexico and Teneriff, and brought from England to India and sold at about 4*s*. (Rs. 2) the pound. (13) Indigo, *nil*, is the prepared juice of the leaves of the *Indigofera tinctoria*. Almost all the indigo used in Nasik comes from Sind, and costs from 3*s*. to 4*s*. (Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2) the pound.

Silk weaving: On leaving the dyer, silk is sent to the weaver, *magvala*, who performs three processes, sizing, warping and weaving. Silk is sized in-doors, the warp silk in a different way from the weft silk. The warp silk is sized on the tansala, a pair of upright wooden bars about eight feet high with a row of glass rings fixed to each bar through which yarn is passed and drawn tight, and stiffened by brushing in a dressing of size. In sizing the weft, the silk is placed on a cage, and wound on reels. While on the reels it is moistened with size. The sizer, who is always a woman, sits with the reel on her left

side, and, on her right, a small wheel, to whose axle is firmly fitted a piece of reed called *likhadi*. Picking out the end of the hank from the reel, she fixes it to the *likhadi*, and, by working the wheel with her right hand, makes the *likhadi* spin quickly round, winding the silk round itself. As the wheel turns the worker damps the yarn on the reel with size, and passes the thread through her left fingers so that the gum is evenly spread over the whole line.

The warp is next made ready. In this there are three processes, heddle filling, joining and arranging. The heddle filler, according to the pattern of the borders, passes threads through the loops in the cords of the different heddles and between the teeth of the reed, *phani*; when this has been done, the joiner, *sandhnar*, fastens the ends of the warp threads to the heddles, by tying the corresponding threads of the warp to those passed through the reed by the heddle filler, and, finally, through the whole length of the warp, the threads are arranged in accordance with the position the joiner has given them.

The silk loom is from eight to fifteen feet long by four to seven feet broad. At one end sits the weaver with his feet in a large pit, and, immediately in front of him, the square cloth beam, *turai*, which supports the warp and round which the fabric, as it is woven, is rolled. In the weaver's pit are the treddles or foot boards, by working which the weaver raises and lowers the threads of the warp.

The treddles are joined by strings with the heddles, two frames which hang from the roof across the threads of the warp each with a set of threads, the set of threads of the one being fastened to the lower, and of the other to the upper threads of the warp. As the treddles are worked the heddles move the threads of the warp in turn up and down, while, between each movement, the shuttle loaded with weft yarn is passed across the warp. In front of the heddles, and, like them, hung from the roof is the reed, *phani*, between whose thin slips of bamboo the warp threads pass. This is set in a heavy frame, the shuttle beam, which the weaver works to force home the threads of the weft after the shuttle has passed.

From the pit in which the weaver sits, the warp stretches back to the warping beam from six to nine inches above the ground. In front of the weaver is the cloth beam, about 4½ feet long and two inches broad and high, supported by two wooden uprights.

Behind the heddles, horizontal rods are thrust between the upper and lower threads of the warp to keep them from getting entangled, and, ten or twelve feet further, is the warping beam, *ata*, on which the warp is wound. This beam, about four feet long and two inches round, is supported in the middle by a rope, and is kept tight by passing the rope round a pully and fastening it close to the weaver's side, who, from time to time, loosens the rope as the cloth is wound round the cloth-beam.

For a silk weaver's establishment twelve appliances are wanted. They are: (1) To prepare the warp, the *tansalas* or uprights with rings, worth 18*s*. (Rs. 9); (2) 200 *likhadis* or pieces of reed to wind the weft, 1*s*. (8 annas) in all; (3) a wheel, *rahat*, worth 8*s*. (Rs. 4); (4) a large reel, *phalka*, worth 6*d*. (4 annas); and (5) small reels, *asaris*, worth 1*s*. 3*d*. (10 annas); for the loom: (6) a cloth beam, *turai*, worth 3*s*. (Rs. 1-8); (7) the reed frame or shuttle beam, *hatya*, used as a batten or lay, worth 7*s*. 6*d*. (Rs. 3-12); (8) the treddles and heddles worth 10*s*. (Rs. 5); (9) *sandhs* or *kaiches*, rods laid flat between the alternate threads of the warp to keep them from becoming entangled, worth 1*s*. 6*d*. (12 annas); (10) the warp beam, *ata*, worth 3*s*. (Rs. 1-8); (11) three shuttles each worth 1*s*. (8 annas); and (12) a piece of polished agate, *mogri*, used to rub the gold borders, worth from 6*s*. to £2 (Rs. 3 to Rs. 20).

The only articles woven are plain silks, without stripes or brocade. They vary chiefly in compactness, the closer they are woven and the more of the four-fold thread that is used, the better and dearer they are. The *kad*, a white, blue or yellow robe without any border, is used as a dining robe by high class Hindus. It was formerly worn by old men only. But of late, at small dinner parties, both young men and women have begun to wear it instead of the *mukta*, or rough silk cloth. The men's *kad* is from five to six yards long and worth from £1 3*s*. to £2 10*s*. (Rs. 13 to Rs. 25), and the women's from eight to nine yards long and worth from £2 to £3 (Rs. 20 to Rs. 30). The breadth of the *kad* varies from 3¾ to 4½ feet. The *pitambar* usually red, purple or yellow, but sometimes green, blue, and white, the more costly dining robe of high class Hindus, has, for men, an embroidered border, and, for women, has besides the border an embroidered end. It is of the same size as the *kad*, and varies in price, for men, from £1 10*s*. to £4 (Rs. 15 to Rs. 40), and for women from £3 to £7 (Rs. 30 to Rs. 70). Green and yellow robes are more costly than red and purple ones.

These wares are sold either to traders or to consumers. Rich high class Hindus generally order them straight from the Yeola dealers. Traders either go to Yeola and take away the silks as personal luggage, or order them as parcels. The dealers send them to Maheji fair in Khandesh and to Nagardas in Berar. As Yeola silks are in good demand, the dealers are not forced to hawk their goods over the country. Of late years the demand for Yeola silks has spread among some of the lower classes who have begun to wear silk dining clothes. On the other hand, from the opening of the railway, the competition of foreign silks is greater than formerly. As both the raw silk and the manufactured articles usually come and leave Nasik as personal baggage, it is difficult to form any correct idea of the amount of the

trade. The estimates of the value of the yearly export of silks vary from £ 100,000 to £ 150,000 (Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 15,00,000); according to some accounts the demand is growing, according to others it is falling.

Of the 4,000 families engaged in the silk industry, the forty-eight dealers are all well-to-do, and some of them are rich. Of the rest, twenty-five of the weavers, *magvalas*, have capital and work up and dispose of their own silk. But the bulk are skilled labourers employed by capitalists and paid by the piece.

A *rahatkari* who reels, sorts and spins, is paid from 15*d*. to 16*d*. a pound (Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a *mutha*). With a single set of machinery he can turn in one day from forty to fifty pounds of raw silk into yarn. To work his machines he wants the help of eight labourers and pays them 8*s*. (Rs. 4) a month, less the wages of any holidays that may fall. The *rahatkari's* earnings vary from £ 1 to £ 2 (Rs. 10 to Rs. 20) a month. Besides the cost of his dye-stuffs, a dyer is paid 3*d*. (2 annas) for every pound of silk dyed, representing from 12*s*. to 14*s*. (Rs. 6 to Rs. 7) a month. A weaver who warps, sizes and weaves the yarn, gets £ 1 (Rs. 10) for each piece of cloth, ninety-six feet long by 3½ feet broad, representing average monthly wages of from 12*s*. to 16*s*. (Rs. 6 to Rs. 8).

During the fair season there is a steady demand for Yeola silks. In the Hindu marriage seasons (November to the middle of June) the markets are brisk. But during the rainy months (June-October) the artisans have either to live on their savings or to borrow. At such times silk-dealers generally lend money to the artisans and repay themselves from the wages earned during the busy season.

Silk workers, both Musalmans and Hindus, rest on the last day of each lunar month, *amavasya*. Hindus take in all thirty-six ordinary and six special holidays. The usual work hours are from seven to eleven in the morning and from two to sunset. Silk work cannot go on at night, as it wants good light and constant watchfulness. On holidays all the workmen rest.

Cotton Goods: The manufacture of cotton goods supports from 4,000 to 5,000 families, partly Musalmans and partly Hindus, chiefly settled in Yeola, Malegaon, Nasik, Chandor, Dindori and Sinnar. Malegaon and Yeola turbans have a specially good name, and are sent to Khandesh and Bombay. In Yeola there are said to be 2,000 looms, all of them worked by Musalmans, of whom 900 are Momins and 1,100 Benares Musalmans. All of these Musalmans are new-comers. The Momins are said to have come from upper India in 1857 and 1858, and the Benares Musalmans after the Bengal famine of 1863-64. They, especially the Momins, are said to be very unsettled. In the Nasik famine of 1876-77, from 300 to 400 of them left Yeola. In

Malegaon there are said to be 2,441 looms, 734 of them worked by Hindus and 1,707 by Musalmans. In the Chandor sub-division, there are said to be twenty looms, of which three or four are worked by Musalmans and the rest by Hindus. In Nasik town there are forty-two looms all worked by Hindus.

Most of the unbleached yarn used for turbans is brought from Bombay mills and coloured red by the local dyers. For the finer fabrics such as robes and waistcloths, English dyed yarn is chiefly used. In weaving it into cloth the yarn goes through eight processes. It is first steeped in water and placed on the large reel, *phalka*.[1] It is then transferred from the large reel to the middle-sized reel, *asari* or *pareta*, by a weaver who holds the end of the central rod of the large reel in his toes, and, with his right hand, drawing off the yarn from the skein, winds it on the smaller reel, which he holds in his left hand and whirls round in a small cup of smooth cocoanut shell. To make the skeins of a convenient size, it is next reeled off the middle-sized reel, *asari*, on to a small conical reel called *charki*. The yarn is then taken to the *rahatvala*, to be twisted and wound round bobbins, *kandis* or *naris*. It is next worked by winding it, two threads at a time, in and out among rows of bamboo rods about four feet apart.[2] It is then spread on two bamboos, stretched tight between two posts or trees, and sized with rice paste. If it wants colouring, it is at this stage dyed. Finally it is woven, the process in no way differing from the process adopted in weaving silk.

The weavers of cotton robes, waistcloths and bodices, use the same appliances as the weavers of silk fabrics. The turban weaver has a smaller loom, and makes use of a different set of tools. These are seven in number. The shuttle beam, *hatya*, in which the reed, *phani*, is fitted, worth 6*d*. (4 annas); two bars, *athnyas*, to keep the warp stretched, worth 6*d*. (4 annas); a beam, *turai*, round which the woven fabric is wound; a pair of shuttles, *dhote*, worth 1*s*. (8 annas); a big reel, *phalka*, the same as is used for silk; a smaller reel, *phalki*, and a wheel, *rahat*, for sizing the weft yarn with gum arabic.

[1] This reel is also called *dehara*, and, among the Momins, is known as *ruta*.

[2] The details of this process are thus described by Dr. Forbes Watson in his *Textile Fabrics*, 67: "This operation is usually performed in a field, or any open spot convenient for the work, near the weaver's house. For this purpose, four short bamboo posts are fixed in the ground, at measured distances (varying according to the intended length of the cloth), and several pairs of rods are placed between them, the whole forming two parallel rows of rods about four feet apart. The weaver, holding a small wheel of warp yarn (spindle) in each hand, passes the latter over one of the posts, and then walks along the rows, laying down two threads and crossing them (by crossing his hands between each pair of rods), until he arrives at the post at the opposite end. He retraces his footsteps from this point, and thus continues to traverse backwards and forwards as many times as there are threads of the warp to be laid down."

The chief articles made are turbans, robes, waistcloths and bodices. The turbans are in considerable demand, and, besides being sold locally, are sent in large numbers to Bombay. The demand for the other articles is purely local, the chief markets being Sinnar, Sangamner, Chandor, Nasik and Baglan.

Of the whole number of from 4,000 to 5,000 families, about 400 are said to be well-to-do, working their own yarn and themselves disposing of their fabrics. The rest are almost all badly off, and hard pressed by the competition of machine-made goods. The weavers are paid from 6*d.* to 9*d.* (4 to 6 annas) for each robe, and from 12*s.* to 16*s.* (Rs. 6 to Rs. 8) for each turban, representing a daily wage of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* (4 to 8 annas). But their employment is far from steady, and, in the rainy season, they fail to earn an average of 3*d.* (2 annas) a day. The women do not weave. But many of them, as well as many of the weavers' children, earn 1*d.* or 2*d.* (8 to 16 pies) a day, as warpers and reelers.

Hindu weavers keep forty-two and Musalman weavers keep sixty-four yearly holidays. In busy times, October to May, their working hours are from seven to eleven in the morning, and in the evening from two till dark. Those of them who work their own materials generally go at the close of the day to sell their wares in the market. None of the different classes have any trade guild or special trade constitution.

Carpet Making: Besides cloth there are two cotton manufactures, white carpets and Turkey red tapes. The white carpet or *jhorya* workers, of whom there are about fifty families in Malegaon, are Maratha Hindus known as *Bunkars* or weavers. Except a little that is grown locally, their supply of cotton comes from Khandesh. Carpet making has the special interest, that it is almost the only branch of textile work in which hand spinning survives. A cotton cleaner, *pinjari*, takes the cotton, cleans it, and shapes it into rolls about an inch round and six inches long. These rolls, which are called *pena* and are worth from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a pound (Rs. 1⅛ to Rs. 1¼ a *sher*), are handed to the spinner who is always a woman. The spinner makes a long nail whirl rapidly round, by turning the handle of a small wheel with her right hand. As the nail whirls, she feeds it with cotton, which the rapid motion of the nail spins into fibre. As it is spun, the yarn is wound round the nail, and taken away with the nail when it is covered. In weaving, the threads of the warp are passed through notches on a toothed beam, a primitive form of the reed; in front of the beam, between it and where the weaver sits, is a cross bamboo, over and under which, before passing them through the teeth, the threads of the warp are wound. Near this bamboo, there hangs from the roof, a heavy board of wood, which can be made to press down the warp either in front of or behind the bamboo; in front is the cloth beam, and a hollow bamboo shuttle, and a wedge-shaped bar for forcing the woof home. In detail the chief parts are: The cloth-beam, *turai*, round which the carpet is wound as soon as it is woven, and kept tight by a peg passed through a hole in it. The *jav*, a flat wedge-shaped bar, used to drive the woof threads home. The *lavaki*, a flat piece of very heavy wood hanging from the roof, pressing down the warp either in front of or behind the cross bamboo, *tokar*. The *datri*, or toothed beam, the most primitive form of the reed, *phani*, through whose teeth or notches the fibres of the warp are passed. The *dhote*, or shuttle of hollow bamboo open at both ends, in which the moistened fibre is placed. And the *tokar*, a bamboo of the same breadth as the warp, placed between the toothed beam or reed and the weaver, with the fibres of the warp passed alternately over and under it. It is moved forwards and backwards, by the weaver, who holds it by its ends with his hands, and, between each throw of the shuttle, pushes it in front or behind the hanging beam.

The carpets are white. They vary in size from sixteen feet by five to 23½ by 7½, and in price from 14*s.* 6*d.* to £ 1 4*s.* (Rs. 7¼ to Rs. 12). The workmen generally sell them to local or Marvadi cloth merchants, or, on market days, to consumers. They are used by middle class natives.

When at work, the cotton cleaner and the spinner earn from 3*d.* to 4½*d.* (2 to 3 annas) a day. But the demand for carpets is small, and the trade is dying. Most carpet weavers have become labourers.

Tape Weaving: Tape weaving is carried on by Bharadis, a class of wandering Maratha singers and reciters. They use European Turkey-red yarn, bought from Vanis who bring it from Bombay. This they weave into stripes two or three inches broad. Their loom is of the simplest construction. Between two uprights, each about sixteen inches high, are placed two horizontal bars, one joining the tops and the other the centres of the uprights. To the central horizontal bar are tied a row of loops each two inches long. In arranging the warp, one thread is passed through a loop and the next over the upper horizontal bar, at a spot just above the space between two of the loops. The weaver, sitting in front of the uprights, holds in his right hand a bundle of the fibre intended for weft, passes it across through the warp into his left hand, and forces the weft home by a blow from a flat wedge-shaped piece of wood called *hatya*. As he weaves, he slackens the warp which he keeps tied to a peg or beam on the other side of the upright frame.

The only article made is a tape from two to three inches broad and from three to four yards long. It is worn as a loin tape in addition to the *langoti* or loincloth, by low class Hindus particularly gymnasts.

They cost 1½*d.* to 3*d.* (1 to 2 annas) each. The Bharadis work at this tape weaving in their leisure hours only, and do not earn more than 2*s.* (Re. 1) a month.

Dyeing: Cotton dyers, with an estimated strength of from 200 to 220 families, are found in the chief towns of the district, especially in Malegaon from forty to fifty families, in Yeola from 100 to 120 families, and in Nasik eleven families. They are of three classes, indigo dyers, morinda dyers and safflower dyers. The indigo dyers, chiefly Musalmans from upper India, are found in Malegaon and Yeola; the morinda dyers, Maratha Hindus, are found only in Malegaon where there are five families; and the safflower dyers are found chiefly in Nasik where there are eleven families.

Indigo: Of the three chief varieties of indigo, Bengal, Madras and Sind, the last is alone used by the Nasik dyers. It is of five sorts, called after the five towns of Khairpur, Dera, Nala, Bahalpur and Multan, and varies from about one-half to one-quarter of the price of Bengal or Madras indigo.[1] It is brought from Bombay to the chief Nasik towns by the dyers themselves. It is prepared in irregular conical cakes, the better specimens of a good blue, but most of a hard black or pale blue. To prepare the solution of indigo the dyers have two vats, a salt vat, *khara* pip, for dyeing cotton, in which poor indigo, and a sweet vat, *mitha* pip, for silk, in which good indigo, is used. Only one dyer at Yeola has a sweet vat. The vat is a large open-topped wooden barrel or earthen vessel sunk in the ground, and able to hold about 300 gallons of water.

In preparing a solution of five pounds of indigo, about 150 gallons of water are poured into the vat. To this is added eight pounds (4 *shers*) of impure carbonate of soda, *sajikhar*, and four pounds (2 *shers*) of lime. The mixture is stirred and allowed to stand, while five pounds (2½ *shers*) of indigo are soaking in a separate dish of water. Next morning the soaked indigo is laid in a stone trough four feet square and four inches deep, mixed with water and, by a workman whose hands are covered with a thick cloth, is rubbed on the sides of the stone trough till the whole is dissolved. The solution is then poured into the vat and the whole mixture stirred. The stirring goes on for about an hour and is repeated two or three times before evening. In the evening, the remaining five pounds (2½ *shers*) of indigo are rubbed in the stone trough, poured into the vat, and the mixture again stirred. On the third day, a copper pot of about ten gallons capacity is filled with sediment from an old vat, and the sediment is thrown into the

[1] Bengal and Madras indigo fetches from £ 8 to £ 12 (Rs. 80 to Rs. 120) the *man* of 28 pounds; the price of Sind indigo varies from £ 2 10*s.* to £ 4 10*s.* (Rs. 25 to Rs. 45).

new vat, and the whole stirred and the vat closed.[1] Next morning, the fourth day, the liquid in the vat is yellow, and, when stirred, begins to foam. The colour of the foam shows whether the mixture has, or has not, been successful.[2] If it is reddish the liquid is in good order; if white, it wants three pounds of carbonate of soda; and, if it irritates the skin, clots, or is oily, about four pounds of dates should be added. The vat is ready for work on the fifth day. This is the process when a new vat is started. In ordinary cases the liquid in the vat is renewed by adding lime, carbonate of soda, and indigo in half the quantities mentioned above. Unless the dye is spoiled the vat is not cleaned. The sediment can be used any number of times provided there is no failure in preparing the dye.

To prepare the sweet vat, *mitha* pip, for dyeing silks, 120 gallons of water are poured into the barrel; four pounds of carbonate of soda are added, and the whole is kept covered for three days. On the third day, four pounds of carbonate of soda and two pounds of lime are added, and the whole is stirred three times a day. Next morning, the fourth day, four pounds of old brown sugar are dissolved in cold water, and the solution is thrown into the vat, and the whole is occasionally stirred for three days more. When fermentation sets in, the mixture begins to crackle. At this stage the foam is examined, and if it is reddish, the vat is in working order. If the foam is white, three pounds of carbonate of soda and an equal quantity of lime are added to the vat and stirred. The proportions of lime and brown sugar in the vat require nice adjustment; if this is not properly attended to, the indigo rots, smells horridly, and is unfit for dyeing.[3] When the vat is ready, the cloth is soaked in water for a night and then folded and throws into the vat, where, for about half an hour, it is turned over and moved through the liquid. It is then taken out, well squeezed, and stretched in the sun to dry. For pale blue one dipping is enough; for deep blue the cloth has to be dipped and dried once a day for three days. The indigo dyers of Nasik do not prepare any indigo prints.

When new, the cloth, whether cotton or silk, almost always belongs to the dealer who pays the dyer at a certain rate for the piece, and disposes of the cloth in the chief district towns. The dealer is generally a Shimpi who carries the cloth on bullock-back or in carts to the different weekly markets. The wearers are almost all Musalmans.

[1] If there is no sediment, two pounds (one *sher*) of lime, two pounds (one *sher*) of dates, and ten pounds (five *shers*) of water are boiled till the mixture becomes yellow. Then the vat is stirred, the hot mixture thrown in, and the vat closed. Next morning the liquor in the vat is yellow and the rest goes on as described in the text.

[2] The foam is often gathered, made into balls and dried. It is used to rub on cloth in patches where the dye has not taken.

[3] Dr. Narayan Daji: *Dyeing in Western India*, 23.

Besides in preparing fresh cloth, indigo dyers find much work in re-colouring old clothes. These, chiefly Musalman turbans and waist-cloths, are first carefully washed in water and then once or twice dipped in the vat. The dyer is paid 1*d.* (8 pies) a yard. For fresh cloth and yarn used in weaving women's robes, the charge varies according to the depth of the colour, from 1*d.* to 3*d.* ($\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 annas) a yard, and in re-colouring dyed cloth from $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* to 1*d.* ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ anna).

If in constant employment, an indigo dyer will dye fifty yards, and make from 2*s.* to 4*s.* (Re. 1 to Rs. 2) a day. From this he has to meet the cost of the indigo and other materials. Besides this the demand for his labour is not constant. He is generally busy some weeks before the chief Musalman holidays. But again, especially during the rains, he sometimes passes weeks with little to do. His average daily earnings are probably not more than from 3*d.* to 6*d.* (2 to 4 annas). The women take no part in the dyeing. They keep from twelve to fifteen holidays a year and then ordinarily work from eight to nine hours a day. They have no community or trade guild.

Safflower: Safflower dyers are either Musalmans or Hindus. In Nasik town are eleven safflower dye works, eight belonging to Musalmans and three to Hindus. Of the eight Musalman dye works, two in Aditvar, one in Kajipura, two near the Trimbak Gate, and two near the bridge, belong to local Musalmans, and the eighth belongs to a Marwar Musalman who lives in Tambat Ali. Of the three Marathas, two live near the bridge and one in Panchavati. The local Musalmans have been settled in Nasik for more than five generations, perhaps about two hundred years. They are Sunnis, and are said to have come from Aurangabad and Delhi. In appearance, language and dress, they differ little from the Nasik paper-makers. The Marwar Musalmans, who formerly belonged to Jodhpur, have been settled in Nasik for about fifteen years. Though both are Sunnis, in home speech and customs they differ materially from the local Musalman dyers. They speak Marvadi, while the local dyers speak Marathi; and though they have no objection to take food from their hands, they have not yet married with the local Musalman dyers. They wear a Marwar turban, while the original Nasik dyers wear the three-cornered Maratha turban. The Marwar Musalman women wear a dress, partly like that worn by the local Musalman women and partly like the Hindu Marwar dress. With one exception, the dyers live and work in hired houses. Though self-supporting and fairly well-to-do, none of them have any capital; they are said to carry on their business on borrowed funds. According to a local story, there once lived in Nasik town two celebrated dyers named Najekhan and Daulkhan, whose scarlet, *gul-i-anar*, dye was the best known and most fashionable shade in Western India. Nor does the secret seem altogether lost, for Chhotabhai's scarlet is still one of the most popular of Nasik tints.

In Malegaon sub-division are said to be about fifty families of dyers. As in Nasik they are both Musalmans and Hindus. The Hindus, who belong to the Bhavsar caste, are said to have come from Patan in Gujarat, and to be settled for three or four generations in Malegaon. As in Nasik the Musalman dyers are partly from Marvar and partly local. In Yeola there are about 120 houses of dyers or Rangaris. All are Hindus of the Bhavsar caste. They have been settled in Yeola for generations and do not know where they came from. In Sinnar sub-division there are about eight families of dyers. Except one widow, who is of the Nirali caste and dyes indigo, all are Hindus of the Bhavsar caste. They are very poor and have to work as labourers. In Baglan are about twenty to twenty-four families of dyers, all of them Bhavsars by caste and poor. Safflower dyeing is an important industry, as most Hindus and Muhammadans have to get their turbans dyed at least once in twelve months.

The dye is made from the dried and pressed flowers of the safflower, *kusumba, Carthamus tinctorius* plant, a bright yellow-flowering thistle-like annual much grown both for its flowers and for its oil-yielding seeds. Though a beautiful red, safflower fades quickly, and does not bear washing. As it has no affinity for any known mordant it cannot be made fast. The crop comes to market in February and March. Of the four chief varieties, Gujarat, Abushahar or Persian, Sholapur and Umravati, the two last, which are also the cheapest, are most used in Nasik. They are brought to Nasik, generally in powder or in loose filaments, by the dyers themselves, at prices varying from £ 3 4*s.* to £ 4 16*s.* (Rs. 32 to Rs. 48) the hundred-weight (4 *mans*). This dye is used only for colouring cotton goods. The other dye-stuff, used by the safflower dyers, is the commercial turmeric the product of the *Curcuma longa*, which yields an unstable yellow dye. The mother tubers, which contain more colouring matter and are therefore preferred, cost from 4*s.* to 6*s.* (Rs. 2 to Rs. 4) a *man*. The impure carbonate of soda, *sajikhar*, made from burning saltwort and other plants, comes through Bombay from the Arabian coast, Persia and Sind. It contains about forty per cent of dry carbonate of soda, besides many impurities, chiefly carbonaceous matter, sulphurates, lime and iron, and is sold at 8*s.* the hundred-weight (Re. 1 a *man*).

A safflower dyer's only appliances are a few copper pots, and a few stool-like frames, with a piece of coarse cloth tied over the top of each to form a strainer, *jholi*. The powdered safflower is placed in the hollow of the strainer and water is poured on it. As the colouring matter dissolves in the water, it is allowed to trickle into a copper pot

placed below the strainer. This process is repeated till almost the whole of the colouring matter is separated.

From safflower eleven colours are made : (1) Scarlet, *gul-i-anar*, literally, pomegranate flower, by steeping the cloth in an alkaline solution of turmeric, then in a similar solution of safflower, and lastly treating it with lime juice and drying it. (2) Crimson, *kusumbi*, that is safflower proper, by steeping the cloth in an alkaline solution of safflower and brightening it by adding lime juice. (3) *Motiya*, flesh, or rather blush-rose, by steeping the cloth in a weak alkaline solution of safflower and then in lime juice. For this colour the cloth has first to be washed very clean. (4) *Pyaji*, pink, by treating the cloth with a little more concentrated alkaline solution of safflower, and then steeping it in lime juice. (5) *Gulabi*, rose pink, and (6) *Gahera gulabi*, deep rose, shades of flesh and pink and made in the same way but with a larger proportion of safflower. (7) *Kirmiji*, cochineal red, a light magenta, is produced by steeping the cloth in an alkaline solution of safflower, and then in a boiling watery solution of cochineal and galls, to which lime juice is added. (8) *Narangi*, orange, produced by steeping the cloth in an alkaline solution of turmeric, then in one of safflower, and lastly in weak lime juice. (9) *Keshari*, saffron colour, or yellow with a shade of orange, produced in the same way as No. 8, with a larger proportion of turmeric. (10) *Basanti*, bright yellow, obtained by steeping the cloth in an alkaline solution of turmeric and passing it through a solution of alum. (11) *Baingani*, brinjal colour or purple, is produced from a mixture of indigo and cochineal. It is fast, all the others are fleeting.

The articles dyed with safflower are mainly turbans, and occasionally *patals* or girls' robes.

The dyers are specially busy on the fifth day of the Holi festival (March-April), when people send their clothes to be sprinkled with red.

For dyeing a turban, the workman is paid from 1*s*. to 10*s*. (Re. ½ to Rs. 5) according to the shade ; and for dyeing a robe or sheet he is generally paid only from 6*d*. to 2*s*. (Re. ¼ to Re. 1), as robes are always of the lighter shades. For sprinkling safflower red on children's clothes he gets ½*d*. to 3*d*. (⅓ to 2 annas) according to the size of the garment. Labourers in a dye work are paid from 12*s*. to £ 1 a month (Rs. 6 to Rs. 10), and, on an average, a dyer, after meeting all expenses, makes from £ 1 10*s*. to £ 2 10*s*. (Rs. 15 to Rs. 25) a month. They have almost no work during the rainy season. The busiest time begins a few days before Dasara and ends with Divali (October-November), when turbans, spoiled by the rainy weather, are sent to be dyed. There is also a fair demand during the hot months, as it is the marriage season. The ordinary hours of work are from seven to eleven in the morning and from two till sun-set. In the busy

season they work at night, airing and drying the dyed turbans. The only holidays on which the Musalmans stop work are the Bakari Id, Ramjan Id and Moharam. Hindu dyers rest on the 1st and 15th of every lunar month, on the day after Dasra (October), and on the day after Sankrant (14th January), or twenty-six days in the year. Dyers complain that the cost of the dyes has lately greatly increased, and that, as they have not been able to raise their charges, their profits are much smaller. They have no trade guild, and, except the Marvar Musalmans, do not get any help from their women in safflower dyeing.

Calico printing : Calico printing and Morinda dyeing are carried on by about half a dozen families of safflower dyers at Malegaon.

Besides the brass pots and strainers used in dyeing, families engaged in calico printing require stamps or moulds. These are blocks of wood with their faces carved in different designs. They are prepared by carpenters of the Sutar caste, and cost about 2*s*. (Re. 1) each. A calico printer has generally a large store of blocks of different designs

There are eight processes in printing cloth : (1) The cloth is washed in plain water ; (2) it is dipped in a mixture of oil, carbonate of soda, and three-days-old goat and sheep droppings ; (3) it is washed ; (4) it is dipped in water containing powdered raw myrobalans ; (5) it is dried ; (6) it is handed to the printer who stamps the cloth, keeping his block dipped in a mixture of sulphate of copper and tamarind seed paste ; the mark is at first greyish, but on exposure to the sun it becomes black ; (7) it is boiled in a solution of morinda powder, al, and alum ; (8) and it is washed and dried. In some cases, to give it a dark red tint, the part of the cloth that has not been stamped is, before the final boiling (7) covered with powdered ochre and tamarind seed paste.

The only articles printed are : (1) quilts, *pasodas*, pieces of cloth stuffed with cotton-wool and worn as blankets ; (2) scarves, *phadkis*, worn by Maratha, Agri, Gujarati, and Gavli women ; (3) double coarse cloths used as carpets, *jajams*. A quilt, which is about four feet by eight, is printed for about 1*s*. (8 annas), a scarf for from 6*d*. to 9*d*. (4 to 6 annas), and a floor cloth, which is generally fifteen feet by eight for about 3*s*. (Re. 1-8). When the dyer buys the unbleached cloth and prints it on his own account, he sells a quilt at from 4*s*. to 8*s*. (Rs. 2 to Rs. 4), a scarf at from 1*s*. to 3*s*. (Re. ½ to Rs. 1½), and a floor cloth at from 9*s*. to £ 1 (Rs. 4½ to Rs. 10). In plain morinda, al, dyeing, the processes numbered 4, 5, and 6 are omitted. Deducting the cost of the cloth, the dye-stuffs and the labour on menial work, the morinda dyers and calico printers get a net profit on each quilt of from 4½*d*. to 6*d*. (3 to 4 annas), and on each scarf of from 3*d*. to 6*d*. (2 to 4 annas). His average monthly income is from £ 1 to £ 2 (Rs. 10 to Rs. 20). There is a fair demand for printed calicoes. But the Malegaon printers complain that, since the introduction of foreign articles, their

profits have steadily declined. Calico printers are helped by their women. Their usual working hours are from seven in the morning to eleven and from two to sun-set. They keep the same twenty-six yearly holidays as the Hindu dyers. They have no trade guild.

Blanket weaving: Blanket, *kambli,* weaving is a somewhat important craft. From their cheapness and warmth, blankets are in constant demand among the lower classes. They are woven by Dhangars, or shepherds, who are occasionally found in different parts of the district, particularly in places with good pasture. Nearly one-half of them have looms. They have no tradition of having formerly lived in any other part of the country. They do not differ from Marathas in language, house, dress or food, but are darker and wear a peculiar brass or cheap gold ear-ring. They are thrifty and hard-working. They tend flocks of sheep and goats, shearing the sheep, and sorting, cleaning, spinning, and weaving the wool. They have a high priest named Men Jogi, whose head-quarters are in Khandesh, and who every year visits the Nasik Dhangars and receives their offerings. Their family gods are Khandoba and Bahiroba who, they believe, watch over their flocks. Foreign blankets are to some extent imported, but the native blanket is too cheap and comfortable to suffer much from the competition.

Almost the whole of the wool woven into blankets in Nasik is the produce of the local flocks. About the beginning, and again about the end, of the cold season (November and March), Dhangars take their sheep to some stream, to a spot where the banks are steep on one side and sloping on the other. They drive the sheep to the edge of the steep bank, and throw or push them over it, one by one. The sheep swim to the other bank, and are kept standing in the sand till the sun dries their wool. When they are dry, with the help of his wife and children, the shepherd shears them with a large pair of scissors. Besides the local supply, wool is sometimes brought from Khandesh, the Dhangar either going for it himself, or buying it from some travelling peddler. It is generally sold at £ 1 (Rs. 10) for the quantity obtained from one hundred sheep at one shearing, the quantity being from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds.

When the wool is shorn, it is sorted according to colour, and has its clots and tangles opened by a tool like the cotton-cleaner's bow. It is then carried to the spinning wheel, a machine in no way different from the cotton spinning wheel. The yarn is then arranged round two sticks, each two to three feet long, placed horizontally five or six feet apart. The fibre is lightly sized with tamarind paste boiled in water, and arranged on the loom to form the warp. A blanket weaver's loom is very much like the loom used in making cotton carpets. It has six parts, the cloth beam, the *jav,* the *vai,* the *lavai,* the reed, the bamboo, and the warp beam. The *vai* is a bamboo stick from two to three feet long, wound round with sized and toughened cotton thread to form loops through which the warp fibres have to pass. The warp fibre is first tied to the cloth beam, passed through the loops of the *vai,* and then placed in the notches of the reed or *datri,* passed above and below the bamboo, *tokar,* and finally tied to the warp beam, which is a bamboo stick two or three feet long, and half an inch in diameter. When the warp is arranged, the weaver passes a bamboo shuttle, *dhote,* between the two sets of warp fibres, lays down the shuttle, and draws towards him the *jav,* which has a flat iron bar in the face of it, and drives the thread of the weft home. He then draws out his weft-bar, *jav,* and shifts the beam, *lavai,* that is hung from the roof, to the other side of the bamboo which is placed in the middle of warp. This movement changes the alternate fibres, and the weaver begins afresh, passing the shuttle between them. The process is repeated till the fabric is woven to the required length. When the weaving is over, the blanket is sized with tamarind seed paste and dried in the sun.

Besides those required by a carpet weaver, the blanket weaver uses two tools, shears worth 1*s.* (8 annas) a pair, of which he keeps one pair for each working member of his family, with a few files for sharpening them, worth 1*s.* (8 annas) each, and the spinning machine, *dhunki,* worth about 3*s.* (Rs. 1-8). The products of his loom are the single blanket, *kambli,* and the double blanket, *chavale,* formed by sewing two single blankets together. The *kambli* is from two to three feet broad by five to six feet long, and the *chavale* three to four feet by about ten. The single blanket is worth from 3*s.* to 6*s.* (Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3), and the double from 5*s.* to 8*s.* (Rs. 2½ to Rs. 4). They are worn over the head and shoulders as a shelter from rain and cold, and serve the poor as carpets and bedding. The weaver generally owns the wool he works with, and seldom employs labourers. If he does, he pays each labourer 4*s.* (Rs. 2) a month besides food. A single blanket takes a man from one to two days to weave, and, after deducting the cost of the wool, yields him from 6*d.* to 1*s.* (4 to 8 annas). In shearing, sorting, cleaning and spinning, he is helped by the women and children of his family. To start as a weaver a man wants a capital of from £ 1 to £ 2 (Rs. 10 to Rs. 20).

The blankets woven during the week are sold on the market day, generally to the consumers. If not disposed of in the market town, they are hawked in the villages round. Blankets are always in demand. But June and October are the busiest months. The ordinary hours of work are from eleven to sun-set; they do not weave in the morning. The only day in the year on which work is entirely stopped is Dasra (October-November). The industry is prosperous."

Malegaon, Yeola and Sinnar are the centres where handlooms still

prevail besides power-looms. By the end of March 1961 there were 9,553 handlooms registered in the district which produced cotton cloth while the remaining 45 were used for producing non-cotton textiles. The weavers in the district produce cloth from 20 counts to 80 counts. The yarn required is mostly imported from Bombay and dyeing is done in the district. The handloom weavers have to face a stiff competition from the power-loom industry. These weavers have survived only because of the skill they possess and the rebate offered to them by the Government.

In the district 30 weavers' societies have been established with a membership of 4,884 by 1961. All the facilities towards the purchase of modern looms and for the sale of the products are provided to these societies by the Government so as to enable them to withstand the stiff competition faced by them from power-looms.

Yeola is a prominent centre of silk weaving in the district. About 300 workers are engaged in this occupation. *Paithani* and *pitambar* manufactured here are famous all over the State. The silk weavers' society had been provided assistance by way of loan to the tune of Rs. 13,000 by the Government by 1961.

By 1961, there were nine wool weavers' societies in the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board had provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,000 by way of loan towards the working capital. The societies at Dubere, Naigaon, Vavi and Adgaon are supplied with the necessary raw materials also.

The tools and equipment of a weaver consisted of a loom (*mag*) and its accessories such as shuttles, creel, bobbins, healds, pirns and dobbies and *fani, ghodi* (stand), etc. Many weavers have shifted recently to automatic looms from fly shuttle looms. Dobby used for designing the borders of a *sadi* or a *lugade* and healds and reeds are generally purchased from the local market.

Yarn, artificial silk and *jar* constitute the main raw materials. The price of yarn per bundle varies between Rs. 20 and Rs. 60 depending upon the quality of yarn.

The main products of the industry are *patal, lugade, khan* etc. The silk *pitambar* and *paithani* from Yeola are very famous.

Almost all weavers possess their own looms. The preparatory processes like winding, warping and sizing are done by the members of a family. A loom usually engages three persons for preparatory and weaving processes. An artisan can weave about 6 to 7 metres of cloth everyday.

Leather tanning and working : There are 14 leather tanning and working societies in the district mainly located at Nandgaon, Saudane, Mehune and Chikhalhol besides at a few other places. These societies are engaged in tanning leather and manufacturing their products.

Leather, tanned hides, nails, ring buttons and polishing materials are the basic raw materials required for the industry. Tanned hides and leather are purchased from the local market, while chrome leather is mainly obtained from Bombay.

The tools and equipment required for leather working are composed of sewing machines, knives, stitching *awl*, hammers, *khurpa, rapi, ari*, sharpening stone, etc.

These leather workers are generally engaged in the manufacture of *chappals, mots, pakhals* etc.

A few of them are also engaged in leather tanning. The following is a brief description of the process of tanning :—

Process of tanning: The hide is soaked in lime water to separate hair, fat and flesh from it. After the hide is well soaked, hair is scraped with a scraper and fat and flesh are removed with a knife or *rapi*. It is then washed in a running stream and soaked for three days in a solution of three parts of *babhul* bark and one part of *hirda* water.

To tan a hide thoroughly, soaking is repeated thrice. The hide is then tied into a bag and hung up in a stronger solution of *babhul* bark and *hirda* water. It is then exposed to the sun, and on the eighth day, is again washed in a stream and dried. This completes the tanning process.

The price of a tanned hide ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, depending upon its size, thickness and quality. Tanned hides which are used for the soles of footwear are generally sold in the local markets on bazar days.

The industry provides employment throughout the year excepting the rainy season when many of the tanners and leather workers take to agriculture with a view to supplementing their income.

Gur Making: All the sugarcane that is grown in the district is not sent to the sugar factories. A substantial quantity is utilised for manufacturing *gur* which is a subsidiary industry to agriculture. *Gur*, *i.e.*, raw form of sugar, is consumed in great quantities in the district. Large quantities of *gur* are also imported from other districts in the State such as Kolhapur, Sangli, etc. It is a seasonal industry working for a few days after the collection of the sugarcane crop.

The main raw material required for the industry is sugarcane and wood for fuel. Lime and alum are also used for removing dirt from the juice.

The process of *gur*-making is as follows :—Sugarcane is crushed either on mechanised or electrical or other crushers operated by a bullock. The juice collected is mixed with lime and alum and is boiled in a large open pan. The dirt that comes up is removed. The remaining juice after cooling is poured in a pit where it is solidified. Finally it is filled in bucket-type moulds to give the required shape and sent to the market for sale. The methods adopted are very crude and improve

ment in the technique is an essential pre-requisite for increasing its production.

Oil-seed crushing: The oil-crushing industry has not lost its importance even with the advent of the oil-milling industry on a mechanical scale. In the past the oil-men used to cater to the requirements of oil of the entire village population and thus helped in making a village a self-sufficient unit. The oil-man naturally became the weaker ingredient of the economic structure with the mechanisation of the industry.

By 1961 there were 12 *Telghani* co-operative societies in the district with a total membership of 289. These societies were mainly established at Bhagur, Vinchur, Manmad, Abhone and Satana.

Telghani constitutes the principal item of the equipment required by the oil-men. At most of the places the traditional *Kolu ghani* is used, though a number of progressive oil-men have taken to the modern and improved types, Nutan *ghani*, Nutan Wardha *ghani* and Erandol *Telghani*. The *Kolu ghani* consists of a wooden mortar which holds seed and a wooden cylinder about 1·219 metres (4′) high fitted right in the centre of the mortar with a heavy cross-beam on the top in a standing position, one end of which rests about 0·305 metre (a foot) from the ground. A semi-circular block of wood is attached to the lower part of the mortar with a piece of wood projecting and forming a right angle with the upper beam at the end near the ground. On this piece of wood a large stone is placed which is connected with the upper beam by means of ropes. As the ropes are tightened and the block rises, the pressure of the cylinder is increased. A blind-folded bullock is yoked to the upper beam. As the bullock goes round the mortar the cylinder revolves and thereby the seeds are crushed. Oil is squeezed out and falls to the bottom of the mortar while the residue forms into a solid mass round the sides of the mortar as oil-cake. The cost of a *ghani* is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.

The occupation keeps the *teli* (oil-man) busy almost throughout the year.

Blacksmithy: The blacksmiths or Lohars are engaged in making and repairing agricultural implements and tools. Lohars are found in almost all the villages and towns. They are paid by the villagers in cash as well as in kind. As per the 1961 census, there were 81 Lohars per one lakh of population in the district.

The materials used by a blacksmith comprise iron sheets with a gauge varying from 10 to 30, iron bars, steel sheets and steel pieces. They prepare articles like frying pans, flat pans, buckets, *ghamelis*, nails, axles of bullock-carts etc. Old tins and scrap are used for repair works.

The tools and equipment of a blacksmith are composed of *airan* or anvil, a blower, a set of chisels, hammers of different weights and a set of pincers. The capital requirements of a blacksmith range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600.

There is often a ready demand for their products and services. At times they get orders from agriculturists who sometimes give metal sheets and bars required for making the articles. In such cases the blacksmiths get only the wages for their services. Daily gross earnings of a blacksmith range between Rs. 5 and Rs. 8. An employed worker gets about Rs. 4 per day. Generally a skilled blacksmith seldom faces unemployment, he may be unemployed casually due to irregular supply of iron sheets and bars.

Bidi-making: *Bidi*-making is an important cottage industry in the district providing a subsidiary source of livelihood to agricultural labourers not gainfully employed throughout the year. Illiterate and unskilled artisans could take to this profession as it required little or no capital investment and demanded no special skill.

Generally these workers were engaged by contractors who supplied them all the necessary materials like tobacco, leaves and thread. The workers were paid wages fixed around Rs. 1·50 per thousand *bidis*.

In some cases, *bidi*-making was undertaken by the entire family at their residences. The tempo of *bidi*-manufacturing slowed down considerably when almost all the members of a family buried themselves with agricultural operations during rainy season. It gathered momentum after harvest and continued to be brisk till the onset of the monsoon. *Bidi*-workers are encouraged to form co-operative societies by the Government.

Carpentry: Carpenters (*sutars*) engaged in making and repairing agricultural implements, furniture etc. are found in most of the towns and villages and formed an important unit of a *baluta* system. With the decline of *baluta* system since the last two decades, the agriculturists prefer to pay in cash rather than in kind.

It is a hereditary industry of *sutars* though a few persons from other communities have recently taken to it. According to the Census of 1961, there were 246 carpenters per lakh of population in the district.

Teak, *babhul*, *neem* and such other species of wood for repair and production work form the main raw materials of a carpenter. Most of these species are purchased locally.

The tools and equipment of a carpenter consist of a plane (*randha*), hand saw, chisels, cleaning mallet, screw-driver, hand-driller, marking gauge, compass, *patashi*, etc. The capital requirements of a carpenter range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600.

The operations of carpenters in the district are confined to making agricultural implements and house building activities. There are very

few wood-carvers and furniture-makers for manufacturing polished and fancy furniture and decorative articles. However, they are mostly found in urban areas. Most of the carpenters undertake work on contract basis.

Fisheries: The following is an account of the fishing industry in the district :—

Fishing activities in the district are naturally restricted to inland waters only, rivers, tanks and ponds being the chief sources. The total length of perennial rivers in the district is about 560 km. There are also six perennial tanks and 46 seasonal tanks and ponds which provide 22,700 acres of water-spread area. This is fairly adequate for the development of the fishing industry.

The commercially important varieties of fish found in the district are : Kirkit or Shinghala, Murrel, Shivda (Pahadi or Daku), Chamar or Chalat, Pal or Dandaonya, Khavlya, Khaval, Kolshi, Zinga, Boi, Kalundar, Kharabi and Muri.

These varieties however do not grow fast. As such, under Five-Year Plan schemes, quick-growing "Bengal Carps" are stocked annually in the perennial water tanks for propagation of pisciculture. The varieties stocked are Catla-Catla, Rohu and Mrigal. During the Second Five-Year Plan period about 1·50 lakhs of Carp Fry was stocked. In the first two years of the Third Plan period the quantity stocked amounted to 0·46 lakh.

In the 1961 Census, 511 persons were reported as engaged in fishing as principal work ; 380 of them were men and 131 women. Fishermen in the district belong mostly to Scheduled Tribes. Other communities which take to fishing are Bhoi and Koli. Some of the fishermen take to agriculture. Fishing is generally done with the help of drag nets known as Maha-jal and cast nets called Fek-jal. The nets are mostly made of cotton twine but these days nylon is also effectively used. Under the fishery requisites scheme, financial assistance in the form of a subsidy is given for the purchase of nylon and cotton twine.

Five co-operative societies of fishermen have been organised in the district. They are given financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy. They are also helped to secure tanks and ponds on lease for purposes of pisciculture.

Miscellaneous Industries: Besides the cottage industries described so far, there are various minor cottage industries in the district such as bamboo and cane works, pottery, rope-making, manufacturing paper by hand, manufacturing of sealing wax, chalk, slate pencils etc.

The Maharashtra Village Industries Board provides assistance to certain village industries like khadi, palm-*gur*, bee-keeping, hand-made paper, salt, oil *ghanis*, crayons, sealing-wax, glue, bone-meal, chalk, slate pencils, mat weaving, hand pounding of rice, etc. The

Industries department has started peripatetic industrial schools for imparting training to artisans in different industrial occupations.

III. LABOUR ORGANIZATION

As regards the industrial development, the district is one of the advanced districts in the State of Maharashtra. The larger the industrial growth, the greater the scope will be for employment of industrial labour. The employer-employee relations are not always cordial and may occasion disputes. The industrial bargaining power of labour is weak and hence they substitute collective bargaining for individual bargaining. This gives rise to labour organisations.

As on March 31, 1964, there were 64 trade unions in the district registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1964. Correct statistics as regards 57 of them were available. These unions were classified as under :—

Transport and communications	2
Vehicles	2
Wholesale and retail trade shops' employees ...	2
Printing, publishing and allied industries ...	6
Electricity	1
Local Bodies	12
Agriculture	4
Sugar factories and refineries	2
Miscellaneous food production, edible oils ...	2
Bidi industry	6
Textiles	2
Metal conversion, metal rolling	1
Other products	1
Distilleries	1
Insurance	1
Activities not adequately described	12
Total ...	57

The highest number of industrial disputes recorded in the district was 12 in 1958 while the lowest number was one in 1957. Three disputes were recorded in 1954 and 1963, four in 1955, 1956, 1960 and 1961, five in 1962 and eight in 1959. Of these two in 1954 and one each in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 concerned textile workers ; one each in 1957, 1959, 1962 and 1963 concerned engineering workers and one in 1954, two in 1963, three each in 1954, 1960 and 1961, four each in 1955, 1956 and 1962 ; and 11 in 1958 involved workers

in miscellaneous industries. The total number of workers involved in the dispute was 70 in 1954, 441 in 1955, 986 in 1956, 38 in 1957, 4,306 in 1958, 1,599 in 1959, 195 in 1960, 248 in 1961, 304 in 1962 and 102 in 1963. During the same periods the number of man-days lost was 138 ; 1,350 ; 10,279 ; 38 ; 390 ; 75 ; 16 ; 617 ; 987 ; 748 ; 1 ; 381 and 236 respectively. Of these many were successful and many were settled by compromise while one each in 1956 and 1957 and two each in 1958 and 1960 continued indefinitely. One each in 1954, 1959 and 1960, two in 1962 and three each in 1958 and 1961 were successful.

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CHAPTER 6 — BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE PRESENT CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. The first part, *viz.*, Banking and Finance, gives a description of the historical and structural aspects of banking and financial institutions. It deals with indigenous banking, joint-stock banks, co-operative finance, and the state of indebtedness in the district. The second part, *viz.*, Trade and Commerce, is devoted to the analysis of the pattern and course of trade and commerce. It also gives a narration of the extent and volume of import and export trade, wholesale transactions, regulation of agricultural marketing, co-operative marketing and the various agencies engaged in trade activity.

SECTION I — BANKING AND FINANCE

The account of banking and finance covers the account of the functional aspects of the various economic and credit institutions working in the field. The economic and credit institutions, for this analysis, include the money-lenders, co-operative societies, commercial banks, joint-stock companies, the Life Insurance Corporation and many other agencies controlled or regulated by the Government.

It is noteworthy that a bulk of the credit and financial accommodation is granted by co-operative and semi-Government organisations for agricultural as well as industrial activities. The traditional money-lender who was the principal source of credit to a majority of the people especially the agriculturists, is losing his importance and hold in so far as the rural people are concerned. He is being replaced by the co-operative institutions. The service co-operatives which have made possible the organisation of the societies on a sound footing cater to the needs of agriculturists and artisans. Government patronage to the various credit organisations has played a very significant role in reshaping the economic life of the village community.

Moneylenders : Moneylenders are an institution by themselves for a number of centuries past. Prior to the organisation of banking institutions, moneylenders were the principal source of credit in the rural as well as urban areas. They used to lend money to the peasantry as well as to the business community.

The Nasik District Gazetteer published in 1883 gives a vivid account of the moneylending business in the past, which is reproduced below. "The well-to-do of almost all classes lend money. In villages to the south of the Ajanta range the moneylender is generally a Marwar Vani or a Shimpi. In towns moneylenders are of all classes and creeds; among the higher Hindus, Brahmans chiefly priests, and Gujarat and Marwar Vanis, and gold-smiths; among the middle classes, tailors, oilmen, and husbandmen; and among the lower castes, shoe-makers, Thakurs, and Mhars. In some cases, though the practice is against the rules of their faith, Musalmans, both Konkanis and men of good Nasik families, live by usury. Village headmen and rich cultivators frequently, but on a small scale, lend money and advance seed grain. Their better chances for recovering their demands make them, perhaps, less exacting than other creditors and they are reluctant to have recourse to the civil courts. In other respects their practice differs little from the practice of professional moneylenders. Except bankers, who make advances only to persons of credit, moneylenders deal equally with towns people and country men, with the well-to-do and with the poor. The different classes of moneylenders tend to gather in certain places, the centre of the community being one of their relations or caste fellows who has succeeded in establishing a good connection with the people of the neighbourhood. Thus, in three or four Igatpuri villages, there is a wealthy colony of Vanis from Viramgaon in Ahmedabad; in Nasik there are similar centres of Shimpis and Pahadis; and in Sinnar there is a specially strong element of Brahman and Kunbi moneylenders.

"A Marwar Vani when he first comes is generally poor. He opens a grain and grocery shop, and begins to lend money and advance seed. The interest on money or grain advances varies from twenty-five to fifty per cent in good seasons, and in bad years rises to a hundred per cent or even more, though the excess is seldom recovered in full. The Marwar Vani is repaid either in cash or in grain. If grain is cheap he demands payment in cash, and if grain is dear he demands payment in kind. Men of this class, after they have established themselves in a business sometimes retire to Marvar, but more often settle in the district, marrying with families of their own class, building or buying a house, and sending a relation to look after their affairs in their native land where they send a large share of their earnings.

"Fifty years ago there was great risk in trade, and traders and moneylenders made high profits. But at present, extension of dealings and the opening of the field of competition have reduced the general rate of profit, and the tendency, except when temporarily counteracted by special demand, as in a time of famine, is still in the direction of lower profits.

"*Borrowers:* Most classes of the community are at times forced to borrow. Few households keep their wedding and funeral charges within the limits of their available capital. Both among traders and cultivators the well-to-do can raise money on their personal credit. But, in most cases, when the loan is for a large amount, lands and houses have to be mortgaged, or personal ornaments or other valuables pledged.

"As regards their position as borrowers there would seem to be little difference between husbandmen and craftsmen. According to their personal credit the well-to-do of both classes pay interest at from nine to twenty-four per cent a year, and the poor and needy at from twelve to forty. When property is mortgaged or pledged the interest is somewhat lighter. If gold or silver ornaments, the most convenient articles to pawn, are given, the yearly rates generally vary from six to eight per cent rising to nine or twelve when the pledge is land or other less saleable security. Specially high rates are charged to labourers and craftsmen attracted to the district by railway or other highly paid and fairly constant employment.

"Nine per cent is thought a good return for money invested in land. But to a non-cultivating moneylender land brings with it so many troubles, that it is by no means a favourite investment. .....

"Though usually charged by the month, in some running accounts interest is paid by the year and in others for some specified time.

"*Account Books:* Town or large village moneylenders usually keep a rough note book *kacha kharda,* a day book *pakki kird,* written up from the note book after the day's work is over, and a ledger *khatavani,* showing each persons account separately. Some also keep a bill book *hundichi nakkalvahi,* and a *jangadvahi* in which are entered articles sent for approval. Smaller moneylenders rarely keep any book but exact separate bonds for every advance, or more, frequently, several bonds for a single transaction even when the amount involved is small.

"*Debtor's Dealings:* When a peasant falls deep in debt and his creditors become importunate, he generally pledges his crop or field to the one of them who is most likely to give him fresh advance. In other cases the crop or land goes to the man who first gets a decree of the civil court and attaches. Moneylenders evade the law of limitation and keep their claims fresh by from time to time, exacting new bonds. They never write off the amount due as a bad debt. .....

"*Grain Advances:* The lower classes of husbandmen, especially in the west, and most field labourers require advances of grain for seed and for food during the time their crops are growing, and sometimes to eke out their living during the ploughing season. Such advances are usually repaid at harvest time. From twenty-five to fifty or 100 per cent more than was advanced is recovered ..... If

repayment is not made the loan accumulates at compound interest.

"*Land Mortgages:* Though moneylenders seldom buy land, it is unusual for them to gain possession of it by foreclosing mortgages. Land mortgages are of two kinds : without possession, *najar gahan,* and with possession, *tabe gahan.* The details depend in each case on the terms of the deed. As a rule, in the more usual arrangement mortgage without possession, the owner continues to hold the land, and the interest of the mortgagee is limited to a lien on the property. In mortgage with possession the owner or some other man fills the land for the mortgagee who pays the Government rent, and in some cases has the land entered in his name in the village account books. In Sinnar and other parts of the district land is mortgaged to a large extent without possession."

This state of affairs continued, with a few changes, till 1945. The noneylenders used to adopt nefarious practices and to follow the most harsh and coercive methods in the recovery of loans from the borrowers. They stood a parallel to Shakespear's Shylock and were a great stigma to the rural economy. The farmers unable to pay the interest or principal due to their extreme poverty fell easy victims to the obnoxious practices of these usurers. The ignorant borrowers usually received less than the sum entered in the bond. Proper receipts were not furnished for the instalments paid by the borrowers. The jugglery of account books used to put the poor borrowers to great losses. Various exactions were carried out to exploit the farmer to the fullest extent and at times even to attach his most valuable possession of land.

The Agricultural Finance Sub-committee under the chairmanship of the late Prof. D. R. Gadgil made the following observation in its report of 1945 :

> "While it is true that the moneylender is the most important constituent of the agricultural credit machinery of the country, it is not possible to justify many of his practices and the charges he makes for his services. Very often these charges are out of all proportions to the risk involved in the business and constitute only exploitation of borrower. Nor is agricultural economy of the country in a position to bear the strain of his extortion. The credit dispensed by him instead of contributing to the agricultural prosperity of the country serves as a serious drag on it."

Moneylenders Act of 1946: In order to relieve the indebted farmers and craftsmen of the rigorous and nefarious practices of moneylenders, the then Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Moneylenders Act in 1946. The purpose of the Act was to give relief to the debtors and to regularise and control the moneylending business. The important provisions in the Act are given below :—

(1) The State Government is authorised to appoint Registrar-General, Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Moneylenders for the purposes of this Act and to define areas of their duties.

(2) Every Registrar is to maintain in his jurisdiction a register of moneylenders.

(3) Moneylenders are not to carry on business of moneylending except for area under licence and except in accordance with terms of licence.

(4) The Registrar or Assistant Registrar or any other officer by this Act may require any moneylender to produce any record or document in his possession which is relevant for his purposes.

(5) Every moneylender shall keep and maintain a cashbook and a ledger in a prescribed form and manner.

(6) Every moneylender should deliver a clear statement to the debtor about the language, amount, security, etc.

(7) The State Government was authorised to fix maximum rates of interest for any local area or class of business of moneylending in respect of secured and unsecured loans.

(8) Molestation of a debtor by the creditor in recovery of loans was treated as offence and was to be penalised.

(9) Notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, no debtor who cultivates land personally and whose debts do not exceed Rs. 15,000 shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed in favour of a moneylender whether before or after the date on which this Act comes into force.

The Act was subsequently amended. The important amendments made were the introduction of 4-A and 5-A forms and the "Pass Book" system, provision of calculating interest on *katmiti* system and facilities to certain classes of moneylenders permitting them to submit quarterly statements of loans to the Registrar of Moneylenders. Further amendment was effected in 1955 by which moneylending without licence was made a cognisable offence. In the following year special measures were adopted for protecting the Backward Class people. Thus Registrars and Assistant Registrars were instructed to take special care while checking the accounts of moneylenders in respect of their transactions with the Backward Class people.

Rate of Interest: The regulations enacted by the Government were not entirely partial to the debtors. In order to ensure a steady supply of credit from the moneylenders, the structure of interest rates was revised as from 5th July, 1952. Accordingly, the maximum rates were raised from six to nine per cent per annum on secured and from nine to twelve per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The moneylenders were also allowed to charge a minimum interest of a rupee per debtor per year (if the total amount of interest chargeable according to the prescribed rates in respect of the loans advanced during the year

amounted to less than a rupee. The moneylenders, however, did not react favourably to this revision of the structure of interest rates. As the Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1955-56, remarks : "Moneylenders as a class are naturally averse to being regimented into any system of maintaining accounts with the concomitant limitations of the lending rates of interest".

Under the Bombay Moneylenders Act, the moneylenders are required to obtain a licence from the Registrar of Moneylenders, and are subject to rules and regulations framed by him. The following table gives the statistics of licensed moneylenders in the district.

TABLE No. 1—NUMBER OF LICENSED MONEYLENDERS (TALUKA-WISE)

Taluka		1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962-63	1963–64	1964–65
Nasik	..	93	81	92	82	71	50	50
Sinnar	..	11	11	14	12	8	7	8
Niphad	..	31	32	32	34	32	28	27
Dindori	..	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Igatpuri	..	23	21	20	21	21	19	21
Chandor	..	6	5	5	5	5	4	4
Yeola	..	23	23	23	21	19	19	24
Nandgaon	..	30	29	31	31	32	33	34
Malegaon	..	26	22	26	25	26	26	25
Baglan	..	10	10	9	8	9	9	2
Kalwan	..	2	2	2	3	4	4	2
Peint	..	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Surgana	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
District Total	..	257	238	257	245	230	202	200

Table No. 2 gives the figures of advances given by the licensed moneylenders in the district to traders as well as to non-traders.

TABLE No. 2—TOTAL ADVANCES BY MONEYLENDERS TO TRADERS AND NON-TRADERS

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Traders	1,22,755-81	19,83,711	15,21,793	13,71,784	5,50,919-06	8,28,818
Non-Traders	40,86,904-51	76,40,063	74,48,292	83,27,585	23,63,100-60	55,44,185

Co-operative Movement: In the study of banking and finance, the study of co-operative institutions is of prime importance. This is so because the co-operative institutions cater to the needs of credit of a very large section of society. A considerable sum of co-operative credit is placed at the disposal of agriculturists, craftsmen, artisans and small entrepreneurs. The co-operative movement checked to a large extent the obnoxious practices of the moneylender oriented credit structure. The movement received encouragement, from the ideals of the socialistic pattern of society and the gradual democratisation of the structural institutions. Though the glowing ideals of the Co-operative Commonwealth in India could not be realised, the principle of co-operation came to be upheld as of foremost importance for the realisation of the welfare ideals of the society. The co-operative institutions have not only halted the growth of private moneylending business but have also generated a feeling of self-help and confidence among the vulnerable sections of the rural society, *viz.*, the agrarian masses. Their contribution towards raising the standard of living of the poor agriculturists and artisans is by no means inconsiderable.

It should, however, be conceded that the co-operative movement has not wholly delivered the goods expected of it, due to excessive official and non-official interference, lack of correct leadership and ignorance of the rural masses.

The beginning of the co-operative movement was marked in the district by the establishment of the first society at Bopegaon (Dindori taluka) in 1912. The principal objective of this society was to make available the necessary credit facilities to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes. It is significant to note that this society was established within eight years of the inception of the co-operative movement in India. This was followed by remarkable progress in the field of co-operation in the district. Though the co-operative movement started with the principal objective of providing agricultural finance, the movement expanded to such an extent that it has become an integral part of the economic fabric of the rural society. It has spread to all aspects of economic life, such as credit, production, farming, manufacturing, irrigation and supply of consumer goods. The most important landmarks of the movement in the district are mentioned below :—

Year	
1935	Establishment of Land Mortgage Bank.
1955	(1) Establishment of District Central Co-operative Bank. (2) Establishment of a Co-operative Sugar Factory.
1959	Establishment of a Co-operative Canning Plant.
1960	(1) Establishment of a Co-operative Rice Mill. (2) Establishment of a Co-operative Cold Storage Plant.

The statement given below furnishes the information about co-operative organisations in the district in 1965-66 and 1966-67 :—

TABLE No. 3—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Categories	1965-66		1966-67	
	Number of societies	Number of members	Number of societies	Number of members
1. District Central Co-operative Bank	1	4,145	1	4,177
2. Land Development Bank ..	1	18,954	1	21,590
3. Urban Co-operative Banks ..	18	5,247	18	5,760
4. Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.	980	1,27,632	984	1,31,506
5. Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.	80	26,204	81	23,646
6. Sales and Purchase Co-operative Societies.	19	10,249	19	10,834
7. Co-operative Processing Societies	13	6,346	14	6,923
8. Co-operative Water-Supply Societies	8	680	8	685
9. Co-operative Farming Societies.—				
(a) Joint Farming Societies ..	20	679	19	697
(b) Collective Farming ..	51	2,362	75	3,463
10. Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies.	51	3,288	66	3,837
11. Consumer Co-operative Stores (wholesale).	2	9,449	2	9,682
12. Primary Co-operative Societies ..	43	7,152	48	8,179
13. Co-operative Housing Societies ..	142	5,585	160	6,259
14. Fisheries Co-perative Societies ..	6	260	4	170
15. Co-operative Sugar Factories ..	2	4,219	2	4,279
16. Co-operative Cotton Mills ..	1	2,504	1	2,505
17. Co-operative Industrial Estates ..	1	167	1	200
18. Industrial Co-operative Board ..	1	369	1	315
19. Weavers' Co-operative Societies ..	45	6,011	44	6,200
20. Labourers' Co-operative Societies	46	966	44	1,177
21. Other Industrial Co-operatives ..	102	3,460	92	3,001
22. Transport Co-operative Societies	4	261	3	143
23. Educational Co-operative Societies	2	37	2	37
24. Oil Engine Owners' Co-operative Societies	1	174	1	176
25. Co-operative Printing Press. ..	1	366	2	410
26. Better Farming Co-operative Societies.	1	74	1	74
27. Tenant Farming Co-operative Societies.	7	688	7	688
28. Jungle Workers' Co-operative Societies.	34	7,380	34	7,665

Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank : Establishment in 1955, the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank played a very important role as a central financing agency. Besides being an agency for furnishing short and medium term finance, it provides the necessary leadership to the co-operative structure in the district.

The Principal function of this bank is to finance primary societies within the district. It grants financial accommodation to the societies on the basis of detailed statements of normal credits of the members. The statement shows, among other things, the deposits of each member with the society, the value of lands held and other details giving a comprehensive picture of his economic position. The maximum limit of the loan to be granted to each individual is fixed by the bank on the basis of this statement.

The central bank accepts deposits from co-operative societies, institutions and individuals, and gives advances to primary co-operative societies which cannot raise the funds required by their members. It also serves as a balancing centre accepting funds from individuals at a reasonable rate of interest and transferring them to those who need them. The central bank also receives financial accommodation in the form of loans and overdrafts from the apex bank, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay. The apex bank also grants financial help under various schemes to be implemented through the agency of the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, in turn, receives financial help from the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India, besides deposits from individuals and institutions.

Through a network of 36 branches, the District Central Co-operative Bank, has established a very broad base in the co-operative field in Nasik district. Besides catering to the needs of rural credit, the bank encourages the establishment of processing industries and small manufacturing plants. It played a pioneering part in establishing co-operative sugar factories in the district. The relevant statistics about the working and financial structure of the bank during 1965-66 and 1966-67 are furnished in table No. 4.

Land Development Bank : The Land Development Bank, formerly known as the Land Mortgage Bank, is a very important institution in the field of agricultural banking. This bank was established in 1925 with a view to providing long term finance to agriculturists. As is suggested by its former nomenclature, this bank grants loans after mortgaging the landed property of the borrowers. Loans are granted for the following purposes : (a) redemption of old debts, (b) improvement of agricultural land and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation, (c) purchase of costly agricultural equipment and machinery, and (d) improvement of land of a permanent nature.

This bank receives financial accommodation from the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank Ltd., Bombay, which is the apex bank for the State. The apex bank, in turn, depends on the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India for financial help.

Table No. 5 gives the relevant information about this bank for 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE No. 4—NASIK DISTRICT CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67
1. Number of Members—		
(a) Individuals	1,843	1,834
(b) Societies	1,485	1,526
(c) Others	817	817
2. Share Capital—		
(a) Own	58·87	66·08
(b) Government	26·50	31·50
3. Reserve Funds	6·51	7·15
4. Other Funds	11·78	12·43
5. Deposits	420·78	437·12
6. Own Capital	524·44	554·28
7. Working Capital	863·40	959·06
8. Assets	1·34	1·30
9. Loans Advanced	551·45	575·14
10. Loans Recovered	426·18	541·18
11. Loans Due	542·65	575·98
12. Arrears	139·24	201·93
13. Profit	6·31	8·63

TABLE No. 5—NASIK DISTRICT LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1965–66	1966–67
1. Number of Members	18,954	21,590
2. Share Capital	43·25	50·36
3. Reserve Fund	1·95	2·50
4. Other Funds	0·60	0·70
5. Deposits	3·12	5·77
6. Own Capital	48·92	59·35
7. Working Capital	433·79	459·47
8. Loans Advanced	131·20	65·89
9. Loans Recovered	31·05	41·07
10. Loans Due	380·84	405·66
11. Arrears	25·20	39·32

Urban Co-operative Bank: This is another important bank engaged in banking business in the district. It accepts deposits from the public and grants advances, and as such, it performs all the functions of a co-operative bank as well as a commercial bank. It has a network of 18 branches at important towns in the district.

The relevant statistics about this bank for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 6—URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, NASIK

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67
1. Number of Branches	18	18
2. Number of Members	5,247	5,760
3. Share Capital	20·67	22·29
4. Reserve Funds	2·01	2·41
5. Other Funds	1·74	2·11
6. Deposits	67·16	62·25
7. Own Capital	91·58	89·06
8. Working Capital	130·39	126·41
9. Assets	0·30	0·40
10. Loans Advanced	686·65	415·73
11. Loans Recovered	674·75	401·59
12. Loans Due	93·65	107·79
13. Arrears	2·59	3·40
14. Profit	1·70	2·20

Extension of Agricultural Credit: The most important phase of the co-operative movement is extension of agricultural credit. This aspect attracted the attention of the Rural Credit Survey Committee (1955) which recommended encouragement to the organisation of large-sized multipurpose societies. This was to be done either by way of new large-size organisations or by way of amalgamation of small societies. As an adjunct to this policy, the Government of India decided to adopt the policy of State partnership in the capital structure of large multipurpose societies. This policy was implemented till March 1959 (i.e., for three years from its initiation). During this period 58 large sized multi-purpose societies were organised in Nasik district, and they together received a contribution of Rs. 6,36,500 towards share capital from the Government. Besides, these societies received a subsidy amounting to Rs. 67,200 for managerial purposes.

This policy was discarded on the recommendations of the National Development Council which recommended the organisation of service co-operatives with jurisdiction over an area represented by a Gram

Panchayat as a unit. This policy was implemented and as many as 450 service co-operatives were established either by way of new organisation or by conversion of agricultural credit and multipurpose societies. The Government had decided to provide Rs. 1,200 by way of assistance to each of the societies. This assistance was aimed mainly at meeting the cost of management of the societies. During 1959-60, 189 service co-operatives in the district received Rs. 94,500 by way of subsidy from the Government.

An important landmark in the history of the co-operative movement was the launching of the policy of including every village in the co-operative fold. It is a matter of pride that all the villages * in the district are covered by co-operative societies. The number of agricultural societies stood at 975 in December 1965. They had 1,09,773 members. The relevant statistics about these societies are furnished in the following table :—

TABLE No. 7—AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1965-66 AND 1966-67.

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67
1. Number of Societies	980	984
2. Number of Members	1,27,632	1,31,506
3. Share Capital—		
(a) Own	160·63	214·20
(b) Government	8·53	8·62
4. Reserve Funds	26·53	30·25
5. Other Funds	20·12	22·65
6. Deposits	2·22	2·70
7. Own Capital	218·03	278·42
8. Working Capital	813·85	873·82
9. Assets	19·19	24·71
10. Loans Advanced	504·82	487·45
11. Loans Recovered	419·85	450·80
12. Loans Due	607·65	644·30
13. Arrears	243.28	298·56
14. Profit	7·66	8·07
15. Loss	7·81	11·09
16. Purchases—		
(a) Agricultural goods	180·29	178·36
(b) Consumer goods	162·90	186·61
17. Sales—		
(a) Agricultural goods	191·92	181·60
(b) Consumer goods	164·45	199·38

* A co-operative society serves a village or group of villages covered in a Gram Panchayat.

Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies : Besides agricultural credit societies, there are a number of societies which cater to the credit needs of non-agricultural occupations. From the functional and numerical point of view they are next in importance, to agricultural credit societies.

The details about the working of these societies are furnished in the following table :—

TABLE No. 8—NON-AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES, NASIK DISTRICT

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67
1. Number of Societies	80	81
2. Number of Members	26,204	23,646
3. Share Capital	43·65	48·06
4. Reserve Funds	5·09	5·56
5. Other Funds	2·33	2·61
6. Deposits	19·27	21·97
7. Own Capital	70·34	78·20
8. Working Capital	75·87	83·65
9. Assets	1·08	4·10
10. Loans Advanced	102·63	131·22
11. Loans Recovered	105·37	117·99
12. Loans Due	91·33	104·56
13. Arrears	2·54	3·60
14. Profit	3·45	3·26
15. Loss	0·01	0·02
16. Purchase of Consumer Goods	10·94	9·83
17. Sale of Consumer Goods	11·18	10·34

Industrial Co-operative Societies : The industrial co-operative societies play an important part in the economic life of the craftsmen in particular and the rural population in general. These societies cater to the financial needs of the artisans and provide them with the necessary incentive to produce with profit. Besides, they make them available better advice and improved techniques of production. In fact the industrial co-operatives are playing an important part in saving the rural arts crafts and small processing industries from extinction due to competition from mechanised large scale industries.

There are about 225 industrial co-operative societies in the district The hand-loom and power-loom weavers' societies, 52 in number, form a very prominent group among the industrial co-operatives in Nasik district. There is a big co-operative industrial association at Malegaon which looks after the interests of about 2,100 weaver members. The association conducts three sales depots and three fair price shops. I

has set up a plant for calendering and bleaching the hand-loom fabrics of the members. The total cost of the plant is about Rs. 7,00,000. The District Industrial Co-operative Association, Nasik, is a federal body that helps the industrial co-operatives in the district. It received a contribution of Rs. 30,250 from the Government towards its share capital, which has enabled it to supply yarn to the co-operatives of weavers. The association has recently launched upon a campaign to bring all the industrial co-operatives under its fold.

The Silk Weavers Society at Yeola has earned a good reputation in producing high quality durable Himroo and Mashroo shawls which find a good market in North India. The Kansara Karagir Sahakari Sangh at Nasik is an 'A' class society which was awarded a prize by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union for its commendable work. This society gives financial help to producers of brass and copper utensils of a high order.

A co-operative industrial estate has been established at Nasik. Under the expansion programme of the estate, it is proposed to provide as many as 250 industrial plots to small entrepreneurs.

The following categories of industrial co-operative societies existed in the district in 1963-64 :—

District Industrial Co-operative Association	1
Weavers Co-operative Societies	32
Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies	11
Power-loom Weavers Co-operative Societies	4
Khadi Weavers Co-operative Societies	2
Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies	3
Apiary Co-operative Society	1
Oil Crushers Co-operative Societies	15
Rice Pounding Co-operative Societies	2
Bamboo and Cane Workers Co-operative Societies ...	8
Hand-Made Paper Co-operative Society	1
Bidi Workers Co-operative Societies	3
Dyers Co-operative Societies	2
Labour Co-operative Societies	35
Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies	33
Industrial Estate	1
Leather Workers Co-operative Societies	22
Carpenters Co-operative Societies	8
Metal Workers Co-operative Societies	4
Nira and Palm Goods Co-operative Societies	4
Potters Co-operative Societies	11
Rope-makers Co-operative Societies	4
Women Co-operative Societies	3
Gul and Khandsari Producers Co-operative Society ...	1

The relevant statistics about these co-operatives for 1962-63 and 1963-64 are furnished below :—

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
Membership	15,011	15,507
	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital	10,55,195	11,07,938
Reserve fund and other funds	16,11,198	17,82,162
Government loans	15,05,804	14,67,222
Bank loans	1,37,864	2,13,302
Production (value)	21,05,611	21,79,871
Turnover of sales	33,22,795	32,49,885
Wages paid	4,58,057	6,52,227

Co-operative Industries Committee: The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank has set up a Co-operative Industries Committee on the pattern of the Co-operative Industries Commission under the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, Bombay. The Committee, which is intended to promote co-operative processing industries, consists of Directors of the Central Co-operative Bank, experts and officers of the concerned departments. This Committee helps the processing industries by making available to them co-operative finance, technical help and managerial skill.

Marketing Co-operative Societies: Marketing co-operative societies have made remarkable progress in the district. These societies play an important part in the regulation of the agricultural marketing practices and in protecting the interest of the agriculturists. Besides, these societies assure fair price to the agricultural sellers. Nasik district has registered very spectacular achievements in linking credit with marketing. This is borne out by the fact that Rs. 43,00,000 were realised directly by the marketing societies from the sale of agricultural produce towards the repayment of loans in 1963-64. Besides, about Rs. 25,00,000 were recovered through the Girna Co-operative Sugar Factory during 1963-64.

The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank plays a leading role in helping the marketing societies by way of supplying marketing finance and by lending the services of the managerial staff to the societies. The bank alongwith the officials of the Co-operation Department launched an intensive campaign for popularising co-operative marketing and linking of credit with marketing.

The relevant statistics about the working of co-operative marketing societies in the district in 1965 are furnished below :—

Membership	10,618
	Rs.
Share Capital	10,62,578
Reserve Fund	21,49,463
Working Capital	10,00,000
Deposits	1,45,829
Value of Purchases	2,57,16,085
Value of Sales	2,02,17,520

The following table gives the details about these societies in 1965-66 and 1966-67 :—

TABLE No. 9—SALE AND PURCHASE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, NASIK DISTRICT

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Particulars	1965-66	1966-67
1	Number of societies	19	19
2	Number of Members		
	(a) Societies	1335	1426
	(b) Others	8914	9408
3	Capital		
	(a) Own	7·11	8·30
	(b) Government	16·64	19·22
4	Reserve Fund	27.29	17·46
5	Other Funds		15·31
6	Deposits	1·98	0·48
7	Capital (own)	53·02	60·77
8	Working capital	120.95	89·32
9	Assets or property	12·85	19·64

The financial position of the marketing societies in the district has been strengthened since the decision that the agricultural credit societies should invest 2 per cent of their loan turnover in marketing societies.

Consumers Co-operative Societies: These societies play a very important role in preventing the exploitation of the consumers by unscrupulous traders and in maintaining a regular flow of essential goods at fair price to the consumers. In 1965 there were 37 consumer societies with a membership of 9123. The share capital of these societies stood at Rs. 367521 whereas the reserve fund and other funds stood at Rs. 2,26,166 during the same year. Of the total number, 30 societies earned a profit amounting to Rs. 81,550 during 1965.

The following table gives the relevant statistics about these societies in 1965-66 and 1966-67 :—

TABLE No. 10—CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (WHOLESALE), NASIK DISTRICT

(Figures of Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Particulars	1965-66	1966-67
1	Societies (No.)	2	2
2	No. of Members	9449	9682
3	Subscribed Capital	2·98	3·24
4	Reserve Funds and other Funds	0·95	1·47
5	Own Capital	3·93	4·71
6	Working capital	18·42	11·26
7	Purchases	156·48	142·29
8	Sales	152·73	159·42
9	Profit	....	0·95
10	Loss	2·10	....

State Aid to Industries: The State provides financial assistance to industries through its various agencies and under various schemes of industrial development. The State assistance is disbursed through agencies such as the Industries Department of the State Government, the Co-operative Department of the State, co-operative societies, the Zilla Parishad, the National Small Industries Corporation of the Central Government and the State Industrial Investment Corporation.* Since the beginning of national planning, the Government have launched upon a programme of development of small industries as well as cottage industries. The programme comprises financial aid as well as various facilities regarding land, approach roads, water supply, power supply, etc.

Under the industrial development programme, a co-operative industrial estate was established at Nasik. The Government rendered financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 8,19,821 to the same. The Government gives subsidy on electric consumption to small industrial units. During the third five year plan an amount of Rs. 1,39,259 was disbursed by way of such subsidy in the district. The small industrial units also get loans and advances for the establishment of plant and machinery, purchase of machinery and other financial necessities. During the third five year plan as many as 27 applicants were granted loans to the tune of Rs. 1,92,450 in the district. As many as 23 applications were forwarded to the Finance Corporation with the necessary recommendations.

An important aspect of the Government's programme for industrial development relates to the encouragement to cottage and village

*The necessary statistics of financial aid given by these organisations are not available.

industries through financial assistance, provision of training facilities, supply of tools and equipment, and help for the marketing of their produce. During the third plan about two lakhs of rupees were disbursed by way of financial aid under the State Aid to Industries programme in the district. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9,353 was also given to the cottage industries owned by backward class people.

Besides the aid from the State Government departments, cottage industries are entitled to financial assistance from the Zilla Parishad. After the inauguration of the Zilla Parishad in 1962, some schemes of industrial development were transferred to it. It is authorised to sanction a loan upto Rs. 3,000 to an individual artisan. The assistance from the Zilla Parishad covers loans to industrial co-operative societies, subsidy for equipment and common facilities, subsidy for the cost of management, and special assistance to the industrial co-operatives of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, as well as *Vimukta Jati*. Besides, the Zilla Parishad renders financial assistance, not exceeding Rs. 3000, to small scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Rules. It also grants relief loans to goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order. The statistics of the financial assistance to cottage and village industries granted by the Nasik Zilla Parishad are furnished below :—

TABLE No. 11—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BY NASIK ZILLA PARISHAD

Name of Scheme	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	No. of Societies	Amount Rs.	No. of Societies	Amount Rs.	No. of Societies	Amount Rs.	No. of Societies	Amount Rs.
I. Financial assistance to industrial co-operatives—								
(1) Loan-cum-subsidy for equipment and common facilities:								
(a) Loan	..	..	3	6,000	2	4,000	4	6,700
(b) Subsidy	..	..	3	2,500	2	2,000	4	3,750
(2) Management subsidy to industrial co-operatives.	39	8,500	13	5,000	16	6,169	18	5,982
(3) Management subsidy to co-operatives of handicraft workers.	2	2,000	1	500	1	500	..	..
II. Special assistance (subsidy) to industrial co-operatives of backward classes—								
(1) Scheduled Castes ...	2	650	..	..	2	585	2	1,200
(2) Scheduled Tribes ..	..	..	..	..	1	120	..	..
(3) Other Backward Classes	4	1,600	..	..	1	500	1	600
(4) Vimukta Jati.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Financial assistance, not exceeding Rs. 3,000, to small-scale industries under S. A. I. Rules.	3	2,450	20	12,300	88	40,000	122	75,000
IV. Relief loans to goldsmiths.	..	..	..	..	31	25,250	19	9,875

State Aid to agriculture : The proverbial poverty of the Indian agriculturist is one of the most difficult problems with which the

agricultural economy is beset since times immemorial. The average agriculturist is born in debt and has to live in debt. The extent of rural indebtedness had assumed serious magnitude during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Nasik *Gazetteer* of 1883 throws an important light on the state of indebtedness prevailing at that time. "Most classes of the community are at times forced to borrow. Few households keep their wedding and funeral charges within the limits of their available capital. But, as a rule, the expense is not beyond the power of the borrower to repay within a fair period, and is frequently in the case of the agricultural classes, liquidated within the next two seasons ..... But in most cases, when the loan is for a large amount, lands and houses have to be mortgaged, or personal ornaments or other valuables pledged."

Such a state of affairs compelled the Government to adopt certain measures to provide for tagai loans. A number of Acts were passed between 1871 and 1879, but no actual assistance was given till the enactment of the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884. The former Act is mainly concerned with long term loans, whereas the latter deals with short term assistance.

Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 : Loans under this Act are granted to cultivators for works of improvement in land such as, construction of wells and tanks, irrigation facilities, drainage, reclamation, enclosures, etc. These tagai loans are granted under the authority of the Collector, Prant Officer and Mamlatdar upto specified limits and bear 8½ per cent rate of interest. The Government is empowered to reduce or remit the rate of interest under certain circumstances. Loans are granted against security in the form of immovable property.

Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 : Under this Act loans are granted to holders of cultivable land for purposes, such as, (a) purchase of seed, fodder, cattle, agricultural stock, implements, etc., (b) rebuilding of houses destroyed in fire, flood or any other natural calamity, (c) maintenance of cultivators while engaged in sowing or tilling their land prior to the next crop, and (d) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883, connected with agricultural cultivation. The Collector, Prant Officers as well as Mamlatdars are authorised to grant loans upto a certain limit. Loans above Rs. 2,500 have to be referred to the Government for sanction. The rate of interest is 8½ per cent per annum but the Government, on the recommendation of the Collector, is competent to reduce the rate or charge no interest at all. The terms as regards the security against loans are the same as under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.

The table Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 furnish the statistics of tagai loans to agriculturists in Nasik District.

TABLE No. 12—Government Tagai Loans to Agriculture, Nasik District, 1960-61 to 1966-67

Serial No.	Particulars	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	432	731	317	817	35	142	531
2	Amount involved in 1 (Rs.)	3,89,750	5,07,325	9,11,325	56,250	39,775	1,19,725	4,78,535
3	No. of applications received during the year.	3,879	4,645	2,713	35	1,968	5,406	1,556
4	Amount applied for by these applications (Rs.).	26,28,094	28,12,108	10,94,452	1,97,070	13,92,312	29,35,218	10,66,790
5	No. of applications sanctioned ..	2,459	4,212	1,506	144	1,313	4,880	1,793
6	Total amount asked for in 5 above (Rs.) ..	1,67,465	15,39,700	19,45,660	12,305	11,92,425	31,10,040	13,67,150
7	Total amount actually sanctioned (Rs.) ..	16,68,991	12,76,888	15,62,327	7,175	5,31,497	23,92,306	7,08,000
8	Total amount actually disbursed during the year (Rs.).	16,68,991	12,76,888	15,62,327	7,175	5,31,497	23,92,306	7,08,000
9	Total loans repaid during the year (Rs.) ...	7,77,141	6,15,715	15,14,126	5,34,895	3,20,487	17,69,738	3,22,779
10	Total loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	48,25,870	55,94,314	28,58,369	10,50,009	2,44,086	30,95,412	23,31,827

Serial No.	Particulars	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Applications pending at the beginning of the year.	781	493	802	919	1,007	477	121
2	Amount involved in 1 (Rs.)	3,37,950	2,09,575	7,47,950	57,775	2,57,910	3,79,000	86,700
3	No. of applications received during the year.	4,202	7,132	3,263	2,003	2,935	11,893	5,821
4	Amount applied for by these applications (Rs.)	26,67,718	29,54,315	3,73,473	12,02,670	18,25,816	42,17,276	47,89,499
5	No. of applications sanctioned ..	3,271	6,102	2,354	1,678	2,736	11,457	4,658
6	Total amount asked for in 5 above (Rs.) ..	22,00,675	22,43,375	12,19,950	11,71,250	10,97,725	44,20,000	33,34,500
7	Total amount actually sanctioned (Rs.) ..	21,58,138	18,96,415	9,37,673	8,92,825	7,67,151	42,26,076	27,07,524
8	Total amount actually disbursed during the year (Rs.)	21,58,138	18,96,415	9,37,673	8,92,825	7,67,151	42,26,076	27,07,524
9	Total loans repaid during the year (Rs.) ..	2,51,840	2,17,237	2,31,604	11,82,259	5,86,883	1,23,431	17,89,815
10	Total loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	14,01,399	18,64,386	22,37,293	50,89,697	10,51,411	17,75,227	39,11,286

TABLE No. 13—Statistics of Tagai loans by purpose, Nasik District, 1960-61 to 1966-67

Serial No.	Year	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act		Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act.		
		Land improvement	Digging of wells and other irrigation projects	Land improvement	Seed	Fodder
1	1960-61 ..	2,61,176	14,07,815	15,02,474	....	6,55,664
2	1961-62 ..	2,06,938	10,69,950	15,94,171	....	3,02,244
3	1962-63 ..	5,04,752	10,57,575	8,39,193	....	98,480
4	1963-64 ..	6,375	800	8,84,425	....	8,400
5	1964-65 ..	5,00,197	31,300	6,74,971	18,180	74,000
6	1965-66 ..	15,37,976	8,54,330	31,76,508	13,731	9,12,258
7	1966-67 ..	57,000	6,51,000	26,22,375	6,399	78,750

TABLE No. 14—GOVERNMENT TAGAI LOANS TO AGRICULTURE, NASIK DISTRICT, 1960-61 TO 1966-67

Serial No.	Time lag between date of application and date of Sanction	Number of applications						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	On the same day—less than one month ..	2,433	9,134	1,138	1,123	644	7,863	1,944
2	1—2 Months ..	1,460	427	2,017	215	332	3,926	579
3	2—3 months ..	1,216	452	364	352	1,565	3,661	3,687
4	3—4 months ..	204	50	171	54	410	366	119
5	4—5 months ..	180	78	83	21	56	217	30
6	5—6 months ..	96	72	22	10	999	30	45
7	6—7 months ..	24	73	20	12	....	....	12
8	7—8 months ..	25	8	15	10	8	8	10
9	Over 8 months, not ascertainable ..	92	20	30	25	35	266	25
	Total ..	5,730	10,314	3,860	1,822	4,049	16,337	6,451

Serial No.	Time lag between date of application and date of Sanction	Amount applied for						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	On the same day—less than one month ..	12,01,283	9,13,875	8,54,225	5,39,325	3,97,600	20,75,145	15,34,700
2	1—2 months ..	16,58,805	8,63,700	9,67,050	2,36,005	9,78,450	30,46,995	18,66 600
3	2—3 months ..	2,06,500	9,22,000	10,73,450	2,63,675	3,20,650	8,89,200	8,73,800
4	3—4 months ..	3,72,600	7,26,400	1,73,050	1,25,350	4,36,600	6,231	2,55,200
5	4—5 months ..	2,44,800	2,43,900	30,175	11,500	1,25,150	1,92,000	4,650
6	5—6 months ..	1,26,500	21,800	56,660	1,500	29,900	5,05,000	11,500
7	6—7 months ..	5,917	70,600	8,000	2,200	....	....	1,51,200
8	7—8 months ..	25,500	400	1,200	2,500	600	51,200	2,500
9	Over 8 months, not ascertainable ..	31,235	400	1,800	1,500	1,200	1,47,400	1,500
	Total ..	38,73,140	37,83,075	31,65,610	11,83,555	22,90,150	75,30,040	47,01,650

Serial No.	Time lag between date of application and date of Sanction	Amount sanctioned and disbursed						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	On the same day—less than one month ..	11,67,641	7,60,660	5,21,793	3,79,630	3,52,025	20,10,765	14,18,725
2	1—2 months ..	16,58,755	7,65,930	9,40,481	1,74,830	4,56,575	28,80,472	13,36,330
3	2—3 months ..	2,05,850	8,62,430	9,21,345	2,60,820	2,11,820	8,87,420	5,73,523
4	3—4 months ..	3,71,000	6,93,850	86,422	71,895	2,02,091	5,43,692	30,925
5	4—5 months ..	2,38,400	54,458	18,450	7,275	48,382	1,31,910	2,455
6	5—6 months ..	1,24,050	15,500	3,930	800	25,955	26,800	8,895
7	6—7 months ..	5,558	19,975	5,329	1,500	....	....	41,000
8	7—8 months ..	24,800	200	750	2,000	600	3,900	2,421
9	Over 8 months, not ascertainable ..	31,075	300	1,500	1,250	1,200	1,33,423	1,250
	Total ..	38,27,129	31,73,303	25,00,000	9,00,000	12,98,648	66,18,382	34,15,524

TABLE No. 15—DURATION OF GOVERNMENT TAGAI LOANS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1960-61 TO 1966-67

Serial No.	Duration of Loan	No. of applications						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Less than 3 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	3—6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	6—9 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	9—12 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	1—2 Years	794	200	950	860	956	3,661	322
6	2—3 Years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	3—4 Years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	4—5 Years	1,227	3,900	855	927	3,050	11,089	5,350
9	5 Years and above	3,709	6,214	2,055	35	43	1,587	779
	Total ..	5,730	10,314	3,860	1,822	4,049	16,337	6,451

Serial No.	Duration of Loan	Amount Rs.						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Less than 3 Months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	3—6 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	6—9 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	9—12 months	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	1—2 Years	3,09,009	15,783	2,38,660	1,41,500	2,98,048	15,33,740	3,21,772
6	2—3 Years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	3—4 Years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	4—5 Years	8,17,000	14,35,200	10,85,790	6,72,800	9,63,100	28,98,085	24,78,902
9	5 Years and above	17,01,120	17,22,320	11,75,550	85,700	37,500	21,86,557	6,14,850
	Total ..	38,27,129	31,73,303	25,00,000	9,00,000	12,98,648	66,18,382	34,15,524

TABLE No. 16—GOVERNMENT TAGAI LOANS REJECTED, NASIK DISTRICT, 1960-61 TO 1966-67

Serial No.	Reasons for rejection	No. of applications						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Lack of security or adequate security ..	638	716	1,017	330	387	550	321
2	Purpose of loan not approved ..	473	325	155	50	156	85	55
3	Old dues to Government	830	285	91	84	245	150	151
4	Other reasons	369	242	236	577	489	144	297
	Total ..	2,340	1,568	1,499	1,041	1,277	929	824

Serial No.	Reasons for rejection	Amount Rs.						
		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	Lack of security or adequate security ..	3,24,533	12,59,425	1,71,850	1,37,575	1,92,675	2,12,727	1,43,675
2	Purpose of loan not approved ..	1,76,950	1,18,925	1,48,220	20,500	30,900	42,500	15,13,600
3	Old dues to Government	7,85,525	69,450	40,000	39,000	12,97,100	75,500	90,700
4	Other reasons	1,92,475	2,02,945	1,53,105	1,19,005	1,97,765	1,36,875	1,38,400
	Total ..	14,79,483	16,50,745	5,13,175	3,16,080	17,18,440	4,67,602	18,86,375

Agricultural Debtors Relief Act: This Act was enacted with a view to reducing the aggregate indebtedness of agriculturists so as to bring it reasonably within the compass of their capacity to repay swelling debts. Under this Act the term 'debtor' is applicable to the indebted person who holds land and cultivates it personally. Income from land leased to tenants is to be regarded as non-agricultural income under the Act. The income from sources other than agriculture should not exceed a certain maximum limit.

This Act was first applied to one or two selected talukas of a few districts of the State, in 1942. In the light of its working in those areas, the Act was amended in 1945, and was applied to selected talukas of all districts except Bombay, and in February 1947, it was applied to the whole of the State. In 1947, radical amendments were introduced, one of which was the transfer of its administration to Civil Courts.

The application of the Act has been restricted to debts not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in any individual case. The rate of interest in case of awards should not exceed 6 per cent or the rate agreed upon between the parties when the debt was originally incurred or the rate allowed by decree, whichever is less. For the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 (co-operative year), Government had fixed 4 per cent per annum as the rate of interest for purposes of the awards passed under section 32(*2*). However, a rate of 6 per cent was allowed for purposes of the awards passed under section 33(*3*) of the Act, during the same years.

Small Savings: The small savings are a very powerful instrument for mopping up surplus purchasing power from the middle class and lower middle class. It also serves as an instrument for fighting the rising spiral of prices. In these days of inflationary pressure, the inflation resisting potential of the small savings scheme is highly important. Besides, the small savings are channelised towards productive purpose and nation building schemes. The Planning Commission of India have recognised small savings as the most important source for financing the development schemes included in the five-year plan. The Government have therefore been trying to intensify small savings as a mass movement aimed at cultivating a national habit of thrift.

Post-office Savings-banks: The post-office savings-banks are by far the most important agency for the collection of small savings of the middle class people. This agency is well-suited to the rural areas where banking facilities are very meagre. As the keeping of savings bank accounts is only one of the functions of the post offices, the cost of their operation is much lower than that of other banking institutions.

A post-office savings-bank account can be opened with Rs. 2 by any individual or individuals, jointly. The maximum amount which

can be deposited is Rs. 15,000 in case of an individual and Rs. 30,000 in case of joint accounts. Co-operative societies and non-profit making institutions can deposit their funds in these savings-banks and enjoy the same facilities as in the case of individuals. There is no ceiling on the deposits of such institutions. An account holder with a minimum balance of Rs. 200 can avail himself of cheque book facility at selected post-offices. The savings banks also accept deposits in the form of dividend warrants, interest earned on treasury savings deposit certificates, money orders, proceeds of matured certificates, cheques, drafts, postal orders, etc. These facilities have earned popularity for the post-office savings-banks.

In 1961-62, there were 40 sub-post offices and 68 branch offices doing savings bank business in Nasik district. The number of sub-post offices and branch offices doing this business in the district increased to 47 and 107 in 1962-63, and to 52 and 163 in 1963-64, respectively. The following table gives the statistics of the transactions of these savings-banks in the district during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 :—

TABLE No. 17—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Year	Number of Accounts	Bank Balance	Investments during the year	Net withdrawals during the Year
1961–62 ..	49,507	2,17,05,363.62	1,18,69,827	1,06,63,795
1962–63 ..	45,951	2,27,58,190.40	1,14,89,059	1,13,93,724
1963–64 ..	49,000	2,32,49,303.95	1,19,03,023	1,15,40,436

Table No. 18 gives the statistics of investment in and withdrawals from the post office on account of national savings certificates of different maturities in Nasik district.

TABLE No. 18—STATISTICS OF AMOUNT INVESTED IN AND WITHDRAWN FROM NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Year	Investments			Withdrawals		
	5 Years	7 Years	12 Years	5 Years	7 Years	12 Years
1961–62	..	..	37,07,915	7,115	28,097	3,44,490
1962–63	..	..	37,84,965	10,870	1,455	11,34,056
1963–64	..	..	34,18,770	2,271	1,130	26,33,845

It becomes evident from the statistics given above that the people preferred the investment in 12 year national savings certificates to those maturing in five years and seven years. The amount withdrawn was much smaller than the investments.

Cumulative Time Deposits: The cumulative Time Deposit Scheme of the Government of India ensures an easy way of saving, and is very simple, flexible and suitable to the small savers. Under this scheme, any person can deposit rupees 5, 10, 20, 100, 200 or 300 per month at a post-office for a period of 5, 10 or 15 years. The lump sum secured at the end of the maturity period is also quite handsome. The returns are free of income tax. The account can be opened at any post-office transacting savings-bank business. The monthly deposits can be made at any time during a calendar month. The deposits can be made by way of cash or cheques. The scheme empowers an account holder to withdraw sums in multiples of Rs. 10, but not exceeding 50 per cent of the total deposits, once in the case of a five-year account, twice in the case of a ten-year account and thrice in the case of a fifteen-year account.

The scheme is found ideal for cultivating a regular saving habit among middle class people.

The net collections of cumulative time deposits at the post-office in Nasik district amounted to Rs. 36,125 in 1959-60, Rs. 58,370 in 1960-61, Rs. 91,195 in 1961-62, Rs. 1,58,404·51 in 1962-63 and Rs. 2,68,621·81 in 1963-64. It is remarkable that the net collections showed a consistent and considerable increase from 1959-60 to 1963-64.

Prize Bonds: The Prize Bonds scheme of the Government of India earned a very good popularity in the urban areas and was received with great enthusiasm. The net collections of Prize Bonds at the post-offices in Nasik district amounted to Rs. 2,60,200 in 1960-61, but gradually decreased to Rs. 85,245 in 1961-62, to Rs. 36,730 in 1962-63 and to Rs. 66,700 in 1963-64.

National Defence Certificates: The National Defence Certificates with a maturity period of twelve years replaced the Twelve Year National Plan Savings Certificates under orders of the Government of India since 1962-63. They are entitled to a higher rate of interest, *viz.*, 6·25 per cent simple at maturity and 4·75 per cent compound interest. They are available at all post offices transacting savings-bank business. The certificates are in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 25,000.

The National Defence Certificates were deemed very important in the context of securing national solidarity and contribution of everybody's might towards national defence. The patriotic sentiments of the masses moved them to contribute their small savings towards this end. A handsome collection was made in Nasik district towards National Defence Certificates.

Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates: The Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Scheme was started in 1951. Originally the deposits

were to be made in multiples of Rs. 100. From January 1958, the deposits were required to be in multiples of Rs. 50. The deposits could be made at the Reserve Bank of India, branches of the State Bank of India, and Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.

The deposits are repayable at par value on the expiry of ten calendar years from the date of deposit. Till June 1957, the rate of interest allowed on them was 3½ per cent per annum. The rate of interest was raised to 4 per cent from June 1957. Interest is paid annually. At the option of the depositor the deposits are refundable at any time after the expiry of one year after deducting a discount at a graded rate, the latter decreasing as the maturity date approaches. The interest earned is exempt from income-tax. The greatest facility allowed is that the certificates can be pledged with any of the scheduled banks and co-operative banks to secure advances against them, thus enabling the small savers to tide over temporary financial difficulties without encashing them prematurely.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates in Nasik and Deolali towns were quite substantial. The scheme earned popularity with the urban middle class in these towns. This becomes evident from the following statistics.* Table No. 19 gives the statistics of the subscriptions to the Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, which carried 3½ per cent interest, received during the period between 1951-52 and 1957-58 at the collection offices in Nasik district.

TABLE No. 19—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TEN-YEAR TREASURY SAVINGS DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, FROM 1951-52 TO 1957-58 IN NASIK DISTRICT

Period	Baglan	Niphad	Sinnar	Nasik	Deolali
1951–52	....	....	....	3,88,100	67,700
1952–53	....	....	....	2,13,900	43,000
1953–54	....	....	....	4,11,800	34,400
1954–55	5,000	2,000	2,000	1,80,300	4,800
1955–56	....	2,000	1,500	1,88,400	23,000
1956–57	....	....	6,000	1,09,600	1,21,500
1957–58 (1-4-1957 to 31-5-1958)	....	....	....	54,500	....

* Statistics furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

Table No. 20 furnishes the figures of subscriptions to the Savings Deposits, which carried 4 per cent interest, received at the collection offices in the district between June 1957 and October 1962.

Defence Deposit Certificates: After the Chinese aggression in the autumn of 1962, the Government of India appealed to the patriotic feelings of the countrymen to contribute their might towards the national defence efforts. In the very nature of things the call of the nation met with ready response from the people who came forward to contribute money, gold and blood. As a part of mobilising financial resources for the defence, the Government decided to issue Defence Deposit Certificates.

It was also decided that the newly introduced Ten-Year Defence Deposit Certificates should replace the former Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates. The Defence Deposit Certificates carry a higher rate of interest, *viz.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The deposits for the purchase of these certificates are accepted at all offices of the Reserve Bank of India, branches of the State Bank of India, Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries. The certificates are issued in denomination of Rs. 50 and its multiples.

The subscriptions towards these certificates were considerable in Nasik district especially at Nasik. Table No. 21 furnishes the statistics of subscriptions collected at the receiving offices in the district during the period between November 1962 and March 1965.

Annuity Certificates: The Fifteen-Year Annuity certificates are another mode of investment of small savings with a maturity period of fifteen years. This scheme was started from January 1958. These certificates yield compound interest of approximately 4.25 per cent per year by way of monthly payments, spread over fifteen years. It means that if a person invests Rs. 3,325 he will get an amount of Rs. 25 every month for fifteen years. The amount of Rs. 25, in this case, includes the principal as well as interest. Any individual or individuals, jointly, can invest in these certificates. Institutions, corporations and commercial firms cannot make investments in Annuity Certificates. This type of investment is suitable for those who are in non-pensionable service, and who want to provide for their future.

The Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates were issued in two series in the district—the first series between July 1, 1954 and December 31, 1957, and the second series between January 2, 1958 and March 31, 1965. The statistics[1] of the subscriptions to the first series received at the receiving offices in the district are given in table No. 22.

[1] Statistics furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay-1.

TABLE No. 20—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TEN-YEAR TREASURY SAVINGS DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1957-58 AND 1962-63 IN NASIK DISTRICT

Period	Chandor	Sinnar	Yeola	Baglan	Nasik	Deolali	Malegaon	Nandgaon	Niphad
1957–58 ..	....	3,000	....	....	1,60,600	10,000	....	....	....
1958–59 ..	9,000	2,000	....	....	1,97,000	....	....	....	....
1959–60 ..	5,700	....	3,000	....	3,45,900	10,000	....	....	....
1960–61 ..	8,000	....	....	14,750	3,80,400	....	22,000	1,250	5,000
1961–62 ..	....	....	....	6,300	2,55,900	....	7,900	....	....
1962–63 (1st April 1962 to 31st October 1962).	....	....	....	....	1,44,050	2,000	....	....	....

TABLE No. 21—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DEFENCE DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES COLLECTED AT RECEIVING OFFICES IN NASIK DISTRICT

Period	Bhagur	Chandor	Dindori	Baglan	Nasik	Malegaon	Nandgaon	Deolali	Niphad	Yeola	Manmad
1962–63 (1st November 1962 to 31st March 1963).	....	11,000	3,050	1,000	1,44,400	15,050	2,000	52,000	....	1,000	....
1963–64 (1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964).	2,000	....	3,000	....	1,57,750	....	....	1,500	....	500	1,700
1964–65 (1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965).	....	....	....	3,000	1,33,100	....	500	87,000	150	2,000	1,350

TABLE No. 22—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ANNUITY CERTIFICATES—I SERIES

(Figures in rupees)

Period*	Nasik	Kalwan	Niphad	Igatpuri	Deolali
1954–55 (1-7-1954 to 31-3-1955)	21,000	7,000	3,500	3,500	..
1955–56	56,000	..	..	..	..
1956–57	21,000	..	..	..	7,000
1957–58 (1-4-1957 to 31-12-1957)	7,000	..	..	..	..

The following table gives the statistics of the subscriptions to the second series at the receiving offices in the district.

TABLE No. 23—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ANNUITY CERTIFICATES—II SERIES

(Figures in rupees)

Period*	Nasik	Sinnar	Kalwan	Deolali	Malegaon
1957–58 (2-1-1958 to 31-3-1958)	3,325	13,300	..	..	..
1958–59	26,600	..	..	6,650	..
1959–60	43,225	3,325	..	..	..
1960–61	67,830	3,325	..	..	6,650
1961–62 ..	13,965	..	..	..	..
1962–63 ..	23,275	..	..	..	..
1963–64	7,900	..	1,330	..	6,650
1964–65 (1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965)	31,255	..	..	..	..

Life Insurance: Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance business, a number of private companies were engaged in the business. After nationalisation, the Life Insurance Corporation of India became the single agency engaged in life insurance business in India. The Corporation was constituted under the Life Insurance Corporation Act of 1956, and was officially established on 1st September 1956. Afterwards all insurance companies and provident societies as well as foreign life insurers ceased to carry on life insurance business in India. Most of the former insurance companies have switched over to general insurance business which is still allowed in the private sector.

Under the new organisational and administrative set up of the Corporation Nasik was chosen as the headquarters of the Nasik Division in the Western Zone which has a head office at Bombay. The Nasik Division covers life insurance business in a number of surrounding districts, *viz.*, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, etc. where there are

*Period refers to the financial year beginning with April and ending with March except otherwise specified

branch offices. The Corporation started the Nasik Branch Office for the whole of the district from its inception on September 1, 1956. A sub-office was opened at Malegaon on May 1, 1960 to cope with the increasing insurance business in Malegaon, Yeola, Baglan and Nandgaon talukas. Subsequently, the Corporation established a Development Centre at Deolali from April 4, 1962 for developing the business turnover in Nasik, Igatpuri and Sinnar talukas.

The progress of life insurance business in the district upto 31st March 1965 is reviewed below. There were 780 insurance agents as on 31st March 1965. The Corporation had issued 42,299 policies, and the sum assured amounted to about Rs. 17,12,00,000 from the inception of the Corporation upto 31st March 1965. The following statement gives statistics of the business proposed and completed since the establishment of the Corporation.

TABLE No. 24—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Year	No. of Proposals	Sum Proposed	No. of Policies	Sum assured
		Rs.		Rs.
1957	....	.....	2,820	1,12,00,000
1958	4,880	1,60,00,000	4,036	1,37,00,000
1959	5,938	1,96,00,000	4,698	1,59,00,000
1960	7,771	2,99,00,000	6,289	2,51,00,000
January 1962 to March 1963.	8,444	3,62,00,000	7,129	2,96,00,000
April 1963 to March1964	6,884	3,07,00,000	6,326	2,81,00,000
April 1964 to March1965	6,690	3,76,00,000	5,951	3,00,00,000

Since the liberalisation of their policy of granting loans against insurance policies, a good number of people are found to take loans from the Life Insurance Corporation. Such loans are available for purposes of construction of houses. The salary deduction scheme of the Corporation has been a great boon to salaried people who can pay the premium from their monthly salary. These and many other facilities are instrumental in popularising Insurance business in the district.

Joint-stock Companies: Nasik is an important centre of commerce and manufacturing industries since the last five decades. Being situated in the vicinity of Bombay and that too on the Bombay-Agra national highway it assumed considerable importance. The growth of joint-stock companies is also very much related to its prosperity as a centre of industry and commerce. The first joint-stock company in the district was the Swastik Iron Works which was established at Nasik Road in 1910. This was followed by another company, *viz.*, New India Machine Works which was established in 1923.

The total number of joint-stock companies in the district stood at 33 in 1965-66. Of these, one was established as early as 1910, and five were established during the period between the First World War and the beginning of the Second World War. The period during the Second World War witnessed the growth of eight companies, while nineteen companies came into existence after the War. The growth of companies was rapid during the post Independence period.

Of the 33 companies, 15 are engaged in manufacturing, 4 in trade and commerce, 4 in transport and 8 in miscellaneous pursuits while 2 are public utility concerns. A majority of them are located at Nasik whereas a few are at Malegaon, Sinnar and Lasalgaon.

Of the 33 joint-stock companies, 8 are public limited companies while 25 are private limited concerns. The, Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Company which is a public limited concern is by far the biggest company in the district. It was established in 1930. The authorised capital of this company amounts to Rs. 15,00,000, and the paid up capital to Rs. 12,68,400. The Bhikusa Yamasa Kshatriya Private Ltd. is another very important company in the district, established in 1957. The authorised capital of this company is reported to be Rs. 10,00,000 and paid up capital Rs. 3,00,000.

The following table gives the statistics of the various joint-stock companies in the district :—

TABLE No. 25—STATISTICS OF PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1965-66

Type of Company	No. of Companies	Authorised Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid up Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacturing	10	43,50,000	7,88,000	7,87,500
Trading	3	31,000	23,150	7,564
Transport	4	2,97,800	1,67,775	1,67,775
Miscellaneous ..	8	6,08,000	92,400	....

TABLE No. 26—STATISTICS OF PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1965-66

Type of the Company	No. of Companies	Authorised Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid up Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Manufacturing	5	30,00,000	4,16,495	3,87,120
Trading	1	....	....	....
Public Utility	2	20,00,000	13,87,760	13,87,650

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

Nasik inherits the tradition of trade and commerce from the remote past. Its nearness to Bombay and Surat on the west coast of India had been of great consequence in so far as the trade routes leading from Khandesh, Ahmadnagar and Marathwada to Bombay, Surat and Broach traversed through Nasik district. This transit trade had an important bearing on the economy of the district. The following quotations from the Nasik Gazetteer* of 1883 throw a search-light on the historical tradition of trade and commerce in the district since the beginning of British rule.

"*Trade in Old Times:* The earliest Nasik trade of which details remain, is, in the third century after Christ (247), the traffic between Broach and the southern parts of Paithan and Tagar. The chief imports were wine, brass, copper, tin, lead, coral, chrysolite, cloth, storax, white glass, gold and silver coins, and perfumes. The exports were, from Paithan, a great quantity of onyx stones, and from Tagar ordinary cotton in abundance, many sorts of muslins, mallow-coloured cottons, and local products.**

"At the beginning of British rule, the greater part of the trade between Khandesh and the coast passed through Nasik along the Bombay-Agra road. About 1824, an important change took place in this trade. The export of Berar cotton eastwards, through Mirzapur, to supply the great demand of the Bengal cotton handloom weavers ceased from the competition of English goods.[1] About the same time, the establishment of order and the improvement of the route by the Thal pass to Bhiwandi,[2] led Bombay merchants to bring cotton from Berar straight to the west coast. In 1836, about 14,000 tons of cotton went through the district from Berar to Bombay, and in the nine years following, the average quantity was about 15,520 tons. This cotton was carried chiefly by pack bullocks. It was estimated that not fewer than 180,000 bullocks were employed, and in years of scarcity, the want of carriage was often a great difficulty.[3] At this time the price received by the cotton-growers was little more than a penny the pound.[4] The exporters were either rich local traders, or Bombay native firms,

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District*, 1883, pp. 136-44.

** McCrindle's *Periplus*, 125-126. The gold and silver coins were imported not from a want of the precious metals, but rather as works of art. The writer states that they yielded a profit when exchanged for local money. Ditto, 13.

[1] The value of the export of calicoes from Bengal fell from £ 1,659,994 in 1816 to £ 285,121 in 1826. Champman's Commerce, 74.

[2] In 1826 the Thal pass was easy for carts; the Pioneers were at work, making the road to Bhiwandi. Captain Clunes' *Itinerary*, 145. Improvements went on in the pass from 1836 to 1844. Chapman's Commerce, 267.

[3] Chapman's Commerce, 78.

[4] In 1837, 1.17 pence was thought a good price. (Chapman, 83). In 1847 the price was 1·84. (Ditto, 58).

whose agents sent clerks to advance money to landholders and village headmen, or to buy from local dealers. In 1841 the Bombay cotton trade suffered great losses, and for some years remained depressed, the Bombay cotton exports falling from 46,783 tons in 1841 to 21,030 tons in 1846.[1] Though, in 1848, prices had somewhat risen, the state of the cotton trade was still very bad. The growers were hopelessly indebted and cared little for the state of their crops. Since 1862 almost the whole of the Berar and Khandesh cotton crop passes to the sea by rail.

"As early as 1826, the Thal route was passable by carts, and in 1844, after the improvements to the road were finished, carts began to take the place of pack bullocks. These carts, which were chiefly from Khandesh, seldom went back empty. The trip took about six weeks, and the drivers netted from £ 2 to £2. 10*s*. (Rs. 20 to Rs. 25).[2] In 1845, there was an immense traffic by the Bombay-Agra road, groceries, English cloth, iron, metals, rice, and salt passing from the coast to Khandesh and Malwa, and vast quantities of manufactured goods, cotton, and opium, going from the inland districts to the coast. Another equally important route left the Agra road about five miles east of Nasik, and, stretching east through the heart of Chandor, entered the Nizam's territory and passed from it to Berar and Nagpur. In the fair season, immense quantities of cotton were brought down on pack bullocks. To avoid going round by the town of Nasik as well to secure better pasture for their cattle, immense droves of Vanjaris left the main route at Suken and went direct through Saykhed and Vadi. Grain was chiefly carried on bullocks of which an almost unbroken stream passed from sunrise to sunset. Cotton carts were occasionally seen, but the road was little more than a field track.[3]

"*Railway Traffic:* By the opening of the Peninsula (1861) and the Dhond and Manmad railways (1877), the trade of Nasik has been greatly changed and developed. Between 1868 and 1878 the Peninsula railway figures show an increase in passengers from 482,008 to 524,281, and in goods from 70,491 to 100,149 tons.

"During these eleven years, at Igatpuri, passenger traffic has fallen from 134,285 to 49,108, and goods from 2032 to 1168 tons; at Nasik, passenger traffic has risen from 118,189 to 151,380, and goods from 12,479 to 12,592 tons; at Lasalgaon, passenger traffic has risen from 23,282 to 36,468 in 1878 and goods from 10,045 to 11,427 tons; at

[1] Chapman's *Commerce*, 78.

[2] Captain G. Wingate, 97 of 29th March 1852. Bom. Gov. Sel. I-14. These long journeys were not a pure gain to husbandmen. The work was very trying, and, especially below the Sahyadris, many cattle died or were injured for life. Bom. Gov. Sel. XCIII. 29.

[3] Survey Superintendent to the Collector, 910 of 1874. The total imports amounted in 1840-41 to £ 92,317 (Rs. 9,23,170) and the exports to £ 40,865 (Rs. 4,08,650). Bom. Rev. Rec. 1339 of 1842, 137-8.

Manmad, passenger traffic has risen from 55,227 to 95,554, and goods from 15,407 to 46,697 tons; and at Nandgaon, passengers have fallen from 84,356 to 42,129, and goods risen from 9,802 to 10,761 tons.

"The chief changes in the carriage of goods are in exports, a rise in *moha* from nothing to six tons; in tobacco from one to twenty-eight tons; in oil from twenty-one to 134 tons; in country piece-goods from eighteen to 102 tons; in wood from fourteen to twenty-six tons; in cotton from 5,605 to 6,052 tons; in fruit and vegetables from 2,083 to 2,378 tons; in firewood from 836 to 1,970 tons; in hides and horns from 110 to 198 tons; in linseed from 3,897 to 4,014 tons; in metal from 147 to 290 tons; in salt from thirty-five to fifty-nine tons; in sugar and molasses from 231 to 466 tons; and in sundries from 5,460 to 6,745 tons. There is a fall in the export of opium from 441 to 193 tons; in grain from 19,165 to 16,965, and in timber from 331 to 117 tons. In Imports there is a rise in cotton from five to 1,899 tons; in firewood from nothing to 429 tons; in grain from 1,954 to 17,328 tons; in metal from 834 to 1,689 tons; in *moha* from nothing to 321 tons; in hides and horns from four to twelve tons; in country piece goods from 156 to 581 tons; in Europe twist from 332 to 346 tons and in country twist from 183 to 245 tons; in salt from 4,140 to 5,795 tons; in sugar from 677 to 1,343 tons; in sundries from 7,185 to 26,750 tons; in tobacco from ten to 574 tons; and in wood from seventeen to twenty-two tons. There is a fall in the import of linseed from eleven to six tons; of European piece-goods from 1,672 to 917 tons; and of timber from 702 to 155 tons. The details are given in the following statement:—

PENINSULA RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC, 1873 AND 1878

Articles	1873		1878	
	Outward Tons.	Inward Tons.	Outward Tons.	Inward Tons.
Cotton	5,605	5	6,052	1,899
Fruit and Vegetables	2,083	1,555	2,378	1,554
Firewood	836	..	1,970	429
Grain	19,165	1,954	16,965	17,328
Hides and Horns	110	4	198	12
Linseed	3,897	11	4,014	6
Metal	147	834	290	1,689
Moha	..	..	6	321
Oil	21	101	134	446
Opium	441	..	193	..
Piece-goods, Europe	5	1,672	2	917
Piece-goods, country	16	156	102	581
Piece-goods, English and country	..	186	..	..
Salt	35	4,140	59	5,785
Sugar and Molasses	231	677	466	1,343
Sundries	5,460	7,185	6,745	26,750
Timber	331	702	117	155
Twist, Europe	..	332	1	346
Twist, country	1	183	1	245
Twist, English and country	..	1	..	..
Tobacco	1	10	28	574
Wool	14	17	26	22
Total	38,401	19,725	39,747	60,402

"Passenger and goods traffic returns on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway are available for three half-yearly periods since its opening in January 1879. Of the three Nasik stations, Manmad, which is a junction station, shows the largest number of passengers rising from 31,462 in the first, to 42,978 in the third period, and Yeola, well known for its silk and cotton manufactures, shows the largest amount of goods, rising during the same time from 1,693 to 2,884 tons. In the second period, which includes the rainy season (July-November), both the passenger and the goods traffic show a considerable fall. The chief inward goods, besides coal and railway material, are grain, pulses, molasses, tobacco, salt, twist, dyes, and piece-goods, and the most important outward goods are fruit and vegetables. The following statement gives the chief details of the passenger and goods traffic at the three stations during the eighteen months.

DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY TRAFFIC, 1879-1880

Stations	Miles from Manmad	1st January to 30th June 1879		1st July to 31st December 1879		1st January to 30th July 1880	
		Passengers	Goods Tons	Passengers	Goods Tons	Passengers	Goods Tons
Manmad	....	31,462	1,688	20,016	386	42,078	1,035
Ankai	8½	3,104	636	1,435	621	1,436	115
Yeola	18	15,019	1,693	10,786	1,375	19,737	2,884
Total ..	26½	49,585	4,017	32,237	2,382	63,651	4,034

"*Road Traffic:* Of the traffic by road no details are available. There is still a considerable traffic down the Thal pass to the coast. But the bulk of the road traffic is now from and to the railway stations. Taking the traffic by road and by rail together, the chief exports are grain, oil-seeds, molasses, hemp, cotton cloth and silk goods including turbans, *pitambars,* and *paithanis,* copper, brass and silver vessels, onions, garlic, and betel-leaves. At the Lasalgaon railway station, 146 miles from Bombay, a great quantity of grain, chiefly wheat, is brought by agents of Bombay firms and by brokers. The export of grain has of late considerably increased. In ordinary seasons as many as five hundred carts and as many more pack cattle, laden with wheat and other grain, come every day in the busy season (January-June) from Niphad, Chandor, Kopargaon, Khandesh, and the Nizam's territories; the carts often return laden with salt. Linseed and other oil-seeds, molasses, and a little cotton are pretty largely exported from Malegaon and other northern parts of the district. Cloth and silk goods, prepared chiefly at Yeola, are sent as far as

Bombay, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Nagpur, and other places. Copper, brass, and silver vessels, largely manufactured at Nasik, go chiefly to Bombay and Poona. Onions and garlic find their way out of the district by the Kherwadi railway station. Betel-leaves, grown chiefly in the Sinnar sub-division, are also largely exported. The value of the exports may be roughly estimated at from £ 200,000 to £ 250,000 (Rs. 20,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000), to which the cloth and silk goods of Yeola alone contribute about £150,000 (Rs. 15,00,000).

"*Markets:* In every sub-division, weekly or half-weekly markets are held in nine or ten of the towns and larger villages. The market days are known throughout the neighbourhood, and all who have anything to sell or to buy crowd to the market. They are usually held in some open space in the village, and for a few hours in the afternoon are gay and crowded. Almost everything required by the people, grain, salt, spices, pepper, bangles, cooking vessels, coarse hand and machine made cloth, and, in some places such as Saykheda, Nasik and Malegaon, ponies and cattle, are offered for sale. Small villages generally depend for their supplies on weekly markets. The dealers, who are chiefly Marwar, Gujarat, and Ladsakka Vanis, and Bagvans, have fixed shops in some neighbouring town or village, and go from one market to another. Generally one member of a family travels, while another stays at home and minds the shop. They do not move much during the rains.

"*Trade System:* The agencies for distributing imports and collecting exports are trade centres, weekly or half-weekly markets, fairs, shops, and pedlars. The chief centres of local traffic are Igatpuri, Nasik, Lasalgaon, Nandgaon, Manmad, and Yeola on the railway, Pimpalgaon (Basvant), Chandor, and Malegaon on the Bombay-Agra road, and Sinnar on the Ahmednagar-Nasik road.

"A few rich traders, with capitals of from £ 5,000 to £ 20,000 (Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000), have dealings with Bombay in European piece-goods, precious stones, bullion, and sundries. Trade is brisk in March, April, and May, when the bulk of the wheat and other late crops come to market. In the rainy season (June-October) almost all trade, including weaving and the making of metal vessels, is dull.

"Although there are no monopolies, several trades are carried on almost entirely by certain classes. Gujarat and Marwar Vanis, Khatris, Salis, and Shimpis deal in piece-goods and cloth; Marwar and Ladsakka Vanis and Telis in grain and groceries; Bohoris and other Musalmans in oil and hardware; Bohoris, Shimpis, and Brahmans in haberdashery; Ladsakka Vanis and Tambolis in spices and groceries; and Tambats and Musalmans in metal vessels. Besides these, the chief trading classes are Kachhis, Komtis, Kasars, Dhangars, Parsis, Maniars, Pardeshis, Vanjaris, Malis, Kunbis, and Bagvans."

"*Fairs:* In every sub-division, in connection with two or three temples and religious places, yearly fairs are held at stated times. The chief are at Nasik, Trimbak, Saptashring, Naitala, Bhugaon, Vadner, Pimpri, Shendurni, Nampur, and Bogte. At Pimpri in Igatpuri, where the country is hilly and most of the people are Kunbis, Kolis, or Thakurs, a considerable trade in blankets is carried on by the Dhangars, who sometimes take sheep in return for blankets. Except that they are larger and have a greater variety of goods, fairs differ little from weekly markets. They last from one to fifteen days and draw from 1,000 to 15,000 people, some of whom come from considerable distances. The fairs and weekly markets generally provide the poorer classes with almost all their daily wants, except oil and liquor which are brought from the Teli and the Kalal, and firewood, which is either gathered by the people themselves, or is not used, its place being supplied by cowdung cakes. The rich and middle classes usually lay in a six or twelve months' supply of some of the articles of daily use, when they are plentiful and cheap. They buy other articles from the Marwar and Ladsakka Vani shopkeepers, who deal in grain, pulses, salt, molasses, sugar, oil, clarified butter, spices, and groceries, and sometimes in drugs."

"*Shopkeepers:* Almost every large village has at least one or two such shopkeepers. In towns where their number is greater they get their supplies, except groceries which they sometimes order from Bombay, from those who have an excess or who owe them money. In villages the supplies are chiefly drawn from the nearest markets or fairs, or direct from the producers. Town shopkeepers have their own capital which they sometimes lend at interest, but village shopkeepers are almost entirely dependent on borrowed capital. Their business is on a small scale and they have no dealings outside the district. Both in villages and towns, resident customers pay either in cash or by monthly settlements, and strangers by ready money. Interest is not charged on monthly accounts, nor is any discount allowed for cash payments. Trade by barter often takes place in the Sahyadri sub-divisions between husbandmen and shopkeepers or pedlars."

"*Changes:* The opening of roads and railways has caused a marked change in the system of trade and has greatly increased its amount. The effect of these changes on the different classes of the people is mixed, and local opinion varies as to whether the balance is good or evil. Comparing the trade returns with local opinions as to the condition of the different classes, the following seem to be the chief general results.

"As regards traders the chief results seem to be an increase in the amount of the business done and a fall in the rate of profit. This loss of profit is due to two causes, the competition of local traders

of small or of no capital, and the competition of outsiders. When risks were great and much time was taken in turning over stock, business could be carried on only by men of considerable capital: competition was small and profits were high. With safe and rapid carriage, the stock in trade can soon be turned over, and the competition of men of small capital becomes possible. Again the ease with which they can visit the district has attracted outside traders. And their knowledge of the railway and of the telegraph, their bolder and wider methods of trading, and their willingness to take a smaller margin of profit, have enabled more than one class of outside traders to establish themselves in Nasik. The chief of these outside traders are Bohoris from Bombay and Surat, who have gained a large share of the iron, hardware, and cloth trades, and have lately started the import of kerosene oil. Another class of Musalmans, Memons known in Nasik as Kachhis, within the last few years, have become the leading wholesale grain-dealers. Some have settled in the district, but most have their headquarters in Bombay and come to Nasik only during the fair months. Another class, who compete with the Kachhis in grain and with the Bohoris in oil and cloth, are Hindus of the Bhatia caste. Like the Kachhis, most Bhatia traders belong to Bombay and visit Nasik only during the busy season.

"The competition of these outside classes has injured the local traders in three ways. The margin of profit has been lowered, some important branches of trade have passed from their hands, and the number of middlemen has been reduced. In spite of these disadvantages, the local opinion would seem to be, that the great increase in the amount both of exports and of imports, has more than made up to the local traders for their losses from competition and from changes in the system of trade which they have been unable or unwilling to adopt.

"The three chief changes in the system of trade, easy and safe carriage, fewer middlemen, and smaller trading profits, tend to better the state of producers whether manufacturers or husbandmen. In the case of manufacturers and other skilled workmen, the gain from these changes is, to a great extent, met by loss from outside competition. Local opinion would seem to agree that the changes in the course and system of trade have little, if at all, benefited the class of skilled workmen.

"The manufacture of silk goods, of cotton cloth, and of brass and copperware, have of late years increased. At the same time the general use of imported hardware and other articles, which, under the head sundries, have risen from 7,185 tons in 1873 to 26,750 in 1878, has forced many craftsmen to leave their old callings and take to weaving or brassware making. The result has been that, even in the prosperous

callings, the competition of local labour and the competition of cheap outside goods, have together greatly lowered the rate of wages.

"In two respects the changes have injured husbandmen. Outside competition has destroyed their former monopoly of profit in seasons of local scarcity, and their gains as carriers have been reduced. Their loss from outside competition in times of scarcity is doubtless considerable. During the famine years (1876-77) in spite of the failure of the local crops, grain importations prevented the price of millet rising above sixteen pounds the rupee. Their loss from the decrease of long cart journeys to the coast is, to some extent, made up by their employment in carrying to and from the railway stations, which, though it yields a smaller return, does much less damage to their cattle. Against these losses husbandmen, or at least landholders, gain from the greater ease with which their produce finds a market, and the much larger share of the export price that, from the competition of traders and the reduction of the number of middlemen, now goes to the grower. Another great gain is the wide market that quick carriage has opened for such rich and perishable products as vegetables and fruit and molasses. On the whole it would seem that, as producers, husbandmen, at least near the line, have decidedly gained by the opening of the railway, and that as consumers, they have, all over the district, profited by the reduced cost of cloth, hardware, salt, oil, and sundries. Labourers, like husbandmen, have, on the whole, benefited by the changes in the system of trade. The chief exception to this is the case of carriers. Before the opening of roads great numbers of Vanjaris and Lamanis, and, to a less extent, of Charans and Kunbis, lived as pack-bullock drivers. The opening of cart roads reduced the demand for their services, and many were forced either to leave the district or to take to tillage. Afterwards, when (1861) the bulk of the traffic passed from carts to the railway, many of the poorer husbandmen and field workers lost an important source of income. Again, the railway demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, has, to a great extent, been met from outside. Deccan Mhars furnish the bulk of the unskilled, and north India and Bombay craftsmen, the bulk of the skilled labourers. Still the great development of trade employs a largely increased amount of unskilled labour; and it would seem that very few people of the labouring class have to leave the district in search of work. As consumers, labourers, equally with husbandmen, share in the advantages of cheap cloth, hardware, oil, salt, and miscellaneous articles.

"Good roads, and still more the railway, have in a special way, enriched the district by the great increase in the number of pilgrims who visit Nasik and Trimbak.

"As regards the effect of the change in the channel of trade from the Bombay-Agra road to the railway, though some of the towns and villages

on the line of road have declined since the opening of the railway, their decay is more than met by the rise of Igatpuri, Nandgaon, Lasalgaon, and Ghoti, from small villages to important country towns and trade centres."

Extent of Employment: Nasik district is quite rich in trade and commerce. Hence a considerable number of people are engaged in trade and commerce. The number of sales workers [as classified in Census of India, 1961, *General Economic Tables Vol. X, II-B (i)*] stands at 24,662 of whom 21,158 are males and 3,504 are females. The following table shows the number of persons engaged in various types of trade in 1961.

TABLE No. 27—EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TRADE* IN THE DISTRICT, 1961

Category of trade	Total	Males	Females
1. Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade ..	738	731	7
2. Working Proprietors, Retail Trade ..	13,553	11,317	2,236
3. Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents.	1,568	1,563	5
4. Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade.	4,014	3,594	420
5. Salesmen and Shop Assistants (not elsewhere classified).	1,989	1,872	117
6. Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors ..	2,800	2,081	719
Total ..	24,662	21,158	3,504

As per 1961 census, trade and commerce provide employment to 3·18 per cent of the total working population of the district. Of these, more than 50 per cent are in Nasik and Malegaon talukas. Nasik taluka alone accounts for 35·73 per cent of the total workers under trade and commerce in the district. Of the persons engaged in trade, 3·31 per cent are in wholesale trade, 92·56 per cent in retail trade and 4·13 per cent in miscellaneous trade activities. About 90 per cent of the wholesalers are in urban areas only. The number of wholesalers trading exclusively in cereals and pulses is 172. Mostly the wholesale trade of cereals and pulses appears to be combined with wholesale trade of sugar, spices, oils, etc., as the number in this group is 156 for the district.**

* These include persons engaged in any capacity in wholesale as well as retail trading activities, and commercial transactions relating to imports and exports.

** Census Handbook, Nasik District, 1961.

Trade Routes: *Early Routes:* The Thal pass had been an important trade route between the Deccan and the coast from the earliest times.* The Nasik caves and mention of the town by Ptolemy point to Nasik as a place of importance from the second century before, to the second century after, the Christian era. About a hundred years later, the author of Periplus (247) mentions that trade passed from Broach in Gujarat to Paithan on the Godavari and to Tagar ten days further east. A part of this trade probably went through the Kundai pass, crossed the Nasik district, and left it by the Kasari pass in the Satmalas. From the ninth to the thirteenth century, while Devgiri, or Daulatabad, was one of the greatest capitals in the Deccan, and Supara was one of the chief centres of trade on the coast, the Thal Pass must have been the main route of traffic. Afterwards, in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, the bulk of the trade passed further south between Ahmednagar and Chaul and between Bijapur and Dabhul or Kudal. In the sixteenth century, the establishment of Portuguese power at Bassein brought a large trade back to its old route by Nasik. In the seventeenth century, when foreign trade centred in Surat, the bulk of the commerce of the Deccan passed along the north and south routes mentioned in the Periplus. When Bombay took the place of Surat, trade once more set along the earliest route through the Thal Pass, and this, for the last fifty years, has been the chief line of traffic in Western India.

Routes during British Period: At the beginning of British rule there were no made roads. The chief routes of trade passed through Nasik and Malegaon. The Poona-Surat road with a length of 254 miles through Chakan, Narayangaon, the Vashera Pass, and Devthan, entered by the Sinnar pass, and touching Nasik and Dindori, left the district by the Rahud Pass and continued its course to Surat through Umbarthana the Nirpan Pass, the Vagh Pass and Gondevi. The Ahmednagar-Nasik road ninety-seven miles long passed through Rahuri, Sangamner and Sinnar. The Aurangabad-Nasik road and the road linking Malegaon with Baroda served the need of traffic.

The Bombay-Agra trunk road was the chief trade route traversing through Chandor, Nasik, Igatpuri, the Thal pass, Shahapur and Bhiwandi. The Poona-Nasik road, the Nasik-Balsar road, the Malegaon-Kopargaon road, and the Nandgaon-Aurangabad road were the principal routes of trade. During the course of the present century the Bombay-Agra trunk road and Provincial roads were improved. A number of bridges were also constructed to facilitate easy transport.

Present Routes of Trade: The Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi trunk railway is the most important artery of trade. This vital line which

* This account is based on the description of routes published in the *Gazeteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District,* 1883, Chapter VI.

was opened for traffic in 1861 traverses through the entire length of the district. It touches a number of important centres of trade such as, Nasik, Lasalgaon, Niphad, Manmad and Nandgaon. Huge consignments are booked by this route to Bombay, Thana, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi, Jabalpur and the other important markets in Maharashtra and upper India. The Manmad-Dhond railway line is another important trade link between the Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi route and the Bombay-Madras route. Besides being an important link between the sea routes, it served the commercial traffic from Manmad, Yeola, Kopargaon, Rahuri and Ahmadnagar. The Manmad-Kacheguda metre gauge line serves trade traffic to Aurangabad, Jalna, Sailu, Parbhani, Nanded, Dharmabad, Secunderabad and Hyderabad. In fact, this is the only rail link between this part of Maharashtra and Hyderabad.

The Bombay-Agra National Highway is a very important trade route facilitating trade in agricultural produce in almost the entire district. Traversing through Nasik and Malegaon, it serves traffic to metropolitan Bombay on the one side and Dhulia, Jalgaon, Akola, Amaravti, Nagpur, Indore and other markets in upper India on the other side. The Nasik-Poona national highway which passes through Sinnar and Sangamner connects the commercial interests in the two important towns. Besides Poona the entrepot centre, this highway facilitates traffic to the important markets in South Maharashtra, *viz.*, Kolhapur, Sangli, Karad, Satara, and Sholapur. The Malegaon-Aurangabad State highway passing through Nandgaon serves the export and import trade between the two big markets. The Manmad-Ahmadnagar State highway *via* Yeola, Kopargaon and Rahuri is an important artery of trade. It passes through the rich areas famous for sugar and *gul* manufacturing.

Besides, there are a number of state highways and major district roads which serve the needs of trade in the district. They also serve as connecting links between the arteries of trade*. In the nature of things, Nasik district enjoys good facilities as regards transportation and transit trade.

Changes in Pattern and Organisation of Trade: The pattern and organisation of trade which generally depends upon the general economic situation and institutional framework, have undergone considerable changes since the beginning of this century. The two world wars made a deep impact on the general economic situation. The pattern of trade during the Wars and the Great Depression bore an impress of the general international situation. Being a part of the British Empire, the fate of Indian trade was virtually linked with the situation in Great

* For details of railway and road routes refer to Chapter 7 Communications.

Britain. The process of economic change gathered momentum after Independence.

The pattern of trade in the past was based on the partly self-sufficient economy existing then. The cultivators and craftsmen were economically backward and poor. The means of transport and communications were not adequate. Hence the needs of the people were adjusted in such a way that locally produced goods alone were consumed. Cloth, salt, cutlery, building materials and a few food articles were imported, while some foodgrains, fruits, etc. were exported. The volume of import and export trade was much smaller than it is at present.

Now the Trade in agricultural produce is regulated under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939. The regulation of primary trade transactions at all the principal markets in the district was an important landmark in the history of agricultural marketing. This strengthened the bargaining power of the agriculturist and eliminated a number of middlemen and put an end to several malpractices inherent in unregulated trade. The market practices have been regularised and the possibilities of exploitation have been reduced. A number of co-operative marketing societies have been established recently. They act as general commission agents, and help the agriculturist in getting better prices. It is noteworthy that the co-operative movement has made remarkable progress in the field of agricultural marketing in Nasik district.

A very remarkable new feature of the pattern and organisation of trade is the introduction of an element of state trading in food grains. Under the system of monopoly procurement of rice and jowar, private trade in these food grains is totally banned. The Government is the sole agency for the purchase and distribution of rice, jowar and *nagli*. Besides, wheat and sugar are distributed through fair price shops.

Imports : * The quantum of imports was much smaller in the past than at present. The imports comprised mainly articles that were not locally produced. The old *Gazetteer* of Nasik district published in 1883 throws an interesting light on the state of imports during that period. "The chief imports are raw silk and cotton yarn, metals including copper and brass, piece-goods, country cloth, sundries, sugar, groceries, and salt. There has lately been a great increase in the imports of European piece-goods, kerosene oil, lucifer matches, and sundries, which are consumed by all classes. Imports are chiefly for retail sale. Piece-goods are sent from Bombay in accordance with the orders of some large firm, and sold to retailers who go to the firm, make their own purchases, and dispose of the goods in their shops or at weekly markets and fairs. Country clothes, chiefly *lugdas*

*Imports refer to the commodities brought in the district from other districts either in Maharashtra or outside.

and *dhotar jodas*, are brought from Nagpur, Ahmadnagar, Baramati, Sholapur, Sangamner and Ahmedabad ; and coloured or uncoloured coarse cloth *Khadis, Jots, Pasodies* and Hoor-sheets, *jajams*, from Khandesh." *

The direction and composition of import trade have changed with changes in the pattern of consumption and production. The change is also in keeping with the altered conditions in respect of population, income, means of transport and standard of living of the people. With an increase in construction activity, building materials are brought from outside in larger quantities. The iron beams, screws, bars and hardware are brought from Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Poona and Shahabad.

Most of the grocery articles are imported from Bombay, Poona and Dhulia. Stationery and cutlery goods are brought from Bombay and Poona. The fine varieties of cloth are imported from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Nadiad and Surat, whereas the medium and coarse cloth comes from Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ichalkaranji and Jalgaon. The nylon, decron, and terylene varieties of cloth, which have become quite popular, are brought mainly from Bombay. Drugs and medicines come from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta, Panvel and Ahmadnagar. While some kinds of vessels are locally manufactured, utensils are brought from Bombay and Poona. Crockery comes from Bombay, Jamnagar and Jullunder. Watches and umbrellas are brought from Bombay. Radio sets, electric goods and other equipment are imported from Bombay, Poona and Calcutta.

The imported articles are either brought by big merchants at Nasik and Malegaon from the source markets or by agents and representatives of manufacturing and business concerns outside the district who make the articles available to the merchants in the district.

The merchandise from Bombay and Poona comes mainly in motor trucks though transport of heavy goods is done by railways as well.

Exports : The principal export trade comprises commodities like foodgrains, grapes, vegetables, milk, oil-seeds, molasses, hemp, handloom cloth, silk cloth, copper, brass and silver vessels, onions, potatoes, garlic, betel-leaves, timber, and other forest produce. Cotton and silk cloth manufactured at Malegaon and Yeola is exported to Bombay, Poona, Satara and other places. Copper, brass and silver vessels are mainly manufactured at Nasik and are sent chiefly to Bombay and Poona. Nasik vessels are famous all over Western Maharashtra. Onions and garlic are exported not only to other parts of India but even to foreign countries like Burma and Ceylon. The onions produced at Nasik, Lasalgaon and Niphad have earned a very high reputation in the domain of agricultural trade. Betel-leaves grown chiefly in Sinnar

**Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District*, 1883.

taluka are also exported in considerable quantity. Vegetables are sent daily from Nasik and Niphad areas to Greater Bombay. A number of trucks loaded with green vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, garlic, and onion are booked daily for Bombay.

The Nasik grapes, famous for their exhilarating taste and rich flavour, are relished by the people all over India, and are highly in demand. This fruit which is a table fruit of the rich and a dream of the poor is exported to Bombay, Thana, Kalyan, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, etc.

Sugar and *gul*, which are manufactured on a very large scale in the district, are exported to Bombay, Thana and Kolaba districts. The spurt in prices of these scarce commodities has brought prosperity to this trade.

Bajri occupies the first place among the crops in the district accounting for about 36 per cent of the gross cropped area. In fact, Nasik has about one-fifth of the total cultivation and production of *bajri* in the State. Naturally it figures as a very important item of wholesale trade in the district. It is exported mainly to Bombay and Thana areas.

Regulated Markets: It was a paradox of the agricultural economy that the agriculturist used to get inadequate price for his produce, while the benefit was not available to the consumer, in the past. Transactions in agricultural produce were fraught with malpractices and unfair ways. Ignorance and economic handicaps on the part of the agriculturist made him susceptible to exploitation by middlemen. An average agriculturist was the victim of "distress sales" which led to windfall gains to the traders. This state of affairs received the attention of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) which recommended to the Government the necessity of regulating agricultural trade. This prompted the Government of Bombay to enact the Bombay Cotton Markets Act in 1927. Subsequently the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1931) also stressed the need for protection to the farmers in the proper marketing of agricultural produce by establishing a chain of regulated markets. The Bombay Cotton Markets Act which regulated the trade in cotton only was replaced by a more broad based enactment, *viz.*, the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act in 1939.* This Act regulated transactions in a number of commodities.

The main objects of this Act are, (1) to bring about equity in bargaining power among the agriculturists and traders, (2) to promote mutual confidence, (3) to prevent malpractices, and (4) to give a fair deal to the peasants.

* This Act was subsequently replaced by the Maharashtra Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963, since 1967. All markets are now deemed to be governed under the new Act.

Under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, the various market practices are sought to be regulated. The prices of commodities brought into the market are settled by open auction or open agreement in the presence of officials of the market committee. This rule is strictly adhered to. The produce is arranged in heaps or bullock carts near the *adat* shops of the authorised general commission agents. The general commission agents who are also called *adatyas* play the role of intermediaries between the agriculturists and merchants. They sell the produce on behalf of the farmers and get commission at rates prescribed by the market committee. The traders or their representatives inspect the commodities and start bidding. The bidding is done in the presence of the officials of the market committee. As soon as the bargain is agreed the general commission agent prepares an agreement, called *kabulayat*, regarding price, etc. The officials of the market committee supervise all these operations. The bargain is registered in the register book of the market committee. Weighing of the commodities is done by licensed weighmen on market yard. Weighing of cotton or chillis is allowed to take place outside the market premises. The units of weights are inspected by the market committee from time to time. The traders take delivery of the goods on the market yard itself and pay the value of the same on the same day.

Unauthorised deductions, *viz.*, *dharmadaya*, *goshala*, *kasar*, *sut*, and temple charges are not allowed. The Act has clearly defined the market charges deductible from the sale proceeds of the agriculturist. The authorised charges include market cess, *adat* commission, weighing charges and *hamali*. This has assured the payment of the full value of the produce to the agriculturist.

The market committees have done a very great service to the cause of agricultural marketing in so far as they encouraged and propagated the importance of pure, unadulterated and clean produce. This assures better prices for better quality of goods.

The officials of the market committee supervise the entire *modus operandi* of marketing. The code of business conduct is prescribed and the disputes are solved by arbitration. The functionaries in the market, *viz.*, general commission agents, weighmen and *hamals* are licenced by the market committee. They are required to pay the prescribed licence fee. The market committee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring smooth business and protection to the interests of the agriculturist.

According to the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, the market committee comprises elected representatives of agriculturists, traders, as well as nominated members from Government and local bodies. They are corporate bodies, and have powers consistent with the proper execution of marketing.

The market committees render a very good service in providing the facility of dissemination of information about prices and market news. The prices and quantity of arrivals are displayed on the notice board after the sales are over. The trends of prices in important markets in the district as well as Maharashtra State are announced for the information of the agriculturists before the auctions take place. Market news relayed from the All India Radio is made available through radio sets at the market yards. This serves as a very good guide to the sellers as well as buyers of agricultural produce.

Nasik district has not lagged behind the other districts in Western Maharashtra in the field of regulation of agricultural markets. Lasalgaon was the first market to be regulated in the district (1947). This was followed by Malegaon (1948), Satana (1948) and Nandgaon (1948). At present, there are eight regulated markets and 27 sub-markets.

The market committees are under the over-all control of the Director of Agricultural Marketing and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Poona. Prior to the formation of Zilla Parishads under the programme of democratic decentralisation, the working of the market committees was under the administrative control of the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad is charged with the responsibility of supervising the working of the market committees. He guides them in respect of their day to day affairs.

Nasik : Regulation of agricultural trade under terms of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 from September 1952 was an important development at Nasik, one of the foremost trade centres in the district. In pursuance of the application of the above Act the first market committee was nominated by the Government on 21st September 1952, while the actual working of the same started from 1st September 1953. The members of the market committee originally nominated by the Government were replaced by a body comprising elected members as well as respresentatives of Government and local bodies in February 1956. The market committee which is necessarily a corporate body comprises 15 members, of whom seven represent agriculturists, three traders, one co-operative institutions, and two each nominated by Government and local bodies.

Initially 32 agricultural commodities were regulated in the Nasik market. A few more important commodities, such as, paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and *nagli* were brought under regulation in 1950-55. Subsequently however, it was found that the quantity of arrivals of certain commodities was too small to be dealt with by market committee. This prompted them to eliminate those commodities from the purview of the Act. At present the commodities mentioned below

are under purview of the Act : Paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra *gul, wari, nagli,* gram, *mug, udid, masur, khurasani,* groundnut, onion, potato, *ratali* and chillis.

The jurisdiction of the committee, known as market area in common parlance, extends over Nasik and Dindori talukas and Peint and Surgana mahals. As the principal market yard at Nasik could not be expected to cover the trade activities in the extensive areas of two talukas and two mahals, sub-market yards at Deolali, Bhagur and Vani were established with a view to preventing the hazards of transportation of goods on the part of the agriculturist. The market yard at Nasik is quite spacious and provides the necessary amenities, such as drinking water, weighing shed, storage shed, electric lights, and approach roads. A warehouse providing storage facilities on scientific lines is a welcome addition from the point of view of the agriculturists, who can deposit their produce till the prices turn favourable. The warehousing corporation also took an interest in furnishing warehousing facilities.

The number of licensed dealers and authorised market functionaries during 1961-62 is given below :—

Class A Traders ...	103	Weighmen ...	20
Class B Traders ...	114	Assistants ...	178
Retail Traders ...	1,206	Hamals ...	53
General Commission Agents.	52		

The total turnover of trade at Nasik was 2,70,421 quintals, valued at Rs. 86,67,350 in 1960-61 and 4,77,792 quintals valued at Rs. 2,21,70,578 in 1961-62. During 1965-66, the volume of turnover was registered to be 4,02,596 quintals valued at Rs. 1,49,31,939. Table No. 28 (p. 532) gives the statistics of the turnover of trade during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1965-66.

Co-operative institutions play an effective role in the field of agricultural marketing at Nasik. There are seven co-operative institutions functioning as general commission agents and purchasers at the principal market and sub-markets. The turnover of trade handled by them during 1961-62 and 1965-66 is given below.

Year	Total arrivals in market		Turnover handled by Co-operative Societies		
	Quintals	Value (Rs.)	Quintals	Value (Rs.)	Percentage of total
1961-62	4,77,647	2,21,69,576	9,752	3,97,200	2
1965-66	4,02,596	1,49,31,979	26,379	16,65,884	12

The income and expenditure of the market committee is given below.

(in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Permanent Fund
1960-61	60,187	59,087	87,224
1961-62	67,552	42,553	1,12,223
1965-66	59,543	46,965	1,78,902

Of the total income of Rs. 59,543 during 1965-66, Rs. 30,221 were derived from market cess, Rs. 23,885 from licence fee, and Rs. 5,437 from miscellaneous sources. The surplus of income over expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,578 during the same year.

The market committee provides an excellent market intelligence service. The trends of prices and the quantity of arrivals are publicised every day. Table No. 29 (p. 533) gives the statistics of prices during 1961-62 and 1965-66.

Malegaon: The market at Malegaon is by far the most important of the regulated markets in the district. Since its establishment in October, 1947, the market has maintained steady progress in effective regulation and expansion of agricultural marketing. It is situated conveniently as regards transport and communications, as it is served by important arteries of trade like the Bombay-Agra national highway, Malegaon-Manmad-Kopargaon road, Malegaon-Nandgaon road and Malegaon-Surat road.

The area of operation of the market committee covers the Malegaon taluka. Besides the principal market yard, there is a sub-market at Umergaon. The commodities regulated at this market include groundnut, cotton, *jowar, bajri, udid,* chillis, onion, *gul, methi,* sesamum, *kulthi,* castor seed, gram, *tur, math, mug,* linseed, cattle, sheep and goat. Besides being a principal commodity market, Malegaon is an important cattle market also.

The principal market yard provides the necessary amenities comprising water tanks, wells, roads, sanitary blocks, canteen, electric lights, compound, shed, and a rest house for the benefit of the agriculturists who can afford to have an over-night stay.

The turnover of trade at the market was as high as 2,67,222 quintals valued at Rs. 2,35,70,618 in 1965-66. Table No. 30 gives the quantum and value of trade during 1965-66.

Co-operative marketing played an important role in this market as in other markets. The two co-operative institutions, *viz.*, Shetkari Sahakari Sangh, and Malegaon Taluka Big Bagaitdar Co-operative Association, are authorised to do *adat* business by the market

committee. The following statement gives the turnover of trade handled by the co-operatives during 1965-66 :—

Commodity	Quantity (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)	Percentage to total arrivals in market
Cereals and Pulses	28,349	31,90,239	25·1
Onion	17,915	3,60,844	19·8
Groundnut	11,991	14,21,952	33·3
Cotton	8,236	22,13,425	28·8
Gul	515	30,977	5·0

The financial position of the market committee during 1965-66 is outlined below :—

(In Rs.)

Market fee	Licence fee	Miscella-neous	Total income	Total expenditure	Permanent fund
32,216	14,160	28,966	75,342	55,080	2,03,334

Lasalgaon: Lasalgaon is one of the leading markets in the district. Established in 1947, the Lasalgaon market committee played a pioneering role in the movement of regulation of agricultural marketing. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over Niphad and Chandor talukas. It has established a net-work of sub-markets at Niphad, Chandor, Ozar, Palkhed, Saikhede, Pimpalgaon Baswant and Kherwadi. The sub-markets have provided facilities to the agriculturists to sell their produce without undertaking the hazards of transporting it to Lasalgaon market.

The regulated commodities comprise onion, groundnut, *gul,* linseed, *tur, mug, math,* safflower, *jowar, bajri,* wheat, gram, *methi,* sesamum, *rai, kulthi,* chillis, cotton, sheep and goat. However from the commercial point of view, onion, *gul,* groundnut, wheat and *bajri* are more important. In fact, Lasalgaon has earned a great reputation for trade in onions and *gul.*

The market yard at Lasalgaon is quite spacious and provides the necessary amenities, such as sheds, drinking water, water tank, cattle trough, sanitary block, electricity, roads, radio set, etc. A warehouse providing storage facilities on scientific lines is a remarkable feature of the market yard. The agriculturists can store their goods in the warehouse till such time as they want to dispose them off. The market committee has also provided a rest house for the benefit of the farmers as well as traders. The sub-market yards also provide the necessary amenities. These amenities have a salutary effect on encouraging the agriculturists to sell their produce on the market yards.

The total turnover of trade at this market was 15,86,203 quintals.

TABLE No. 28—Arrivals and Value of Regulated Agricultural Commodities in the Nasik Market Committee

(Arrivals in quintals and Value in Rs.)

Name of the commodity	1960-61		1961-62		1965-66	
	Turnover	Value	Turnover	Value	Turnover	Value
Vari	26,464	12,43,814	23,359	10,27,796	21,749	25,21,705
Gram	1,954	90,309	4,857	1,38,115	3,492	1,41,496
Tur	359	14,028	1,289	46,406	283	24,316
Mug	493	3,531	894	37,356	14	1,110
Udid	904	36,168	2,250	1,10,250	384	24,823
Khurasani	4,196	3,24,351	8,756	6,30,432	....	....
Paddy	23,733	9,37,482	53,855	23,15,765	738	54,655
Rice	13,283	92,881	49,960	36,47,080	19,637	17,43,735
Wheat	27,246	15,12,201	98,249	55,01,944	2,028	1,02,871
Jowar	5,561	2,11,340	19,491	8,19,622	1,740	1,53,910
Bajri	19,351	11,62,066	34,140	17,07,000	3,309	1,75,866
Nagli	7,867	3,13,172	47,420	18,01,900	....	....
Groundnut	5,691	1,26,629	7,754	4,69,732	19,893	9,30,675
Onion	99,727	12,16,670	74,735	11,21,025	683	56,529
Potato	10,572	3,17,182	15,141	7,57,050	2,94,279	56,33,640
Sweet Potato	1,215	22,795	180	12,960	5,049	9,52,598
Dry Chilli	867	1,73,400	1,521	2,66,175	....	....
Chillis	521	9,776	2,348	2,11,320	7,920	4,90,019
Gur	20,417	8,59,555	30,973	15,48,650	NA	NA
Rai	....	....	....	....	4,811	5,35,966
Total ..	2,70,421	86,67,350	4,77,792	2,21,70,578	4,02,596	1,49,31,979

TABLE No. 29—Statement showing the Monthly Prices *of Regulated Commodities during 1961-62 and 1965-66 at Nasik Market

Month	Vari		Paddy		Rice		Wheat	
	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66
September	37·5	99·00	....	....	....	....	....	117·00
October	....	98·00	....	....	80·00	....	47·70	115·00
November	37·50	118·00	41·00	....	73·00	....	47·00	144·00
December	44·50	117·50	43·05	....	65·00	....	55·00	143·50
January	41·80	116·00	45·60	....	67·00	....	62·50	122·00
February	47.00	118·75	45·00	....	70·00	....	55·00	110·00
March	44·00	128·00	43·00	....	72·00	....	52·00	102·50
April	45·50	136·75	40·00	....	73·00	....	52·00	100·00
May	40·00	143·00	43·00	....	70·00	....	58·00	109·00
June	47·00	152·00	45·00	....	75·00	....	57·00	110·00
July	47·00	150·00	44·00	....	74·00	....	62·00	110·75
August	44·00	149·00	44·00	....	75·00	....	62·00	108·00
Most Common Prices ..	44·00	....	43·00	....	73·00	....	56·00	....

TABLE No. 29—*contd.*

Month	Jowar		Bajri		Onion		Potato		Gur	
	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66	1961-62	1965-66
September	40·00	....	....	114·00	20·00	19·00	40·00	50·00	....	74·50
October	40·00	....	44·00	106·00	24·00	21·50	45·00	49·00	42·00	76·00
November	39·00	....	48·00	130·00	18·00	27·00	50·00	54·50	43·50	76·00
December	40·00	....	49·00	125·00	15·00	20·75	62·50	49·00	44·00	75·00
January	38·00	....	44·00	109·00	12·50	15·00	45·00	50·00	41·00	71·00
February	36·00	....	48·00	102·00	8·50	18·00	33·00	42·00	37·50	70·00
March	34.00	....	47·00	106·00	9·00	24·00	32·00	40·00	45·00	76·00
April	35·00	....	50·00	110·00	6·50	17·75	30·00	45·75	51·50	81·75
May	45·00	....	53·00	113·00	6·00	18·00	35·00	60·00	52·00	82·00
June	45·00	....	50·00	114·00	7·00	20·00	40·00	72·00	55·10	92·50
July	46·00	....	56·00	109·00	7·50	28·00	50·00	82·00	57·00	97·00
August	50·00	....	54·00	95·00	10·00	30·00	60·00	93·00	65·50	104·00
Most Common Prices ..	42·00	....	50·00	....	15·00	....	50·00	....	50·00	....

*(Price in Rupees per quintal)

TABLE No. 30—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN MALEGAON MARKET DURING 1965-66

Name of the commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Cotton ..	27,992	50,67,032
Groundnut ..	36,200	46,78,128
Sesamum ..	228	42,408
Castor seed ..	235	24,999
Gul ..	10,135	6,58,367
Onion ..	91,677	21,42,408
Chillis ..	489	83,244
Methi ..	129	13,589
Wheat ..	64,444	68,99,639
Bajri ..	31,269	34,33,071
Tur ..	58	4,743
Gram ..	3,105	4,15,108
Udid ..	121	10,190
Mug ..	363	34,866
Ketki ..	215	15,827
Math ..	562	46,999
Total ..	267,222	2,35,70,618

TABLE No. 31—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN LASALGAON MARKET DURING 1965–66

Name of the commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Cotton ..	6,313	9,44,734
Groundnut ..	64,631	79,20,084
Sesamum ..	27	3,285
Castor seed ..	610	68,116
Khurasani ..	22	3,526
Gul ..	50,827	30,18,334
Onion ..	14,14,484	2,25,37,518
Chillis ..	3,741	3,64,754
Rai ..	2,040	2,18,492
Methi ..	25,735	26,794
Wheat ..	25,735	27,97,618
Jowar ..	747	30,984
Bajri ..	11,429	12,32,057
Tur ..	281	20,753
Gram ..	3,724	7,09,694
Mug ..	172	16,289
Math ..	21	1,626
Kulthi ..	22	1,464
Tamarind ..	1,143	1,422
Total ..	1,586,203	3,99,17,544

Valued at Rs. 3,99,17,544 in 1965-66. Table No. 31 gives the statistics of the turnover of trade during 1965-66.

Co-operative marketing has achieved remarkable progress at Lasalgaon. The co-operative institutions mentioned below are functioning as general commission agents and purchasers at Lasalgaon as well as the sub-market yards ; (1) Lasalgaon Vibhag Kharedi Vikri Sangh, (2) Pimpalgaon Bagaitdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh, (3) Niphad Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh, (4) Chandor Taluka Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh and (5) Kadva Canal Bagaitdar Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh, Kherwadi.

The turnover of trade transacted by these co-operative institutions during 1965-66 is given below :—

TABLE No. 32—TOTAL TURNOVER HANDLED THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES LASALGAON MARKET, 1965-66

Name of Commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value
		Rs.
Jowar	148	6,984
Bajri	1,935	2,18,718
Wheat	46,091	7,27,239
Gram	878	1,46,765
Groundnut	4,504	3,59,393
Gul	8,438	4,70,100
Mug	146	5,835
Rai	194	18,303
Methi	40	4,903
Cotton	1,070	1,94,946
Onion	168,942	25,74,807
Chilli	3,330	3,21,270
Castor seed	16	1,988
Tamarind	2	347

The co-operative societies handled about 7·9 per cent of the total turnover of trade in 1965-66.

The financial position of the market committee during 1965-66 is given below :—

(in Rs.)

Market fee	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	Total income	Expenditure	Permanent Fund
75,000	29,065	18,125	1,22,190	1,03,072	5,14,378

Satana : Satana is another important regulated market in the district. Being famous for brisk commercial activities, it was brought under the purview of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act

from September 1948. The Baglan and Kalwan talukas are covered along with the market area of Satana. As the principal market at Satana was not expected to serve effectively the trade transactions in the extensive area of the two talukas, sub-market yards at rural places, *viz.*, Kalwan, Deola and Nampur were established. These sub-markets serve as assembling markets.

A multiplicity of goods, listed below, are brought under regulation. They are groundnut, cotton, *gul*, onion, potatoes, sweet potatoes, chillis, castor-seed, coriander, *khurasani*, sesamum, *kulthi*, peas, *rai*, *methi*, gram, *tur*, *mug*, *udid*, linseed, *math*, safflower, jowar, *bajri*, wheat, paddy, rice, *nagli*, garlic, sheep and cattle.

Satana possesses an ideal market yard which is well furnished with an office building, a rest house, a canteen, a weighment shed, a weighment platform, a well, tanks, pipe line, roads, sanitary blocks, garden, a power house, a library, a telephone and a radio set. These facilities have a definite bearing on the turnover and market practices. The agriculturists from distant villages are naturally encouraged to bring their produce to this market yard.

Satana market is quite famous for the trade in groundnut, cotton, *gul*, onion and *bajri*. These commodities arrive on a large scale. The total turnover of trade was as high as 2,99,375 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,84,39,707 in 1965-66. The following table gives the turnover and value of trade of all the regulated commodities at this market in 1965-66.

TABLE No. 33—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT SATANA MARKET DURING 1965-66

Name of the Commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Cotton	15,865	29,72,622
Groundnut	55,210	60,91,771
Linseed	38	3,999
Sesamum	2,987	2,26,146
Safflower	7	853
Castor seed	598	48,911
Khurasani	105	19,373
Gul	26,727	15,31,938
Potato	1	40
Onion	1,29,240	22,81,200
Maka	202	11,320
Sweet Potato	5,146	2,01,772
Coriander	102	7,840
Chillis	5,838	2,60,650
Rai	638	37,346
Methi	38	4,198
Wheat	26,727	15,31,939
Rice	33	31,675
Jowar	173	21,670
Bajri	20,876	21,12,265
Nagli	132	12,320
Vari	3	158
Tur	130	13,296
Udid	78	5,387
Mug	5,383	5,60,308
Chola	2,735	3,88,018
Math	77	6,896
Kulthi	286	19,806
Total	2,99,375	1,84,39,707

Co-operative marketing has achieved remarkable progress at Satana market. There are three co-operative marketing organisations, *viz.*, (1) Satana Shetkari Sahakari Marketing Sangh, (2) Shri Datta Pimpalgaon Multi-purpose Society, Deola, and (3) Shetkari Sahakari Sangh, Kalwan, which are recognised by the market committee for *adat* business. These organisations are helpful in the effective regulation of marketing business. Of the total trade under the market committee they handled trade amounting to 74,372 quintals valued at Rs. 37,60,721 during 1965-66. The statistics of the trade handled by the co-operatives in 1965-66 are given below :—

TABLE No. 34—STATISTICS OF TRADE HANDLED BY THE CO-OPERATIVES AT SATANA MARKET, 1965-66

Name of Commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value in Rs.	Percentage to total arrivals in market
Groundnut	757	93,476	7
Gul	916	47,428	7
Wheat	599	59,370	10
Gram	222	31,718	14
Mug	253	25,078	8
Cotton	24	4,360	4
Bajri	83	10,134	7
Khurasani	14	2,010	8
Kulthi	3	197	16
Rajgira	2	334	1
Udid	3	100	2
Tur	3	307	9
Linseed	9	1,089	27
Math	3	307	9
Methi	3	369	42
Coriander	1	145	17
Total	2,985	274,622	188

The total income of the market committee, during 1965-66, was Rs. 87,984 which was derived from market fee (Rs. 38,773), licence fee (Rs. 18,200) and miscellaneous sources (Rs. 31,011). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,054, while the permanent fund stood at Rs. 2,28,676 during the same year.

The daily trends of prices prevailing at Satana market are broadcast from the Bombay station of All India Radio.

Ghoti : The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act was made applicable to Ghoti from September 9, 1953 under the Government notification of September 17, 1952. The jurisdiction of this market extends over the entire Igatpuri taluka and the market committee has under its jurisdiction the principal market yard at Ghoti, and sub-market yards at Wadivare and Zarwad.

Ghoti is a prosperous market famous for higher qualities of rice. Besides rice, the regulated commodities comprise *nagli, vari,* groundnut, *lakh, khurasani, masur, vatana, chola, mug, gram, udid, val,* paddy, wheat, *tur, kulthi,* cattle, sheep and goats. Being a central place in the taluka, it attracts other agricultural produce from distant villages.

The number of licensed dealers and market functionaries authorised by the market committee in 1963-64 is given below :—

Category	Licence Fee per head (Rs.)	Number of licensees
Class A Traders	100	61
Retail Traders	10	....
General Commission Agents ..	100	18
Weighmen	10	7
Brokers	40	5

The turnover of trade in this market amounted to 18,676 quintals, valued at Rs. 8,41,659 in 1963-64, and 27,245 quintals, valued at Rs. 19,66,737 during 1965-66. The following table gives the turnover of trade at Ghoti market during 1963-64 and 1965-66 :—

TABLE No. 35—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN THE GHOTI MARKET, 1963-64 AND 1965-66

Name of Commodity	1963-64		1965-66	
	Turnover (Quintals)	Value	Turnover (Quintals)	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
Groundnut	6·00	571·25	217·00	11,016·00
Paddy	13,629·75	5,98,297·65	13,643·00	8,19,946·00
Rice	94·00	6,895·99	7,500·00	7,22,280·00
Wheat	677·00	42,513·08	44·00	4,829·00
Vari	169·00	7,725·44	21·00	2,784·00
Gram	696·00	36,413·33	276·00	36,118·00
Masur	99·00	6,392·35	321·00	2,001·00
Val	3,166·00	1,36,453·21	5,221·00	3,67,484·00
Udid	4·00	253·05	....	....
Khurasani	47·00	2,571·25	1·00	201·00
Kulthi	63·00	2,520·00	1·00	78·00
Nagli	26·00	1,052·86	....	....
Total ..	18,676·75	8,41,659·46	27,245·00	19,66,737·00

Paddy accounted for more than fifty per cent of the total turnover of trade.

Co-operative marketing is one of the outstanding achievements of the market committee of Ghoti, as could be seen from the fact that 32 per cent of the total turnover of trade in the market was handled by co-operatives. Two co-operative institutions, *viz.*, Igatpuri Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union, and Ghoti Vividh Karyakari Sangh are functioning as general commission agents and purchasers at the market yard. The statistics of the turnover of trade handled by them during 1963-64 and 1965-66 are given below :—

Year	Total Arrivals in Market		Turnover handled by Co-operatives		
	Quintals	Value	Quintals	Value	Percentage
		Rs.		Rs.	
1963-64 ..	18,676	8,41,659	6,122	2,74,060	32
1965-66 ..	27,054	19,69,629	17,841	13,01,954	16

Nandgaon : Nandgaon is an important market of agricultural commodities, and enjoys the privilege of very good transport facilities to Bombay and the markets in upper India. The market came to be regulated in September 1948. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over the entire Nandgaon taluka. With a view to sparing the agriculturists the hazards of transportation of their produce from distant places to Nandgaon proper, sub-market yards have been established at Manmad and Bolthan.

The commodities regulated at this market are cotton, groundnut, *jowar, bajri,* wheat, linseed, *chola, tur, gul, kulthi,* safflower, castor seed, sesamum, onion and *ketki.* The market yard is conveniently located, and is furnished with the necessary amenities including a radio set for receiving market news and for entertaining the farmers. The facility of market news is notable because of the illiteracy of the farmers in this area.

The turnover of trade amounted to 2,91,524 quintals valued at Rs. 1,22,07,128 during 1965-66. Onion, wheat, bajri and groundnut are the important commodities in respect of the volume of their total turnover. Table No. 36 gives the turnover of trade in different commodities at this market during 1965-66.

TABLE No. 36—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN NANDGAON MARKET, 1965-66

Name of Commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Cotton	3,782	7,95,579
Groundnut	21,978	19,31,323
Linseed	74	8,948
Sesamum	71	11,394
Safflower	334	31,082
Castor seed	86	8,589
Gul	11,271	6,82,040
Onion	1,88,307	29,10,006
Wheat	17,576	16,78,945
Jowar	1,304	60,905
Bajri	16,085	15,64,646
Tur	319	21,463
Gram	951	1,44,343
Mug	4,924	4,16,712
Chola	2	160
Ketki	9,718	10,77,145
Math	24	2,137
Niger seed	14,603	8,52,978
Kulthi	115	8,735
Total ..	2,91,524	1,22,07,128

The Shetkari Sahakari Sangh is an important co-operative marketing society functioning as general commission agents at Nandgaon. It transacted 9·5 per cent of the total turnover of trade at the market during 1965-66. Table No. 37 (p. 542) gives the trade transactions done by this Sangh and another co-operative society at Manmad.

Sinnar : The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act was made applicable to Sinnar from January 1956. As regards the volume of transactions, this market commands a position of secondary importance. The area of operation of the market committee extends over the Sinnar taluka. Besides the principal market yard at Sinnar, the market committee has established sub-market yards at Wani and Nandurshingote for the convenience of the agriculturists residing at

distant places from Sinnar. The commodities regulated at this market are *jowar, bajri,* wheat, paddy, gram, *mug, tur, math,* sesamum, groundnut, *gul,* potato, onion, tomato, garlic, coriander, chillis, cattle, sheep and goat. The market yard is spacious, and provides all the necessary amenities including a shed, electric lights, roads, water tanks, sanitary blocks and wire fencing. The market committee maintains a telephone and a radio set which are very much useful for the dissemination of market news and knowledge regarding fluctuations in prices in other markets. A rest house for agriculturists coming from distant places is also provided.

Onion, groundnut, *gul* and wheat rank first in regard to the volume of their turnover at this market. The total turnover of trade in the market amounted to 1,71,489 quintals, valued at Rs. 55,17,195 in 1965-66. Table No. 38 (p. 543) gives the turnover of trade of various commodities during 1965-66 :—

TABLE No. 37—TURNOVER OF TRADE AT NANDGAON MARKET, 1965-66

Name of Commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Wheat	3,320	2,40,548
Bajri	1,901	1,84,844
Jowar	1,014	47,751
Onion	1,370	24,402
Groundnut	1,618	1,82,094
Gul	248	12,530
Cotton	122	21,875
Gram	90	8,358
Mug	460	38,203
Kulthi	23	1,786
Castor seed	3	373
Sesamum	3	387
Total ..	10,172	7,64,547

The position regarding income and expenditure of the market committee during 1965-66 is given below :—

Income				Total expenditure	Permanent fund
Market fee	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	Total income		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,527	23,496	7,611	44,634	35,437	99,888

TABLE No. 38—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN SINNAR MARKET, 1965-66

Name of commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Groundnut	6,737	8,42,409
Sesamum	1	146
Gul	8,184	5,46,922
Onion	1,31,906	19,07,940
Tomato	6,626	2,56,855
Coriander	1	101
Chillis	3	754
Wheat	4,521	4,69,095
Bajri	12,258	13,31,400
Tur	20	1,452
Gram	1,200	1,56,816
Mug	9	737
Math	23	2,568
Total ..	1,71,489	55,17,195

The Sinnar Taluka Sahakari Kharedi-Vikri Sangh is the only co-operative sale organisation licensed by the market committee to do *adat* business. The financial position of the committee is given in the following statement :—

Market fee	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	Total income	Total expenditure	Permanent fund
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,101	13,774	21,752	51,627	37,884	90,435

Yeola : The Yeola market was brought under regulation in March 1955, though the actual functioning of the market committee commenced from September 1957. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over the Yeola taluka. The committee has no sub-market. The commodities regulated at this market are groundnut, *gul, mug, math,* safflower, linseed, wheat, *bajri, jowar,* gram, *kulthi, methi,* onion, cattle, sheep and goat. Onion, *gul,* groundnut and wheat are the commodities in which most of the trade takes place.

The Yeola market is furnished with such facilities as a temporary shed, wire fencing, temporary water trough, electric lights and an office building.

The turnover of trade at this market amounted to 85,838 quintals valued at Rs. 31,31,951 in 1965-66. The following table furnishes the statistics of the turnover of trade in various commodities during 1965-66 :—

TABLE No. 39—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN YEOLA MARKET, 1965-66

Name of commodity	Turnover (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Groundnut	4,285	5,08,735
Safflower	291	26,172
Gul	10,886	6,33,798
Onion	58,307	8,28,829
Wheat	5,644	5,91,061
Jowar	2,428	1,27,784
Bajri	3,161	3,22,928
Tur	143	10,755
Gram	527	68,574
Mug	20	1,747
Math	99	8,319
Kulthi	47	3,249
Total ..	85,838	31,31,951

The Yeola Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union is the only society licensed by the market committee for doing *adat* business. The position regarding income and expenditure of the market committee during 1965-66 is given below :—

Market fee	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	Total income	Total expenditure	Permanent fund
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,295	4,605	13,162	27,062	21,261	49,552

Wholesale Trade Centres : *Nasik :* Nasik is one of the important centres of wholesale trade in Maharashtra. Paddy, *vari, nagli,* onions, vegetables and grapes are the important commodities traded at Nasik.

The large turnover of these agricultural goods has given rise to a number of processing industries, such as, rice dehusking, *bhagar* processing, rice parching, *pohe* making and oil pressing. The Nasik grapes and onions have earned a good reputation not only in Maharashtra but in many parts of India. These commodities are sent to Gujarat *via* Bombay, to Southern Maharashtra *via* Poona, and to Marathwada, Vidarbha and Khandesh *via* Manmad. Onions are exported to Calcutta, Madras and to a number of markets in India as well as to Burma, Ceylon, Iran and Egypt.

Nasik can be described as a terminal market where goods from a number of places in the district are assembled. Finance which is of prime importance for the growth of trade is well provided by branches of big commercial banks and co-operative banks among which could be mentioned the following :—

(1) State Bank of India, (2) Punjab National Bank, (3) Dena Bank, (4) Bank of Baroda, (5) United Western Bank, (6) Bank of Maharashtra, (7) District Central Co-operative Bank, (8) Nasik Merchants' Co-operative Bank, (9) People's Co-operative Bank.

Storage of goods on scientific lines is provided by a warehouse maintained by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Nasik is advantageously situated as regards railway as well as road transport facilities. It is served by the Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi national trunk railway. The road complex around Nasik city is formed by important highways, such as, the Bombay-Agra road, the Nasik-Poona road, the Nasik-Aurangabad road, the Nasik-Kalwan road, etc.

Lasalgaon : Lasalgaon is a prosperous market of onions and is one of the biggest onion markets in this part of India. Besides, it is notable for trade in groundnut, *gul* and wheat. The onions from this market are distributed over many parts of the country and are also exported to foreign countries *via* Bombay and Calcutta. Groundnut, *gul,* wheat and a number of agricultural goods are exported from Lasalgaon to Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Shalimar, Jabalpur, etc.

Lasalgaon is favourably situated on the Bombay-Bhusawal-Delhi trunk railway route, and affords railway communication to upper India as well as eastern India *via* Nagpur. A quick transit service has been started by the railway authorities from this station. It is connected by a good road to the Bombay-Agra National Highway. The Lasalgaon-Ahmednagar road also serves the needs of traffic to Ahmednagar district and southern Maharashtra *via* Poona.

Commercial finance is provided by the State Bank of India, the Lasalgaon Merchants' Co-operative Bank and the District Central Co-operative Bank which have branches at Lasalgaon. The market transactions and price fluctuations at this market are mainly dependent on the situation at Bombay.

Malegaon: Malegaon is another important market where transactions in agricultural commodities take place on a very large scale. It is situated very advantageously as regards road transport, as it is a junction of the Bombay-Agra road, the Malegaon-Manmad-Kopargaon road, the Malegaon-Satana-Surat road, and the Malegaon-Nandgaon road. It, thus affords transport facilities to all the market places in Nasik district as well as to Bombay, Surat, Thana, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Indore and many other markets in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Manmad and Nandgaon are the important rail heads within an easy reach of this market.

The most important items of wholesale trade at Malegaon are wheat, cotton, groundnut and onion, in that order of importance. As a matter of fact, it is a wholesale market for almost all agricultural produce as well as handloom cloth, mill cloth, building material, etc. The handloom saris and *khans* from Malegaon enjoy a very high reputation in Maharashtra, and are exported to almost all areas in the State.

Bank credit is provided in this market by branches of the banks mentioned below :—

(1) State Bank of India, (2) Dena Bank, (3) Bank of Baroda, (4) District Central Co-operative Bank.

Other Markets: Besides the above mentioned centres, Satana and Nandgaon are also noteworthy as wholesale markets where the commercial activities take place on a very large scale. Being regulated markets, they attract agricultural produce from distant villages, and are assembling as well as distributing markets. Among the second grade markets, a mention must be made of the wholesale markets at Yeola, Sinnar, Ghoti, Manmad, Niphad, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Vani, Dindori, Kalwan, and Saikhede. All these markets are regulated under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act. The turnover of trade in these markets is given in the account of regulated markets. All of them are served with banking facilities by the branches of the District Central Co-operative Bank or commercial banks.

Co-operative Marketing: The co-operative marketing movement which received the necessary encouragement from the progress of regulation of agricultural markets has been a great boon to the agriculturists. The movement created an institutional framework which helped to improve the state of agricultural marketing. The co-operative societies purchase the agricultural produce from the producers at the market yards and sell it. They retain a small margin of profit and pay the due value of the produce to the owner cultivators. This protects the cultivators from the evils of low bidding on the part of the traders. The co-operative societies are required to obtain a licence for undertaking *adat* business from the market committee.

The progress of co-operative marketing could be regarded as satisfactory in Nasik district. The co-operative institutions are functioning at all the eight regulated markets in the district. During 1963-64, agricultural produce valued at about Rs. 2,25,00,000 was sold through co-operative marketing societies as against Rs. 1,20,00,000 in 1962-63.

Nasik district has made good progress in linking credit with marketing. An amount of Rs. 43 lakhs (excluding recoveries through co-operative sugar factories) was realised directly by the marketing societies from the sales proceeds of crops towards repayment of crop loans in 1963-64. Besides, an amount of about Rs. 25 lakhs was recovered from the Girna Co-operative Sugar Factory during 1963-64. The target of sales through co-operative societies was fixed at Rs. 3 crores for the year 1964-65. The target for linking credit with marketing (*i.e.*; recoveries through sales proceeds) was fixed at Rs. 1 crore during the same year.

The following table gives the statistics of turnover of trade handled by co-operative societies at the market yards of the various regulated markets, during 1965-66.

TABLE No. 40—STATISTICS OF TOTAL TURNOVER AND THE BUSINESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SOCIETIES AT THE REGULATED MARKETS IN THE DISTRICT DURING 1965-66

Market	Total turnover		Total turnover through Co-operative societies	
	Quantity (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Quintals)	Value (Rs.)
Malegaon	2,67,222	2,35,70,618	67,006	72,17,437
Lasalgaon	15,86,203	3,99,17,544	2,35,735	50,51,600
Satana	2,99,375	1,84,39,707	74,372	37,60,721
Nasik	4,02,596	1,49,31,979	26,379	16,65,884
Ghoti	27,245	19,66,737	17,841	13,01,954
Nandgaon	2,91,524	12,20,728	10,678	7,90,856
Yeola	85,838	31,31,951	2,778	1,65,584
Sinnar	1,71,489	55,17,195	....	....

While detailing the achievements of the co-operative movement, it is necessary to mention some of the marketing societies which have made a good progress in the field. Shetkari Sahakari Sangh, Malegaon, transacted trade worth more than Rs. 1 crore during 1963-64, and was instrumental in the recovery of as much as Rs. 23 lakhs directly from the sales proceeds. The Satana Shetkari Sahakari Marketing Sangh has emerged as a stronger institution after the amalgamation of the Taluka Development Association and the Satana Co-operative Purchase and

Sale Union. It handled about Rs. 16 lakhs worth of agricultural produce, and recovered more than Rs. 6 lakhs towards the repayment of loans due to it from the agriculturists in 1963-64. The Lasalgaon Purchase and Sale Union handled as much as Rs. 37 lakhs worth of agricultural produce and was instrumental in recovering more than Rs. 5 lakhs from the sales proceeds of the cultivators in 1963-64. All other marketing societies in the district are also making steady progress in the field.

The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank takes a leading part in the marketing movement by helping the marketing societies. It grants them financial accommodation as well as a number of facilities including the services of its trained staff.

With a view to strengthening the co-operative marketing structure, the pioneering co-operatives and societies in the district launched upon a movement which envisaged an investment of about 2 per cent of their loan advances in the marketing societies by the agricultural credit or service (*seva*) societies. The co-operative marketing movement received an impetus as a result of the following measure also. The taluka co-operative development associations at Satana, Ozar, Nandgaon and Yeola were amalgamated with the co-operative purchase and sale unions. In the nature of things, the new organisations have emerged stronger with better financial resources, management and turnover of business.

Hawkers and Pedlars: Hawkers and pedlars are itinerant traders in the urban and rural areas, respectively. They were an important agency of retail trade in the past. As retail shops were few in number, these itinerant traders used to supply many of the articles, of daily consumption. The following extract from the old *Gazetteer* of Nasik District * throws light on the role of pedlars. "Pedlars, chiefly Marvadis, Lingayats, Shimpis, Kasars, and Bohoris attend weekly markets. Marvadis and Lingayats deal in groceries, Shimpis in cloth, Kasars in metal pots and bangles and Bohoris in haberdashery. They buy their stores from large shopkeepers and hold stock worth from £ 2 10*s* to £ 20 (Rs. 25-Rs. 200). They take their wares on their heads, or on pack bullocks or horses, or in carts, and sometimes in the railway. Kachhis and Makranis take cloth, false pearls, stones and beads. Sometimes they sell their wares without receiving any cash payment, but they never fail to recover the money in their second trip. Makranis occasionally bring with them good Arab horses."

These petty traders still occupy an important place in the system of retail trade at present. According to the 1961 census there are 2,800 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors in the district, of whom 2,081 are men and 719 are women. Some of them belong to professional classes,

**Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District*, 1883.

such as, weavers, oil-men, *halwai*, blacksmiths, silversmiths, gardeners, shoemakers, etc.

Some of them sell the articles prepared by themselves. The articles sold by the hawkers and pedlars, in general, comprise a wide variety of consumer goods, such as, grocery and provision, bread, biscuits, sweetmeats, spices, tea powders, fruits, dry fruits, vegetables, ice-cream, ayurvedic medicines, cloth, saris, ready-made clothes, hosiery, baskets, mats, utensils, crockery, etc. Though a majority of their business is on a cash basis, barter transactions are by no means small. Some of the utensil sellers exchange their ware for old clothes which they sell after darning and washing.

These vendors purchase the goods from local wholesalers or from the neighbouring towns. Their business is more or less of a seasonal character, the sales being brisk during the fair season. Now-a-days, their business has been affected because the consumers, who formerly used to patronise them, now show a preference for established shops.

Retail Trade: Retail trade provides employment to a considerable number of people in the district. According to the 1961 census, 17,567 persons are returned to be employed in retail trade, of whom 13,553 are working proprietors and 4014* are salesmen and shop assistants.

Retail trade is an essential link between wholesale transaction and the consumer. The rural economy in the past was more self-reliant and barter oriented. The needs of the people were less variegated than at present. The retail shops were small establishments dealing in a few articles of daily consumption. The weekly bazars were more important as regards retail transactions. The people used to buy their requirements for the week from the bazars. Itinerant traders like pedlars and hawkers used to sell articles like oil, cloth, grains, groceries, spices, dry fruits, kerosene, ghee, etc. This system of retail trade, however, changed with changes in the economic conditions. The change was more obvious in towns. Since the last three decades, there has been an increase in the number of retail shops and the volume of sales has also increased.

During the Second World War and the following years there was rationing of consumer goods because of which the distribution of rice, wheat, jowar, sugar, gul, kerosene, cloth, etc., was restricted to the authorised ration shops. The controls were relaxed gradually in 1948 and 1950.[1]

A description of the various categories of retail shops in the district is given below :—

Grocery Shops: Among retail shops, grocery shops form the most important group from the point of view of their number and total

*This figure includes salesmen and shop assistants in retail as well as in wholesale transactions.

[1] Refer to section on State Trading.

turnover. There is a large number of grocers in every town or village. They sell cereals, pulses, groundnut oil, coconut oil, hydrogenated oils, spices, condiments, soaps, toilets, pencils, tea, coffee, tobacco, bidi, confectionery, etc.

Some of the grocers sell stationery and cutlery goods, and petty medicines like aspro, anacin, purgolax, castophene, peps, castor oil, etc. The grocers in the urban sector are of a more varied character. The big grocery shops at Nasik, Malegaon, Manmad, and Lasalgaon procure the goods from local wholesalers or from Bombay. The shopkeepers in villages procure their stock in trade from the towns in the district.

Cloth, Ready-made Clothes and Hosiery: The cloth shops deal in coarse, medium and mercerised varieties of cloth. The sale of terylene, decron and nylon fabrics has increased to a very great extent during the last few years. Fashions in apparels have undergone remarkable changes with the result that ready-made fabrics are highly in demand. The old fashioned *Banarasi shaloos* and *paithanis* are not popular at present and are mostly out of vogue. Their place has been taken by Bangalore silk, Kanjivaram Silk and other such costly fabrics.

The bulk of the cloth is imported by the dealers from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur, Nagpur, and Malegaon. Readymade clothes are imported from Bombay and Poona, whereas hosiery goods are brought from Ludhiana, Delhi, Jullunder and Kanpur.

Nasik is the most important cloth market in the district. Besides retail shops, there are a number of wholesale cloth merchants in Nasik city.

Pan, Bidi and Tobacco: Though pan bidi shops are very small establishments they provide employment to a considerable number of persons. the articles sold in these shops comprise betel-leaves, bidis, cigarettes, betel-nuts, catechu (*kath*) and sometimes confectionery. These articles are generally obtained from wholesale dealers at Nasik or from the agents of wholesalers.

Stationery and Cutlery: The stationery and cutlery shops appear in a large number in the urban areas, though a few are found in big villages as well. There are very big shops in Nasik city. These shops sell toilet articles, bangles, hosiery, pencils, inks, nibs, fountain pens, cutlery and provision goods. The bulk of the articles are brought from Bombay, though the small shops purchase the goods from the dealers at Nasik and Malegaon. The stock-in-trade of small and big shops may vary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25,000. Sales decline during periods of vacations and increase during June and July when schools and colleges reopen.

Drugs and Medicines: A number of shops of this category have come up with the growing health consciousness among the people and the availability of medical facilities. Almost every town has a few medical stores. There are about 25 shops selling allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic and biochemical medicines in Nasik city. These shops sell medicines manufactured by a number of pharmacies. However the products of Glaxo Laboratory, Parke Davis, Alembic, Sarabhai Chemicals, Ledarle, Unichem, Pfizer and Cynamide India are in greater demand. Among ayurvedic medicines, the preparations of Dhutpapeshwar, Aphali, Ayurvedic Arkashala and Sandu Bros. find a better market.

The bulk of the medicines are brought from Bombay, Baroda and Calcutta. In many cases the goods are supplied to the shopkeepers by the representatives of the manufacturers. The manufacturers or their agents provide credit facilities whereas in certain cases the retailers do the business on commission basis. The rates of commission vary from 5 per cent to 25 per cent. The net profit for a retailer is reported to be about 7 to 10 per cent. The annual turnover of a medical store may vary from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 1,50,000.

Besides retailers, there are a few wholesale agents in Nasik who supply goods to some of the retailers.

Hardware: In Nasik city there are about 17 major shops dealing in hardware. Of these, seven shops were doing the transactions on a wholesale basis. These shops deal in beams, iron sheets, chains, nails, bolts, screws, cast iron articles, buckets, pipes, pins, colour paints and a number of articles required for construction work. Of the stock-in-trade, tools are brought from Jullunder, colour paints, pipes, nails, and general hardware from Bombay, chains and nails from Delhi, cast iron from Agra, and beams, buckets and iron sheets from Calcutta and Bombay. A bulk of this merchandise is brought by railways. The annual turnover of a retail hardware shop ranges between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 75,000, while that of a wholesale shop ranges up to Rs. 2,00,000. The wholesalers supply materials to Government also.

Electrical Goods and Appliances: Trade in electrical goods and appliances is restricted to towns and a few very big villages in the district.. The electrification of rural areas led to an increase in the number of general electrical shops. The demand for radio sets, electric fans, electric irons, fluroscent tubes, and other accessories has increased to a great extent. This has a salient effect on the flourishing trade in electrical goods. Many of the shops provide facilities for repairing of old appliances also.

The capital investment of the shops in this category may vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000. Besides the owner, an average shop provides employment to one or two persons.

The articles are imported from Bombay, Poona and Calcutta.

State Trading and Fair Price Shops: The general scarcity of consumers' goods during World War II and the period following it compelled the Government to launch upon a policy of rationing. The

imperative necessity of the movement was to control the distribution of essential goods, such as rice, wheat, jowar, *bajri*, sugar, *gul*, cloth and kerosene through ration shops. There were strict restrictions on the movement of these articles by private persons, and free trade was prohibited by law. These commodities were procured by the Government from the producers under the 'compulsory levy system'. The producers were compelled to give a certain percentage of their produce to the Government. This system remained in force till 1948 after which the extent of controls was relaxed. The compulsory levy system was discontinued in 1948. Controls on distribution and movement of the consumer goods were further relaxed in 1950 as the food situation improved. With gradual improvement in the supply of food grains, controls were withdrawn completely in 1954.

After a pause of some months limited controls were required to be re-imposed in 1956, because of the fall in food production. As a part of this policy fair price shops were opened. This was followed by seasonal upheavals in the supply of foodgrains during 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964. The prices of all articles of food registered high during those years. This made it imperative on the part of the Government to implement vigorously the policy of distribution of rice, wheat and jowar through fair price shops. The zonal system restricting the movement of foodgrains within the specified zonal limits added to the steep rise in prices in Maharashtra. The rise in prices, was partly due to conditions of artificial scarcity created by traders in the expectation of speculative gains. After the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 the food situation developed into a crisis, and started deteriorating fast from the beginning of 1966.

The deteriorating situation from 1964 compelled the Government of Maharashtra to impose informal rationing and monopoly procurement of rice, paddy, *nagli* and jowar through authorised agencies. Under the system, the Government possesses the monopoly rights to purchase the abovementioned articles from the agriculturists at the stipulated prices. The sale, purchase and movement of rice, paddy, *nagli* and jowar by private traders are prohibited.

In pursuance of the scheme of monopoly procurement of jowar, rice and paddy, the State Government issued two orders, *viz.*, (i) Maharashtra Jowar (Restriction on Purchase and Sale and Control of Movement) Order of 1964, and (ii) Maharashtra Indigenous Rice Procurement (Levy) Order of 1964. The control order regarding jowar was in force from 15th November 1964 to 14th November 1965, and that regarding rice and paddy from 26th November 1964 to 15th November 1965. According to the original order 50 per cent of their rice was to be sold by rice millers and authorised dealers to the Government. An amendment to this order in January 1965 made it obligatory on

the part of the rice millers and authorised dealers to sell the entire stock of rice with them to the Government. The Government fixed the selling prices as under (Prices are given per quintal) :—

Jowar	...	(1) Superior	45
		(2) Medium	43
Paddy	...	(1) Fine	47
		(2) Medium	44
		(3) Coarse	41
Rice	...	(1) Fine	74·68
		(2) Medium	70·09
		(3) Coarse	65·50

The price of rice was however reduced subsequently as under :—

				Rs.
1. Fine	...	...	...	72·15
2. Medium	...	...	...	67·61
3. Coarse	...	...	...	63·18

Under the scheme the Government procured 2,647 tonnes of jowar, 1,855 tonnes of paddy and 3,728 tonnes of rice in 1964-65 from Nasik district.

During 1965-66 the Government policy was announced by a consolidated statutory order for procurement of jowar, paddy, rice and *nagli*, *viz.*, Maharashtra Scheduled Foodgrains (Stock Declaration and Procurement, and Disposal, Acquisition, Transport and Price Control) Order of 1965. This order was in force from 15th November 1965 to 30th November 1966, and stipulated the prices as follows :—

			Price per quintal. Rs.
Jowar	...	(1) Superior	53
		(2) Medium	51
		(3) Coarse	48
Paddy	...	(1) Superfine	60
		(2) Fine	55
		(3) Medium	50
		(4) Coarse	45
Nagli	...		48

During 1965-66, 546·3 tonnes of jowar, 2,925·9 tonnes of paddy and 313·9 tonnes of *nagli* were procurd by the Government in the Nasik district.

For 1966-67 season a similar control order was issued which remained in force from 25th November 1966 to 30th November 1967. The policy regarding procurement of the scheduled grains was the same as in 1965-66 with only one change to the effect that the Government demanded the levy of the foodgrains as per the levy tables specially prepared for the purpose. The prices were stipulated as under :—

		Price per quintal Rs.
Jowar ...	(1) Superior	56
	(2) Medium	54
	(3) Coarse	49
Paddy ...	(1) Superfine	65
	(2) Fine	60
	(3) Medium	55
	(4) Coarse	50
Nagli ...		50

The quantity of these grains procured during 1966-67 is given below :—

Jowar	... ...	2,666·9 tonnes.
Paddy	... ...	35,550·5 tonnes.
Nagli	... ...	647·7 tonnes.

Fair Price Shops : The scheme of fair price shops was introduced in the district in 1957. Distribution of sugar through these shops was started since 1963-64. As per Government policy the management of the shops is entrusted according to priority as under :—

(*i*) Co-operative Societies of freedom fighters.
(*ii*) Co-operative Societies of *ex*-servicemen.
(*iii*) Co-operative Societies of goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order.
(*iv*) Other co-operatives.
(*v*) Village panchayats.
(*vi*) Municipalities and local bodies.
(*vii*) Individual shopkeepers.

During 1965-66, there were 785 fair price shops in the district of which 538 shops were managed by co-operative societies, 34 by village panchayats and municipalities, 12 by other organised bodies and 121 by private traders, while 81 shops were maintained specially during the rainy season.

The allotment of foodgrains to the fair price shops are made by the Mamlatdars as per the quantum of foodgrains to be issued on the basis of the number of units registered. The fair price shops are entitled to a specified amount of rebate and commission on the sale of grains. Co-operative organisations and public bodies are granted a special margin of 32 paise per quintal.

The following statement gives the amount of foodgrains issued to the fair price shops in the district during the period 1957-66 :—

Year	Amount	Value (Rs.)
	Maunds-seers-chataks	
1957-58 ..	.. 67,471—8—9	10,38,699·16
1958-59 ..	.. 1,53,175—35—8	23,13,392·61
1959-60 ..	.. 5,64,587—1—12	78,47,836·38
1960-61 ..	.. 6,74,764—36—4	98,45,629·46
	Quintals-kg-grams	
1961-62 ..	.. 1,76,036—53—870	73,03,583·04
1962-63 ..	.. 1,61,774—02—800	64,85,558·96
1963-64 ..	.. 60,609—62—000	51,55,173·41
1964-65 ..	.. 381,755—35—000	1,59,74,082·26
1965-66 ..	.. 1,11,264—99—200	2,37,78,523·83

Weekly Bazars : Weekly bazars are trade centres where all sorts of articles like foodgrains, pulses, oils, chillis, spices, *gul*, cloth, fruits, vegetables, cattle and a number of miscellaneous items are sold. Certain shopkeepers, pedlars and hawkers set up their booths on the market days. Agriculturists from the nearby villages also bring their farm produce. Buyers from nearby villages come to bazars to purchase their weekly requirements. Bazars are usually held in some open space reserved in the village and for a few hours in the afternoon, are gay and crowded. The Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end of this volume enlists bazar places in the district.

There are 143 weekly and bi-weekly markets in the district. Of these, in 17 markets cattle trade also takes place.

Fairs : Besides their religious significance, fairs[1] are important from the point of view of trade as well. The variety of goods and quantity of turnover of trade at the fairs is much greater than at weekly bazars. They are chiefly distributing centres.

Nasik and Trimbakeshwar, by virtue of being famous centres of pilgrimage * attract thousands of pilgrims from all over India. At the auspicious fair of Kumbhamela lakhs of pilgrims from Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar gather at Nasik. And naturally there is a brisk turnover of consumers' and other goods with a large number of buyers and sellers assembled.

[1]Refer to page 518 of this Chapter for the account of fairs given in the old *Gazetteer*.
*For details refer to the description given in Chapter 19, places.

Trade Associations: With the growth of trade and commerce trade associations have emerged as important organisations which seek to safeguard the vital interests of the traders. They strive to redress the grievances of the member traders regarding octroi matters, taxation. licences, etc. They also play an active part in solving the disputes between the member traders, as well as between traders and agriculturists who sell their produce at the market yards.

However, no satisfactory progress could be evidenced in regard to the growth of trade associations in Nasik district. Many of the associations are defunct. The Dhanya and Kirana Vyapari Association deserves to be mentioned. The members of the Association comprise about 45 wholesalers. Retail traders of grocery articles also formed an association in 1960.

Weights and Measures: Prior to Independence there was multiplicity of units of weights and measures prevalent in the district. The units differed from place to place, as also from commodity to commodity. The various local names of the units of measures added to the difficulties of exchange. Though the maund was accepted as a unit of weight in most of the transactions, the units of measures, such as, *payali, adholi, chipte, mapte, sher, pav sher, etc.*, were prevalent in grain transactions in rural areas. The units of selling milk differed from place to place. This was true in the case of many other units of weights and measures.

In order to avoid the confusion resulting from such a state of affairs and to bring about a uniform system, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. The Act adopted the metric system and defined the various units under the system. The various unit values are set in decimal proportions.

As a sequel to the above mentioned enactment, the State Government enacted the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, for the enforcement of standard units based on the metric system in the State. The enforcement of the system began in 1956 and was completed in 1966.

Accordingly, all the transactions in the district, wholesale as well as retail, are done in the new units.* The new units are inspected by Government officials periodically. Petty sales activities in foodgrains vegetables, milk, etc., are however found to take place as per the old units in the villages.

*The conversion factors regarding weights and measures as per the metric system are given in the Appendix to this Volume.

* * *

CHAPTER 7—COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

MEANS OF TRANSPORT ARE THE SINE QUA NON for ushering in an era of economic development in any region. But for the communication facilities the progress in any aspect of the economic life of a community would be impossible. The development of means of transport has enabled the accomplishment of material progress by facilitating the transport of goods to distant markets.

On the other hand, people of different ideas, castes, creed and residents of distant regions come together on one pretext or the other because of the facilities provided by transport. Consequently, people exchange their ideas and views in the course of their dealings with each other. This has helped bring about a change in their thinking. People have shed narrow ideas based on local customs and adopted wider views in consonance with those of others. Thus the development of communications in one way or other, has brought about this subjective evolution in human philosophy.

Nasik is advantageously situated and occupies a strategic position from the commercial point of view. Rail routes of national importance such as Bombay-Howrah, Bombay-Pathankot, Bombay-Nagpur, as also Bombay-Agra road, a national highway pass through Nasik district. Again Nasik is connected with other district places such as Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, etc., by a number of State highways which either emanates from or pass through, Nasik.

In this chapter an attempt is made to describe different means of transport and communications as they exist in the district. They include railways, roads, posts and telegraphs, bridges and causeways, ferry services, etc.

Passes: In olden days passes served as an important means of communications. Especially in a hilly country like that of Nasik district, they were very useful. The following is an account of passes that were in existence in Nasik district in the past :

"Nasik hill passes belong to two leading systems, those that run east and west across the main line of the Sahyadris, and those that run north and south across the spurs and ranges that stretch eastwards at right angles to the main line of the Sahyadris. The Sahyadri passes are locally known as *ghats*, and the openings in the eastern ranges as *baris* or *khinds*. Of the Sahyadri passes, after two footpaths in the extreme north, comes the BABHULNA pass, two miles

north of Saler fort, leading to the Chichli State. The road is very rough, barely passable even for unloaded carts. But, for a small sum, it could be made a fair cartroad, and can be ridden up and down without dismounting. A varying amount of timber, averaging about 500 logs, is dragged up by bullocks, and there is a considerable *Vanjari* traffic chiefly in salt, *nagli,* and *moha* flowers. About four miles south-west of Saler, and from foot to foot, about two miles south-west of Babhulna, is the MANGNIA pass, a cattle track very difficult and very little used. About eight miles south are two passes, close together, both of them fit only for cattle, the UMBARDA pass to the north and the KANCHAN pass to the south. The Kanchan is a good drag with a large timber trade and a considerable *Vanjari* traffic west into Amli. This pass was surveyed and a road was begun but afterwards abandoned. Though it could not now be done, carts are said to have formerly been taken down this pass. About three miles southwest is the CHIP pass, easy except for a little distance near the top. It might be made fit for carts without much cost. The timber and *Vanjari* traffic is less than through the Kanchan pass. Close together, about five or six miles to the south-west, are the MORKHADI pass with almost no traffic, and the CHIRAL pass, a fair road with little timber, some *catechu*; and a considerable *Vanjari* traffic from Dindori to Surgana. Loaded carts can be dragged up, but the strain nearly kills the bullocks. In the section of the Sahyadris to the south of the Chandor range, there are many passes, one for almost every village, but none of them are made and all are so rough that little trade goes through them. The best of them are the BHANVAD pass, ten to twelve miles south of *Chirai* with a large *Vanjari* traffic, the PALASVIHIR pass, three miles south of Bhanvad a good natural pass, one of the best on the line but not now used; four miles south-west is the NANASI pass, surveyed and ready to be made, with a large traffic in headloads of bamboos and myrobalans; and about three miles further south, the MAHAJA pass, also surveyed, and used by local traders with grain, onions, timber and cattle to Jaykheda. These passes lead from Dindori to Peint. About three miles south, the SAVAL pass on the Balsar road is engineered but so steep that carts want help either by hand or extra bullock power. From 500 to 700 cartloads of bamboos pass up every year. In addition to its load of bamboos, every cart usually brings some bamboo baskets, winnowing fans, and matting. Other traffic is carried on almost entirely on bullock-back. It consists chiefly of onions, chillis, and wheat from the Deccan, and salt and dried fish from the Konkan. South of this, as the crest of the Sahyadris is not more than 800 feet. if as much, above the plateau of Peint, there are many rugged passes, of which the chief, about nine miles south of Saval, is the LADCHI pass, a rough track used only

by local traders and bullocks. Six miles south of the Ladchi is the VEHELA pass, a mere footpath. Ten miles south-west is the VAGHERA pass, on the local fund road between Nasik and Harsul in Peint. This is an engineered cartroad in fair order with a traffic chiefly in bamboos and timber. About two miles south-west is the SATTI pass, a very steep track used by *Vanjari* bullocks and foot passengers, and with little traffic. Four or five miles south, the VAGHVIHIR pass, from Velunje to the Jawhar state in Thana, is a cattle track with almost no traffic. Between these are a foot-path called GHERIACHI VAT, VAGHOTA a *Vanjari* pass, and again a footpath called CHULANGAN MOTIACHI VAT. One mile and a half south of the Vaghvihir pass, there is, at the village of Kolmusti the DUGARA pass a mere footpath, and two miles further south the MOKHADI pass, a *Vanjari* road.

"About twelve miles south, the MET CHANDRYA pass, leading from Igatpuri to Mokhada, though not fit for carts, is a great *Vanjari* road with a large traffic coastwards in grain, turmeric, and chillis, and from the coast in salt and fish. Two miles south is the MET-HUMBA, a similar but poor pass, and the AMBOLI AMBAL track, with a cart road to the head of the pass, which is much used by *Vanjaris* and graziers as well as for carrying timber. It is very steep in some parts but quite passable. About two miles south is the SHIR pass, a Vanjari road. About ten miles south-east is the THAL pass, a first class well engineered work on the Bombay-Agra road. In spite of railway competition it still has a large traffic coastwards in grain, and Deccanwards in salt and sundries. Between the Shir and the Thal passes are the MET ELIACHI pass, the VAGHARIA pass, the BARKHANDIA pass, and the GHATANANDUR pass, all *Vanjari* roads and drags. UBHEDAND is a footpath between the Barkhandia and the Ghatanandur passes. About six miles south of the Thal pass is the BOR or PIMPRI pass, a very rough steep track only just practicable for laden bullocks. Except the GONDHARE footpath three miles south, this is the most southerly of the Sahyadri passes within Nasik limits. Between these two are the JATMALI and TORAN passes used chiefly by *Vanjaris*.

"The second system of hill passes, those that run, on the whole, north and south, belong to the five ranges and spurs that stretch east from the Sahyadris. Of these, three in the north, separating the Panjhara in Khandesh from the Mosam, the Mosam from the north waters of the Girna, and the north Girna tributaries from the south Girna tributaries, are spurs of no great extent or consequence; and two, Chandor in the centre, separating the Girna from the great central plain of Nasik and the Godavari basin, and Kalsubai in the south, separating the Godavari from the Pravara, are large ranges.

"The northmost spur, between the Panjhara and the Mosam, is crossed, in the extreme west, by the CHIVTIA pass a rough track. Carts can go to Borhati, the road is for about four miles impassable for carts. Further on carts ply to Pimpalner and Varsel. About eight miles east is the SEL pass, bridged and metalled, a well engineered work, connecting Nasik with Pimpalner. Though the pass itself is fit for carts, there is little traffic as there are no roads on either side. A considerable amount of timber from the north Dangs comes through this pass. About four miles east, the PISOL pass, though very steep, is practicable for carts and has little traffic. About ten miles east, on the old Malegaon — Surat road, are the MORDARA, a fair pass, and the RAHUDVADI pass, fit for carts but in very bad order. Though rough it is not difficult, and in 1879 was crossed by a Battery of Artillery. There is a considerable local traffic in molasses, cloth, and timber. East of Rahudvadi the hills are broken by open valleys.

"In the second spur between the Mosam and its tributary the Karanjadi, is the MOHO pass, a good cart track with small local traffic. Between the Mosam and the tributaries of the north Girna, the DOL pass, joining the Sel pass with Satana by Taharabad, is well engineered, and fit for carts though little used. About five miles east of the Dol pass is the CHINCH pass, an opening in the hills between Jaykheda and Satana. It is passable to carts, but has nothing but local traffic. East of this the range breaks into isolated hills.

"The spur between the north and south waters of the Girna is crossed in the west by the BHILKHAND or KUTTAR pass, which though rough and unmade is a fair track fit for loaded carts. East of this are the JAY, TILVAN, and BHAT passes, all footpaths except the JAY which is the straight line from Dang Saundana to Kalvan. About eleven miles east of Kuttar is the PIMPALDARA or CHINCH pass, partly made and fit for carts. There is a little local traffic.

"Besides by this main spur, the tributaries of the Girna are separated by three or four smaller ranges. The chief passes through them are the MURAM pass joining the head of the Kanchan pass with the valley of the Pun; about two miles east is the SHIRSARI pass; and about three miles further east is the LAKHAN pass; about one mile more is the MOHO pass; and after two miles the TAG pass. Except the Lakhan pass which is fit for carts, these are only bridle paths. They connect Kanasi in the south with Saundana in the north by way of Sule. The next range, which separating the waters of the Tambdi and the Girna, ends in Hatgad, is crossed on both sides of Hatgad by good bullock passes, the eastern pass been the better of the two. About five miles east, the CHINCH pass, joining the head of the Kanchan pass with the south, is a rough bullock track used for all the timber that passes south for Kanchan.

"The chief passes in the Chandor range, which stretches from Peint east into the Nizam's dominions, are, in the west, in the first five miles, the RAHUD and GAG passes, one mile apart, joining Dindori and Hatgad, very rough but the Gag practicable for carts. Except timber the only traffic is local carried on pack bullocks. About eight miles east the AHIVAT pass, a cartroad now being made, crosses under the west shoulder of Saptashring connecting Abhona with the southern parts of Dindori and Vani. The traffic is small almost entirely local. About three miles east, immediately below the east of Saptashring is the MARKAND pass fit for cattle, and, two miles further the MULAN pass, leading direct from Vani to Kalvan, passable by laden bullocks and with a small local traffic. About ten miles east is the KANCHAN pass, fit for empty carts and laden camels, and VADAL, a small pass fit only for cattle and with a small local traffic. One mile east, the BHAVAR pass, connecting Chandor and Satana, is crossed by an excellent cartroad completed in 1876. The traffic is small and chiefly local. About ten miles east on the Agra road is the CHANDOR or RAHUDI pass, a first class bridged and metalled road. Though the railway has turned most of the traffic towards Manmad, there is still a considerable local trade, the toll on the pass letting for about £ 200 (Rs. 2,000) a year. East of Rahudi the Chandor range ceases to be a barrier, and, between Manmad and Chandor, are various openings practicable for carts. Beyond Manmad, about ten miles south of the Chandor range, rise the Satmala hills. On the Manmad-Ahmednagar road, between Manmad and Yeola, the ANKAI-TANKAI pass, between the Ankai-Tankai fort and a high eminence on the west, crosses the Satmalas with very little ascent. Close together, about twelve miles east, two passes, the RAJAPUR and the SOMTHAN, join Yeola and Nandgaon. Though fit for laden carts and in no place steep, these passes are very rough and have little traffic except of *Vanjaris* and local traders. About five miles north-east near KASARI, the Nandgaon-Aurangabad road passes, without any great ascent along a made road through a wide depression in the hills. About six miles east leading from Naydongri to the Nizam's dominions, is the PARDHADI pass, a cartroad but steep and used almost solely by pack bullocks, with a toll yielding about £ 20 (Rs. 200) a year. Along this road there is a considerable traffic, wheat and linseed passing from the Nizam's country and miscellaneous articles forming the return loads. The Dhagur or Ramsej range, between Dindori and Nasik, is crossed by several footpaths but is throughout impassable by carts.

"Between the head waters of the Godavari and the Darna, lies the Trimbak range rising from the west into Bhaskargad, Harshgad, Bhamangad, Trimbak, and Anjaniri and falling away towards the east in the isolated Pandu cave hills about five miles south-west of the town of Nasik. This range can be crossed by ponies and foot passengers in the west only between Trimbak and Anjaniri by the Pahine defile. Further east, there is a rough cart track between Talegaon on the Nasik-Trimbak highroad and Vadhivra in Igatpuri, but it is not much used. About six miles further east the Agra road passes through one of the valleys that divide the range into separate peaks.

"In the south of the district, the Kalsubai range is skirted, in the extreme west, by a footpath passing from the village of Jamundha in Igatpuri round the western spur of Kulang fort to the head of the Pravara river in Akola. Four miles east are two footpaths used only by Thakurs, and so steep as to be almost inaccessible. They lie between Kalsubai and Navara-Navri hill. About seven miles east, BARI, the main pass in the range, crosses under the east shoulder of Kalsubai hill. A road has lately been made through the pass from the Ahmednagar side, and in Nasik, a road, now under construction will carry the line to the Ghoti railway station. The present traffic is small, chiefly on pack bullocks. When the Ghoti road is finished, there will probably be a great increase of traffic as the Bari pass is the only outlet for the produce of north-west Ahmednagar. East of Bari the Kalsubai range is, for many miles, impassable except for cattle or foot traffic, and, as the paths lead to the very rugged lands of Akola, carts are never used. A cart track leads from Dubere to the east of the Ad fort in Sinnar to the large town of Thanagaon on the bank of the Mahalungi; and similar, though less steep, track communicates with that valley from Dapur about ten or twelve miles south-east. About thirty miles east of Bari at Nandur-Shingota is the HANMANT pass on the provincial road between Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Beyond this the Kalsubai hills fall into plain."*

RAILWAYS

Railways assume a lion's share in the economic development of a region. They facilitate not only the passenger and goods traffic but provide easy access to distant markets. Being the prime means of transport, and therefore the most important pre-requisite for sustained economic development, they foster trade and commerce which in their turn bring development within reach.

Nasik district is fairly well-served in so far as rail traffic is concerned. Three rail routes traverse the district. They are

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District Gazetteer*, 1883.

(1) Bombay-Bhusawal, (2) Manmad-Daund and (3) Manmad-Secunderabad. The total length of railways in the district is about 257 km. (160 miles) of which 203 km. (133 miles) is broad gauge and 44 km. (27 miles) metre gauge.

Bombay-Bhusawal route: Laying down of this track began in October 1857. The Igatpuri-Nasik section was opened for traffic on 28th January 1861 and the remaining on 1st October 1861. This line then had 11 stations within the limits of Nasik district. They were Igatpuri, Ghoti, Bailgaon or Nandurvaidya (now called Asvali), Bhagur siding or Deolali, Nasik Road, Kherwadi, Niphad, Lasalgaon, Manmad, Nandgaon and Naydongri, the last station on the route. These covered a distance of 198 km. with three important bridges across the rivers Godavari, Kadwa and Manair, tributary of the Girna.

The railway route from Igatpuri to Naydongri passes through several ridges, valleys and streams. The area has a variety of topography such as wild hills and forests, rich gardens and groves, stretches of barren plains and low-lying rocky hills, all of volcanic formation. The climate varies considerably from place to place, the extremes of heat and cold being greater towards the east of the section. Owing to genial climate, there are sanitoria at Nasik and Deolali. The mineral wealth is nil in the region.

Before entering Nasik district, the Bombay-Bhusawal route traverses through Thana district. The route runs toward the north-east. The stations on this route are Igatpuri, Ghoti, Asvali, Lahavit, Deolali, Nasik Road, Odha, Kherwadi, Kasbe, Sukene, Niphad, Ugaon, Lasalgaon, Summit, Manmad, Hisvahal, Panjhan, Nandgaon, Pimparkhed, Naydongri. Of these, Nasik Road, Manmad and Deolali are important. A description of them is given below.

Deolali: Away at a distance of 182 km. from Bombay this station has a spacious building with offices, waiting rooms, canteens, etc. It is electrified and has a public phone facility. Though not commercially important, Deolali attracts travellers due to its genial and pleasant weather. Orchards of fruits and extensive vegetable fields provide an added attraction.

Manmad: Situated advantageously, at a distance of about 261 km. from Bombay, Manmad is an important junction station linking Daund, Poona and Secunderabad in the South. It occupies a central position in the district in so far as trade and commerce are concerned. Richly fertile land growing commercially important crops such as groundnut, onions, fruits, vegetables, etc., exists in and around Manmad. As a result the transport of this agricultural produce has been facilitated to a considerable extent. Malegaon is an important trading centre of sarees and has approximately 25,000 powerlooms.

There are sugar factories one each at Ravalgaon and Dabhadi. With its easy access to these trading and production centres of repute, the importance of Manmad junction has all the more enhanced.

Manmad station has a spacious building and separate offices exist for the Station Master, Assistant Station Master as also for booking of passengers and an enquiry and reservation office. Separate waiting rooms for upper class and a spacious waiting hall for second class passengers are provided. Facilities like refreshment rooms, tea stalls, benches, book stalls, lavatories, bath-rooms and urinals are also provided. A camping coach has also been provided for the stay of visiting tourists and passengers. The railway has provided an out agency at Malegaon for booking parcels and goods.

Nasik Road: This important station is at a distance of 188 km. from Bombay and is famous for its vineyards. The whole region consists of fertile land and yields valuable products such as onions, groundnut, wheat, rice, grapes and other fruits. However, the importance of Nasik is due mainly to its religious background. Nasik city, about 9 km. distant from the station, is situated on the banks of the river Godavari. Being a place of pilgrimage, it has an overwhelming religious importance. It is known as the Benaras of Western India. The city boasts of as many as 60 temples most of which are ancient. People from all over India come to the place to have the *Darshan* of the God Rama by whose stay the area became sacred for Hindus. After every 12 years the *Kumbha Mela* is held here and is attended by ascetics and lakhs of people from all over the country, Saptshringi and Trimbakeshwar, other religious places, are also situated in the district.

The station has separate offices for the Station Master and Assistant Station Master, booking of passengers, parcels and goods as also enquiries and reservation offices. A public telephone and cloak room facilities also exist. There are covered high level platforms and a covered foot over-bridge. Waiting rooms for upper and lower class passengers, camping coach, refreshment rooms and tea-stalls, fruit stalls are the other facilities provided at the station. A city booking office is provided in the heart of the city.

Manmad-Daund Route: This track was laid sometime in 1877 and the section was opened for traffic on 17th April 1878. This section has only 2 stations which fall in the revenue limits of Nasik district.

This route emanates from Manmad. It runs in a southerly direction and covers a distance of about 39 km. with only two stations *viz.*, Yeola and Ankai. It further moves in the direction of Ahmednagar district. Of the two stations it touches, Yeola is important.

Yeola: Yeola is the headquarters of Yeola taluka and is situated about 29 km. from Manmad. There is a small station building in

which is housed the office of the Station Master. Booking of passengers, parcels and goods is also done from the same office. All the facilities for passengers such as waiting rooms, tea-stalls are provided. The station is electrified and has a public telephone facility.

The goods traffic from the station consists of such agricultural produce as *bajri*, jowar, wheat and pulses.

Passengers and Goods Traffic: Table No. 1 shows the number of passengers booked from various stations in Nasik district during 1961-65.

Table No. 2 shows tonnage of goods traffic cleared from various stations in Nasik district during 1961-65.

Manmad-Kacheguda: Till recently this route was under the jurisdiction of the Central Railway. However, a new zone *viz.*, south central zone was created in 1966 with its headquarters at Secunderabad and this route along with other routes was included in the aforementioned zone generally known as South Central Railway.

This route emanates from Manmad and runs towards the south-east. The total length of the route which falls within the revenue limits of Nasik district is about 27 kilometres with only three stations on it *viz.*, Ankai, Nagarsol and Tirur. It passes through hilly track upto Ankai station and thenceforth carves out its way through green fields.

This route is important due to the facilities it affords for trade and commerce with major cities like Hyderabad, Madras, etc., in the south and also because it serves as a main artery of passenger as well as goods transport.

ROADS

Early Routes: The following extracts from the old Nasik District Gazetteer published in 1883, give the position of roads as it then existed.

"The fame of Supara[1], on the Thana coast near Bassein, shows that from the very earliest times, the *Thal* pass has been an important trade route between the Deccan and the coast. The Nasik caves and the mention of the town by Ptolemy point to Nasik as a place of importance from the second century before, to the second

[1] Supara is mentioned under its present name both by the author of the *Periplus* (247 A.D. McCrindle's *Periplus*, 127) and by Ptolemy (150 A.D. Pertius, VII. I). Even in Ptolemy's time Supara was an old place, as Supparaka is mentioned (Mardy's *Manual of Buddhism*, 209) as famous for its merchants during the life-time of Gautam Buddha (B.C. 518). If Benfey's (*see* McCrindle's *Periplus*, 127) and Reinaud's *Memoir Sur. I' Inde*, 222) conjecture is correct, and Supara is Solomon's Sophir or Ophir, it must have been a centre of trade 500 years before the time of Buddha. Finally the mention of Shurparak in the Vanaparva of the Mahabharat (Bom. Ed. chap. 118) as a most holy place where the Panbavas rested on their way from the Dravid country to Prabhas (Ind. Ant. IX 44) shows that Supara was place of importance at least 400 years before the time of Solomon. It seems reasonable to suppose that the *Thal* pass has been a trade route as long as Supara has been a place of trade.

TABLE No. 1—STATEMENT SHOWING PASSENGERS BOOKED FROM VARIOUS STATIONS IN NASIK DISTRICT DURING 1961 TO 1965

	Station	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
		No. of Passengers	Amount Rs.	No. of Passengers	Amount Rs.	No. of Passengers	Amount Rs.	No. of Passengers	Amount Rs.	No. of Passengers	Amount Rs.
1	Ghoti ..	55,733	53,978	52,922	50,669	47,922	49,193	49,528	49,528	50,070	51,263
2	Asvali ..	55,457	30,879	62,041	32,168	64,521	34,435	58,333	36,355	64,994	40,989
3	Lahavit ..	35,413	16,732	38,502	20,208	39,208	21,830	42,224	23,661	43,225	25,297
4	Deolali ..	1,68,209	10,53,922	1,76,457	10,36,666	1,83,259	10,98,490	1,87,029	16,78,152	1,79,717	17,13,455
5	Nasik Road ..	9,47,846	34,60,130	9,31,688	37,55,241	9,81,615	51,12,619	10,25,660	49,60,299	9,90,043	44,34,058
6	Nasik CBO* ..	60,536	2,64,775	60,858	2,71,970	63,497	2,99,697	77,715	3,50,573	81,105	3,93,436
7	Odha ..	41,823	18,968	41,569	19,369	43,810	23,324	44,294	24,296	44,309	24,867
8	Kherwadi ..	91,886	67,540	89,872	65,302	92,492	71,134	96,305	80,327	89,877	87,973
9	Kasbesukene ..	66,203	39,954	66,128	39,888	80,714	53,075	1,03,226	70,873	1,01,034	73,421
10	Niphad ..	1,36,478	1,28,359	1,36,121	1,37,249	1,40,405	1,51,023	1,42,621	1,55,619	1,35,904	1,58,128
11	Ugaon ..	57,469	33,147	53,755	35,714	61,917	39,048	59,070	40,460	61,246	41,283
12	Lasalgaon ..	2,13,449	2,22,063	2,14,217	2,29,511	2,24,336	2,54,544	2,42,620	2,79,525	2,41,960	3,08,269
13	Summit ..	51,445	20,119	54,250	22,664	56,695	26,477	58,592	26,966	61,690	29,311
14	Panjhan ..	26,811	11,911	28,263	12,839	31,464	14,587	35,875	15,995	45,624	22,706
15	Manmad ..	7,75,132	29,21,045	7,74,564	21,39,010	7,86,086	22,75,182	8,18,894	30,91,573	7,79,641	31,30,157
16	Hisvahal ..	5,79,448	24,513	46,844	22,761	48,379	24,911	47,079	25,605	50,736	28,155
17	Nandgaon ..	3,30,609	3,17,629	2,85,555	3,46,781	3,12,459	3,71,646	3,42,651	4,35,221	3,26,604	4,27,186
18	Pimparkhed ..	62,352	28,800	65,840	31,821	71,502	35,395	72,291	35,447	72,910	42,225
19	Naydongri ..	95,571	63,709	1,05,558	69,963	1,07,540	77,116	75,149	51,465	98,979	76,166
20	Ankai (BG) ..	37,529	17,947	37,036	16,492	38,846	19,150	46,690	1,64,894	45,542	24,016
21	Yeola ..	1,36,280	1,82,678	1,24,533	1,75,976	1,29,551	1,77,869	1,35,388	1,95,518	1,34,431	1,89,693

*CBO—City Booking Office.

TABLE No. 2—STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE OF GOODS TRAFFIC CLEARED FROM VARIOUS STATIONS IN NASIK DISTRICT DURING 1961 TO 1965

Name of Station	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Quintals	Amount	Quintals	Amount	Quintals	Amount	Quintals	Amount	Quintals	Amount
		Rs,		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Ghoti ..	13,905	35,374	19,631	44,758	19,552	51,107	20,064	61,873	8,269	20,289
Asvali ..	166	51	2,979	35	412	92	1,017	141	276	5
Lahavit ..	1,963	5,947	1,426	11,119	1,135	8,830	3,732	21,831	3,892	16,654
Deolali ..	19,783	54,585	41,159	1,74,875	30,985	1,51,053	38,771	1,24,598	60,114	2,52,324
Nasik Road ..	2,71,628	13,94,824	4,40,362	21,70,679	3,02,533	16,96,042	4,55,154	24,54,686	3,94,081	22,20,190
Nasik CBO* ..	Not open for goods traffic									
Odha ..	5,557	21,554	6,129	23,849	1,452	5,727	8,994	44,987	2,928	15,993
Kherwadi ..	71,356	3,73,904	80,865	3,02,974	87,968	4,15,466	2,95,725	7,04,428	1,32,261	4,61,205
Kasbesukene ..	29,364	1,28,857	19,064	77,578	12,365	48,349	34,454	1,54,908	47,178	1,74,537
Niphad ..	59,859	2,45,181	75,321	3,09,321	48,877	2,15,973	1,24,773	4,97,223	75,163	3,77,664
Ugaon ..	Not open for goods traffic									
Lasalgaon ..	2,14,107	8,85,151	1,76,988	8,21,336	2,54,741	12,63,815	2,93,839	12,78,827	3,39,769	18,37,128
Summit ..	Not open for goods traffic									
Manmad ..	3,62,799	8,78,463	5,21,689	10,87,619	4,79,771	11,44,703	5,80,360	21,06,456	5,90,467	53,11,262
MMR GDSG ..	3,56,102	9,22,233	14,43,733	35,91,728	10,68,680	33,02,083	21,00,924	64,68,044	6,29,677	21,70,493
Hisvahal, Panjhan ..	Not open for goods traffic									
Nandgaon	2,93,237	3,97,118	70,559	2,20,626	82,135	2,98,496	3,68,869	4,40,885	2,44,122	3,03,534
Pimparkhed ..	Not open for goods traffic									
Naydongri ..	2,117	2,934	3,074	5,454	371	774	786	1,929	217	1,297
Ankai (B G) ..	812	1,065	851	47	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yeola ..	96,552	91,931	91,838	2,78,726	62,108	2,07,222	83,997	3,95,464	1,15,746	5,91,029

*CBO—City Booking Office.

century after, the Christian era. About a hundred years later, the author of the Periplus (247) mentions that trade passed from Broach in Gujarat to Paithan on the Godavari and to Tagar ten days further east. Part of this trade probably went through the Kundai pass, crossed the Nasik district and left it by the *Kasari* pass in the *Satmalas*. From the ninth to the thirteenth century while Devgiri, or Daulatabad, was one of the chief centres of trade on the coast, the Thal pass must have been the main route of traffic. Afterwards, in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, the bulk of the trade passed further south between Ahmednagar and Chaul and between Bijapur and Dabhul or Kudal. In the sixteenth century, the establishment of Portuguese power at Bassein brought a large trade back to its old route by Nasik. In the seventeenth century, when foreign trade centred in Surat, the bulk of the commerce of the Deccan passed along the north and south routes mentioned in the Periplus. When Bombay took the place of Surat, trade once more set along the earliest route through the Thal pass, and this, for the last fifty years, has been the chief line of traffic in Western India.

Roads: "At the beginning of British rule there were no made roads. The chief lines of communication lay through Nasik and Malegaon. The Poona-Surat road, of 254 miles, through Chakan, Narayanagaon, the Vashera pass, and Devthan entered by the Sinnar pass, and, stretching through Nasik and Dindori, left the district by the Rahud pass, and continued its course to Surat through Umbarthana, the Nirpan pass, the Vagh pass, and Gandevi. The Ahmednagar-Nasik road, ninty-seven miles long, passed though Rahuri, Sangamner, and Sinnar. The Aurangabad-Nasik road, eighty-seven miles long, passed through Kopargaon in Ahmednagar. From Malegaon the chief roads were to Baroda through the Raval pass, Mhalpur, the Kundai pass, the Esar pass, Songad, and Viara, and then either through Erapur and Jambua, 220 miles, or through Bardoli, Mota, Varacha, and Kim, 228 miles. Of two roads to Bombay, one was the section of the Bombay-Agra trunk road, 167 miles through Chandor, Nasik, Igatpuri, the Thal pass, Shahapur, and Bhiwandi, and the other, 200 miles, through Manmad, Yeola, Kopargaon, Nimbgaon, Peint, Talegaon, and Panvel. Four other roads passed from Malegaon, one to Dhulia, the northern section of the Bombay-Agra road, thirty-two miles; one to Ahmednagar, 119 miles, through the Kasari pass, Baijhapur, Puntamba, and Rahuri; one to Aurangabad, ninety-five miles, through Andarsul and Ankai Tankai; and one to Asirgad, 100 miles, through Chikalvehol, Borkhund, Parola, Dharangaon, Paldhi, Raver, and Burhanpur[1]. In 1841, there were still no

[1] Captain Clunes' *Itineary*, 1826.

made roads, and the Thal pass was so rough and stony a ravine, that laden carts could not pass without the greatest difficulty. Until 1863 the main Agra highway absorbed most of the funds set apart for roads. But, since the levy of a special cess for local works, road-making has made rapid progress.

"In 1879 there were ten and a half miles of Imperial roads, four miles from Nasik railway station to Nasik city and six and half miles in Deolali camp constructed at a cost of about £ 4,450 (Rs. 44,500) and requiring a yearly outlay of about £ 440 (Rs. 4,400). Besides these, there were five provincial roads extending over a distance of 213½ miles and fourteen local fund roads extending over a distance of about 275 miles. The chief provincial road is the Bombay-Agra road from Kasara, at the foot of the Thal pass to the Rahudi pass in Malegaon, 119 miles, metalled drained and bridged except at the Godavari and the Kadva, costing about £ 2,000 (Rs. 20,000) a year and yielding a toll revenue of about £ 1,700 (Rs. 17,000). The next is the section of the Poona-Nasik road from Nandur-Shingota in Sinnar, thirty-three miles, partly metalled and drained, and bridged except at the Darna and two smaller rivers in Sinnar. It costs about £ 1,320 (Rs. 13,200) a year and yields a toll revenue of about £ 800 (Rs. 8,000). The third, the Nasik-Balsar road through Peint up to Udhan, thirty-nine miles, partly drained, and bridged, and mostly gravelled, costs about £ 1,200 (Rs. 12,000) a year and yields a toll revenue of about £ 90 (Rs. 900). The fourth, the Malegaon-Kopargaon road up to Pimpalgaon, forty-two miles, drained, bridged, and partly metalled, costs about £ 880 (Rs. 8,800) a year and yields a toll revenue of about £120 (Rs. 1,200). The fifth, the Nandgaon-Aurangabad road, is for twelve miles, partly drained, bridged, and metalled. It costs about £ 525 (Rs. 5,250) a year and yields a toll revenue of about £ 250 (Rs. 2,500). Of local fund roads, the Nasik-Kalvan road, thirty-two miles, is finished only as far as Dindori, at a cost of £ 3,405 (Rs. 34,050); the rest is in progress. The section as far as Dindori is used chiefly by *Vanjaris*. It costs about £ 195 (Rs. 1,950) a year and yields a toll revenue of about £ 30 (Rs. 300).

Two other roads run from Nasik, one north-west to Harsul in Peint, twenty-nine miles, gravelled, partly drained and bridged, costing about £ 250 (Rs. 2,500) a year and yielding a yearly toll revenue of about £ 26 (Rs. 260); the other west to Trimbak, eighteen miles, unbridged, partly gravelled and partly metalled, and costing about £ 250 (Rs. 2,500) a year. Of two roads from Sinnar one, costing about £ 190 (Rs. 1,900) and yielding a yearly toll revenue of about £ 88 (Rs. 880), goes

through the Kaprala pass to Ghoti, thirty-seven miles, with a branch from Pandhurli to Bhagur, gravelled and without drains or bridges; and another, costing about £ 130 (Rs. 1,300) and yielding a toll revenue of about £ 8 (Rs. 80) a year, runs north by the Naygaon pass to the Khervadi railway station, eighteen miles, mostly gravelled and without drains or bridges. Of three roads from Niphad, one constructed as a famine work and costing about £ 103 (Rs. 1,030) a year, goes north to Pimpalgaon (Basvant) nine miles, mostly gravelled and without drains or bridges, and costs about £ 120 (Rs. 1,200) a year; and a third east to Vinchur, nine miles, also gravelled and partly drained, and costing about £ 70 (Rs. 700) a year. From Vinchur run two gravelled lines without drains or bridges, one to Yeola through Deshmane, eighteen miles, constructed as a famine work costing about £ 125 (Rs. 1,250) and yielding a yearly toll revenue of £ 3 (Rs. 30), and another to Satana by the Bhavar pass, forty miles, with a branch from Nimbgaon to Chandor, costing about £ 340 (Rs. 3,400) and yielding a yearly toll revenue of about £ 200 (Rs. 2,000). From Satana a similar line runs 20¾ miles to Malegaon, costing about £ 220 (Rs. 2,200) a year and yielding an equal amount of toll revenue; and another to Taharabad, seven miles, partly drained, and costing about £ 80 (Rs. 800) a year. A similar line from Malegaon to Nandgaon costs about £ 90 (Rs. 900) a year, and another from Yeola to Khangaon eighteen miles to Suregaon, costs yearly about £ 95 (Rs. 950) and yields a toll revenue of about £ 20 (Rs. 200)".[1]

With the rapid development of means of communications, especially that of roads, it was found convenient to classify the roads in three categories, *viz.*, (1) National highways, (2) State highways and (3) District roads, the construction and maintenance of which is entrusted to different agencies. National and State highways are maintained by the Buildings and Communications Department, whereas the district roads are looked after by Zilla Parishad.

Table No. 3 shows the classification of various types of roads during 1971-72.

National Highways: National highways are those roads which run through the length and breadth of the country. They serve predominantly national as distinct from the state needs and connect in their stretch capitals of States, major cities, foreign highways and state highways.

There are two National highways passing through the district, *viz.*, Bombay-Agra Road and Poona-Nasik Road. The latter meets the former at Nasik.

[1] From a return furnished by Mr. F. B. McLaran, C. E. Executive Engineer, Nasik Division.

TABLE No. 3—ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO CATEGORY AND SURFACE CLASSIFICATION IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1971-72

Serial No.	Category	Length (in km.)
I	*Category—*	
	(1) National highways	254·08
	(2) State highways	686·52
	(3) Major district roads	1,054·06
	(4) Other district roads	1,210·18
	(5) Village roads	3,916·37
	(6) Others	....
	Total ..	7,121·21
II	*Surface Classification—*	
	(1) Cement concrete	79·26
	(2) Black-topped	828·48
	(3) Water bound macadam	942·16
	(4) Granular material	5,271·31
	(5) Lower type	....
	Total ..	7,121·21

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

Bombay-Agra Road: This road enters Nasik district at mile No. 80/0 after traversing Thana district. In its initial run up to Igatpuri, the road runs in an easterly direction and then turns north-eastwards and keeps the same direction throughout its run in the district. The road traverses through Igatpuri, Nasik, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. The total length of the road in the district is 115/2 miles.

The road in its stretch touches the following places :—

(1) Talegaon
(2) Girnare
(3) Bortembhe
(4) Ghoti
(5) Khambale
(6) Pathardi
(7) Nasik
(8) Adgaon
(9) Ozar
(10) Konkangaon
(11) Janal
(12) Vadali Bhoi
(13) Mousane
(14) Sofras
(15) Adgaon
(16) Mangrul
(17) Chandwad
(18) Chandor
(19) Ranad
(20) Chinchore
(21) Sangwi
(22) Umrane
(23) Saumdane
(24) Waka
(25) Mingasa
(26) Patne
(27) Tehere
(28) Chandrapuri
(29) Malegaon
(30) Malynar
(31) Daregaon
(32) Sayane
(33) Sayane Bk.
(34) Chikhalgaon
(35) Devarfade
(36) Zodga.

The following are the roads either crossed or approached by it :—

	Name of the Road	Place of Junction	Mile No.
1.	Bassain-Ambadi-Vada-Shrighat-Ghoti Sangamner-Shegaon Road (S.H.)	Ghoti- ..	90/0
2.	Nandgaon-Wadhiware Road (O.D.R.).	Wadhiware ..	104/0
3.	Poona-Nasik Road (N.H.) ..	Nasik ..	114/0
4.	Sinnar-Dindori-Umrale Road (O.D.R.).	Near Ozar ..	125/1
5.	Niphad-Pimpalgaon-Dindori Road (M. D.R.)	Pimpalgaon ..	132/4
6.	Manmad-Chandor Road (M.D.R.) ..	Chandor ..	153/0
7.	Aurangabad-Yeola-Vinchur-Chandor Road. (S.H.)	Chandor ..	153/0
8.	Malegaon-Satana-Taloda Road (M. D.R.).	Malegaon ..	180/0
9.	Nagar-Manmad-Malegaon Road (S.H.).	Near Chandrapur	179/0
10.	Chalisgaon-Malegaon Road (S.H.)	Daregaon ..	184/2
11.	Tenguri-Zodga Road (O.D.R.) ..	Zodga ..	194/0

The road crosses the following rivers on which bridges are built :—

Name of the river		Mile No.	Name of the river		Mile No.
Godavari	...	114/6	Pimpal	...	149/5
Banganga	...	126/0	Galati	...	169/1
Kadwa	...	130/7	Girna	...	179/1
Wanita	...	144/2	Mosam	...	180/4

After traversing a distance of 115/2 miles, the road leaves the district border at mile No. 195/2 near the village Kondane to enter Dhulia district.

This road has a black-topped surface and is motorable throughout the year except for small interruption during heavy rains.

Poona-Nasik Road: This is another national highway running in the district. The road emanates from Poona and after traversing Ahmadnagar district enters Nasik district at Mile No. 97/0. It runs in a north-westerly direction and ends at Nasik city at mile No. 130/4. The total length of the road is 33·50 miles in the district. The road traverses through Sinnar and Nasik talukas.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Nandur Shingote	(7) Manegaon	(13) Mobo
(2) Dodi Bk.	(8) Gunewadi	(14) Shinde
(3) Dodi Kh.	(9) Sinnar	(15) Deolali
(4) Dapras	(10) Pangawadi	(16) Wadale
(5) Gonde	(11) Malegaon	(17) Nasik.
(6) Musalgaon	(12) Mohodari	

The following are the roads either crossed or approached by it :—

Name of the road		Place of Junction	Mile No.
(1) Vavi-Nandur-Shingote Road (O.D.R.)	...	Near Nandur Shingote.	101/0
(2) Deothan—Gonde Road (O.D.R.)	...	—	107/4
(3) Musalgaon-Samsherpur Road (O.D.R.)	...	Musalgaon	110/7
(4) Kopargaon-Sinnar Road (M.D.R.).	...	Sinnar	112/4

The road crosses the Darna river in Mile No. 123/3 where a bridge is built.

The road is black topped throughout its length and is motorable throughout the Year.

State Highways: State highways are defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of State connecting other highways, head-quarters of districts, cities and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from major roads. They are generally maintained by the State Governments and are in most cases bridged and asphalted.

There are 14 State highways in the district, the account of which is given below :

Malegaon-Manmad-Ahmadnagar-Daund Road: This road is divided into two sections *i.e.* (1) Nagar-Manmad and (2) Manmad-Malegaon. The former enters Nasik district at mile No. 66/0 after traversing Ahmadnagar district and ends at Manmad. The latter i.e. Manmad-Malegaon Road, starts from Manmad and terminates with its junction with Manmad and Bombay-Agra Road at mile No. 179/0.

Both sections of the road run in a northerly direction throughout their length. The road runs a distance of 41/7 miles and traverses through Yeola, Nandgaon, Chandor and Malegaon talukas.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Chandanpuri	(8) Kandegaon	(15) Sawarpur
(2) Kavlane	(9) Kandalgaon	(16) Dhandre
(3) Nandgaon	(10) Dahegaon	(17) Babulgaon
(4) Varhave	(11) Manmad	(18) Yeola
(5) Ghodgaon	(12) Ankai	(19) Handesar
(6) Jalgaon	(13) Kasarkhede	(20) Pimpalgaon.
(7) Chondi	(14) Andulwadi	

The road either crosses or approaches the following roads :—

	Name of the road	Place of Junction	Mile No.
1.	Nasik-Niphad-Yeola-Aurangabad Road (S.H.)	Near Yeola	69/0
2.	Yeola-Nandgaon-Pilkhed Road (M.D.R.)	Yeola	70/0
3.	Malegaon-Nandgaon-Aurangabad Road (S.H.)	Nandgaon Village	...

The road crosses the Sukhai river in mile No. 11/6 of Manmad-Malegaon section of the road. The surface of the road is asphalted and is motorable throughout the year.

Taloda-Pimpalner-Satana-Vinchur: The road originates in Dhulia district and enters Nasik district at mile No. 6/7. It runs in a southerly direction throughout its length except for the overlapping portion which runs north-eastwards. It joins Bombay-Agra road at mile No. 151/0 near the village Mangrul and runs concurrent with it upto Chandor. The road terminates at the village Vinchur. In its 60 miles stretch, the road traverses through Baglan, Kalwan, Chandor Niphad and Yeola talukas.

The road touches the following places in its run :—

(1) Shelban Ghat Road	(14) Darne	(27) Dahiwad
(2) Katarwel	(15) Thengoda	(28) Kotake
(3) Daswel	(16) Lohaner	(29) Pimplod
(4) Taharabad	(17) Malwadi	(30) Takli
(5) Karanjad	(18) Deole	(31) Talegaon
(6) Pimpalwada	(19) Gunjalwadi	(32) Erandgaon Bk.
(7) Dholbari	(20) Rameshwar	(33) Raita
(8) Virgaon	(21) Makrandwadi	(34) Chincholi
(9) Wandli	(22) Bhawade	(35) Anjangaon
(10) Tarsali	(23) Asarkhede	(36) Yeola
(11) Sundhane	(24) Manglore	(37) Gaundegaon
(12) Satane	(25) Hivekhede	(38) Suregaon
(13) Malegaon	(26) Digwad	(39) Khamgaon

The road crosses the Girna river in mile No. 34/6 and the Waghadi river in mile No. 56/6.

The surface of the road is blacktopped and the road is motorable throughout the year.

Nasik-Niphad-Yeola-Aurangabad Road: This road starts from Nasik and runs to the east upto Niphad then to the north-east upto Vinchur and again to the east and from Yeola onwards to the south-east. The road joins Taloda-Sakri-Pimpalner-Satana, Chandor-Vinchur road. From Vinchur onwards mile numbers of this road are given to the rest of the portion of Nasik-Odhe-Niphad-Yeola-Aurangabad road. The total length of the road is 66 miles and it traverses through Nasik, Niphad and Yeola talukas. The road leaves the district border at mile No. 100/5 to enter Aurangabad district.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Nasik	(5) Naitale	(9) Erandgaon
(2) Odhe	(6) Vinchur	(10) Yeola
(3) Chandor	(7) Bharyas	(11) Andarsul
(4) Niphad	(8) Jalgaon	(12) Gaudgaon.

The following are the roads either approached or crossed by it :—

Place of Junction		Name of the road
1. Chandor	...	Sinnar-Dindori Road (M.D.R.)
2. Vinchur	...	Taloda-Pimpalner-Satana-Chandor-Vinchur Road (S.H.)
3. Yeola	...	Manmad-Ahmadnagar Road (S.H.)

The surface of the road is blacktopped and is motorable throughout the year.

Malegaon-Chalisgaon-Edlabad-Burhanpur Road: Though it starts from Malegaon, the road runs concurrent with Bombay-Agra Road upto mile No. 184/4. It takes off from there and runs in an easterly direction. It leaves the district border at mile No. 201/0 to enter Jalgaon district. The total length of the road is 16/4 miles in the district. The road traverses through Malegaon taluka only.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Sayane	(5) Dahiwel
(2) Malangaon	(6) Chingawan
(3) Girgaon	(7) Alwadi
(4) Bodhe	(8) Kalwadi

The road is approached by Hisvel-Sayane road, an Other District Road, near the village Sayane. The road is metalled and is motorable throughout the year.

Dahanu--Jawahar-Mokhada-Trimbak-Nasik Road: The road starts from Nasik city and ends at Trimbak. The road runs westwards throughout its length. The total length of the road is 17/3 miles in the district. It traverses through Nasik taluka only.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Nasik (from where it starts.)	(5) Mahirawani
(2) Satpur	(6) Khambala
(3) Pimpalgaon	(7) Anjaneri
(4) Belgaon Dhaga	(8) Pegalwadi
	(9) Trimbak.

The surface of the road is concrete and is motorable throughout the year except for small interruptions during heavy rains.

Bassein-Vada-Shrighat-Ghoti-Rajur-Sangamner-Shegaon Road: This road is divided into two sections, *viz.*, (1) Ghoti-Shrighat and (2) Ghoti-Akola Road. The starting point of both the sections of the road is Ghoti.

Ghoti-Shrighat Road: This section starts from Ghoti and runs to the northwest upto the village Alvandi from where it changes its direction to the west. It leaves the district border at mile No. 21/4 to enter Thana district leading further to Bassein. The total length of the road is 21·50 miles.

It touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Khambala	(6) Ondali
(2) Waki	(7) Zarwad
(3) Kurandhi	(8) Alwandi
(4) Kopargaon	(9) Deogaon
(5) Bahuli	(10) Shrighat.

Ghoti-Akola Road: This section also starts from Ghoti and runs down to the south. It leaves the district border at mile No. 13/4 and leads further to Shegaon in Ahmadnagar district. The total length of the road is 13·50 miles.

It touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Khairgaon	(4) Vasali
(2) Ubhade	(5) Indore.
(3) Khed	

The total length of both the sections is 35 miles and the road traverses through Igatpuri taluka. The surface of the road is black-topped and is motorable throughout the year.

Nasik-Peint-Dharampur Road: From Nasik the road runs concurrently with Nasik-Chinchwada Road for a length of 1/6 miles and then takes off from it running towards north upto the village Umbrale. From there it changes its direction to the west. It leaves the district border at mile No. 41/0 and enters Surat district in Gujarat State. The total length of the road is 63·17 kilometres. The road goes through Nasik, Dindori and Peint talukas.

The road touches the following places in its stretch :—

(1) Nasik	(9) Sawalghat
(2) Makhamalabad	(10) Karanjali
(3) Ashewadi	(11) Borwat
(4) Ramshej	(12) Kotambi
(5) Rasegaon	(13) Peint
(6) Umbrale	(14) Kumbhate
(7) Alegaon	(15) Rajberi
(8) Golshi	

Of the total length of 63·17 km. of this road, a length of 53·50 km. has a black-topped surface and the remaining one has a water bound macadam surface and is motorable in all weather except for small interruptions during heavy rains.

Manmad-Chandor Road: This State highway starts from Manmad and runs in western direction upto Chandor which is the trijunction of this road with the Bombay-Agra National highway and the Vinchur-Chandor-Satana-Pimpalner-Prakashe State highway. It traverses Nandgaon and Chandor talukas for a total length of 22 km. and crosses the Panjan river at km. 13 near Dugaon village, where there is a major bridge. Manmad, Dugaon and Chandor are the important places on this road. Its entire length has a black-topped surface and is motorable throughout the year.

Nasik-Vada-Manor Road: Starting from Nasik this road runs towards the west in common with the Nasik-Jawhar-Dahanu State highway upto Trimbak for 18 km. after which it runs in south-westerly direction to leave for Thana district near Shrighat. The Ghoti-Zarwad road meets this road at km. 14.4 near Zarwad. From Nasik to Trimbak it has a cement concrete surface and its length of 24·93 km. from Trimbak to Shrighat is water bound macadam. It is motorable throughout the year upto Trimbak, but beyond that it is not motorable during heavy rains.

Nasik-Borgaon-Waghai Road: Starting from Nasik this road runs towards the north and traverses Nasik, Dindori and Surgana talukas for a total length of 75 km. after which it leaves for Waghai in Gujarat State. This road passes through the dense forest of Dindori and Surgana talukas and crosses many rivers, *viz.*, the Banganga river near Varwandi, the Kolvan river near Hatnore, the Kadva river near Awankhed, the Unandi river near Krishnagaon, Pandane nalla near Pandane, Sarad nalla near Sarad and the Girna river near Borgaon. It touches the following places : Varwandi, Talegaon Dindori, Dindori, Hatnore, Awankhed, Krishnagaon, Vani, Pandane, Mandane, Sarad, Borgaon and Talpada.

The Vani-Kalvan road emanates from this road at Vani and the Surgana-Sarad road meets it at Sarad.

Of the total length of about 75 km. its length of about 65 km. has a black-topped surface and the remaining one is water bound macadam. It is motorable throughout the year except for some interruptions in rainy season.

Malegaon-Nandgaon-Shivar Road: This road takes off from Malegaon on the Bombay-Agra road, runs in common with the Malegaon-Manmad-Ahmadnagar road towards the south upto Nandagaon village where it bifurcates to run south-easterly upto Shivar in Aurangabad district. It traverses Malegaon and Nandgaon

talukas for a total length of 45·0 km. It crosses the Girna, the Panjan and the Suki rivers. It touches Nandagaon, Mehune, Wakhari, Nandgaon, Pokharipatode, Jalgaon and Kasari.

The road crosses the Bombay-Manmad-Bhusawal railway line near Nandgaon.

Of the total of 45·06 km. its length of 41·86 km. has a black-topped surface and the remaining one has a water bound macadam surface. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Malegaon-Satana Road: Starting from Malegaon this road runs towards the west upto Satana for a total length of 34 km. It crosses the Sukar river at km. 30·0 near Shemali where there is a bridge. During its stretch in Malegaon and Baglan talukas it touches Dabhadi (7 km.), Aghar (13.6 km.), Lakhampur (18 km.), Dholbore (20.8 km.), Brahmangaon (25·6 km.), Shemali (29·8 km.) and Arai (31·4 km).

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	Name and class of road
Malegaon ...	(*i*) Malegaon-Manmad-Ahmadnagar S. H. (*ii*) Malegaon-Taharabad-Ahwa S. H. (*iii*) Malegaon-Nandgaon-Shivar S. H. (*iv*) Malegaon-Chalisgaon-Edlabad-Burhanpur S. H.
Satana ...	Vinchur-Satana-Prakashe S. H.

The entire length of this road has a black-topped surface and it is motorable throughout the year.

Malegaon-Taharabad-Ahwa Road: This highway starts from Malegaon, runs towards the south-west upto the State border and leaves for Ahwa (Dangs) in Gujarat State. It traverses Malegaon and Baglan talukas for a total length of 58·15 km. and runs parallel to the Mosam river throughout its stretch in the district. It crosses the Kanja river, the tributory of the Mosam, at Askhede. It touches Vadel, Khakurdi, Vadner, Ambasan, Nampur, Dyane, Askhede, Sompur, Taharabad, Antapur and Mulher.

It crosses the Vinchur-Satana-Prakashe State highway at Taharabad.

The length of 28·98 km. has a black-topped surface, that of 29·17 km. has a water bound macadam surface and the remaining length of 4·33 km. which is gravelled is under construction. The road is motorable throughout the year except for the portion which is under construction.

Major District Roads: Besides the national and State highways, there exists in the district the major district roads entirely constructed and maintained by the Zilla Parishad. In the district the total length

of the major district roads is 1054 km. The importance of these roads lies in the fact that they connect important centres of trade and commerce with each other and also with railways and highways.

Wani-Kalwan Road: The road starts from Wani and ends at Kalwan, a taluka place in the district. The total length of the road is 18 miles the whole of which is metalled. The road touches Nanduri, Kolhapur and Kalwan. It traverses through Dindori and Kalwan talukas. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Kalwan-Deola Road: The road emanates from Kalwan and after running a distance of 11·25 miles ends at Deola, an important village in Kalwan taluka. The length of the road is 11·25 miles and is metalled. In its stretch, the road touches the villages Niwane and Deola where it ends.

It traverses through Kalwan taluka. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Deola Saundane Road: This road is an extension of the Kalwan-Deola road. This road starts from the village Deola and ends at the village Saundane. The total length of the road is 13·75 miles which is metalled. The road touches in its stretch, the following villages, *viz.*, Pimpalgaon and Saundane. The Road is motorable throughout the year.

Kolhapur-Chankapur Road: This road takes off from the Wani-Kalwan road in M. No. 16/0. It ends at the village Chankapur after running a distance of about 11 miles. The whole length of the road is metalled. In its stretch the road touches the villages Abhane and Chankapur. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Surgana-Umbarthana Road: The road starts from Surgana, a mahal in the district and ends near the district border at Umbarthana village. The road traverses through Surgana mahal. It touches the villages Umbardipada and Umbarthana in its stretch. The total length of the road is 13·5 miles. It is motorable throughout the year.

Umbarthana-Chinchpada-Chikhali-Waghai Road: The road starts from Umbarthana and runs concurrent with the Surgana-Umbarthana road. It takes off from it in mile No. 10 and goes to the north. It crosses the district border leading further to Waghai in Dangs district in Gujarat State. In its stretch it touches the following villages, *viz.*, Umbarpada, Adki and Bardipada. The total length of the road is 13.50 miles of which 11·50 are metalled. It is motorable in fair weather season only.

Satana-Nampur-Sakri Road: This road starts from Satana, a taluka headquarters and ends at the village Rahud near the district border. The total length of the road is 24 miles of which 23 miles is unmetalled. In its stretch the road touches Rarhe, Kakadgaon, Nampur and Tembha. The entire length of the road is in Satana taluka. The road is motorable upto Nampur.

Manmad-Nandgaon Road: The road starts from Manmad and ends at Nandgaon. The road runs in a easterly direction. The total length of the road is 15·25 miles the whole of which is metalled. The road touches only one important village, viz., Hiswal. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Nandgaon-Naydongri Road: This road starts from Nandgaon, a taluka place and runs in a easterly direction and crosses the district border to enter Jalgaon district. The total length of the road is 12·25 miles and is metalled. In its stretch the road touches Pimparkhed, Nastanpur villages. The road is motorable in fair weather season only.

Yeola-Nandgaon Road: The road starts from Yeola. It runs towards the north-east and ends at Nandgaon. The total length of the road is 24·50 miles and is metalled. The road touches in its stretch Nagarsul, Rajapur and Bangaon villages. The road is motorable in fair weather season only.

Lasalgaon-Manmad Road: This road starts from Lasalgaon. However it runs in common with Taloda-Sakri-Pimpalner-Satana-Chandor-Vinchur road, a State highway. It takes off from the aforementioned State highway in mile No. 3 and runs to the north-east. After running a distance of about 14 miles it ends at Manmad. The whole length is unmetalled. In its stretch the road touches Vehelgaon, Redgaon and Nimbale villages. The road passes through Niphad and Manmad talukas. It is motorable only in fair weather season.

Sinnar-Hivargaon-Niphad Road: The road starts from Sinnar and runs to the north-east upto the village Nandur-Madhmeshwar. From there it runs to the north and ends by joining Nasik-Odhe-Niphad Yeola-Aurangabad Road in mile No. 24. The total length of the road is 14·25 of which 7 miles is metalled and the rest unmetalled. The road touches Hivargaon, Dindori villges in its stretch. The road traverses through Sinnar and Niphad talukas. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Sinnar-Saikheda-Ozar Road: This road also starts from Sinnar and runs in a north-westerly direction. The road ends at Ozar. The total length of the road is 22 miles the whole of which is metalled. The road touches Saikheda, Chandori and Kherwadi villages in its stretch. The road traverses through Sinnar, Niphad talukas. It is motorable throughout the year.

Sinnar-Vavi Road: This road starts from Sinnar, runs to the east and ends at the village Vavi. The total length of the road is 16·50 miles and is metalled. In its stretch the road touches Pangri village. The road is motorable throughout the year. It traverses through Sinnar taluka only.

Sinnar-Bhagur-Deolali Road: This road starts from Sinnar and runs towards the west upto the village Pandurli and then turns to the north and after running a distance of 16·37 miles ends at Deolali. The road is metalled throughout its length. It traverses through Sinnar and Nasik talukas of the district. In its stretch the road touches Ghodawadi, Pandurli and Belatgaon villages. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Pimpalgaon Mor-Pandurli Road: The road starts from the village Pimpalgaon Mor. It runs in a north-easterly direction and ends at the village Pandurli. The total length of the road is 18·50 miles of which 6 miles are metalled and the rest are unmetalled. In its stretch the road touches Damangaon, Pimpalgaon Ghadga and Pandurli villages. The road traverses through Igatpuri and Sinnar talukas. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Wani-Pimpalgaon Road: The road starts from Wani and runs towards the south. After traversing the distance of about 14 miles it ends at Pimpalgaon (Baswant). The road is fully metalled and is motorable throughout the year.

Malegaon-Dongrale-Kusumbe Road: The road starts from Malegaon, taluka headquarters and an important trading centre. It runs to the north and crosses the district border to lead further to Kusumbe in Dhulia district. Its length in the district is 19 miles and is metalled. In its stretch the road touches Dasane, Lendane, Dahidi and Dongrale villages. The road traverses through Malegaon taluka only. However, the road is motorable only in fair weather season.

Niphad-Saikheda Road: The road takes off from the Pimpalgaon-Vinchur road at mile No. 14 and runs to the south upto Nandur-Madhmeshwar and then turns towards west. The road ends at the village Saikheda after traversing a distance of about 13 miles. The road touches Dindori, Nandur-Madhmeshwar and Karangaon villages in its stretch. The road is motorable throughout the year.

Besides these important major roads, there are other major district roads existing in the district. The details about them are given in the following table.

Other District Roads: Besides, there are other district roads, the construction and maintenance of which is also managed by the Zilla Parishad. The total road mileage under other district roads was 291·30 as on 15th May 1968 of which 84·62 miles were metalled and the rest unmetalled.

The table No. 4 gives the details of other district roads in Nasik district as on 15th May 1968.

Roads in Towns: The expansive cities of Nasik, Manmad, Malegaon and Deolali camp have a number of wide, well-planned and well-constructed roads. Besides, there are other small towns like Yeola, Sinnar, Nandgaon, etc., which also have within their jurisdiction, roads either metalled or unmetalled.

TABLE No. 4—Other Major District Roads in Nasik District as on 15th May 1968

Serial No.	Name of Road	Starting point	Ending point	Metalled length	Unmetalled length	Total mileage	Whether motorable throughout the year
1	Trimbak-Zarwad Road ..	Trimbak-Nasik Road	Zarwad ..	9·50	..	9·50	Yes
2	Surgana-Karanjal Road ..	Umberpada ..	Karanjali ..	10·50	..	10·50	Yes
3	Satana-Nampur-Sakri Road ..	Satana ..	Rahud ..	1·00	23·00	24·00	No.—Motorable up to Nampur.
4	Bharvas-Sawlivihir Road ..	Bharvas ..	Sawlivihir ..	6·00	..	6·00	Yes
5	Niphad-Pimpalgaon Road ..	Niphad ..	Pimpalgaon ..	11·50	..	11·50	Yes
6	Sinnar-Hivargaon-Niphad Road	Sinnar ..	Niphad ..	7·00	7·25	14·25	Yes
7	Kolarloni-Nimgaon-Nandur Shingote Road	Nandur Shingote	Ahmadnagar District border	1·50	..	1·50	Yes
8	Vetal Branch Road ..	Bombay - Agra Road Mile No. 113.	Nasik - Poona, Road M. No. 1	0·50	..	..	..
9	Lasalgaon Station Road ..	Lasalgaon ..	Lasalgaon station	0·12	..	0·12	Yes
10	Cross and Cantonment Road ..	Malegaon ..	—	4·25	..	4·25	Yes
11	Shinde-Naygaon Road ..	Shinde ..	Naygaon ..	6·00	..	6·00	Yes
12	Bhavadbadri-Sogarsane Road ..	Bhavadbadri ..	Sogarsane ..	4·25	..	4·25	Yes
13	Dindori-Umbrale Road ..	Dindori ..	Umbrale ..	4·00	4·00	8·00	No—In fair weather
14	Gangapur-Dam Road ..	Nasik ..	Gangapur Dam	6·85 (Tar Road)	..	6·85	Yes—Tar Road
15	Lam Road	Nasik - Poona Road M. No. 5	Deolali camp	3.75 (Tar Road)	..	3·75	Yes—Tar Road
16	Malegaon-Satana-Branch Road ..	Malegaon ..	Mile No. 18 of Satana-Malegaon Road.	....	2·25	2·25	Yes
17	Wavi-Pathre Road ..	Wavi ..	Pathre ..	8·50	..	8·50	Yes

TABLE No. 5—List of Other District Roads in Nasik District

Serial No.	Name of the Road	Starting point in the Taluka	Ending point in the Taluka	Length of the Road: Metalled	Length of the Road: Un-metalled	Whether motorable throughout the year	Major road which it approaches or crosses	River it crosses at mile point
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Wadiwarhe-Mhasruli to S.H.O. ..	Wadiwarhe	Mhasruli	7·00	....	Yes	S.H. 9	....
2	Gangapur Dam Road (link Road) ..	Gangapur Dam Road	N. M. G. Road	2·50	....	"	N. M. G. Road	Godavari River Mile No. 1
3	Niphad-Adgaon-Mhasrul-Cirnare-Waghere-Road	Mhasrul 0/0	Waghere 22/2	22·25	....	"	Nasik-Peint Road M. No. 3	....
4	Karanjali-Harsul Road	Karanjali	Harsul 18/0	12·00	5·5	No (In fair weather)	No	....
5	Koshimbe-Lakhampur Road ..	Koshimbe	Lakhampur	....	9·6	No (")	No	No
6	Satana-Dang-Saundane Road ..	Satana 0/0	Dang Saundane	3·00	10·00	No. (")	....	Aran River in M. No. 1
7	Bolthan-Dheku-Kasari Road ..	Bolthan 0/0	Kasari 11/2	2·00	11·25	Yes	....	....
8	Khakurdi-Virane-Chinchve Road ..	Khakurdi 0/0	Chinchve 9/3	....	9·38	No (In fair weather)	....	....
9	Hiswal-Shendurni to S.H. 9 ..	Hiswal 0/0	Nasik District Border.	3·00	11·50	Yes	....	....
10	Malegaon-Chandanpuri-Malegaon Road	Malegaon 0/0	Malegaon 9/0	....	9·00	....	....	....
11	Zodga-Tingri Road	Zodga 0/0	Tingri 9/3	....	9·38	No (In fair weather)	....	....
12	Vehelgaon-Pilkhod Road ..	Vehelgaon 0/0	Pilkhod 8/0	....	8·00	No (")	....	....
13	Dheku-Naydongri	Dheku 0/0	Naydongri	....	8·00	No (")	....	Manyad river in M. No. 6/0
14	Nandgaon-Bhalur Road	Nandgaon 0/0	Bhalur 7/4	....	7·50	No (")	....	....
15	Saundane-Chondi-Hiswal Road ..	Saundane 0/0	Hiswal 10/4	....	10·50	No (")	....	....
16	Yeola-Bharam Road	Yeola 0/0	Bharam 13/0	....	13·00	No (")	....	Nardi, river in M. No. 2/0
17	Lasalgaon-Sogarsane Road ..	Lasalgaon	Sogarsane	....	9·00	No (")	....	....
18	Dawachwadi-Vadner-Shiwade Road	....	....	2·50	5·00	No (")	....	....
19	Naitale-Rui-Kolgaon Road ..	Naitale	Kolgaon	....	9·00	No (")	....	....
20	Saykheda-Vavi Road	Saykheda	Vavi	....	25·00	No (")	....	Deo river in M. No. 11/0 from Vavi

TABLE No. 5—LIST OF OTHER DISTRICT ROADS IN NASIK DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Vavi-Nandur Road ..	Vavi	Nandur	....	10·00	No (In fair weather)	....	Jam river in M. No. 3/0
22	Ganda-Dapur-Deoghat Road	Ganda	Deoghat	5·00	....	No (")	....	....
23	Sinnar-Thangaon Road ..	Sinnar	Thangaon	....	13·00	No (")	....	....
24	Lonwadi-Lasalgaon Road	Lonwadi 0/0	Lasalgaon 13/4	....	13·62	No (")	....	....
25	Pandolena-Deolali Road	Pandolena	Deolali	....	6·00	No (")	....	....
26	Darna-Dam Road ..	B. A. Road 100/6	Lake Beale	6·00	....	No (")	....	....
27	Igatpuri-Pimpri Road ..	Igatpuri	Pimpri	(Tar Road) 1·75	....	Yes	....	....
28	Ghoti Station Road ..	Ghoti	Ghoti Station	0·50	....	No	....	....
29	Yeola Station Road ..	Yeola	Yeola Station	(Tar Road) 0·12	....	....	....	....
30	Saundane-Kawlane Road	Saundane	Kawlane	....	....	Yes	....	....
31	Wani-Dhodambe-Vadelibhoi Road ..	Wani	Vadelibhoi	4·50	8·00	No (In fair weather)	....	....
32	Lasalgaon-Bharwas Road	Lasalgaon	Bharwas	....	10·50	Yes	....	....
33	Panchale-Shaba-Kolpewadi Road	Panchale	Kolpewadi	....	6·00	No (In fair weather)	....	....
34	Lakhamapur Varkhede Road	Lakhamapur	Varkheda	....	8·50	No (")	....	....
					4·50	No (In fair weather)	....	Narda river in M. No. 4.
35	Surgana-Dandichibari Barhephata Road	Surgana	Barhephata	....	9·50	No (")	....	Ner river in M. No. 6.
36	Panzanbridge Bhardi Road ..	Panzanbridge 0/0	Bhardi 10/0	....	10·00	No (")	....	....
37	Panzanbridge Pimprale Malegaon Road	Panzanbridge 0/0	Malegaon	....	7·00	No (")	....	....
38	Peint-Ambe Road ..	Peint 0/0	Ambe 14/4	14·50	....	Yes	....	....
39	Vavi-Moldhand-Sayale-Pathare Road	Vavi	Pathare	....	9·50	No (In fair weather)	....	....
40	Deopur-Khambale Road to S.H. 50	Deopur	Khambale	....	9·50	No (In fair weather)	....	....
41	Niphad Station-Khadak Jamb Road	Niphad Station	Khadak Jamb	....	12·00	No (")	....	....
42	Kanashi-Hatgad Road ..	Kanashi	Hatgad	....	12·00	No (")	....	....
43	Pimple-Jaider-Lakhani-Varkheda Road	Pimple	Varkheda	....	4·00	No (")	....	....

The following statement gives the road mileage in the municipal towns of Nasik district :—

Name of the Municipality	Metalled length M.	Metalled length F.	Unmetalled length M.	Unmetalled length F.	Total M.	Total F.
1. Yeola	12	1	....		12	1
2. Malegaon	31	4	14	4	46	0
3. Trimbak	4	0	....		4	0
4. Sinnar	3	1	2	0	5	1
5. Deolali	1	7	0	6	2	5
6 Manmad	5	2	1	6	7	0
7 Igatpuri	3	0	2	0	5	0
8. Nandgaon	1	0	4	3	5	3
9. Bhagur	not available.					
10. Nasik	24	0	6	0	30	0
	85	7	31	3	117	2

BRIDGES

There are big as well as small rivers in Nasik district. Of them the Godavari is the biggest. Other rivers are the Darna, the Girna and the Vaitarna. They cross different roads at different places over which bridges have been built. Besides, there are rivulets also on which causeways have been built wherever they cross the roads.

The following extract from the old Nasik District Gazetteer gives the position of bridges as it then existed.

"Except across the Godavari at Nasik and across the Kadva at Kokangaon, about sixteen miles north of Nasik, the Bombay-Agra road is bridged throughout from Igatpuri to Jhodga. The chief bridges are at Malegaon across the Girna 913 yards long with twenty-six thirty feet spans, constructed at a cost of £4266 (Rs. 42,660), and seven other across the Nasardi, the Banganga, the Vadali, the Andarsul, the Vaki, the Pimpli, and the Sel, with from one to five spans of 10 to 110 feet. In the 1872 flood the Girna entirely covered the bridge at Malegaon and carried away the parapets and roadway. The roadway was repaired and iron rails put up in place of the stone parapets. There is a fine bridge, across the Valdevi, with five spans of forty feet each on the road from the Nasik Road railway station to Deolali camp, constructed at a cost of £3069 (Rs. 30,690), and, one with three spans of thirty-five feet at Savargaon across the Agasti on the Manmad-Kopargaon road. Most of the famine roads have culverts and paved causeways. There are only three large railway bridges, one across the Godavari between Nasik and Khervadi stations, built at a cost of £39,400 (Rs. 3,94,000), 145 yards long with two sixty feet and two 132 feet girder openings; another between Khervadi and Niphad, across the Kadva, built at a cost of £12,421 (Rs. 1,24,210), 257 yards long with sixteen forty feet stone

arches; and a third across the Manyad, between Nandgaon and Naydongri, built at a cost of £15,865 (Rs. 1,58,650), 179 yards long with four forty feet arches and five sixty feet girder openings."[1]

The Table Nos. 6 and 7 give the details of bridges in Nasik district.

FERRIES

As has already been mentioned many rivers in the district cross the roads at different places. In times of heavy rains, these rivers become flooded and through traffic is hit wherever bridges are not built. In such cases ferry services facilitate through traffic.

The following extracts are taken from old Nasik District Gazetteer which show the position of ferries as it then existed.

"There are four ferries, one over the Godavari at Nasik, one at Kokangaon about sixteen miles north of Nasik on the Agra road over the Kadva, a tributary of the Godavari that rises in the extreme west of Dindori; one at Chehedi, six miles south-east of Nasik, on the Poona and Sinnar road across the Darna, which, rising near Igatpuri, is almost always in flood during rainy season; and one lately started (June 1880), also across the Darna, about four miles above Chehedi connecting the market towns of Pandhurli and Bhagur. The ferry boats have been built in Nasik by a Goanese Christian from the Konkan. Except the Bhagur boat which is single, they are double boats, each about forty feet by fifteen, tied together and with a deck planking fastened across them. They have keels and draw about two feet. They are built of teak, at a cost of about £150 (Rs. 1,500), and with proper repairs will last for several years. Each of the boats has throughout the year a steersman, *tandel*, on £1 (Rs. 10) a month in the rainy season, and 14s. (Rs. 7) during the rest of the year; and for the single boat a crew of four, and for the double boats crews of six boatmen at 8s. (Rs. 4) are engaged. The steersmen are Kunbis, two of them Malis and the rest Marathas. They are called Tarus, ferrymen, and their occupation is permanent and said to be hereditary. The crew belongs to the Bhoi caste. The Chehedi and Bhagur boats are worked simply by rowing; the Nasik and Kokangaon boats are prevented from being carried down stream by a block running on a wire rope made fast to masonry bastions on each bank of the river. All the boats ply even in the highest floods. They are fourth class ferries under the Ferry Act (II. of 1868). Except the Bhagur boat all of them carry animals and carts, as well as passengers. The right of ferrying is yearly put to auction, the amounts bid in 1879 varying from £15 4s. (Rs. 152) in Kokangaon to £39 16s. (Rs. 398) at Chehedi. Rules framed under the Ferry Act fix the fares and the number of passengers, animals, and carts, that each boat

[1] *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District*, 1883, page 133.

TABLE No. 6—MAJOR BRIDGES IN NASIK DISTRICT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT IN 1973

Serial No. and Road	Mile No.	River or nalla	Nearest village	Length	Average height	Breadth	Year of construction	Year of opening	Cost of construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									(Rs.)
1. Malegaon-Manmand-Ahmadnagar Road	(i) 10/0	Suki river ..	Jalgaon ..	210′	14′	18′	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) 20/5	Panjan river ..	Manmad ..	215′	20′	22′	1957	1957	N.A.
	(iii) 20/7	Railway over-bridge	Manmad ..	250′	20′	38′	1962	1962	N.A.
	(iv) 30/2	Augusti river ..	Savargaon ..	90′	22′	22′	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Manmad-Chandor road	8/1	Panjan river ..	Dugaon ..	125′	18′	18′	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Nasik-Jawhar-Dahanu road	(i) 5/4	Nasardi river	Pimpalgaon Bahule	180′	15′	22′	1959-60	1961	N.A.
	(ii) 8/3	Do.	Do.	112′	15′	22′	1960-61	1961	92,958 (with approaches)
	(iii) 11/6	Pundi nalla ..	Mahirawani	140′	12′	22′	1960-61	1961	1,00,091 (with approaches)
	(iv) 16/1	Banganga river	Pegulwadi ..	176′	7′	22′	1960-61	1961	92,587 (with approaches)
4. Ghoti-Sangamner-Shegaon road	(i) 1/1	Darna river ..	Ghoti ..	96′	N.A.	22′	1958	1958	N.A.
	(ii) 3/8	Nalla ..	Pimpalgaon	165′	22′-6″	22′	1969-70	1974	1,50,000
	(iii) 16/8	Kadva river ..	Wasali ..	150′	25′	22′	1963	1963	2,51,000

TABLE No. 6—*contd.*

Serial No. and Road	Mile No.	River or nalla	Nearest village	Length	Average height	Breadth	Year of construction	Year of opening	Cost of construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									(Rs.)
5. Nasik-Borgaon-Waghai road	(*i*) 18/7	Kadva river ..	Awankhed ..	210′	20′	23′	1963	1963	N.A.
	(*ii*) 2/7*	Pandana river	Pandane ..	100′	10′	23′	1963	1963	N.A.
	(*iii*) 14/1*	Sarad nalla ..	Sarad ..	65′	12′	23′	1963	1963	N.A.
	(*iv*) 16/3*	Girna river ..	Borgaon ..	120′	9′	23′	1962	1962	N.A.
6. Borgaon-Surgana road	(*i*) 10/6	Anti river	Surgana	95′	9′	23′	1965	1965	N.A.
	(*ii*) 11/1	Nalla ..	Surgana	60′	9′	23′	1965	1965	N.A.
7. Nasik-Peint-Dharampur road	(*i*) 3/2	Saraswati river	Panchavati (Nasik)	40′	12′	22′— 6″	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*ii*) 12/8	Banganga river	Ramsej ..	65′	9′	22′— 6″	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*iii*) 33/2	Virdati river ..	Chachadgaon	62′	9′	10′— 9″	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*iv*) 47/0	Nalla ..	Karanjali ..	75′	13′	22′— 6″	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*v*) 47/4	Nalla ..	Kotambi ..	75′	13′	22′— 6″	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8. Malegaon-Nandgaon-Shivar road	(*i*) 4/4	Panjan river ..	Nandgaon	274′	17′	22′	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*ii*) 13/6	Suki river ..	Mehune ..	450′	8′	22′	1968-69	1971-72	2,95,000
	(*iii*) 9/2**	Chandeshwari	Kasari	130′	20′	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
9. Vinchur-Satana-Pimpalner-Prakashe road	(*i*) 10/1	Gori river ..	Dighwad ..	102′	N. A.	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*ii*) 11/5	Wagholi river	Hivarkhede	150′	6′—6″	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*iii*) 12/1	Do. ..	Do. ..	100′	N. A.	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*iv*) 32/0	Katki nalla ..	Deola ..	139′	7′—6″	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*v*) 35/0	Lendi nalla ..	Lohoner ..	83′	N. A.	20′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*vi*) 35/3	Girna river ..	Thengoda ..	930′	25′	20′— 6″	1944	1944	2,03,000
	(*vii*) 44/0	Mosam river	Taharabad ..	1715′	35′	22′	1969	1969-70	10,14,350
10. Malegaon-Satana road	18/7	Sukar river ..	Shemali ..	200′	35′	22′	1969	1969-70	2,57,891
11. Nasik-Odhe-Niphad-Yeda-Aurangabad road	(*i*) 4/5	Nalla ..	Nadurdasak	56′	11′	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*ii*) 6/2	Kilori nalla ..	Madsangavi	104′	10′	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*iii*) 6/6	Netravati river	Madsangavi	95′	8′	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*iv*) 8/4	Nalla ..	Shilapur ..	80′	11′—6″	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*v*) 9/0	Nalla ..	Odha ..	78′	8′	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*vi*) 9/4	Nalla ..	Odha ..	70′	9′—6″	24′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
	(*vii*) 19/0	Banganga river	Pimplas ..	357′	16′	22′	1971	1974	7,59,000
	(*viii*) 25/0	Godavari river	Saykhede ..	508′	32′	22′	1960-61	1965	8,35,944
	(*ix*) 58/6	Kolganga river	Andarsul	120′	20′	22′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
12. Bombay-Agra road	179/1	Girna river ..	Malegaon ..	842′	N. A.	22′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
13. Poona-Nasik road	N. A.	Nasardi river ..	Nasik ..	75′	30′	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

*Mile numbers are counted from Vani towards Hatgad for the Vani-Hatgad section.
**Mile numbers are indicated from Nandgaon towards Shivar.

TABLE No. 7—MAJOR BRIDGES IN NASIK DISTRICT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF ZILLA PARISHAD AS ON 16TH MAY 1968 (I.E. BRIDGE WITH A LINEAR WATER WAY OF 100′ AND ABOVE)

Serial No.	Name of river and Bridge	Location			No. of spans and length		Width of Roadway		Average height of bridge		Type of surface	Year of construction
		Name of road	Name of nearest town or village with distance	Mile Nos.								
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9	10
					Nos.	Ft. Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.		
1	Godavari River ..	Dugaon Link Road ..	....	0/4	7	23 0	16	6	16	6	Tar road	1960
2	Vaitarna River ..	Trimbak-Zarwad Road ..	....	9/3	4	20 0	24	0	18	0	Metalled	....
3	Girna River ..	Niphad-Adgaon-Masrul-Girnare Road	....	5/7	11	10 0	24	6	8	0	Do.	....
4	Darna River ..	Pimpari-Sadrudin Road ..	....	1/3	12	10 0	24	0	6	6	Do.	....
5	Mahad Nalla ..	Kolhapur-Chankapur Road	....	K.M. 10	5	23 0	22	0	19	0	Do.	....
6	Nalla ..	Do. ..	....	K.M. 13	6	20 0	22	0	19	0	Do.	....
7	Behadi River ..	Wani-Kalwan Road ..	....	43/6	10	15 0	22	0	12	0	Do.	1966
8	Nalla ..	Vavi-Pathre Road ..	....	22/3	6	15 0	20	0	5	0	Do.	1963
9	Panzan River ..	Manmad-Nandgaon Road	....	6	6	30 0	24	0	35	0	Do.	....
10	Pangri Nalla ..	Do. do. ..	....	16/6	4	22 0	24	0	9	0	Do.	....
11	Nalla ..	Niphad-Saykheda Road ..	....	12/4	8	11 0	24	0	10	0	Do.	....
12	Darna River ..	Sinnar-Camp Deolali Road	....	15/5	2	40 0	24	0	22	0	Do.	....
					5	55 0						
					1	30 0						
13	Nalla ..	Pimpalgaon-Niphad Road	....	4/5	10	10 9	24	0	10	0	Do.	....
14	Amati Nalla ..	Borgaon-Surgana Road ..	....	11/1	3	30 0	24	0	18	0	Do.	1966
15	Deo River ..	Sinnar-Vavi Road ..	....	7/1	24	15 0	24	0	11	0	Do.	1967

may carry[1]. The amounts bid at ferry auction sales are credited to local funds. They are generally enough to pay wages and other working charges, but not to meet the cost of building the boats and keeping them in repair. In 1879-80 they yielded a revenue of £72 (Rs. 720). One private ferryboat, plying between Saykheda and Chandori in Niphad, carries sixty passengers, or about six and a half tons (180 *mans*) of goods. The rates are almost the same as on Government ferries. Small streams are crossed by swimming, or by the help of gourds and cots."[2]

Ferry services in the district are plied only on the Godavari river at the villages of Karanjgaon, Kolgaon, Khedle Zunge, Karanji K. and Kothure all of which are situated in Niphad taluka.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

State Transport: After the First World War, the automobile was introduced as a principal mode of road transport. Its importance in the field of passenger transport grew rapidly during and after the Second World War. Consequently, a number of private passenger transport services came into existence. However, the keen competition among them resulted in the duplication of services and disregard of rules for the safety of passengers and speed limit. Profit maximisation being the sole object, attention to the passengers in respect of convenience and amenities was hardly given. As a result, injury to life and limb of the passengers was of frequent occurrence. Moreover, relations between employees and employer were always strained and uncordial.

This state of affairs which was incompatible with the very notion of a welfare state, could not be allowed to continue. To set the matter right, Government decided to nationalise passenger transport in the State. Accordingly the Road Transport Corporation Act was passed in 1948 and the passenger transport in the State was handed over to a statutory corporation.

At present the whole State is divided into 10 viable units called divisions. The nationalisation of transport services in Nasik district which forms part of Nasik division was started in April 1950. The operations in the district were originally started with 33 vehicles on

[1] The ferry boats have been certified to be able to carry fifty-five passengers or about six tons (165 *mans*) of goods. The sanctioned charges are: passengers, exclusive of children in arms, 3/8 d. (3 *pies*); four-wheeled carriages 9d. (6 *as*); two-wheeled 4½ d. (3 *as.*); unladen carts 3d. (2 *as.*); horses, mules, cattle, and sheep and goats 1½d. (1*anna*); camels 3d. (2 *as.*); palanquins with bearers 6d. (4 *as.*); and cradles with bearers 3d. (2 *as.*). For animals made to swim alongside of the boat half the usual rates are charged. Rates to be levied at special ferries are fixed by the collector with the sanction of Government. In some places additional fees are charged for taking on and off wheeled-carriages, and dragging them to the top of the opposite bank, for which purpose a special staff is engaged by the ferry contractor.

[2] *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Nasik District*, 1883, p. 134.

5 routes having a route length of 151·3 km. in 1950. The process of expansion was very rapid and within a few years the operations were spread over the whole district. By 31st December 1964, there were in all four depots in the district located at Nasik, Malegaon, Manmad and Satana. Details of routes emanating from these depots as on 31st December 1964 are given in the following tables.

STATISTICS OF STATE ROAD TRANSPORT IN NASIK DISTRICT DURING 1972-73*

1. No. of routes at the end of the year ...	414·00
2. Route distance (km)	19,301·05
3. Average route distance (km) ...	46·62
4. Average per day effective kilometres operated.	63,758·00
5. Average No. of buses held during the year.	332·00
6. Average No. of buses on road per day.	398·05
7. Average vehicles utilization (km) ...	215·06
8. Percentage load factor	69·36
9. No. of passengers travelled per day ...	1,20,757
10. Average distance travelled per passenger (km).	18·2
11. Total receipts during the year ('000Rs.).	3,73,93
12. Average earnings per passenger (in paise).	85

TABLE No. 8—STATE TRANSPORT ROUTES IN NASIK DIVISION, 1973-74

Serial No.	Route	Distance in kilometres	No. of trips (return)
1	2	3	4
1	Nasik-Aurangabad *via* Manmad	230·4	1
2	Nasik-Amalner	195·4	1
3	Nasik-Ambedindori	23·9	1
4	Malegaon-Aurangabad *via* KSB	156·5	1
5	Malegaon-Aurangabad *via* Chalisgaon ..	153·2	1
6	Malegaon-Arai *via* Dongrale	46·6	1
7	Manmad-Ahmadnagar	142·1	1
8	Dhulia-Ahmadnagar *via* Malegaon	228·5	1
9	Satana-Akhatwade	27·9	2
10	Satana-Askheda	39·1	2
11	Satana-Arai	6·2	1

* *Source.*—Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
12	Sinnar-Aurangabad *via* Newase	192·0	1
13	Malegaon-Aurangabad *via* Nandgaon	143·7	1
14	Trimbak-Amboli	7·9	2
15	Satana-Ambasan	28·8	1
16	Nandgaon-Amode	28·2	1
17	Leakbeal-Aswali	3·2	1
18	Satana-Askheda *via* Akhatwade	32·7	1
19	Peint-Ambe	24.9	1
20	Nasik-Abhone *via* Nanduri	61·0	1
21	Malegaon-Aghar	17·3	2
22	Igatpuri-Awarli	28·2	1
23	Nasik-Bombay	181·1	2
24	Nasik-Belu	39·5	2
25	Igatpuri-Nhandradara	39·1	1
26	Nasik-Barhe	72·2	1
27	Shirdi-Bombay *via* Nasik	271·0	16
28	Nasik-Bhagur	16·8	2
29	Dindori-Bhanwad	33·8	1
30	Satana-Bombay	268·6	2
31	Deola-Bhagohal	11·4	2
32	Sinnar-Brahmanwada *via* BRP	35·4	1
33	Nasik-Brahmanwada *via* Nasik Road	78·9	2
34	Igatpuri-Bhagur	49·2	3
35	Sinnar-Bhagur *via* VRD	26·1	1
36	Sinnar-Bombay	211·8	1
37	Pandhurli-Bhagur	8·1	1
38	Nasik-Bardipada	131·6	1
39	Satana-Bilpuri	·38·8	1
40	Satana-Babhulne	43·6	2
41	Sinnar-Bhokani	21·0	1
42	Sangamner-Bombay	250·6	2
43	Nandgaon-Bolthan	37·1	1
44	Malegaon-Borkund	42·1	1
45	Pimplagaon-Chinchkhed	8·0	1
46	Nasik-Chankapur	66·2	5
47	Malegaon-Chalisgaon	56·4	1
48	Manmad-Chopada	160·5	2
49	Yeola-Chandor	55·6	1
50	Vadner-Chandor *via* Parsul	39·9	2
51	Manmad-Chandor	24·3	1
52	Satana-Chalisgaon	94·6	2
53	Satana-Chankapur	51·9	2
54	Sinnar-Chapadgaon	19·7	1
55	Nandgaon-Chalisgaon *via* VYG	44·0	1
56	Nandgaon-Chalisgaon *via* Soygaon	55·5	1
57	Nasik-Chitegaon	24·4	1
58	Malegaon-Chinchawa	40·8	1
59	Satana-Chinchpada *via* Chankapur	59·2	1

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
60	Nasik-Deodongara	71·9	1
61	Nasik-Dhulia	157·4	2
62	Nasik-Dhulia *via* Kalvan	183·6	1
63	Nasik-Dindori	24·4	2
64	Nasik-Deolali Camp	13·5	16
65	Malegaon-Dhulia *via* KSB	63·3	2
66	Malegaon-Deoghat	32·2	1
67	Malegaon-Dhulia	50·0	5
68	Malegaon-Dahival	97·7	1
69	Malegaon-Deola *via* Meshi	46·1	1
70	Malegaon-Dabhadi *via* Camp	11·5	2
71	Malegaon-Dongrale *via* Zondga	41·3	1
72	Malegaon-Dabhadi S. F.	9·8	2
73	Manmad-Dhulia *via* Malegaon	86·1	3
74	Satana-Deola	16·2	1
75	Satana-Dangsaundana	20·6	1
76	Satana-Dhulia	82·2	1
77	Satana-Dusana	20·2	2
78	Sinnar-Dhodambe	73·8	1
79	Sinnar-Dahiwad	36·6	1
80	Nasik-Dindori *via* Mohadi	45·9	1
81	Nasik-Dhondambe	56·0	1
82	Malegaon-Dongrale	27·7	1
83	Kalwan-Desrane	11·0	1
84	Chandwad-Dhodambe	22·9	1
85	Igatpuri-Deogaon	37·9	1
86	Nasik Road-Eklahare	7·4	7
87	Nasik-Gangapur	8.1	1
88	Nasik-Girnare	18·2	5
89	Arvi-Ghanegaon	9·1	1
90	Nandgaon-Girna Dam *via* Jamdari	24·3	2
91	Sinnar-Gulwanch	17·4	2
92	Malegaon-Girna Dam	31·8	1
93	Malegaon-Girnare	34·9	1
94	Nandgaon-Girna Dam *via* Vehalgaon	25·8	2
95	Nasik-Igatpuri	44·8	7
96	Nasik-Igatpuri *via* Bhagur	67·4	2
97	Trimbak-Igatpuri *via* Zarwad	48.9	1
98	Nasik-Jamner	289·9	1
99	Nasik-Jawhar *via* Trimbak	106·3	1
100	Malegaon-Jalku	24·0	1
101	Manmad-Jalgaon	180·0	1
102	Kalwan-Jaidor	28·0	1
103	Nasik Road-Jakhori	13·5	1
104	Malegaon-Kajwade	33·5	1
105	Pimpalgaon-Kolgaon *via* Rui	41·0	1
106	Lasalgaon-Khedlezunge	27·2	1
107	Nasik-Karanjwan	44·8	2

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
108	Nasik-Korhate *via* Janori	29·3	1
109	Nasik-Korhate *via* Ozar	36·7	2
110	Nasik-Khareshet	66·1	1
111	Malegaon-Kalvan	63·4	1
112	Malegaon-Kalvan *via* Meshi	65·0	1
113	Satana-Kolhapur *via* Poona	538·2	1
114	Satana-Kalvan	33·3	6
115	Satana-Kandhane	15·9	2
116	Satana-Kanakapur	28·3	2
117	Satana-Kelzar	35·5	1
118	Nasik-Kalvan	70·3	5
119	Sinnar-Kolpewadi	46·9	2
120	Sinnar-Konambe	12·1	2
121	Nandgaon-Kaniad *via* Bolthan	75·5	1
122	Nasik-Kalyan *via* Bhiwandi	142·0	1
123	Malegaon-Kaulane	31·2	2
124	Manmad-Kalvan	65·6	2
125	Peint-Kohor *via* Karanjali	26·3	1
126	Igatpuri-Kawanai	16·0	1
127	Navapur-Kolda	13.2	2
128	Deola-Kanakapur	12.2	1
129	Nasik-Lasalgaon *via* Palkhed	72.2	2
130	Nasik-Leakebeal	31.1	1
131	Nasik-Lasalgaon *via* Ranwad	58·7	2
132	Pimpalgaon-Lasalgaon *via* Niphad	38·8	2
133	Chandor-Lasalgaon	21·0	1
134	Sinnar-Lasalgaon *via* Kolpewadi	82·6	2
135	Nasik-Lasalgaon *via* Saykheda	80·6	1
136	Sinnar-Lasalgaon *via* BRS	56·9	1
137	Pimpalgaon-Lokhandewadi	13·6	1
138	Yeola-Lasalgaon *via* Patole	30·7	1
139	Nandgaon-Lasur	80·3	1
140	Nasik-Lakhalgaon	16·5	2
141	Malegaon-Malagaon	17·5	1
142	Nasik-Mohadi *via* Ozar	32·5	1
143	Nasik-Manori	9·5	2
144	Pimpalgaon-Mukhed	5·8	1
145	Pimpalgaon-Maperwadi	12·5	1
146	Nasik-Mani *via* Surgana	92·0	1
147	Malegaon-Malegaon Camp	4·0	2
148	Malegaon-Mulher	67·4	1
149	Chalisgaon-Malegaon *via* Kulwadi	59·6	1
150	Malegaon-Manmad	36·4	6
151	Satana-Manmad	64·3	2
152	Satana-Mungase	22·3	2
153	Sinnar-Mendhi *via* VDB	27·7	1
154	Nandgaon-Malegaon	36·0	4
155	Nandgaon-Malegaon *via* Girna dam	60·2	1

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
156	Nandgaon-Malegaon *via* Malagaon	39·2	1
157	Nandgaon-Malegaon *via* Malegaon village ..	39·2	1
158	Nandgaon-Mangalane	25·1	1
169	Nandgaon-Manmad *via* Mohagaon	31·6	2
160	Nandgaon-Maniad Dam	25·5	1
161	Pimpalgaon-Mohad *via* Ozar	23·6	1
162	Nasik-Mungasare	12·9	1
163	Kalvan-Mohabagi	9·1	2
164	Nasik-Makhamalabad	6·3	2
165	Igatpuri-Nandurvaidya	31·0	2
166	Lasalgaon-Niphad	19·6	1
167	Pimpalgaon-Niphad	19·6	2
168	Pimpalgaon-Niphad S.F.	15·8	1
179	Malegaon-Nasik	107·4	4
170	Malegaon-Nampur *via* Rawalgaon	40·9	2
171	Malegaon-Nimbayati	21·6	2
172	Malegaon-Nagzari	32·9	2
173	Manmad-Nasik *via* Vadner	96·0	1
174	Shirdi-Navapur	226·7	1
175	Manmad-Nasik *via* Yeola	117·8	1
176	Manmad-Nandgaon *via* Hiswal	25·7	2
177	Nasik-Nandurbar *via* Shelu and Satana ..	241.2	2
178	Satana-Nasik *via* Selu	89·8	2
189	Satana-Nasik *via* Chandor	103·7	2
180	Nasik-Niphad S.F.	36·4	2
181	Sinnar-Nasik Road	21·3	6
182	Sinnar-Nasik CBS	30·7	7
183	Nandgaon-Nasik *via* Mandapur and Yeola ..	141·2	1
184	Nandgaon-Nasik *via* Manmad	113·7	1
185	Ozar-MIG-Nasik Road	34·4	4
186	Nasik-Nalwade *via* Karanjwan	52·5	1
187	Satana-Nandin	38·0	2
188	Sinnar-Nalwadi *via* Chass	31·3	1
199	Sinnar-Nirale	30·5	1
190	Satana-Nampur	48·8	1
191	Ozar-Niphad S. Factory	17·0	1
192	Kalvan-Otur	9·6	2
193	Nasik-Ozar-Khed *via* Harsul	82·6	1
194	Nasik-Ozar (MIG) Colony	24·0	2
195	Pimpalgaon-Ozar	19·8	1
196	Nasik-Poona	211·0	2
197	Nasik-Pimpalod	17·0	2
198	Nasik-Peint	53·6	5
199	Nasik-Pimpalgaon	30·5	2
200	Vani-Pimpalgaon	25·0	2
201	Malegaon-Poona *via* Manmad	289·5	1
202	Malegaon-Phophir *via* Rawalgaon	46·1	1
203	Malegaon-Patana	11·7	2

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
204	Malegaon-Parola	84·8	1
205	Chandor-Puri	16·0	1
206	Satana-Pilakos	20·0	1
207	Satana-Pathavedigar	23·9	1
208	Sinnar-Pimpalgaon *via* Sajkheda	49·6	5
209	Sinnar-Pandhurli-Bhagur	16·4	1
210	Sinnar-Patole	8·0	2
211	Nasik-Palkhed	30·4	4
212	Dindori-Palkhed	6·0	1
213	Nasik-Pimpalgaon-Khamb	11·5	1
214	Satana-Phophir	26·5	1
215	Sinnar-Pandhurli	18·3	1
216	Malgaon-Pimpalgaon *via* Dabhadi ..	16·1	1
217	Peint-Rajbari	10·6	1
218	Pimpalgaon-Rajapur	15·0	1
219	Malegaon-Rawalgaon	18·0	3
220	Manmad-Rawalgaon	54·0	1
221	Nasik-Ranenagar	4·4	1
222	Satana-Rawalgaon	27·3	1
223	Manmad-Rahadi	54·5	1
224	Malegaon-Rawalgaon *via* Dabhadi	20·0	1
225	Nasik-Redgaon *via* Ranwad	50·5	1
226	Nasik-Rahatha	87·8	1
227	Sinnar-Rahatha	57·1	1
228	Nasik-Saykheda *via* Lakhalgaon	29·3	1
229	Nasik-Saykheda	34·6	1
230	Igatpuri-Suryamahal	58·1	1
231	Nasik-Sanjegaon	29·3	2
232	Nasik-Pimpri Sayyad	17·4	2
233	Nasik-Sangamner	69·5	6
234	Nasik-Shirdi	89·9	1
235	Pimpalgaon-Sakore	7·8	1
236	Peint-Shirasgaon	56·1	1
237	Dhulia-Sangamner	198·0	1
238	Malegaon-Shirud *via* Borkund	51·3	1
239	Malegaon-Satana	38·2	12
240	Malegaon-Satana *via* Patna Nimbole	52·8	1
241	Manmad-Sonaj	32·4	1
242	Manmad-Sangamner	111·9	1
243	Manmad-Shirdi	58·7	2
244	Satana-Sakri *via* Nampur	66·1	2
245	Satana-Sakri *via* Pimpalner	66·9	3
246	Sinnar-Sangamner *via* Wavi	54·2	4
247	Nasik Road-Saykheda	27·4	1
248	Nasik-Saykheda *via* Nasik Road	36·7	1
249	Bhagur-Shiwade	12·1	1
250	Bhagur-Sinnar	26·4	3
251	Nandgaon-Shrirampur	111·2	1

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
252	Igatpuri-Sangamner	103·8	2
253	Nasik-Shiwade	29·7	1
254	Nasik-Shenwad	29·2	1
255	Malegaon-Sawkarwadi	26·1	1
256	Satana-Shirpurwade	36·1	1
257	Brahmanwada-Sinnar	43·2	1
258	Sinnar-Shirpur *via* Dhulia	250·7	1
269	Malegaon-Saundana	22·3	2
260	Nandgaon-Sawargaon	27·4	1
261	Nasik-Shingave *via* Saykheda	39·9	1
262	Nasik-Surgana *via* Vani	86·4	14
263	Sinnar-Samsherpur	34·9	1
264	Manmad-Shirsandi	35·0	1
265	Igatpuri-Sawkarwadi	30·2	1
266	Nasik-Sukape *via* Kokangaon ..	36·4	1
267	Nasik-Trimbak	28·3	8
268	Nasik Road-Sinnar	37·7	6
279	Igatpuri-Taked	26·3	2
270	Nasik-Thanapada	57·3	1
271	Malegaon-Taharabad	58·9	1
272	Satana-Tiral	56·1	2
273	Satana-Talwade	24·1	2
274	Sinnar-Thangaon	21·8	1
275	Sinnar-Vadangali	30·9	1
276	Nasik-Talwade	36·0	1
277	Malegaon-Talwade	24·7	1
278	Nasik-Umbarthan	107·7	1
289	Nasik-Pimpalgaon-Ugaon	46·4	1
280	Dindori-Umrale	11·9	1
281	Deola-Umrana	26·3	1
282	Manmad-Uswad	19·3	1
283	Nasik-Vaitarana dam	55·0	2
284	Igatpuri-Vaitarana dam colony	24·3	3
285	Nasik-Vaitarana dam colony	41·8	2
286	Pimpalgaon-Vadner	12·9	1
287	Nasik-Vadner	43·4	1
288	Deola-Wakhari	6·3	2
289	Satana-Virshet	69·9	1
290	Satana-Visapur	37·1	2
291	Yeola-Vaitapur	30·0	2
292	Sinnar-Vinchurgavli Wadelevani	23·6	1
293	Malegaon-Wahegaon-Rawalgaon	29·4	1
294	Nasik-Waghai *via* Ahwa	161·4	1
295	Nasik-Warkheda *via* Khedgaon	49·2	1
296	Nasik-Vani *via* Dindori	40·1	2
297	Nasik-Vani *via* Pimpalgaon	55·5	2
298	Nasik-Vani Khurd	42·7	1

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
300	Pimpalgaon-Varkheda	18·7	1
301	Manmad-Vani	65·9	1
302	Malegaon-Walwade	25·5	1
303	Nandgaon-Wakala	30·0	1
304	Chandor-Vani	41·6	1
305	Nasik-Yeola *via* Chandor	119·3	1
306	Nasik-Yeola *via* Lasalgaon	138·7	1
307	Manmad-Yeola	24·5	1
308	Satana-Yeola	99·2	1
309	Sinnar-Yeola *via* Wavi	83·7	1
310	Nandgaon-Yeola	41·9	1

Besides the above routes, the State Transport authorities run a number of buses on about 77 routes in Nasik City.

Amenities to Passengers : The undertaking has constructed a central bus station at Nasik which is equipped with almost all facilities such as potable water, sanitary arrangements, parcels and cloak room, canteen and waiting hall. Besides, the corporation constructed 21 bus stands at different places in the district. Pick up stands also have been constructed at Arvi, Bytco Talkies, Dabhadi, Deopur, Gandhinagar, Gangapur, Girnara, Government High School, Janori Khedgaon, Kherwadi, Kazi Sangvi, Lakhalgaon, Mohadi, Naitaka, Nimgaon, Pathara, Pilkhod, Thangaon, Vadner, Bhairav and Vehelgaon. Besides these, refreshment rooms at 32 places, bookstalls at 4 places and general provision stalls at 2 places have been provided.

Welfare Activities : The corporation also provides welfare facilities to its employees. A labour welfare centre, which provides indoor games and recreational facilities, is located at Nasik, the divisional headquarters. Welfare activities such as sewing classes, cooking classes, montessori classes, etc., are conducted to suit the convenience of the family members of the employees at this centre. In addition, medical dispensaries are provided at Nasik, Malegaon, Manmad and Satana.

MOTOR VEHICLES

TABLE No. 9—MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION IN NASIK REGION AS ON 31ST MARCH 1973.

Serial No. 1	Items 2	Number 3
1	Motor-cycles, scooters, etc.	3,824
2	Motor cars	2,116
3	Taxi cabs	402
4	Auto rickshaws	24

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

1	2	3
5	Stage carriages—	
	(*i*) Diesel	278
	(*ii*) Petrol	....
6	Lorries—	
	[A] Private carriages—	
	(*i*) Diesel	212
	(*ii*) Petrol	113
	[B] Public carriages	
	(*i*) Diesel	1,395
	(*ii*) Petrol	190
7	Ambulances	19
8	School buses	37
9	Private service vehicles	48
10	Trailors	729
11	Tractors	1,014
12	Others	302
	Total ..	10,703

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The posts and Telegraphs Department has maintained a postal division which is located at Nasik. The head office at Nasik has supervision and control over all the sub-offices and branch offices within its jurisdiction.

The following table gives the statistics of posts, telegraphs and telephones in the district in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1972-73.

TABLE No. 10—POSTAL, TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONES STATISTICS IN NASIK DISTRICT DURING 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1972-73

Serial No.	Year	No. of Post offices	No. of Tele-graph offices	No. of letter boxes	No. of postmen	No. of Tele-phones	No. of Radio licenses issued and renewed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1961-62 ..	305	30	852	171	754	11,136
2	1965-66 ..	394	39	895	172	1,371	20,370
3	1970-71 ..	426	46	991	203	3,176	55,605
4	1972-73 ..	475	57	1,139	218	4,836	76,759

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

Realising the importance of the radio as a medium of communication the Government of Maharashtra introduced the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme in this district also. Under the scheme, the Directorate of Publicity provides radio sets to rural institutions like gram panchayats, public libraries and municipalities. The Directorate not only installs the sets but also provides for their maintenance and servicing. Dry batteries are provided for the battery radio sets.

The community radio sets are meant exclusively for the use of the public and the parties concerned are required to tune radio programmes relayed from the All India Radio and especially the programmes meant for the villagers and workers.

For the installation of a community radio set the parties concerned are required to contribute Rs. 150 for an electric set and Rs. 170 for a battery set. In addition, they have to contribute Rs. 60 as maintenance charges which are inclusive of provision for battery and radio licence fee.

The benefits of the scheme have been availed of in a large number of places in the district. As many as 1141 radio sets were installed under the scheme by the end of March 1973 in the district.

The following table gives the taluka-wise statistics of rural broadcasting as on 31st March 1973.

TABLE No. 11—RURAL BROADCASTING STATISTICS IN NASIK DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1973

Serial No.	Taluka	No. of villages having receiving sets	Rural population having receiving sets (1961 Census)	Total number of Radio farm-forums
1	Nasik ..	55	49,959	....
2	Peint ..	116	60,260	....
3	Dindori ..	123	10,260	9
4	Surgana ..	70	34,039	....
5	Kalvan ..	142	95,205	....
6	Baglan ..	148	15,291	14
7	Malegaon ..	75	1,10,682	....
8	Chandor ..	99	90,186	....
9	Nandgaon ..	44	7,37,265	6
10	Yeola ..	78	37,265	2
11	Niphad ..	49	66,428	....
12	Sinnar ..	69	1,01,730	2
13	Igatpuri ..	73	59,586	....
	District Total ..	1,141	8,64,993	38

CHAPTER 8—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE DISTRICT IS CONDITIONED TO A GREAT EXTENT BY THE TECHNOLOGICAL TALENT IT POSSESSES as also by the ecology of the district. Nasik district offers a delightful combination of dense forests and plains wherein are found both the sign posts of the aboriginal life and the followers of the 'wash and wear' culture. These features surrounded by the boundaries of the Nasik district among others play an important part in shaping the economic life of the district. In its broad aspects the economic life of the district has opened up a vast avenue for large-scale industries for which recently a portion of the land has been earmarked as 'Industrial Estate'. It is, therefore, necessary to justify the importance of various economic activities, big and small, which bring about the upliftment of the district.

Various chapters in this volume have described so far the important aspects of the economy of the district. In the present chapter an attempt is made to describe such economic pursuits which have not been dealt with before. They may be grouped under the term 'miscellaneous occupations'. The existence of these occupations cannot be neglected as they contribute to the economic take-off of the district. They also provide employment to a considerable number of people. These occupations include hotels and restaurants, boarding and lodging houses, sweetmeat shops, tailoring shops, goldsmiths, hair-cutting saloons, laundries, medical and religious professions, etc. Most of these occupations are concerned with the production of essential goods and services of daily consumption.

The following account of the above stated occupations is the result of a sample survey which was conducted in the district in 1966. Of these, a few selected occupations are described in detail while those which hardly support a few persons are not described here in any detail. The occupations are either hereditary or independent and require small capital barring a few exceptions and employ a small or moderate number of workers.

HAIR CUTTING

The occupation of hair cutting in the district in addition to its usual important role in social life has a religious significance especially at the district headquarters, Nasik, where according to the Hindu religion, after-death ceremonies such as immersion of the ashes and bones of the deceased, *shradha*, etc., are performed. Its type as well as the income from it vary all over the district. The occupation

in its present form at the urban and business centres in the district is pursued along modern lines due to the everchanging hair styles and the way in which the modern connoisseur of the fashions seeks his satisfaction. It is interesting to observe modern well-decorated hair cutting saloons where people get their hair cut after the latest style. Instances of people who because of the religious orthodoxy get their heads clean shaved however are rampant. There also exists a large class of *bhikshukis* (Brahmin priests) who still adhere to their traditional hair cut when they keep a tuft or lock of hair on the top of their tonsured heads.

It can be said that this occupation about seventy years ago was more or less in a rudimentary form. In those days barbers were considered to be the servants of the community. The old Gazetteer includes them under ' personal servants '. The Gazetteer says : " Personal servants are of two classes, with a strength of 9,239 (males 4,922, females 4,317) or 1·33 per cent of the whole Hindu population. Of these 6,493 (males 3,508, females 2,985) were Nhavis, barbers ; and 2,746 (males 1,414, females 1,332) Parits, Washermen. Nhavis are of four kinds, Kunbi Nhavis, Bundelkhand Nhavis, Marwar Nhavis, and Gujarat Nhavis. Except a few families at Nasik, the Kunbi Nhavis are mostly found in country towns and villages ; the other three kinds are found in Nasik only. Besides shaving, the Bundelkhand Nhavis bear torches at processions, and the Kunbi Nhavis act as musicians, Vajantri's, at marriage and other processions. Many of the village Nhavis enjoy the sole right of shaving in certain villages for which the husbandmen pay them a small share of their crop. The few Kunbi barbers in Nasik have the sole right to shave pilgrims at the Godavari."

Even now barbers are found carrying on their business on the bank of the Godavari in Nasik city. As such they can be grouped as itinerant barbers and can be distinguished from the rest who have established well-decorated shops. In the rural areas of the district the barber is included in the ageold group of the twelve *balutedars* in a village. In the remote part of the district which is covered by dense forests of Sahyadri where the Konkna tribe is found in majority, there is nobody who belongs to the barber caste. The Konknas in that case get their hair cut from any one amongst them who knows the art of hair cutting. In all these different categories, the earnings of a barber are limited by various considerations such as traditional, regional and religious and also by the way in which the modern clientele demands his services. The occupation is still followed mostly by the people belonging to Nhavi caste. Their mobility is more or less within the district. Very few barbers in the Nasik city have come from the neighbouring districts. Below is given an account of this occupation as carried on by the various sub-classes taking it as an economic pursuit.

The well-established hair cutting saloons were found only in the Nasik city and few tahsil headquarters. They were well decorated with big mirrors, chairs and furniture. Photos of various gods, saints and cinema actors and actresses were also exhibited. The average capital investment was Rs. 1,320. The number of workers in the saloon varied from one to four. The monthly average salary of a worker was about Rs. 60. The monthly average income of the owner of the saloon was Rs. 205. Most of the saloons were housed in rented premises the monthly rent of which varied between Rs. 8 and Rs. 60. The daily average expenditure on the items such as soap, oil, powder, snow, etc. was calculated to be Rs. 3. The major investment was in the equipment, furniture mirrors, decorative articles and sometimes a radio set. The tools of a barber generally, include razors, cropping machines, scissors, pumps, stones, etc. The rates charged generally varied slightly according to the locality in which the shops were established. The itinerant barber's equipment includes one or two razors, a scissor, two cropping machines, a looking glass, etc. As a member of a *balutedari* system he gets foodgrains for his services for the whole year at the time of harvesting and threshing. The Konknas give one *paili* of foodgrain either *vari, nachani* or *bhat* per head per year to one who does the work of hair cutting.

According to the 1911 census, persons following this occupation were grouped as ' barbers, hairdressers and wig makers' and numbered 5,831 in the district (self-supporting persons 2,070 and dependents 3,761). In 1951, the category was changed to ' barbers and beauty shops ' and the persons doing this business were counted as 2,046 (males 2,013, females 33). In 1961, the services were grouped under the heading ' barbers, hairdressing saloons ' and the persons engaged in this occupation were 2,314 (males 2,309, females 5). Of these, 655 (males 653, females 2), were found in urban areas and 1659 in rural areas.

TAILORING

This occupation is found at all the rural and urban areas of importance in the district. Next to hotels and restaurants or boarding and lodging houses, tailoring is an important avenue of employment. The tailors are found all over the district. But they are found in larger number in Nasik city and in Malegaon and Igatpuri towns. Only in some tribal areas, they are rarely found. In that case the tribals either purchase readymade clothes or get them stitched on bazar days from the tailors sitting on the road side. In the plain areas and areas adjoining the big towns the occupation is fairly prosperous.

In 1911 the services were grouped under the category ' tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen ' and the persons doing this business numbered 4,006. Of these, 1773 were actual workers (males 1,220 females 553) and 2,233 were dependents. Accord-

ing to 1951 census 2,586 persons (males 2,468 females 118) were engaged in this occupation but the category under which they were included was changed simply to 'tailors'. In 1961 census again, the occupational classification was changed so as to include 'tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers'. Accordingly 5,661 persons (males 4,903 females 758) were counted as engaged in this occupation. Of these 2,744 (males 2,426 females 318) were in rural areas whereas 2,917 (males 2,477 females 440) were found in urban centres.

In urban areas the business is generally conducted in well established tailoring firms each having about two to five sewing machines. But a shop having one sewing machine established in a small tenement or a verandah of a house is not rare. The shop is well decorated with mirrors, fashion plates and sometimes photo frames of gods, saints, cinema actors and actresses. A tailor who carries on his business in a verandah or in a small room either in rural areas or outside the gate of a big cloth shop in a city like Nasik establishes his shop with a sewing machine, a measuring tape, a pair of scissors and a small wooden box which serves him as a chair.

Big tailoring shops or firms were mostly found in Nasik, Malegaon, Igatpuri and in few other tahsil headquarters. The capital investment in a big shop was found as high as Rs. 5,000 while the same in a small shop amounted to Rs. 200 only. According to the sample survey which was conducted at a few places in the district the average capital investment amounted to Rs. 1,076. In the case of a big tailoring shop the major items of capital investment included two to five good sewing machines, show cases, chairs, and tools such as scissors, measuring tapes, etc. A small shop in most of the cases included a second hand sewing machine, scissors and a measure tape.

The tailor who worked alone either owned the sewing machine or used it on a rental basis. In most of the big shops paid servants were employed. The average monthly salary of a servant amounted to Rs. 75. Sometimes the remuneration payable to the servant was fixed on contract or a piece rate basis.

The daily income of a tailoring shop varied between Rs. 3 and Rs. 40 depending upon the size of the shop. As regards the stitching charges no uniformity was found in the district. They varied according to the type of cloth, woollen, cotton, terylene etc. and also as per the skill of a tailor. The items of recurring expenditure included rent, repairs to and renewals of sewing machines, thread, needles, buttons, canvas-cloth etc.

Tailoring shops, big or small, in general were mostly housed in rented premises, the average rent being Rs. 20. The range of monthly rent, however, varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 77.

The profession provides ample scope for earning a good livelihood especially in rural areas.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Lodging and boarding as an occupation thrived more at Nasik than at tahsil places. It is rarely found in rural areas. Even at tahsil headquarters in the western part of the district and in the plain areas they are few and far between. For instance at Peint the tahsil headquarters, only one such establishment was found. The services and facilities available at the tahsil headquarters are not obviously the same as those in the establishments at district headquarters. This occupation, next to Nasik city, is to some extent found in Igatpuri and Malegaon towns due to their being a railway station and a business centre, respectively. Thus it can be said that this occupation is wholly concentrated in the Nasik city. The reasons for the commendable progress of the occupation in this city are many. Besides being the district headquarters, Nasik has certain other advantages too. It has been a great centre of pilgrimage for the Hindus. The sanctity of this city draws thousands of devotees at the time of *Sinhastha, Ramnavami,* etc., and on all other religious days. Trimbakeshwar, the other important place of pilgrimage for Hindus, is about 18 miles from Nasik. Pilgrims who came to visit Trimbakeshwar visit Nasik also. Besides, a large number of people visit Nasik every day. This religious importance of the Nasik City has necessitated the expansion of the occupation. Previously the *Pandyas* used to cater to the needs of lodging and boarding of the pilgrims. Afterwards *dharmshalas* and *mathas* were built out of the donations from the devotees. Amongst these the Gadagemaharaj Matha is the biggest one. In such houses only lodging facilities were provided. If any visitors, however, wanted to prepare their meals they were allowed to do so in the premises. They were provided with all the necessary utensils free of charge. The charges for lodging in such houses were very nominal. In addition the city has the advantage of being an important railway station, and of late, of being an industrial place too. The religious importance of the city coupled with its latest developments changed the form of this occupation and the lodging and boarding houses established on modern lines do a flourishing business. Most of these provide both lodging and boarding facilities and are vegetarian barring a few exceptions.

The accessories required by a boarding house include food-grains, condiments and spices, groundnut oil, ghee, vegetables, pulses, etc., in a vegetarian, and in addition to these, fish, mutton and eggs in a non-vegetarian boarding. The extent of consumption of raw materials depends upon the turnover of the establishment. The sample survey revealed that in the case of big establishments the value of raw materials consumed amounted to about Rs. 250 per day; while the same in the

case of small units ranged between Rs. 125 and Rs. 325 per month.

The tools and equipment consist of chairs, small dining tables, benches, dishes, bowls, pots for cooking and various small utensils. The amount spent on tools and equipment varied with the size of an establishment. It was from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 in the case of a boarding house and from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 15,000 in the case of a lodging and boarding house. Where both the lodging and boarding services were offered, in addition to the equipment stated above, the establishment was equipped with some cots—iron and wooden, a few mattresses, pillows, bed-sheets, electric fans, etc.

In boarding houses food was prepared daily, in the morning and in the evening. The meals were generally available between 9-30 and 12-30 in the morning and between 7-30 and 10 in the evening. The charges for meals differed for rice plates and for full-meals. The rates for non-vegetarian meals were generally charged on plate system and if calculated for a full meal, were usually more than for a vegetarian full meal. Besides casual customers, most of the boarding houses provided meals to the permanent members on a monthly basis. The charges of lodging houses varied with the standard of services they provided.

Besides the major items of expenditure, *viz.*, raw materials and utensils, the establishment was required to pay wages of its servants, rent, etc. The survey of a few establishments in the city revealed that a big-size unit employed about 6 servants. The amount spent on their wages varied according to their services. A servant who served food got from Rs. 50 to 60 per month, a cook was paid between Rs. 100 and 150, a female labourer who was generally employed to cleanse utensils got from Rs. 40 to 55. Most of the workers in the boarding houses, in addition to their wages, were provided with morning and evening meals. Another item of expenditure was the rent of the premises. According to the survey, the average rent came to Rs. 108. It, however, ranged between Rs. 25 and Rs. 216. The average income of a fairly big unit came to Rs. 1,156 per month. The income, however, varied according to the size of the unit and its turnover. The same varied from Rs. 400 to 4,500 per month.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Of the miscellaneous occupations in the district, hotels and restaurants provide an important avenue for employment. Hotels are found at all the tahsil headquarters and even at big bazar places. They are, however, concentrated in Nasik, Malegaon and Igatpuri towns. In rural area a number of hotel owners from the neighbouring towns and from the same place establish hotels in temporary sheds on bazar days. According to 1951 census the persons dependent on 'hotels, restaurants and eating houses' numbered

484 (males 447, females 37) in rural areas and 2,308 (males 2,218, females 90) in urban areas. Of these, employers numbered 118 (males 110, females 8) in rural and 529 (males 508, females 21) in urban areas, while the employees were counted as 87 (males 84, females 3) in rural areas and 1,337 (males 1,299, females 38) in urban areas. To this one more category of independent workers was added. The independent workers included 279 (males 253, females 26) in rural areas and 442 (males 411, females 31) in urban areas. The 1961 census later on classified these services under the category viz. 'services rendered by hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses'. Accordingly 3,709 persons (males 3,450, females 259) were engaged in this occupation. Of these, 2,770 (males 2,584, females 186) carried on this business in urban areas and 1,439 in rural areas. Thus there was a considerable increase in the number of persons following this occupation in the district. However the persons wholly dependent on 'hotels and restaurants', the category adopted here, cannot be singled out as the figures at both the censuses include persons who followed other occupations also. Inspite of this there is sufficient ground to confirm that the occupation both in rural and urban areas had attracted a considerable number of new entrepreneurs. This was mainly due to the increase in communication facilities, other business activities and the tendency of the people to take tea and other snacks outside the home.

Some difference in respect of tools and equipment was found in rural and urban areas of the district. In rural areas the furniture of establishment included benches and a few old tables. In most of the cases it was only of an ordinary type and lacked proper maintenance. The utensils consisted of alluminium pots, simple crockery and a few glasses. The amount invested in the tools and equipment in rural areas varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500. In urban centres on the other hand the furniture was of a superior quality and included chairs and tables, a few cupboards and show-cases. The utensils and crockery were also of a better type. In addition, in big towns, an average establishment also possessed a radio set. The amount invested in these items varied between Rs. 1,500 and five thousand rupees.

The accessories required to keep the business going mainly consisted of rice, groundnut oil, condiments and spices, vegetables, tea powder, sugar, milk etc. The quantity of these articles consumed depends upon the size and turnover of an establishment. The amount spent on the accessories, in rural areas as compared to that in urban area was small and varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per day in the case of a medium-sized unit. In urban places the amount required was considerably more as the establishments in towns provided a number of dishes. It varied between Rs. 45 and Rs. 400 per day in the case of a fairly big unit.

The personnel required for this occupation in towns included a few

boys, attendants or waiters to serve orders both indoor and outdoor. In a big unit sometimes a manager was employed. In such a unit some of the servants served orders, a few served water and others collected utensils and crockery and cleaned tables. One or two cooks were also employed. The number of such persons employed again depended upon the size and turnover of an establishment. It varied from three to eight. The emoluments given to the labourers differed according to the services they put in. A cook was paid about Rs. 75. The emoluments of other labourers varied between Rs. 20 and Rs. 60. Besides the emoluments, the workers were given meals, snacks, tea, etc. In rural areas on the other hand the average number of such empolyees came to three. In a still smaller unit the owner did all the jobs. In rural areas the workers were paid much smaller.

The turnover of an establishment depended upon its size, situation and the importance of a town where it was established. In Nasik there were a few big establishments whose daily gross income came to about one thousand rupees. In Igatpuri and Malegaon also the daily turnover of some establishments varied from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600. Excluding the amount spent on the raw materials, rent, emoluments of the workers, etc., the net daily income in the case of a big unit came to about Rs. 250 to 300. The daily income of a medium unit varied between Rs. 45 and Rs. 60 while in the case of a small unit it amounted to about Rs. 25.

CHIVADA VENDORS

Amongst the various snacks, *chivada* is the most favourite in Nasik city. It is prepared out of *pohe*, mixed with condiments and spices, and other items of delicious variety after systematically parching it in ghee or oil. Nasik *Chivada* has its own taste and can be served as a table dish and relished greatly. The preparation and its sale in Nasik city is more or less monopolised by certain families. They have their branch shops all over the city. The daily turnover of a branch shop comes to about Rs. 60 to 100.

Another peculiarity of Nasik city is the *pani puri* and *bhel*. On the banks of the Godavari a number of establishments are seen in the evening. One gets relieved of the day's worries while eating with taste the *pani puri* in the company of friends at the river bank. *Fani puri* is a very small round bread prepared out of dough and fried in groundnut oil or vegetable ghee. It is then filled in with roasted potatoes, spices, etc. A *pani puriwala* earns about five to ten rupees a day. One can however, enjoy this only during the hot season.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION

With the spread of scientific education, the religious profession has lost its past glory and the respect it enjoyed in the society. People

express disbelief in religious superstitions and many rituals have either been circumvented by short cuts or have been totally abandoned.

However, the priest still has his sway over a large number of village folk and exerts considerable influence on some domestic functions. Consequently, they still are found in the district though not in a large number. While there were 1,690 priests in 1951, the 1961 census enumerated 2,073 persons engaged in this profession. Of them, 256 were ordained. The number of women priests was 144.

The priesthood is one of the traditional features that Nasik city has preserved from time immemorial. The religious importance of the city and the orthodox attitude of the Hindus helped to nourish the occupation of the priests. The Brahmans who follow this occupation are called *pandyas*. Most of them live in Panchavati and have their own houses. They are family priests, keepers of pilgrims' lodging houses, temples, ministers, pilgrims' guides and instructors. An interesting thing about them is that they have maintained an up-to-date record (*Chopadi* or *khatavani*) of the pilgrims who had visited the city during the last hundreds of years. They have distributed amongst themselves the areas so as to act as family priests of those who come from that particular area. A priest can tell his pilgrim the name of his forefather and the year in which he had visited the city. There was a time when these priests wholly lived on the money they received by their religious discourses. Now-a-days however the occupation is gradually losing its importance. Most of the priests have now taken to government and other services.

PAN SHOPS

Chewing pan with tobacco or otherwise has become more or less a part of a man's routine life. Most of the people derive great pleasure from chewing pan after they consume sweet or any other special dishes. Others chew pan even after taking a cup of tea. In rural areas of the district the farmers and many others enjoy chewing pan even four or five times a day. For this they do not attend the pan shops. They carry with them a very small bag. a *chanchi* to keep betel-leaves, catechu betel-nut etc. In big towns and at all the taluka headquarters in the district, there are well established pan and bidi shops. These shops are locally known as *panachi gadi* or *pan pattiche dukan*, or simply *panache dukan*. These shops are usually situated at such places in the towns as bus stands, bazars, hotels, etc. Most of them are merely extensions of hotels and restaurants while others carry on business independently. In the district such shops were found in a great number especially in Nasik city and Malegaon town.

A sample survey of a few representative pan shops was conducted in all the tahsil headquarters in the district. This survey was mainly

carried out to obtain information regarding the capital investment, accommodation, employment and income of such shops. It was found that the average capital investment in this occupation amounted to Rs. 610. The range of variation of capital investment was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,200. Shops with capital investment above Rs. 800 were mostly situated on the main road in Nasik city and in the bazar peth and near cinema houses in Malegaon town.

It provides employment to a few people only. It is generally run single handed. Another common feature observed at the time of the survey was that almost all such shops were housed in rented premises, the average rent paid being Rs. 25. A large number of these were established on a raised platform occupying an area of about 5′×5′. The amount of the monthly rent varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 54. The average gross income from this occupation amounted to Rs. 400 per month. The types of *pan* preparation obtained were *masala pan, Poona masala, pan* with tobacco, *Banarasi pan,* etc.

The accessories required for a *pan patti* shop included betel-leaves, betel-nuts, lime, catechu, tobacco and spices. These were locally available. A few shops keep sundry accessories including post cards, envelopes, inland letters, postage and revenue stamps, match-boxes, soaps, *agarbatti,* bidi bundles, cigarette packets, etc. The purchases made by a pan shop are small and found to range from Rs. 60 to Rs. 225 per month.

The tools and equipment comprise big and a small nut crackers, scissors, and few China jars or small pots of brass or of stainless steel. A big shop sometimes has well decorated wooden show-case with mirrors, a radio set, and a tube-light, etc.

LAUNDERING

This occupation is mostly concentrated in big towns like Nasik, Malegaon and Igatpuri where well-equipped shops are established. It has been developed to its present form from the services which were rendered by *dhobis* most of whom belonged to the Hindu Parit community. There was a time not very long ago when this community played an important role in the traditional *balutedari* system. In those days Parits or *dhobis were* generally paid in kind for washing the clothes. They used to get grains at the harvest from the agriculturists. But with the urbanisation in the country there was an increasing tendency among the people for dressing themselves in spotless and well-ironed clothes. Liking for city life, a sense of decency and the natural desire to present one's own personality in an impressive manner brought the occupation to its present form. In towns and even in big villages the laundry services have become indispensable. Unlike tailoring the laundry business need not be adversely

affected by a change in fashions, although the use of terylene garments has reduced considerably the frequency of giving one's garments for washing.

This occupation provides an important means of livelihood to a number of persons in the district. In 1911, the persons engaged in this occupation were classed as 'washing, cleaning and dyeing'. They numbered 2225 (actual workers—males 643, females 466 and dependents 1,116). In 1951, the category was made more precise as '*dhobis* and laundry services', and the number of people wholly dependent on the occupation were calculated as 566. According to 1961 census when the category was again termed as merely the 'laundry services' the total number of persons engaged in this occupation were counted as 1376 (men 1011 and women 365).

The equipment and tools required for the occupation generally depended upon the size of the units. The occupation could be started on a small scale with an iron, a table, a bucket, a trough and a cupboard. A large size laundry needs more than one iron, two or three tables, show-cases and glass cupboards. In the survey it was found that a few of such laundries belonging to the most modern category in addition to the above equipment had power machines for washing purposes. The sample survey revealed that tools and equipment cost an average unit in the neighbourhood of Rs. 880. The range of variation of capital investment in this occupation was however from Rs. 70 to Rs. 5,000.

The accessories used included soap, washing soda, bleaching powder, starch, indigo, tinopal, etc., for washing purposes and charcoal, fire-wood and sometimes electricity as fuel. The expenditure on these items amounted to Rs. 15 to Rs. 70 per month depending upon the size of the unit.

The persons working in a laundry were generally paid from Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 4·50 per day according to their skill. Generally except for a few big laundry shops, the members of the family worked as a unit. The big laundries especially at Nasik, Malegaon and Igatpuri employed a few persons on a salary basis which varied from Rs. 90 to Rs. 125. Very often in big towns the *dhobis,* got work from big laundries. It was also observed that most of the laundry shops in the towns were housed in the rented premises, the average rent being Rs. 21. The monthly rent however ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 62·50.

The laundry services comprised washing and ironing of clothes, bed sheets, etc. Some laundries in big towns provided for dry cleaning of woollen and terylene clothes also. The charges for special and urgent services were usually double the rates of an ordinary wash, and those for dry cleaning were still higher. Recently a tendency could be observed amongst laundries to get the clothes washed from the dhobis

or 'parits' and to do the ironing themselves. The average income of a medium unit was Rs. 211 per month. The daily gross income however ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30.

FLOWER-MERCHANTS

Of the various professions that have thrived at Nasik due to its importance as a religious centre the flower merchants' is the oldest. It also provides employment to a great many people. The usual custom among Hindus is to offer flowers to idols of god. Especially in a city like Nasik where the temple of god Ram is situated people from distant places come to visit it and while doing so every one buys flowers and garlands to offer to the god. There are other places of worship including the holy river and various other temples all of which are mainly concentrated in Panchavati and round about. Consequently petty flower shops are found in Panchavati and near about. Most of these shops were established in simple temporary sheds. The cost of one such shed comes to about Rs. 50 to 75. including the expenditure on equipment. Well established shops were very few in number and were found on important road-sides where the garlands, *venya*, etc., were available. Flower merchant on an average earned about Rs. 5 per day while the income of a fairly big shop varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per day. At Trimbakeshwar, about 18 miles from Nasik, which is also an important religious place to Hindus, about ten flower merchants were found. Most of them however did not have a regular establishment. Instead they preferred to sit on the roadside keeping flowers for sale in small baskets. The business in the town is however of a seasonal nature. It is brisk in the month of *Shravan* (August) and on all festivals devoted to god Trimbakeshwar or Mahadeo. During these days a flower-merchant earns about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day, while in the rest of the period income from it amounts to two to three rupees a day.

FLOUR-MILLS

Now-a-days it is rare to find women at the grinding wheels in the early dawn. With the introduction of flour-mills the practice of grinding at wheels is almost discontinued. Flour-mills are found in towns at tahsil places and in Nasik city. In rural areas especially in the western parts of the district, except tahsil head-quarters and big bazar villages, the flour-mills are yet to come up. In villages where there are no flour-mills people go to the neighbouring towns or tahsil places and get their grains milled, generally on bazar days. In the electrified areas the number of flour mills is slowly increasing. In such areas the mills work on electricity and the capital investment to establish one such flour mill comes to about five to eight thousand rupees. Before the introduction of electricity, the mills were run on diesel and crude-oil. This practice although expensive, is still found at a number of places. In urban centres most of the mills are housed in rented premises and the monthly rent varies between Rs. 25 and Rs. 40. Sometimes a labourer is employed on a monthly salary of about Rs. 65 to operate the machine. The daily income depends upon the situation of a particular establishment and the presence of other such mills near about. The business of flour-mills is brisk in the months of March, April and May which is the marriage season. It is also brisk during the days when the festivals such as *Divali, Ganapati, Shimga* and *Pola* are celebrated. The profession yields a steady income throughout the year. The milling charges are more or less the same all over the district. The daily gross income of a unit varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per day.

BAKERIES

Bakeries are of recent origin and were started originally to supply the needs of European Officials under the British rule. Today consumption of processed food has become a habit with the people and modern bakeries have proved to be a profitable business. Practically all the bigger towns have a bakery or two.

This is perhaps the result of the changing food habits of the people and the growing complexities and quickening tempo of life that has necessitated the standardization and processing of food-stuffs.

In Nasik district, bakeries are to be found in Nasik, Manmad, Malegaon and other towns. As per the 1961 census there were 1,482 bakers in the district.

A bakery establishment requires flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essences, eggs, etc. These are purchased locally. On an average the expenditure ranges between Rs. 90 and Rs. 300 a month in case of small establishments, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 in case of medium sized and between Rs. 600 and over in large sized establishments.

The equipment consists of an oven with its accessories such as metal sheets, moulds, iron rods, etc., vessels and big plates to prepare dough and cupboards to keep the baked stuff. The whole equipment costs about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000.

Bread, hard biscuits, cakes, biscuits (salted and sweet), toasts, etc., are the products. The demand for these products is almost steady throughout the year. The turnover ranges between Rs. 100 and Rs. 450 per month or even more depending upon the size. Most of the bakeries were one man units with the proprietors occasionally taking assistance from their family members. The working hours were not fixed in case of such establishments where outside labour was employed. The wage rate varied according to the nature of the work or the skill involved.

The income of an establishment comprises the receipts from the sale

of the products. The amounts spent on raw materials, rents, labour charges, fuel and electricity are the items of expenditure. After making allowances for all these liabilities, an establishment is left with an income ranging between Rs. 160 and Rs. 300.

SWEETMEAT MAKING

Sweetmeat making has been an old and a traditional occupation in places like Nasik and Trimbakeshwar. This may be perhaps due to the religious significance attached to these places. Persons visiting these places as pilgrims generally offer sweetmeats to their favourite deity and take back a part of it as *prasad*. The familiar local sweetmeat preparations are *pedha, khava, basundi, shrikhand, ladu*, etc.

A few new preparations like *khaja, gulab jambu, halvas*, etc., could also be added to the list being mainly the result of outside influence especially from Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Most of the shops are one-man establishments. The initial capital required ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and is spent for the purchase of tools and equipment such as big vessels, cupboards, and the like.

Milk, ghee, sugar, hydrogenated oil, wheat and gram flour which are generally purchased in local markets, constitute the main raw materials. The expenditure on them generally ranges between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 depending on the size of the establishment.

The owner himself carries on the business with the assistance of his family members and labourers are hardly employed. Wherever they are employed, especially in big establishments, they are paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 per month depending upon the nature of the work and the size of the establishment.

The rent, labour charges and raw materials are the items of expenditure. The total income of an establishment consists of the receipts from the sale of the products. The net income of small, medium and large establishments ranges between Rs. 150 and 250, Rs. 250 and Rs. 400 and Rs. 400 and over respectively.

MUSICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

Music, the art of expression in sound, brings harmony in human life. By lightly touching a string at a node and bowing and blowing some musical instruments too is given a pleasing, melodies and sometimes enchanting note which incites a person afresh. The music can be heard in its various forms, the sound of the flowing brook, chirping of birds and the like, all give a sort of detached happiness to an individual in whatever aspect of it, he hearkens the same. This sort of music is a natural one and does not require any kind of man-made instrument. But man has invented various musical instruments with which he can enjoy music at any place and whenever he wants.

Musical instruments so far as the Nasik district is concerned can broadly be classified as those found in tribal areas and those in plain areas. The musical instruments of the denizens of forests are entirely different from those of city people. Almost all of them are made by the tribal people themselves. Such instruments include *dholki, nal, zanjar, tuntune, tal, mrudung, vina, thali, sar, katha, dhol, daka, ghungur, ghangali, wadya, nagara bhande*. Of these *tal* and *ghungur* are purchased from towns. Different instruments are used for different songs; e.g. *katha* is played at the time of *kambad* song which is generally sung when new cereals are brought home, *daka* is played while celebrating the religious ceremonies such as *avasar* and *devkarya*. In towns and cities on the other hand, different types of musical instruments are used. They include *sanai, tasha*, band, harmonium, *tabala, sarangi*, etc. Of these harmonium, *vina* and *tabala* are made at Nasik. The 1961 census had returned 208 men and 13 women under the category of musicians and related workers. Of these 132 males and 9 females were in urban areas.

LEGAL PROFESSION

It is the selfish drive that motivates human beings to compete to achieve their desired goals. In this competition, the interests of the competitors, all being social animals come in conflict. The result is a long drawn out tussle which may be between individuals, institutions or even in the case of nations. In the case of individual conflicts the wronged one approaches the court of law to obtain justice where they usually take the help of lawyers to plead on their behalf. Thus the lawyers' role on the criminal side is based on conflicts involving individuals and will be continued so long as the basic values of human existence do not undergo a radical change. On the civil side with the passage of various Acts relating to land by the Government has also resulted in an increase of land litigations.

The income of the lawyers depends on their ability and the reputation they have acquired. Generally the monthly earning of a lawyer varies between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 with a few exceptions where the income was found to exceed Rs. 2,000. This profession also includes lawyer's clerk, typist, servant, etc., whose monthly earnings ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

The number of persons who follow this occupation is given in the statements below. It is, however, difficult to locate the exact number of lawyers, jurists and their dependents at both the censuses *viz.*, 1951 and 1961 as persons following this occupation in 1951 census have been included under a category *viz.*, the 'legal and business services' and those in 1961 as 'legal practitioners and advisers'.

Legal and Business Services, 1951

	Total		Employees		Employees		Independent workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Rural	78	1	3	..	64	..	11	1
Urban	412	10	91	..	183	6	138	4

Legal Practitioners and Advisers, 1961

	Total		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Jurists	217	1	187	1
Legal Practitioners and advisers ..	175	..	149	..

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS

Factories manufacturing aerated waters are of recent origin and are mainly located in large towns such as Nasik, Manmad, Malegaon Satana and Igatpuri. Their business is restricted generally to the summer season. Their production consists of cold-drinks like soda, lemon. orange, pineapple, ginger and the like. The other cold drinks for which people have developed a taste include coca-cola, gold-spot, sosyo, etc., most of which were locally available. The value of raw materials varied in the case of a shop from Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 depending on the size of the shop. Business was generally profitable.

The shops raised the initial capital required, which was between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000, from their own resources. The items in the shops included ice-cream and soda machines, bottles, glasses, furniture, refrigerators, fans, etc. Most of the factories surveyed were located in rented premises, the rent ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150. The total bill on electricity, water, taxes, etc., in case of one shop was found to be Rs. 1,500 per year. The employment of labour varied from 5 to 10 excluding the proprietary staff and wages paid to them varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 75. The raw materials required were sugar, milk, salt, ice, saw dust, colours, essences and preservatives.

BICYCLE SHOPS

Bicycle shops are commonly found in towns and cities as also in big villages in the district. However they exist in large numbers in Nasik and Malegaon and are distributed practically in all the parts of the towns.

Generally a bicycle shop either keeps bicycles for hire or undertakes only repair work or both. The number of bicycles kept by a shop for hire varies from 10 to 30. Besides, the accessories required for repairing and for sale as well include spare parts like handles, bearings, rims, tubes, tyres, scissors, spanners, nuts, bolts etc. These shops undertake repair work for cycles as also repairs to stoves and lanterns. The total investment of capital in such shops, generally, ranges between

Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000, the owners raising capital from their own sources of the shops surveyed.

A few shops were managed by the owners themselves and few employed specialised assistants. They were paid between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 per month Most of the shops were situated in rented premises, the rent varying between Rs. 20 and Rs. 60 including the charges for electricity. The monthly net income of the shops was found to range between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400. The business was steady throughout the year.

RADIO AND WATCH REPAIRS

With the rising standard of living during the last two decades the demand for radio sets and watches has considerably gone up and consequently a number of shops dealing in the repair and sale of radios and watches have come up. Most of the shops are located in towns and are few in number. As the tools and appliances required for such shops are costly, a large initial investment ranging between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 is required besides the cost of radio sets and watches kept for sale. These shops generally employ skilled workers. In many cases, the owners were found to be experts and carried out the mechanical jobs involved in the business. The skilled workers were paid wages ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month. The earnings of the shops varied between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 per month. The shops maintained a constant business throughout the year.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The 1951 census enumerated the total number of persons employed in Public Administration in Nasik district at 16,541 *. However, with the assumption of increasing functions and shouldering of responsibilities by the Government, new departments had to be opened up for their execution and administration, consequently, the number of persons employed in Government services increased considerably. The 1961 census showed a considerable increase in this number which was given as 18,535.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Before the advent of Independence the growth of education was confined only to a few towns such as Nasik, Malegaon and Manmad. While a good number of schools existed in towns, villages lacked them. There were primary schools in some villalges. In 1951, the total number of persons employed in this field was 3,346 of whom 609 were women.

The spread of education was rapid during the post independence period. A programme of expansion was chalked out in which primary education was made compulsory. In addition, concessions were granted to economically backward classes and free education was made avail-

able to the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As a result a number of educational institutions sprang up and the number of persons engaged in them increased considerably. The 1961 census gives the number of persons employed in education and research at 7,303.

The categorywise break-up of persons employed in the educational services is given below :—

Category	Males	Females	Total
1. University	121	41	162
2. Secondary	1,607	485	2,092
3. Middle and primary	4,012	789	4,801
4. N. E. C.	149	45	194
		Total ..	7,249

* The number includes the officials of central and state governments, local bodies' village officials, police, stenographers and typists.

The rest were research and related workers.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE

In 1951, the total number of persons engaged in this profession was 1,052 of whom 229 were women. The number showed considerable increase in the 1961 census. The total number of persons was 1,566. There were 785 physicians and surgeons of whom 123 were women. Besides, there were nurses and technicians engaged in the health services. They numbered 781 of whom 326 were women. This increase in the number of persons could be attributed to the implementation of an educational expansion programme. However, considering the total population of the district, the number of persons taking to this profession is far below the requirements.

TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS

Typewriting institutions have come up recently as typing has become a pre-condition for acquiring a job in government as also in the private services.

They impart training in typewriting in English, Marathi and Hindi and a few specialised ones in short-hand also. Most of the institutions are located in towns like Nasik and Malegaon and do a prosperous business. Generally the number of machines varies from 5 to 10 with the initial investment ranging between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. The institutions are conducted by the owners themselves who take students, the number varying between 30 and 100. Besides the institutions take private typing work also.

An isolated proprietor typist may also be found in Nasik, Malegaon or Manmad by a roadside near government offices accepting private job charging only moderate fee.

* * *

CHAPTER 9—ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE PRESENT CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS—(1) STANDARD OF LIVING AND (2) ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. Both these concepts are not mutually exclusive but are interrelated with each other in more than one way. For example, a country with better economic prospects always reflects a higher standard for its people. A higher standard, on the other hand, is the result of an increased rate of production which would always augur better prospects. These concepts, *viz.*, the standard of life and the economic prospects together indicate economic trends in a particular region. These trends may be defined as a series of changes over a particular period in the various sectors of the economy. Depending upon the nature of economic activity, they may be due to the implementation of various measures adopted by the State or to the direct or indirect repercussions of events of national or international importance. Although the district is too small a unit to reveal the full implications of such changes, it no doubt presents its own peculiarities whereby the trends are broadly manifested. The following pages discuss the trends in Nasik district, especially during the recent years. In the first part they present a pattern of the people's level of living in the district described after an on-the-spot sample survey of families from various income groups. In the second part they give the role played by the different factors of production in various fields of economic activity, on which depends the prospects of that district.

SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

Concept : There is often a misunderstanding over the concepts of standard of living and standard of life which are generally considered as terms with the same connotation. However they are interpreted differently. The concept of standard of living represents the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries to which an individual or a family is accustomed, whereas the concept of standard of life indicates what an individual or a family would aspire for. The standard of living indicates the present level of living of a person or a family as against standard of life which represents an ideal towards the realisation of which the efforts of an individual or a family are concerted. Thus it will be seen that the concept of standard of living is not static in relation to the concept of standard of life. It is rather dynamic. This could be attributed either to the change in outlook of an individual

or a family or to the progress of science and such other features that invariably alter the fabric of human demand and the character of the propensity to consume. Thus an ideal for the distant future may become a fact in the near future and that will lead to the new concept for both the standard of living and the standard of life.

The concept of the standard, as has already been seen, is a relative one. Only after the comparison between the present and the past based on a detailed analysis of income, expenditure, price level, etc., spread over a period of past few years and by the selection of normal years for such a study that we will be able to judge whether people are better off or worse off today than what they were in the past. However, such an analysis is not possible in view of the paucity of statistical data and the difficulties encountered in obtaining it.

Reflection of the economic prosperity of the district measured in monetary terms helps in judging the standard of living of the people of the district. Apart from the fact that such an analysis would be purely of a general nature, it does reflect the rise or fall in the standard of living in the district assuming that there is an even distribution of income, a steady level of prices and a fairly steady rate of employment during the period of study. The district income is to be measured in the same way as the national income is assessed. But here the difficulty is that of obtaining correct and reliable statistical data which prevents the use of this method. The statistics that will be required for the computation of the district income will be more difficult to get than those which are required to compute the provincial or the national income. Hence no attempt is made to study the relative standard of living of the people in the district in this chapter with the help of the methods detailed above.

Thus it is not possible either to offer comparison between the present and past based on the detailed analysis by selection of certain normal years or to judge the standard of living of the people of the district as reflected in the economic prosperity of the district measured in monetary terms. Hence it is contemplated here to analyse the income and expenditure patterns of various representative families belonging to certain defined income groups. Though it may not reveal the change in the material prosperity of the people over a period of time, it will bring to light the trends in the standard of living enjoyed by the families in particular income groups and allow a comparison of the standards enjoyed by various strata of the community. Though, in such a study, actual observations corroborate the correctness of the broad outlines of the standard of living of the people in the district in a particular year, no statistical accuracy is claimed.

Survey: The main factors that determine the standard of living are the total income of a family, the total expenditure liability of a family

and the prevailing price level. For this purpose a family is taken as a unit. For the purpose of computation, the family with four units was taken as a standard, and an adult or two minors below twelve years of age were taken to compose a unit.[1] The following description of the patterns of income and expenditure in the district is based upon a sample survey conducted in the district.

The following method was adopted to conduct the survey. Certain areas of the district typically representing urban and rural characteristics were selected for the survey and the survey was conducted in a few villages and towns in these areas. A household was adopted as the unit of sampling for an investigation. The families were grouped as under on the basis of an average annual income of the family from all sources.

Group I—Families with an annual income of Rs. 4,200 and over.

Group II—Families with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200.

Group III—Families with an annual income of Rs. 1,800 and below.

It may be mentioned here that in the analysis of the family budgets two classes of families have been excluded. They are the extremely rich and the extremely poor. In the case of the former the reason for the exclusion is that their study would inflate the averages arrived at. In the case of the latter, it would deflate them. They thus form an exception to the method adopted in this analysis and hence their exclusion.

The details regarding number of members, number of earners, income, expenditure, family possessions, indebtedness, literacy condition, main and subsidiary occupation of the head of the family and other members staying under the same roof in respect of each family were noted.

The evaluation of the income side of the family budget was done in the following manner. All sorts of property, and income from them and liability over the same were taken into account. The income of a particular family from all sources was grouped together for the purpose of an analysis. The statistics regarding deductions from provident fund, bank balance, postal savings, deposits, insurance, etc., that make the savings of the families was also collected.

The expenditure was grouped under two categories, *viz.*, monthly and annual. Under the first category was included the expenditure incurred by a family over grocery, rent, lighting, domestic services,

[1] The recognition of a person of the age of 12 years or above as a full adult unit for cereal consumption and person below that age limit as half a unit has now widely been accepted. In this Chapter, the unit of membership of a family is computed accordingly on the same basis, a person of the age of 12 or above being equal to one unit and one below 12 years, being equal to half a unit.

entertainment, education, etc. The second category comprised the expenditure incurred on clothing, ornaments, charity, medical relief, travelling and social obligations.

In Nasik district the survey was conducted at the urban centres of Chandor, Deolali Cantonment, Igatpuri, Malegaon, Manmad, Nandgaon, Nasik, Satana, Sinnar, and Trimbakeshwar besides a few villages.

Group I: The drawing room equipped with sofa sets and adorned by decorative flower pots with soft tunes oozing through a radio set and a ceiling fan whirling round is a common scene at the residence of the families belonging to the first group with income above Rs. 4,200. Their houses are generally situated in a decent locality if in towns and on their own farms if in the rural areas. Like their houses, the residents also are generally well dressed and of polished manners. They are generally well educated.

Group I is composed of families whose annual income exceeds Rs. 4,200. The survey of 38 families was conducted from this group. There were 56 earning members in these 38 families. The number of families with more than one earning member stood at 15. An average family was composed of 3 adults and 2 minors making four units on the whole.

Of these families, 14 i.e. 37 per cent owned houses valued at about Rs. three lakhs in aggregate. As against this, only 7 families i.e. less than 19 per cent had property in the form of land and only 4 i.e. 10 per cent had it in some other form. Only four families were getting an income of Rs. 18,000 in aggregate giving an average of Rs. 4,500 per family. The income from house property was also limited to four families and was placed at Rs. 14,000 in aggregate with an average of Rs. 3,500. All the 38 families had an aggregate occupational income of Rs. 2,70,000 giving an average annual income of Rs. 7,300.

All the families in this group belonged to a class considered well-to-do. Naturally very few families were in debts. Only seven families were indebted to the extent of Rs. 32,000. Of these, two families belonging to the rural area had contracted debts to the tune of Rs. 25,000 for productive purposes.

The average total monthly expenditure of a family in this group was about Rs. 360 of which an amount of Rs. 78 was spent on cereals and pulses. The average monthly expenditure on oils, ghee, etc., was Rs. 18 and that on vegetables, mutton, eggs, etc., Rs. 28. Thus, the families in this group spent about Rs. 180 including an amount of Rs. 56 spent on milk, etc., on food items. They spent about Rs. 13 on lighting, Rs. 54 on domestic servants whom they generally employed on full time basis, Rs. 53 on education, Rs. 24 on entertainment and Rs. 42 on rent and municipal taxes, etc. In case of entertainment, people in urban areas showed a clear preference for film shows and

dramas as against the people in rural areas whose preference was for occasional circus shows and *loknatyas*. However, the expenditure on entertainment was much less in the rural areas than in the urban ones. In the case of the expenditure on education also, the families in the urban areas spent much more than their counterparts in the rural areas. The families in rural areas were found to pay much smaller amount as rent. In rural areas almost cent per cent families in this group were residing in their owned premises, while in the urban areas about 33 per cent were staying in the houses owned by them.

[1] Classified by "owned" and "rented" categories 73 per cent of the dwellings in the district are owned and 27 per cent are rented. The proportion of "owned" in the rural areas is higher (87 per cent) and very much lower (31 per cent) in the urban areas. Even this low proportion of 31 per cent for the urban areas in the district is slightly higher than the average of 30 per cent for all urban areas of Maharashtra.

Out of the various materials used for walls, mud appears to be predominant in the district with a proportion of 26·6 per cent. Its proportions in the talukas of Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Igatpuri and Sinnar are a little lower and nil in Surgana and Peint mahals. Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, etc., are used in the case of two mahals, burnt bricks in Nasik and Niphad talukas and stone in the remaining talukas. Mud is not used as much in the urban as in the rural areas. Its proportion is only 6·2 per cent in the urban areas as against 33·2 per cent in rural areas. Burnt bricks are used next to mud in the district. They appear to be predominant in the urban areas with a proportion of 58·2 per cent. Stone is used in 11·4 per cent dwellings in the urban areas and 20·1 per cent dwellings in the rural areas while grass, leaves, reeds, etc., are common in 19·4 per cent dwellings in the rural as against only 4·9 per cent in the urban areas.

Out of the materials used for roof, tiles are predominant in the district with a proportion of 32·9 per cent. Tiled roofs are, however, more common in rural areas. Their proportion in the rural areas is 34·9 per cent as against 26·7 per cent in urban areas. In rural areas along with the tiled roofs, roofs of grass, leaves, reeds, etc., are also common and have a proportion of 26·5 per cent. Tiled roofs have higher proportions in Surgana, Kalwan, Peint, Dindori, Nasik and Igatpuri talukas. Towards the east they are gradually replaced by concrete and stone slabs or grass, leaves or flat earthen roofs on wooden beams or rafters. The distribution corresponds more or less to the pattern of annual rainfall in the district. Corrugated iron or zinc sheets appear to be more in use in urban areas making 34·6 per cent. They are less common in rural areas and make only 6·6 per cent.

Classified by the number of rooms occupied, 62·2 per cent of house-

[1] District Census Handbook, 1961 Census.

holds are occupying one-room dwellings and 26·7 per cent are occupying two-room dwellings. Households occupying a larger number of rooms are more in urban than in rural areas. The average number of persons per room is 3·53 for total, 3·70 for rural and 3·06 for urban areas.'

The families in this group are usually well dressed. Their apparel is generally stitched to suit modern design and they have many sets of dresses. Their average annual expenditure on this item was Rs. 400 per family.

Almost all the families in this group spent money on religious and charitable purposes. On an average each family spent around Rs. 230 per year though the amount varied from family to family. They were generally health conscious and were found incurring an average annual expenditure of Rs. 200 on medical facilities and treatment.

The families in this group spent about Rs. 280 per year upon travelling and other miscellaneous items. Almost all the families in this group possessed gold in the form of ornaments besides costly clothes like *shalu*, luxury articles like radio sets, fans, motorcycles, motor cars, etc. Their household equipment consisted of stainless steel, brass and copper utensils and fine crockery. Their bedding consisted of chaddars, carpets, mattresses and pillows. Literacy percentage was highest in this group with most of them receiving primary and secondary education and quite a few receiving college education as well.

The total average monthly expenditure of each family in this group on food items came to about Rs. 180 which was 39 per cent of their total monthly expenditure and 30 per cent of the average monthly income.

Group II: The tenements where the families in the second group stayed were generally small mostly two room tenements and in a few cases three room ones. Many of them maintained radio sets and ceiling fans.

The annual income of every family in this group varied between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200. Their average annual occupational income was placed at Rs. 3,100. In case of only six families out of 45 surveyed, the occupational income was supplemented by the income from the landed property which averaged to Rs. 3,500 per family and in only one case in the urban area it was augmented through rental receipts from the house they owned to the extent of Rs. 6,000.

The family in this group was generally composed of five adults and three minors making 6·5 units. Most of the families had two earners in them. Many families in this group used to receive a substantial income from the land they owned prior to the agrarian reforms undertaken by the State in the late forties. Since then, absentee landlordism has been completely eradicated and now only those who cultivate land under their own management get some income from land as a result of change brought about in the pattern of agricultural holdings. Of these families 17 families were indebted to the tune of Rs. 44,500.

Most of these debts were contracted to meet unforseen expenditure that they had to incur. Only seven families revealed their cash savings which were Rs. 28,825 in aggregate. Twenty one families had savings in the form of provident fund, insurance, etc.

The average expenditure of a family in this group on cereals and pulses was put at Rs. 100. The family spent about Rs. 15 per month on oils, Rs. 20 on vegetables and allied products, and Rs. 30 on milk. Thus its average total monthly expenditure on food items was Rs. 165. It spent Rs. 10 per month on lighting. Domestic servants were employed by almost all the families in this group and were found to be spending about Rs. 30 per month on the same. In most of the cases, the domestic servants were employed for carrying out such specific jobs as cleaning utensils and washing clothes. Of these, 37 families spent Rs. 900 in the aggregate on the education of their children, giving on an average Rs. 25 per month per family. Their average expenditure on entertainment was Rs. 10 per month. Only 29 families out of 45 were staying in rented premises and were paying Rs. 750 on rent in aggregate with an average of Rs. 26 per month.

The families in this group were generally well dressed in spite of the fact that they did not possess many sets of dresses and costly apparel. Their average annual expenditure on clothing was Rs. 350 per family. In case of families in this group the quality of clothes used by the rural folk and the urbanites was the same though the pattern of clothes differed. Almost 75 per cent of these families spent money on religious and charitable purposes. They spent about Rs. 140 per year towards these items. They were health conscious and spent on an average Rs. 170 per year on health services per family. Their miscellaneous and travelling expenditure per family came to Rs. 125 annually most of which was incurred towards attending the social functions among relatives and friends and visits to fairs and religious places.

The household equipment of the families in this group consisted of brass and copper utensils though the use of stainless steel utensils was not uncommon. Very few families possessed costly furniture except a cot, a chair and a table, all of ordinary variety. Their house-hold equipment including bedding was just enough to enable them to meet their day-to-day requirements and it is not surprising in view of their budgetary provisions and the standard that they had to maintain. The ornaments and costly clothing that they possessed were also limited. In many cases the ornaments were prepared at the time of the marriage and such other ceremonies.

The literacy percentage was very high in this group with most of them in urban areas receiving education upto S.S.C. level which could be attributed to the fact that most of them depended upon the learned occupations for their livelihood.

The total average monthly expenditure on food of a family in this group came to Rs. 165 which was 50 per cent of their total monthly expenditure and monthly income.

Group III: In urban areas the tenements of the families in this group consisted mostly of one-room which was used as kitchen, bed as well as drawing room. In rural areas they stayed mostly in a hut or a room not well ventilated and without proper surroundings. They generally could not afford to buy luxuries like fans and radios, though many in the urban areas had radio sets.

The annual income of a family in this group was below Rs. 1,800. The average annual occupational income of a family in this group regarding which the survey was conducted in respect of 74 families was Rs. 1,400. This income was supplemented by other sources including rental receipts in case of a few families. There were two earners per family on an average. However, in the case of 37 families there was only one earning member in a family upon whom others depended for their livelihood. The family in this group was composed of four adults and four minors making six units. Only four of them owned landed property and were getting an income of about Rs. 5,300 per annum from the same. Nearly 31 per cent i.e. 23 out of 74 families surveyed owned houses valued at Rs. 90,700 in aggregate. Only two of these families had cash savings worth Rs. 280 and 17 families had savings in the form of provident fund, insurance, etc. They had low savings and heavy indebtedness with nearly 54 per cent of the families surveyed i.e. 40 families being in debt to the tune of Rs. 30,400 with an average of Rs. 750 per family. The debts were contracted not only to meet unforeseen expenses but in a few cases to maintain a meagre level of subsistence.

The average monthly expenditure of a family from this group was Rs. 61 per month, on cereals and pulses, Rs. 10 per month on oils, Rs. 11 on vegetables and allied products and Rs. 13 on milk, making an aggregate total expenditure of Rs. 96 per family on food items. These families could not afford to give milk to their children. They purchased milk in a small quantity and that too, in many cases, whenever required. Besides they had to incur monthly expenditure of Rs. 5 on lighting, Rs. 7 on education and Rs. 19 on rent. The expenditure on education and rent was incurred by 41 families, out of 74 surveyed. Though only four families owned houses, 31 families had not to spend anything by way of rent and that was because they were staying in the huts which they had constructed on the outskirts of a town or a village.

The clothes used by the members of the families in this group were generally stitched from cloth of poor quality and the stitching also lacked standard in many cases. They hardly had a set or two of dresses. They spent about Rs. 200 per family per annum on clothing. Their religious expenditure per annum came to Rs. 30. They spent little on medicines which averaged Rs. 74 per annum. With small means they were found expending very little on charity which came to Rs. 10 per year. With small earnings, they hardly spent anything on travelling and miscellaneous items. Their average expenditure on this item was Rs. 30 per year in case of a few families only.

The families in this group had to pull on with scanty household equipment that could hardly meet their needs. Their household equipment consisted of a drum for storing water, a few vessels, mostly aluminium, and a few earthen pots. Their bedding was quite simple. The percentage of literacy was also quite low, education being restricted to mostly primary stage in a large number of cases.

Their total expenditure on food was 82 per cent of their income and was 61 per cent of their total expenditure and that was the reason why the families in this group were generally found in debt.

Comparative study: The higher income group spent about 30 per cent of their income on food as against an expenditure of 50 per cent and 82 per cent incurred by the second and the third group, respectively. This was in keeping with the Engel's law of family expenditure which states that the percentage expenditure on articles of food goes on increasing as the income diminishes. The families in the first and the second groups were spending some amount on purchasing milk which the families in the third group could not afford. A marked difference was felt in case of their tenements. In case of the first group, the tenements were situated in the posh locality of the town and were well ventilated and spacious as against the inadequate and ill ventilated accommodation of those belonging to the third group. Those in the second group also stayed in well ventilated premises but theirs were mainly small one or two rooms tenements.

In the case of clothing also the families in the first group could afford to have clothes stitched to their tastes and had many sets also. The families in the second group used clothing that was sufficient for their own needs. But in the case of the third group, the clothing was awfully scanty.

In the sphere of education the percentage of literacy was almost equal in the first and the second groups in urban areas.

In Nasik district the percentage of literacy is quite large in the rural areas also as they could afford to send their children to the urban areas for taking education. In case of the families in the third income group, only lack of opportunity and meagre resources prevented them from giving their children higher education.

The following statement gives the Talukawise literacy percentages in Nasik District as compared to the State as a whole.

TABLE No. 1—TALUKAWISE LITERACY PERCENTAGES, 1961, NASIK DISTRICT.

State/District/Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MAHARASHTRA	29·82	42·04	16·76	21·46	33·51	9·34	51·07	61·62	37·90
NASIK DISTRICT	26·89	39·36	13·71	20·30	32·24	8·02	46·02	59·01	31·19
1 Baglan Taluka ..	25·19	37·48	12·59	23·30	35·41	10·98	46·44	59·79	31·62
2 Malegaon Taluka ..	29·06	42·01	15·23	23·48	36·68	9·80	36·74	49·06	22·99
3 Surgana Mahal ..	8·08	13·37	2·41	8·08	13·37	2·41	....	....	....
4 Kalwan Taluka ..	20·11	30·02	9·85	20·11	30·02	9·85	....	....	....
5 Peint Mahal ..	8·83	14·40	2·93	8·83	14·40	2·93	....	....	....
6 Dindori Taluka ..	20·49	32·46	8·33	20·49	32·46	8·33	....	....	....
7 Chandor Taluka ..	22·50	35·41	9·08	20·42	33·21	7·19	48·48	61·82	33·60
8 Nandgaon Taluka ..	29·60	42·91	15·46	21·41	34·24	8·05	43·68	57·45	28·56
9 Nasik Taluka ..	41·83	55·04	26·70	20·04	32·65	6·96	52·40	65·18	37·05
10 Niphad Taluka ..	28·22	43·12	12·90	27·41	42·32	12·13	50·78	64·45	35·44
11 Yeola Taluka ..	25·90	39·60	11·82	21·24	34·94	7·10	44·14	58·04	30·10
12 Igatpuri Taluka ..	17·93	28·08	7·55	13·51	23·15	3·76	46·88	59·18	33·42
13 Sinnar Taluka ..	22·59	36·53	8·53	19·96	33·83	6·02	40·46	54·73	25·80

* District Census Handbook, Nasik, 1961.

Standard of Living of Adivasi Population: The *adivasi* population in the State is mainly located in the districts of Thana, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Chanda, Amravati and Nanded. The *adivasi* population in Nasik district numbers 453,707 comprising 230,965 men and 222,742 women. It is 24·46 per cent of the district population. This population is composed of about 19 tribes which are mostly spread over in the talukas of Peint, Dindori, Surgana and Kalvan.

The industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers for the district total population, total Scheduled Tribes and for each Scheduled Tribe is as follows :—

	Percentage of workers in categories			Non-workers
	Cultivation	Agricultural Labour	All Other activities	
District Average	26·49	9·75	13·03	50·73
All Scheduled Tribes	31·79	21·48	5·73	41·00
(1) Barda	....	7·75	39·43	52·82
(2) Bavacha	50·00	....	....	50·00
(3) Bhil	11·29	36·41	10·57	41·73
(4) Chodhara	....	....	100·00	....
(5) Dhanka	12·12	27·27	33·34	27·27
(6) Dhodia	1·96	....	92·16	5·88
(7) Dubla	....	....	80·00	20·00
(8) Gamit	....	....	100·00	....
(9) Gond	2·69	5·05	33·97	58·29
(10) Kathodi	5·83	25·84	23·48	44·85
(11) Kokna	50·54	7·37	1·91	40·18
(12) Koli Dhor	26·17	23·63	4·22	45·98
(13) Koli Mahadev	29·18	23·88	5·04	41.90
(14) Naikda	12·88	15·25	31·53	40·34
(15) Pardhi	13·51	23·08	12·09	51·32
(16) Rathawa	....	20·00	80·00	....
(17) Thakur	48·30	12·06	3·22	36·42
(18) Varli	33·51	23·49	4·43	38·57
(19) Vitolia	6·67	10·00	17·78	65·55

The proportion of workers among the Scheduled Tribes is higher than that of the general population. The proportions of workers both in cultivation and agricultural labourers are much higher than the district averages. This is due to the predominance of agriculture and the association of non-tribal persons with non-agricultural activities in the tribal areas.[1]

A small survey of standard of living of the tribal population was conducted in a few villages in Surgana and Peint talukas of the district. It was observed that the average family was composed of 3 adults and

[1] Nasik District Census Handbook, 1961.

one minor. A family had on an average three earning members. Generally, every family had its own house. Agriculture was the main occupation of most of them. Every family was staying in the house owned by it valued between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. The average occupational income of a family was placed at Rs. 840 per annum. No savings either in cash or in some other form were reported by any family.

Their monthly expenditure on cereals was Rs. 32, on oils Rs. 3 and on lighting Re. 1. Every family spent about Rs. 105 on clothing annually. About 76 per cent of the families surveyed spent about Rs. 70 per year on religious matters.

Their utensils generally consisted of copper *gunda* to store water, brass *thal* (dish), wooden *chattu* (sporn), aluminium *bhaguni* (pot), a glass, brass *tambhan* and iron *ulatni*.

The Census Hand Book, Nasik District, 1961 has the following to say about the literacy condition of the tribal population.

The percentages of literacy for the district population for all Scheduled Tribes and each Scheduled Tribe are shown in the next column.

The Scheduled Tribes as a group are much behind in literacy than the general population and even than the Scheduled Castes of the district. Thakur, Varli and Kathodi appear to be the most depressed among the major Scheduled Tribes.

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
District Average ..	20·30	32·24	8·02	46·02	59·01	31·19
All Scheduled Tribes ..	6·78	11·87	1.49	17·54	28·43	6·46
(1) Barda	4·93	8·45	1·41	....	....	....
(2) Bavacha	17·31	40·91	*	....	....	....
(3) Bhil	5·17	9·40	0·89	10·98	18·11	4·02
(4) Chodhara	60·00	60·00	....	....	....	....
(5) Dhanka	34·78	70·00	7·69	10·00	33·33	*
(6) Dhodia	27·45	29·17	*	*	*	*
(7) Dubla	*	*	*	*	*	*
(8) Gamit	13·59	23·73	*	*	*	*
(9) Gond	13·85	25·00	3·03	11.62	16·13	7·27
(10) Kathodi	1·55	2·93	0·05	10.49	19·44	1·41
(11) Kokna	8·25	14·11	2·15	39.85	53·99	19·88
(12) Koli Dhor ..	9·12	15·12	3·32	17.86	62·50	*
(13) Koli Mahadev ..	7·98	13·92	1·73	21.63	35·58	7·55
(14) Naikda	6·55	12·40	*	19.70	26·19	8·33
(15) Pardhi	14·65	25·65	3·74	22.81	40·00	3·70
(16) Rathawa ..	*	*	*	....	....	....
(17) Thakur	3·14	6.00	0·28	28·57	37·21	15·91
(18) Varli	3·00	5·31	0·49	10·50	18·29	2.42
(19) Vitolia	10·00	20·00	*			

*No literates.

SECTION II—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Introduction : The Economic prospects of a district depend primarily on the availability of natural resources and the way they are exploited to maximise production. They can be determined by observing how efficiently the different factors of production play their part in the various fields of economic activity. Considered in these terms, they appear to be a product of the past performance and the present rate of production of the different factors. The rate of production, however, is not the same in the different sectors of the economy. For example, rate of production may be higher in the agricultural sector than in the industrial sector and *vice versa*. It is, therefore, necessary to judge separately every field of economic activity such as agriculture, industry, employment, and so on. In doing so, greater reliance should be placed on the performance of the recent past or present since with the introduction of the Five Year Plans in our country, greater developments are witnessed in the economic field than in any other field. The following pages give the economic trends in various sectors of the district economy and show the extent of which they would add to its prospects. Such a study is helpful in two ways. In the first instance it would indicate the extent and the methods by which the different factors of production can be further explored. Secondly, it would serve as a guide-line for the Government in framing its policies and executing them.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district with about 74 per cent of the population depending on it. It also accounts for the major share of their economic activity. A consideration of the rate of productivity in land from year to year or over a number of years is necessary to know the trends in agricultural production. In Nasik district the major part of the total geographical area is under agricultural use, while forests, barren, unculturable land or pastures form only 19 per cent of the area. There is no cultivable waste land in Nasik district.

Of the total land, 2,34,172 acres and 27 gunthas are reserved forests, 57,175 acres and 57 gunthas are protected forests and the 5,940 acres and 34 gunthas are other forests. Since the commencement of the Five Year Plans a number of schemes for the proper exploitation and development of forests have been undertaken by the State. They include plantation of valuable trees, survey and demarcation of forests, afforestation and so on. These schemes are expected to increase the forest produce and provide a good source of income. They are also useful for agriculture since they keep up the rainfall and prevent soil erosoin.

Since the beginning of the planning era there has also been a marked increase in the rate of agricultural production in the district. This has

been due mainly to the various measures adopted by the State in conformity with the national policy to boost production. The increase in the yields have been brought out firstly by extensive cultivation and secondly by intensive farming. Reduction in field boundaries was made possible by the legislative enactments which prevented fragmentation of land below the set minimum. Formerly land in Nasik district was divided into very small holdings making their cultivation uneconomic. In 1878-79, for example, the total number of holdings in the district was 63,194 with an average area of 32⅔ acres. Of these, 9,537 were holdings of not more than five acres. Due to the laws of inheritance the land was further fragmented and sub-divided during the past 80 or 90 years. The pressure of population and its backwardness only added to this problem. The average size of holding was reduced to 14·32 acres in 1960-61. The continued fragmentation and sub-division of land had adverse effects on agricultural production. Accordingly a series of land Acts were passed which reduced the extent of sub-division and fragmentation of land and brought about consolidation of holdings. By the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan many acres of land from villages in the district was consolidated. During 1967-68 an area of 1,25,000 acres from 62 villages in the district was set as a target for consolidation in the district. This has considerably extended the area of cultivation of the agricultural land.

The increase in production has been due also to the encouragement and incentives given to the farmers in various ways the chief among which are to persuade them to take up agriculture on scientific lines.

Accordingly, there has been notable replacement of the old methods of cultivation. The use of fertilizers and manures on a large-scale and better seeds, have also helped to increase production. But by far the most important way of increasing agricultural production is through enlarging the area under irrigation. In the Five Year Plans stress was, therefore, laid on irrigation projects. In the first two plans three major irrigation and one medium irrigation projects were undertaken. The projects were the Gangapur project (stage I and II), Girna project and the Mosam project. Besides, minor projects like construction of tanks and bandharas across rivers and nallas were also taken up in the Five Year Plans. These projects along with details of their irrigation potential are given below :—

Name of the Project		Irrigation potential (acres)
Sukinala Tank	...	3,200
Wadali Tank	...	4,000
Bandhara on river Bangaon (Nandgaon)	...	400
Bandhara across Jan river (Yeola)	...	400
Bandhara at Mirgaon (Sinnar)	...	400
Girna Project (Baglan)	...	1,500

Construction of new wells and renovation of old ones offer another means of increasing the irrigation potential. From 1950-51 to the end of the Second Five Year Plan the number of irrigation wells in the district increased by about 11,500 through new constructions and repairs. The Third Plan had envisaged construction of 4,400 new wells and the installation of 2,000 pumping sets.

On account of the various schemes and projects undertaken by the Government the land under irrigation has considerably increased during the last decade. From 79,100 acres in 1950-51, it has increased to 1,10,300 acres in 1959-60, the total increase effected being 48,329 acres or 39·44 per cent. The rate of increase per year amounted to over 3,000 acres on an average. Land under well irrigation also increased by more than 2½ times during the same period. There was only a slight increase in the land irrigated by canals and other means.

Agricultural production could also be improved by the adoption of appropriate varieties or strains of crops suitable for the soil conditions. The Agriculture Department introduced following improved varieties and strains of crops in the district :—

Paddy—EK-70, LK 248 ;
Bajra—Niphad 28/15 ;
Tur—T/84 ;
Wheat—Niphad 146, 345, 49, 81 ;
Rabi jowar—Maldhani 35-1 ;
Cotton—Deviraj ;
Grapes—Anabeshahi, Italian, Eliquine Selection-7 ;
Gram—Chafa ;
Groundnut—Faizpur 1/5.

Seed farms established at 15 places supply improved seeds to farmers. The combined area of all the seed farms was 969 acres in 1964-65.

Another effective means to increase production is to adopt measures for soil conservation and building. During the First and Second Five Year Plan an area of over 1,50,000 acres was bunded. During the Third Plan the target set for bunding was 2·6 lakhs of acres involving an outlay of Rs. 130·90 lakhs.

The increase in production of different crops from 1950-51 to 1956-60 is given in the Statement 'A'.

Although these statistics cannot be said to be a perfect standard for comparison (between the production figures for different years) because of seasonal variations, it can give certain indications regarding the trends in production for the full decade. In the first place, it indicates that the average annual production of all the crops has substantially increased between 1951-56 and 1956-60, that is, during

the period of the First and the Second Five Year Plans, respectively. Although in case of "other careals" there was some increase during the First Five Year Plan, it was offset by a decrease in subsequent years. On the other hand a decrease in the groundnut and sugar production during the First Plan was more than compensated by higher production during the 2nd Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT 'A'—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NASIK DISTRICT (1950-51 TO 1956-60)

Name of the Crop	Average annual production (in '00 tons)		
	1950-51	1951-56	1956-57
Rice	173	234	296
Wheat	271	338	352
Jowar	132	156	257
Bajra	763	846	1,054
Ragi	343	437	493
Other cereals	83	117	85
Total cereals	1,769	2,138	2,537
Total pulses	466	431	413
Total foodgrains	2,275	2,559	2,950
Sugar-cane	482	427	482
Ground-nut	369	345	397

Livestock: Livestock assumes considerable importance in a predominantly agricultural district like Nasik. Almost all the agricultural operations in the district are still carried out with the help of bullocks. The livestock is also important as it supplies milk and meat. During the last 50 years there has been a considerable increase in the livestock population. By 1965 it was 8,12,875 i.e. 3½ times than what it was when the old District Gazetteer of Nasik was published. The details of the increase in the livestock are given in the Chapter on Agriculture.

Improvement of cattle is important as also its number. The Government have undertaken various schemes for this purpose. Under Premium Bulls Scheme, 53 bulls were located during the initial years of the plan scheme. In the remaining years of this scheme, 135 bulls were to be located in the district. Another scheme undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan was the establishment of cattle breeding centres and cattle breeding societies. Breeding centres have thus been established in Dindori taluka and Surgana Mahal.

INDUSTRIES

Although the economy of this district is predominantly agrarim, there has been a great development in the industrial sector during recent years. This development is marked in large-scale as well as in small-scale and cottage industries. It is also seen from the increased industrial production over the few years past.

There were 308 registered factories in the district by 1963. They employed about 20,380 workers of which Bidi-making and Sugar-cane industries alone absorbed 8,288 persons. The distribution of workers according to major industries during 1963 is given in the following statement :—

Name of the Industry	No. of Persons employed	Percentage to total number of workers
Textile ...	1,233	6·05
Fur-making ...	1,315	6·45
Edible oil ...	505	2·48
Bidi-manufacturing ...	6,973	34·22
Others ...	10,354	50·80
Total ...	20,380	100

Industries in old days: Towards the close of the last century there were very few industries in Nasik district. Most of them were small, household or cottage industries. The old Gazetteer of Nasik district mentions them as crafts and includes under them such categories as furniture-making, making of copper and brass vessels, founding of belt and white metal, turning of wood, silk working, dyeing and weaving of silk, making of gold and silver thread, weaving of cotton cloth, weaving of carpets, weaving of tape, dyeing and printing of cotton cloth, weaving of blankets and working in lac. Most of these were run at taluka places or in urban areas and produced goods mainly to satisfy local needs.

Growth of modern industry: The early years of the present century witnessed the establishment and growth of modern industry and the utilisation of resources like coal and iron. The process of industrialisation was helped by the institution of free trade, opening up of railways and a change in the habits of the people which accustomed them to purchase things on cash basis especially in rural areas. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 stimulated Indian industries and led consumers to prefer Indian products. The movement grew stronger after the Civil Disobedience Upheaval. As a result of this there was a slow but steady growth in the field of existing industries as well as the establishment of new industries between 1890 and the outbreak of the War of 1914. The War created enormous demand for factory goods. The cotton mills especially flourished well and were worked at full capacity. During the subsequent period industrial output gradually expanded owing mostly to the protective policy adopted by the Government. The Second World War led to a further progress of Indian industries and the maximum utilisation of existing capacities

in them. A great stimulus was also given to medium and small-scale industries like cutlery, pharmaceuticals, medicines and drugs. The conditions of inflation and a sellers' market gave a great stimulus to their production.

After Independence the State began to play "a progressively active role in the development of industries" as per the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India (1948). While the development of major industries was left to the Centre, the State undertook the responsibility of assisting the small-scale and cottage industries sector. The State's assistance came through the organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies, opening up of Industrial Peripatetic Schools to train artisans and granting of loans and subsidies to them for increasing production.

As a result of these changes and the active participation of the State, there has come about a considerable development in the industrial sector of the district especially during recent years.

Large Industries: Among all the industries, textile industry is the most important. It has flourished chiefly in Malegaon taluka. Most of the cloth in the district was formerly produced on handloom. Since 1951 the handloom has gradually been superseded by powerloom industry. At Malegaon there are three large-scale cotton ginning and pressing mills employing about 300 persons. The industry has flourished owing to the availability of black fertile soil in Baglan and Malegaon talukas, which are very suitable for cotton cultivation. Since the last decade the industry has been rapidly expanding and shows signs of further increase.

Sugar-cane is another important industry. Sugar-cane is grown in the irrigated areas of Malegaon, Baglan and Niphad and to some extent in other talukas. There are 3 sugar factories at Ravalgaon, Dabhadi and Sukene Kasabe in the district. The quantity of sugar produced in them during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is given below :—

Year	Quantity (in '000 tons.)
1961-62	3,12,434
1962-63	3,93,876
1963-64	2,43,070

Till 1962-63 the sugar production showed an upward trend. In 1963-64, there was a drop in production because a substantial quantity of sugar-cane was utilised for manufacturing gur. The gur industry is an important subsidiary industry to agriculture.

Soap manufacturing industry existed in Nasik district for a long time. However, it was only recently that it grew to a considerable extent. In 1963-64, for example, its production was 1,330 tons.

Production of other articles too increased substantially during the past few years as can be seen from the following statement :—

Item	Production
(1) Preventive and remedial medicines ...	658 litres.
(2) Cosmetics and toilet preparations ...	1,520 Kgs.
(3) Spirituous medicinal preparations ...	56,051 litres.
(4) Denatured preparations	21,653 gallons.
(5) Neera	28,456 gallons.

Besides these major industries there are a number of small-scale and cottage industries in the district. They are mostly servicing and processing units catering to the requirements of local population. They include cotton weaving, saw mills, oil ghanis, soap manufacture, making of utensils, bolts, nuts, etc. and making of agricultural implements, tanning and leather working, wool-weaving and so on.

Of these, cotton weaving is by far the most important. It is done both on handlooms and on powerlooms, although the recent tendency is to replace handlooms by powerlooms wherever possible. The industry is carried on at Malegaon, Yeola and Sinnar. By 1961, there were 9,553 cotton and 45 non-cotton handlooms registered in the district. The brass, copper and ornamental industry in Nasik is also famous for a long time. Brass and copper utensils are prepared at Nasik and Ozar. The other important industries are gold and silver thread manufacturing, carpet and tape weaving, currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and manufacturing of shoes.

Population absorption: With the growth of industries there has been an increase in the absorption of working population in the industrial employment. The general pattern of non-agricultural employment leans heavily towards village and cottage industries. The following statement gives the names of the industries and the number of workers engaged in them as per 1961 Census.

Name of the Industry	Number of workers engaged
Cotton weaving in power-looms	24,023
Manufacture of bidis	8,908
Printing and publishing	6,409
Making of garments	6,393
Wood and wooden products	7,746
Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and manufacturing of shoes.	2,866
Rice milling	1,630

This, of course, does not exhaust the whole list. A detailed break-up of the population absorbed by various industries in Nasik district in 1911, 1931 and 1951, respectively is given at length in Chapter V—Industries. It indicates an increasing trend in expansion of employment in the industrial sector.

Bamboo and cane works, pottery and rope-making are other traditional industries. Besides there are those industries like Khadi, palmgur making, bee-keeping, hand-made paper, salt, oil ghanis, crayons, sealing wax, glue, bone-meal, chalk, slate pencils, mat-weaving, hand-pounding of rice and so on, which are assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Board. There is of late quite a significant number of persons employed in these industries, although their exact number could not be known. For the training of artisans in these industries, Peripatetic Industrial Schools have been opened by the Industries Department. This would favourably act upon the rise in productivity as well as in the industrial absorption of the workers.

Financial Assistance through Government and Non-Government Agencies: The increased pace of development of industries in Nasik district since World War II is due to the policy of financial assistance rendered by Government especially to small units and individual artisans. The State has a number of schemes under which such assistance is extended to industrial co-operatives and individual artisans. The assistance is given for the purchase of tools and equipment, towards management cost and so on. Special assistance is given to backward classes for non-agricultural occupations. *Vimukta Jatis* are also favoured by certain specific concessions. These schemes are implemented by the Co-operation and Industries Department of the Zilla Parishad. The financial assistance rendered in Nasik district from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is as follows :—

Financial Assistance	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Loans to industrial co-operatives ..	....	6,000	4,000	6,700
2. Subsidy to industrial co-operatives ..	....	2,500	2,000	3,750
3. Management subsidy to industrial co-operatives	2,000	500	500	....
4. Subsidy to scheduled castes	650	....	585	1,200
5. Subsidy to scheduled tribes (Rs.)	....	....	120	....
6. Financial assistance to individual artisans ..	....	....	25,250	9,875

Besides Government agencies * financial assistance to industries is extended by the joint-stock banks including the State Bank of India.

* There are a number of other Government agencies to help small-scale and medium-scale industries in the country such as National Small Industries Corporation, Refinance Corporation, National Industrial Development Corporation, State Finance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, etc. Due to their setting up the capital market has now been largely extended and the difficulties of obtaining finance by these industries is reduced to a great extent.

The latter assists industrial units under its pilot project schemes. The net effect of all this has been an increase in the industrial production in the district.

Industrial Estates: Small industries have been assigned a very important role in the development of the national economy. In order to assist small industries, the Government have established industrial estates at various places in the State. An industrial estate not only serves as a powerful means of modernising small industry but also encourages industrialisation especially on a decentralised pattern and relieves congestion in big cities. During the Third Five Year Plan a co-operative Industrial Estate was established at Nasik. Nasik has an assured water supply from Gangapur Dam, adequate electricity supply from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, a tolerably good transport by road and by rail and a number of other facilities including an Industrial Technical Institute to make it a suitable location. Out of the 1,600 acres selected for the purpose of the Estate, 50 acres of land had already been taken up for development by 1963-64. It was decided to set up 34 units in the first phase and 92 in the next phase of the plan. The units included engineering, timber based and agricultural based, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, printing and publications and miscellaneous industries. Another Industrial Estate was established at Malegaon in 1966-67. It is a co-operative venture with 35 members participating and with a share capital of Rs. 0·35 lakhs. Establishment of these Estates is bound to raise the tone of industrialisation in the district and increase the physical productivity of factory workers.

Supply of electric power as an aid to industry: Supply of power chiefly of electricity is the main prerequisite to industrial growth. Generation of electricity has come up only recently in the district. By 1961 there were five private concerns and one municipal power-house supplying electricity to the district. With the establishment of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, electricity generation has made considerable progress and a number of villages have been provided with electric power. With the harnessing of electric power to industries, their operational cost will be greatly reduced and much of the working capital saved. The total power generated and purchased by the Electric Companies in the district is given below :—

Year	Electricity generated (in kwts)	Electricity Purchased (in kwts)	Total (in kwts)
1961-62 ...	222·91	4·34	227·25
1962-63 ...	223·12	4·38	227·50
1963-64 ...	229·87	8·61	238·48

By 1965, 14 towns and 93 villages or 95·82 per cent of urban population

and 12·16 per cent of rural population were covered under the expansion of electrification programme. The cheap power thus made available would naturally help increase industrialisation and industrial efficiency in the district.

TRADE

Important developments have taken place in the sphere of trade and commerce since the old District Gazetteer of Nasik was published. The trade pattern in the past was largely based on the self-sufficient economy. The cultivators and craftsmen were generally poor and illiterate. The means of transport and communications were very inadequate. The needs of the people were, therefore, adjusted in such a way that locally produced goods alone were consumed. A bulk of the internal trade was carried on in weekly or bi-weekly markets held in principal towns and larger villages. Commodities traded in them were necessaries such as grain, salt, spices, peper, bangles, cooking vessels and cloth. Small villages depended for their supplies on weekly markets. At some places like Saikheda, Nasik and Malegaon cattle markets were also held. Following the improvement in transport and communications both the volume and value of trade has considerably gone up. The number of weekly markets has increased to 143 (in 1961); in 17 of these cattle was also traded.

Besides weekly markets, substantial trade was carried on in yearly fairs at Nasik, Trimbak, Saptashring, Naitala, Bhugaon, Vadner, Pimpri and Shendurni. The fairs, like weekly markets, provided the poorer classes all their daily requirements except oil and firewood. With the development of roads and communications especially after Independence and during the Five Year Plans, the attendance at these places has greatly improved in number giving rise to an increased turnover of trade.

Besides local markets and fairs, there are also a few wholesale markets at present in the district. They exist at Nasik, Lasalgaon and Malegaon where paddy, onions, vegetables, grapes, groundnut and wheat are chiefly traded. Recently, the trade at these centres has considerably increased due to the development in transport and communications and the supply of commercial finance through banks.

Greater changes, however, are witnessed as regards the external trade of the district. Exports showed a significant rise after the opening of Peninsula (1861) and the Dhond-Manmad Railways (1877). The exports formerly consisted of grain, oil-seeds, molasses, hemp, cotton cloth and silk-goods including *pitambars* and *paithanis*, copper and brass vessels, onions, garlic and betel-leaves. The value of exports was roughly estimated at about Rs. 25,00,000. The opening of roads and railways, as said above, introduced marked changes in the system of trade and

greatly increased its amount. The main changes were easy and safe carriage, fewer middlemen and smaller trading profits. These changes tended to better the state of producers, whether manufacturers or husbandmen. They, however, have lowered the wage-rates through competition of local labour and competition of cheap outside exports and reduced the monopoly gains of local husbandmen. On the whole, good roads and still more the railways have considerably increased the volume of external trade which now consists, in addition to the commodities already mentioned, bajra, timber, sugar and grapes to a very large extent.

Similar changes have taken place as regards the import trade of the district. Imports formerly were mainly for retail trade and comprised such articles as raw silk, cotton yarn, metals (including copper and brass), country cloth, sundries, sugar, groceries and salt.

During the past few years the pattern of trade has changed. This is in keeping with the altered conditions in respect of population, income, means of transport and standard of living. With the increase in the constructional activity building materials including iron beams, screws, bars, nuts, bolts, etc., have figured greatly in the imports. Grocery articles, stationery, cultery, fine varieties of cloth, drugs and medicines, crockery, watches, umbrellas and a number of luxury goods are increasingly imported in the district following an increase in demand for them. The main centres from where these goods are brought are Bombay, Poona, Baroda and Calcutta.

Two important developments in the sphere of trade during the past few years are (1) the regulation of trade in agricultural produce under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 and (2) the introduction of State Trading. The former has strengthened the bargaining power of the agriculturists, eliminating a number of middlemen and offered better returns to them for their produce. Establishment of co-operative societies and co-operative marketing have further helped their lot. At present there are eight regulated markets in the district at Nasik, Malegaon, Sinnar, Lasalgaon, Ghoti, Nandgaon, Yeola and Satana. The turnover of trade in these markets show an increasing trend over the past decade.

Under the system of State Trading there is monopoly procurement of rice and jowar and private trade in these has been totally banned. The Government now has become the sole agency for the purchase of these foodgrains. It distributes rice and sugar through fair price shops. This has helped maintain their prices and fair distribution.

The increase in trade consequent upon the manifold developments noted above was accompanied by an expansion in employment in trade and commerce. By 1961, the total number of persons employed in various categories of trade amounted to 24,662.

FINANCE

Remarkable developments have taken place in the field of finance as nowhere else. In the past the money-lender was the sole purveyor of credit to the people who were mostly agriculturists and traders in the district. His rates of interest, besides being exorbitant, were not uniform. His practices of recovery were also objectionable. The passing of the Bombay Money-lenders Act, however, regulated his business. It prescribed maximum and minimum rates of interest for him and put a stop to his malpractices. Introduction of modern joint-stock banks in the late thirties and after virtually undermined the money-lender's influence in the field. By 1963-64 there were only 202 money-lenders in the district with their advances amounting to Rs. 8,28,818 and Rs. 55,44,185 to traders and non-traders respectively.

During recent years the banking business has greatly expanded consequent upon the developments in various fields dut to Five-Year Plans. Besides the State Bank's offices at various taluka places, there were 20 branches of other scheduled banks in the district. These banks have increasingly undertaken to finance not only trade and industry but also agriculture. By 1966 the total advances of these banks amounted to Rs. 2,16,00,000. The branch banking policy of the State Bank and the Central Co-operative Bank has been effective in extending their scope of activities to include rural areas. The banks have also been instrumental in mobilizing the savings of the people in the form of deposits which stood at Rs. 9,12,00,000 in 1966. With the growing banking habits, the banking business is sure to grow in days to come.

The active participation of the State in various economic activities during recent years and a gradual expansion of the public sector have immensely influenced the direction of economic activity in the district. A liberal policy as regards tagai distribution has encouraged agriculturists to expand production. Nationalisation of life insurance and the establishment of Life Insurance Corporation in 1956 has increased insurance business year after year. The Small Savings Drive of the Government, too, has greatly mobilised the savings of the people especially from the middle and the lower income groups. The following statement gives the increasing trend in small savings during recent years :—

Year	Gross Collection	Withdrawal	Net Collection
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	1,62,33,804	1,33,14,853	29,18,951
1962-63	1,62,08,342	1,45,97,125	16,11,217
1963-64	1,60,99,716	1,42,07,595	18,92,121
Total ..	4,85,41,862	4,21,19,573	64,22,289

Capital formation is the greatest asset for launching plans for production. Taxes form an important source of revenue to the Government. The total receipts in this district from various heads for the period from 1961-62 to 1963-64 are given below :—

Year	Receipts of Excise Revenue	Receipts of Sales Tax	Receipts of Entertainment tax
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	1,60,417	25,36,404	6,37,733
1962-63	2,09,176	26,20,350	7,60,716
1963-64	1,34,622	30,77,432	9,36,087

In matters of revenue, the Government has made good collection during recent years as can be seen from the figures given below :—

Year	Demand of L. R. (fixed L. R.)	Remission	Suspension	Collection	Arrears
1961-62 ..	21,40,554	24,214	2,03,519	19,12,161	658
1962-63 ..	21,08,302	24,390	1,48,744	19,34,287	880
1963-64 ..	22,92,382	37,575	4,05,555	18,46,771	2,480

The total remission granted during the above years was Rs. 24,214, Rs. 24,390 and Rs. 37,575 respectively showing an increase during the year 1963-64 to the extent of about 55 per cent over 1961-62 figures.

POPULATION

In conformity with the trends in the State's population, the population in Nasik district has increased considerably over the last fifty years or so. From 8,23,080 in 1901 it has increased to 18,55,246 or by 125·4 per cent in 1961. Although the increase in population was continuous through all these years, it was highest (*viz.*, 29·75 per cent) in the decade 1951-61. This was due mainly to the growth in urbanisation of Nasik and Malegaon towns. With the increase in population, its density has also increased, although its average has been lower for the district than that for the State. Of the total population in the disrict, the urban population has increased 391·61 per cent since 1901 as against the State average of 246·96 per cent, The rural population, however, has increased by 90·00 per cent as against the State's average of 67·08 per cent during the same period.

The population thus shows an increasing trend. On the basis of the analysis of this increase, Prof. K. V. Ramachandran of the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay, has worked out projection for the total as well as the different categories of

population in the district for 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981 years. His estimates are given below :—

			Total population (in '000)	Population in schoolgoing ages 6-11 (in '000)	Labour force age-group 15-59 (in '000)
Actual 1951	..	..	1,430	231	781
Actual 1961	..	..	1,855	309	977
Projected 1966	..	..	2,170	339	1,141
Projected 1971	..	..	2,492	398	1,319
Projected 1976	..	..	2,844	441	1,530
Projected 1981	..	..	3,229	476	1,769

Trends in employment: The consideration of population brings us to the problem of employment. About fifty per cent of the total district population was working population as per the 1961 Census. Of the latter, 56·16 per cent were men and the rest, women. Compared with the State as a whole, the district certainly shows a better percentage in respect of employment.

Of the total employed persons more than 70 per cent were engaged in agriculture as owners, cultivators or labourers. The remaining were in other occupations. From 1951 to 1961 the increase in agricultural labourers has been more than two per cent. This was due to the extension of land brought under sugar-cane cultivation.

Since 1951 the non-agricultural sector of employment has been steadily expanding on account of industrial expansion and increasing State activities at district and other places. Trade and Commerce in the district are also on the increase. Among the non-agricultural occupations the extent of employment under different categories was as follows : technical personnel 5·6 per cent ; administrative and other staff 7·62 per cent ; clerical and related jobs 4·58 per cent ; occupations regarding sales 10·94 per cent ; mining and related occupations 0·5 per cent ; communications 4·71 per cent ; artisans and others not covered by categories above 50·05 per cent ; services, games, and amusements 7·86 per cent ; occupations which cannot be classified 0·03 per cent. This classification indicates that the artisans formed a greater percentage (among workers) in this district than in any other district or the State as such. The greater percentage also reflects the progress made by the district in respect of small-scale and cottage industries.

The increase in employment in the non-agricultural sector can also be seen from the figures of the Employment Exchange for the few years past. The sub-regional Employment Exchange office at Nasik registers

candidates for employment and directs them to various Government and non-Government departments. The total number of registrations made and their placements made by it from 1961-62 to 1963-64 is given below :—

Year		Number of Registrations	Number of Placements
1961-62	..	13,616	2,456
1962-63	..	13,565	2,473
1963-64	..	13,964	2,507

These figures indicate that the general trend in the non-agricultural sector was upward during these years.

WAGES

The economic affluence of a society can be judged *inter alia* by the rates of real wages prevailing therein. Although these rates are subject to changes from time to time or from season to season, they can be averaged out over a year. The differences in wage-rates are marked more acutely only when the two sectors, *viz.*, agriculture and industry are compared. Within the same sector the differences are due to the skill, the sex, and the type of the work to be undertaken and so on. In the following table some of the wage-rates prevailing in the agricultural sector in the Nasik district are given.

It will be seen from this table that at least in the agricultural sector, the wage rates have not risen in proportion to the agricultural yields, measured in monetary terms. Whereas, the wages in industries, especially in the organised sector, have gone up and were linked to the index number of the cost of living, the wages, in the agrarian sector either lagged behind or did not catch up with the prevailing price level. This adversely affected the conditions of the farm labour in general and landless labour in particular.

It will be observed from the table that the skilled labour fetches better remuneration than the ordinary or unskilled one even in rural areas. Amongst agricultural labour, field labour commands greater wages than any of its kind owing to the physical strain involved in it. Although the wage-rates for the different types of labour are not available for the decades past, statistical data for some bygone years reveal that the wage-rates did not rise alongwith the cost of living index. Although in monetary terms there is a general rise in wages in this field, in real terms they have either fallen or at best maintained a *status quo*. Causes for this state of affairs are not far to seek. Lack of organisation amongst agricultural labour, the instability of employment to which it is subjected and its exclusive reliance on land for want of an alternative source deprive it of any bargaining power and compel it to accept whatever comes in the way.

TABLE No. 1—AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1963

Particulars	Dindori						Dohoner					
	June	July	August	September	October	November	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Skilled Labour—													
(a) Carpenter	3·00	3·00	3·50	3·50	3·25	3·50	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·00
(b) Blacksmith	3·00	3·00	3·50	3·50	3·25	3·50	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
(c) Mochi ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2·00	2·50	2·50	2·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
Field Labour—													
(a) Men ..	1·30	1·50	1·00	1·50	1·50	2·00	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·50
(b) Women ..	1·25	1·25	0·87	1.25	1·25	2·00	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·25	1·50	1·50	1·50
(c) Children ..	1·00	1·00	0·62	1·00	1·00	1·00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Agricultural Labour—													
Men ..	1·25	1·25	1·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·25	1·25	1·25
Women ..	0·75	0·75	0·87	0·87	0·87	1·50	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·75	0·87	0·87	0·87
Children ..	0·62	0·75	0·62	0·62	0.75	0·75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

As against this, the wages in the industrial sector appear to keep pace with the growing cost of living, if not fully, at least proportionately. But industries still employ only a small section of the working population, especially from the urban areas. Over a wider part of the rural economy, agricultural earnings are much depressed and badly need a favourable fillip.

PRICES

It is difficult to know the history of prices during the early period in Nasik district for want of statistical data. However, on the basis of available information the general trends in prices can be given since the beginning of the 19th century.

Broadly it can be said that the prices were falling and irregular during a period from 1821 to 1850. This was due mainly "to the security of life and property and the rapid spread of tillage in the district".* During the next 30 years (1844-1873) there was a marked rise in the price of the chief kinds of foodgrain. Millet, for example, advanced from an average of 88·25 pounds a rupee in 1853 to 47·16 in 1873. The prices of other foodgrains like wheat and pulse also went up. After 1873 there was a further rise in prices, the special causes leading to this price-rise being the onset of American War, bad harvest of 1869 and the famines of 1876 and 1877 respectively. The following statement gives the yearly price of the sample grains since 1873.

NASIK PRODUCE PRICES (POUNDS PER RUPEE), 1874-1880

Commodities	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Millet	43·50	36·00	30·00	24·50	24·00	25·25	30·50
Indian millet	47·75	44·50	37·00	22·00	29·25	29·00	35·00
Wheat	34·50	30·50	28·50	16·75	18·00	19·50	25·33
Rice	21·50	20·75	19·50	16·25	14·75	16·50	18·00
Pulse	24·25	27·00	22·00	16·25	16·00	16·25	20·33

For over thirty years after, no marked change was observed in the prices. Although the prices continued to rise, they did so only slowly and steadily. It was only during the World War I that the prices of a number of articles rose sharply. The Depression of the Thirties, however, suddenly reversed the trend of rising prices. From 1930 to 1938 the prices, therefore, struck a depressing note.

With the beginning of the World War II, the prices moved up faster. This was due to the mal-distribution and scarcity of essential commodities caused by war. Increase in the level of employment and income also helped this process. During the Five Year Plans the prices rose unprecedently on account of the deficit financing undertaken by the Government, and continued to rise despite various measures

* *Bombay Gazetteers*, Nasik District, p. 122.

adopted to hold the price line. The latter chiefly included rationing of foodgrains, distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops, control, by administrative action permitted by legislature, of prices of certain important commodities, and so on. The price trends during these years can be seen from the following table.

TABLE No. 2—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES, NASIK DISTRICT

		1962	1963	1964
Rice clean (Fine)	Chimansal	..	..	1·10 to 1·25
Rice clean (medium)	Surti Kolam	0·79	0·92	0·95 to 1·25
Rice clean (coarse)	Var angad	..	..	0·78 to 1·03
Wheat (medium)	Local Yellow	0.65	0·65	0·70 to 1·20
Wheat (coarse)	Local Red	..	..	0·62 to 1·10
Wheat Flour	White	..	..	0·47 to 0·60
Jowar	Local white	0·50	0·47	0·50 to 0·81
Jowar	Yellow	..	..	NA
Bajra	Local medium	0·51	0·53	0·53 to 0·85
Gram (whole)	Local	0·53	0·56	0·60 to 1·45
Gram (Dal)	Local	..	..	0·72 to 1·70
Arhar (Dal)	Local	0·88	1·09	1·10 to 1·53
Mug (Dal)	Local	..	..	0·94 to 1·40
Udid (Dal)	Local	..	..	1·10 to 1·23
Masur (Dal)	Local	..	..	0·87 to 1·65
Sugar	D. Grade	1·12	1·25	1·23 to 1·25
Gur	Local medium	0·68	1·00	1·00 to 1·60
Groundnut oil	Local mill	2·12	2·00	2·00 to 2·65
Vanaspati	Lion	3.00	3·15	3·15 to 4·12
Goat meat	Local breed	3·00	3·00	3·00 to 3·50
Fresh fish	Imported	2·25	2·50	2·50 to 3·00
Eggs (hen)	Local Breed (*per dozen*)	..	..	1·87 to 2·65
Salt	White crystal	..	..	0·13 to 0·13
Turmeric	Sangli whole	..	..	2·00 to 2·00
Dry Corriander	Gavran	..	1·50	1·50 to 2·50
Dry Chillis	Local whole	2·50	2·81	2·50 to 3·00
Potato	Khed Manchar	0·42	0·62	0·61 to 1·00
Onion	Niphad Red	..	..	0·19 to 0·50
Plantains	Bhusawal medium (*Per dozen*)	0·31	0·37	0·37 to 0·50
Tea		..	..	7·00 ..
Coffee (powder)		..	..	7·00 to 7·25
Kerosene oil	Burmah shell	0·32	0·42	0·42 to 0·42
Charcoal	Local 40 Kilo	3·50	3·00	7·00 to 8·50
Match box (60 sticks)	Horse brand	..	..	0·72
Fire wood	Local	..	..	3·00 to 3·50
Dhoti	(Finlay)	20.00	22·00	22·00 to 24·50
Sari	Nagpur Jari	36·00	38·00	38·00 to 40·00
Shirting (Binny)	Victorcheck	2·25	2·25	2·25 ..

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

		1962	1963	1964
Coating (Binny)	WBT 182	..	2·40	2.25 to 2·48
Blouse piece	M. F. (mills)	..	..	2.48
Utensil (brass)	Bombay	..	..	8.00
Washing soap	501 ..	1·50	1·50	1.25 to 1·69
Pan	Local (100)	..	..	0.56 to 0·62
Supari	Mangalur	8·00	8·25	8.50 to 9·00
Tobacco leaf	Kurnul	3·25	4·75	4.75 to 5·00
Cigarette	Berkeley	..	..	0.35 to 0·35
Bidi	Bhikusa	..	..	0.19 to 0·20
Hair oil	Swastik	..	..	1.62 to 1·62
Penicillin (injection)	2 lakh	..	..	0.56 to 0·56
Quinine	Churchurcy	..	..	0.06 to 0·06

It is important to note in this context that the Consumer Price Index number has gone up from 307 in 1949 to 530 in 1965 at Bombay and from 425 to 721 at Jalgaon which could be regarded as fairly representative of the trend in Nasik district also.

Conclusion: The foregoing pages have taken a bird's-eye-view of the progress made in various spheres of economic activity in the district and analysed trends in them. It is observed that for some years past the rate of progress in various fields like agriculture, industry, trade and commerce is on the increase and promises better performance. However, it is accompanied by a discouraging mal-distribution of income as is noticed from the depressed wage-rates in the agricultural sector. Whatever gains have accrued through increased production are offset firstly by the excessive and unbalanced growth in population and secondly by the spiral of rising prices.

* * *

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE IN THE LAST CENTURY consisted mostly of providing security to person and property and raising revenue necessary for the purpose. In other words, Police, Jails, and Judiciary representing security, and Land Revenue, Excise, Registration and Stamps representing revenue, formed the most important departments of the State. The Public Works Department, was the only other branch of sufficient importance but its activities of construction and maintenance were, apart from roads, and irrigation works, confined to buildings required for the departments of Government. With the spread of education and the growth of political consciousness in the country, and as a result of the gradual association of few Indians with the work of Government the demand arose for the expansion of Governmental activities into what were called " nation-building " departments, namely, Education, Health, Agriculture, Co-operation, etc. In the twenties and thirties of this century, after the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, greater emphasis came to be laid on the development of these departments. When, as a result of the Government of India Act of 1935 complete popularisation of the provincial Government took place in 1937, the new Government attempted not only to expand the " nation-building " departments but also to take steps in the direction of creating what has now come to be generally described as Welfare State. After the close of the Second World War and the attainment of Independence by the Country in 1947 an all-out effort is being made to achieve a Welfare State as rapidly as possible and to build up a socially directed economy, The present activities of the State, therefore, require much more elaborate system than what was felt to be necessary during the nineteenth century.

In the descriptions that follow in this Chapter and in Chapters 11-17 the departments of the State operating in Nasik district have been grouped as under :—

Chapter 10—General Administration,
Chapter 11—Revenue Administration,
Chapter 12—Law, Order and Justice,
Chapter 13—Other Departments,
Chapter 14—Local Self-Government,
Chapter 15—Education and Culture,
Chapter 16—Medical and Public Health Services,
Chapter 17—Other Social Services.

The boundaries of various talukas and mahals of Nasik district were settled prior to the reorganisation of the States. However, Surgana mahal was created in 1949, after the merger of that State in Nasik district.

This mahal originally comprised 60 villages of ex-Surgana State, 29 villages from Kalwan and 85 villages from Peint mahal. The ex-State villages have been declared as Khalsa villages since the year 1955. The district now covers an area of 15,574 kilometres and according to the Census of 1961 has a population of 18,55,246 souls. It is divided into three sub-divisions comprising eleven talukas and two mahals of Surgana and Peint as shown below :—

Sub-division	Sq. Miles	Population (1961 Census)
I Nasik Sub-Division—		
1. Nasik ...	... 524·5	3,27,281
2. Dindori ...	... 496·01	1,12,110
3. Igatpuri ...	... 377·3	1,13,251
4. Kalwan ...	... 431·0	99,593
5. Surgana ...	... 316·4	58,247
6. Peint ...	... 341·0	68,425
II Malegaon Sub-Division—		
1. Malegaon ...	... 754·2	3,13,008
2. Nandgaon ...	... 430·7	1,21,211
3. Baglan ...	... 628·5	1,53,470
III Niphad Sub-Division—		
1. Niphad ...	... 417·4	1,54,990
2. Sinnar ...	... 516·6	1,33,403
3. Yeola ...	... 408·7	1,03,326
4. Chandor ...	... 369·8	96,931

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER

Nasik district falls under the jurisdiction of Bombay Division, in charge of the Divisional Commissioner, Bombay Division. The Bombay Division comprises the districts of Bombay, Kolaba with head quarter at Alibag, Ratnagiri, Thana, Dhulia and Jalgaon, besides that of Nasik The post of commissioners existed in the old Bombay State, but were abolished in 1950. Nasik district was then included in the Poona Division known as Commissioner of Ceneral Division. After the reorganisation of the States, because of the increase in the area of the State, the posts were revived in 1957. The State is now divided into four Divisions each in charge of a Commissioner with head quarters at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority of the Division in all matters relating to land revenue and the administration of the Revenue department. He acts as a link between the Collector and the Government. Appeals and revision applications against the orders of the Collector under the Bombay Land Revenue Code and other Acts, lie to him. Besides revenue matters, he is also responsible for supervising the work of Collectors in their capacity as District Magistrates. He is responsible for the developmental activities in the Division and has to supervise the working of regional officers of all departments connected with development.

The Divisional Commissioner as the head of the administrative set-up in the Division, has supervisory and co-ordinating powers in regard to Zilla Parishads in the Division.

The following duties have been specifically laid down for the Commissioner :—

(*a*) Supervision of and control over the working of Revenue Officers throughout the Division ;

(*b*) Exercise of executive and administrative powers to be delegated by Government or conferred on him by law ;

(*c*) General inspection of offices of all departments within the Division except the Judiciary ;

(*d*) Inspection of local bodies on the lines done by the Director of Local Authorities in the pre-reorganised State of Bombay ;

(*e*) Co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all divisional heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development ; and

(*f*) Integration of the administrative set-up in the incoming areas.

COLLECTOR

The Collector occupies a central place in the district administration. He is the head of the Revenue administration in the district and acts as the co-ordinating officer among all the officers of the Government in the district. So far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise, the working of other departments also. In fact, he plays a pivotal role in the administration of the district.

Revenue : The Collector is most intimately connected with the operation of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. He is the custodian of Government property in land (including trees and water wherever situated) and at the same time the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land so far as the interests of Government in land have been conceded to them. All lands wherever situated whether applied to Agricultural or other purposes are liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as they may be expressly exempted by a

special contract. Such land revenue is of three kinds, *viz.*, agricultural assessment, non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous assessment. The duties of the Collector are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection and (3) accounting of all such land revenue.

The assessment is fixed on each piece of land in proportion to its productivity. The assessment is generally revised every thirty years, taluka by taluka. A revision survey and settlement is carried out by the Land Records department before a revision is made and the Collector is expected to review the settlement reports with great care and caution. Assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of thirty years. The Government, however, grants suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace and determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is made by the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment, the Bombay Land Revenue Code provides for alteration of agricultural assessment to non-agricultural assessments. In the same way unassessed land used for non-agricultural purposes is also assessed at non-agricultural rates.

According to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, only the Collector is empowered to take action in these matters. Miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case, when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by sale of earth, stones, usufruct of trees, revenue fines, etc.

Till the formation of the Zilla Parishads in May 1962, collection of land revenue rested with the Collector who had to see that the revenue dues were recovered punctually, with the minimum of coercion and that the collections were properly credited and accounted for in the branch of the *wasul-baki-navis* both at the taluka level and the district level. Since 1962 this work was entrusted to the Assistant Gram Sevaks, i.e., *talathis* who were working under the Zilla Parishad till 1965 but on account of reallotment of the *talathis* from the Zilla Parishad to the Revenue department from 15th November 1965, this has now to be done by the Collector as before. Even during the period from 1962 to 1965, the Collector had to see that the revenue was recovered punctually and had to supervise and review the progress of collection from time to time.

The statistics of Land Revenue collection in Nasik district for 1964-65 are as follows :—

Number of Villages—	
Khalsa	1641
Inam	17
Gross fixed revenue (including non-agricultural assessment and all other dues).	Rs. 22,68,541

	Rs.
Deduct—	
Assessment assigned for special and public purpose including forests.	*Nil*
Assessment of cultivable lands unoccupied	57,956
Free or specially reduced	191
Remaining fixed revenue for collection—	
Government occupied land including specifically reduced.	21,26,156
Alienated *Inam's*	4,975
Buildings and other non-agricultural assessment ...	62,028
Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	6,41,899
Local Funds, including V. P. cess	16,22,660
Demand	48,65,773
Remissions	1,12,508
Suspensions	3,45,192
Collections	41,51,249
Unauthorised balance	6,499

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts such as the Indian Stamp Act, the Indian Court Fees Act, the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act, the Sales Tax Act, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, etc. Thus the Collector and his establishment have to undertake the recovery of such dues when necessary as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of various Acts.

In regard to the administration of the Indian Forests Act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Forest department, so far as his district is concerned, lies with him and the Divisional Forests Officer is his assistant for the purpose except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

As regards the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and/or drugs. He has also to see that prohibition propaganda is properly carried out.

The administration and implementation of the various land tenure abolition Acts including the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 and the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961, rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under various sections of these Acts.

Inams : The following enactments towards the abolition of *Inams* have been made applicable to this district on the dates mentioned against them :—

Name of Inam Abolition Act	Date of its implementation
(1) The Bombay Pargana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, 1950.	1st May 1951

Name of Inam Abolition Act	Date of its implementation
(2) The Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952.	1st August 1953
(3) The Bombay Saranjams, Jagirs and other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules.	1st November 1952
(4) The Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953.	1st April 1954
(5) The Bombay Bhil Naik Inams Abolition Act.	1st August 1955
(6) The Bombay Merged Territories (Jagir Abolition) Act, 1954.	1st August 1954
(7) The Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienations Abolition Act.	1st August 1955
(8) The Bombay Inferior Village Watans Abolition Act, 1959.	1st February 1959
(9) The Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962.	1st January 1963

There has been a provision under the relevant Land Tenure Abolition Act except the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act regarding regrant of the *ex-inam* lands to the *watandars*, on payment of occupancy price within the prescribed period as required by the relevant Act and the Collector has to see that all such lands are regranted to the persons who are eligible for such regrant and for failure to pay such occupancy price within the stipulated period of the relevant Act, the disposal of such land has also to be made by the Collector. Similarly, the compensation as provided under the relevant Tenure Abolition Act has also to be awarded by the Collector either in cash or in the shape of bonds.

According to the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961, a particular ceiling limit has been fixed in this district. Thus the excess land has to be taken over by Government by paying compensation and the disposal of such surplus land has to be made by the Collector.

In all the above Acts, the powers to settle the claims and to regrant the lands are vested with the Collector but they have been delegated to the Deputy Collector or Mamlatdars by Government. The supervising authority, however, rests with the Collector who has to see that the implementation of all the above Acts is done properly and in time.

Public Utility: The Bombay Agricultural Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act regulate the grant of loans (by way of tagai) to agriculturists at cheap rates of interest for financing agricultural

operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government for the time being and in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as could be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the scarcity. He has to take necessary steps for the most advantageous distribution of the amount placed at his disposal and has to see that the advances made are recovered at the proper time. After the loans are advanced to the borrowers it is the duty of the Prant Officers and the Mamlatdars to see that the loans are not utilised for purposes other than for which the same were advanced.

Accounts: The Collector is in charge of the Treasury and is personally responsible to Government for its general administration, due accounting of all moneys and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains. In matters of audit and accounts, the Collector (with the Treasury Officer under him) is responsible to the Accountant-General, whose instructions he has to obey. He does not, however, take part in the daily routine of treasury business. For that work the Treasury officer is his delegate and representative. He has to inspect the district treasury and at least one sub-treasury from each Division situated in the district every year. His responsibility extends not only to the security of cash balance, stamps and other Government property and the immediate stoppage of irregular practices on the part of the subordinates but also to the correctness of prescribed accounts and returns and punctuality in their submission.

Quasi-Judicial functions in Revenue Matters: Among the *quasi-judicial* functions of the Collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals from the Prant Officers under the Bombay Land Revenue Code and various other enactments may be mentioned the following: The collector does the work in connection with the execution of Civil Court's decrees. In addition he is also empowered to award compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. Although the powers and functions under this Act are delegated to the Special Land Acquisition Officers and the Prant Officers, he exercises the control over such officers and also takes review of the work done by them.

Local Self-Government: The Collector has to determine the constituencies to hold elections of members, presidents and vice-presidents and to hear appeals in cases under the provisions of the Municipal Borough Act and the District Municipalities Act. He also has power of supervision over the municipalities in the district.

Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis: The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, came into force from 1st May 1962. The Bombay Local Board Act was in force upto that time. The Collector has to hold elections of members of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, presidents, vice-presidents and chairmen of panc

samitis. He has also power to call for information relating to the affairs of the Zilla Parishad under section 266 of the Act. He can also suspend the execution or prohibit the execution of any order or resolution of the Zilla Parishad if in his opinion it is causing or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In cases of emergencies, the Collector may provide for the execution of extraordinary work which the Zilla Parishad or the panchayat samiti is empowered to execute for health or safety of the public. The State Government have appointed the Collector as the chairman of the District Selection Board for the appointment of Class III and Class IV personnel for the various offices in the district.

Officers of other departments: The officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters are as follows :—

(1) District and Sessions Judge,
(2) Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad,
(3) Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
(4) Superintendent of Police,
(5) Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay Division, Nasik,
(6) Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications Division,
(7) Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division,
(8) Civil Surgeon,
(9) District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
(10) Conservator of Forests,
(11) Divisional Forest Officer, East Nasik,
(12) Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik,
(13) Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans,
(14) Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
(15) Executive Engineer (Public Health and Welfare Department), Nasik Division.
(16) Executive Engineer (Vaitarna Project), Nasik,
(17) Divisional Controller, State Transport, Nasik,
(18) The District Inspector of Land Records, Nasik,
(19) Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Nasik,
(20) Government Labour Officer,
(21) Sub-Regional Employment Officer,
(22) Industries Officer,
(23) District Publicity Officer.

The District and Sessions Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work and as a Sessions Judge he exercises appellate powers over the decisions of all Judicial Magistrates in the district. The Bombay Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act (XXIII of 1951) has separated the Magistracy into Judicial Magistrates who are subordinate to the Sessions Judge and Executive Magistrates who are subordinate to the District Magistrate.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad is the adviser to the District Selection Committee of which the Collector is the Chairman.

The District Superintendent of Police and police force of the district are under the control of the Collector in his capacity as the District Magistrate. As regards discipline, training and other administrative matters they are under the control of the District Superintendent of Police.

The Executive Engineer, Buildings and Communications department and Irrigation department stand little apart since their work is of technical nature ; they are not directly subordinate to the Collector. However, they are expected to help the Collector when required. The programme of relief works is also to be prepared by them in consultation with the Collector.

The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but must place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general district administration whenever required.

The Industries Officer, the Treasury Officer, the District Inspector of Land Records, the Employment Exchange Officer, the Publicity Officer and the Superintendent, Prohibition and Excise have intimate contact with the Collector in the matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions.

The officers mentioned above have to consult the Collector who is also the District Magistrate in connection with policy matters concerning the district administration. As regards the officers at the district level, their services in their particular spheres can be requisitioned by the Collector either directly or through their official superiors. These officers have more or less intimate contacts with the Collector in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions.

District Magistrate: The Collector's duties as District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is at the head of all other Executive Magistrates in the district. He exercises the powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Penal Code. As a District Magistrate besides the ordinary powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he has the following powers among others :—

(1) Power of hearing appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (sec. 406 Cr.P.C.);

(2) Power to call for records from any subordinate executive magistrate (sec. 436);

(3) Power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (sec. 503 & 506);

(4) Power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordi-

nate executive magistrates under section 514—procedure on forfeiture of bond (sec. 515).

When authorised by the State Government, the District Magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with :—

(*i*) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (sec. 143),

(*ii*) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (sec. 144), and

(*iii*) power to hold inquests (sec. 174).

The District Magistrate has executive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bombay Police Act and other Acts for the maintenance of law and order. It is his duty to examine the records of police stations and out-posts in order that he may gain an insight into the state of crime in his jurisdiction and must satisfy that cases are being promptly disposed of.

In his executive capacity, the District Magistrate is concerned with the issue of licences and permits under the Arms Act, the Petroleums Act, the Explosives Act, the Provisions Act and Coal Coke Act. He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts and to perform various supervisory functions.

Sanitation and Public Health: The duties of the Collector in the matter of sanitation are, (a) to see that ordinary and special sanitary measures are initiated in cases of out-breaks of epidemic diseases, (b) to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the daily sanitary administration of municipal committees and other sanitary authorities, and (c) to advice and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary condition of the areas under them so far as the funds at their disposal will allow. He can freely requisition the advice and technical assistance of the District Health Officer and the Assistant Director of Public Health Services, Nasik.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board: The Collector in his capacity as president of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board exercises overall control in regard to the Board with the assistance of a paid secretary duly appointed from the retired military officers cadre. He maintains liaison between the ex-servicemen and their dependents with the help of the staff sanctioned for the Board by the Government. His duties relating to the Board are to watch over the family interest of serving soldiers and to implement in detail the work of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The constitution of the Board is as under.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is composed of 12 members, a vice-president and a president. The Collector is the *ex-officio* president of the Board while a retired military officer acts as the vice-president. The Board meets periodically and tackles

problems, confronting the ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Control of essential articles : The Collector exercises control over the essential articles sold through fair price shops functioning in the district. The periodical inspection of fair price shops by the inspecting staff ensures efficiency in the working of these shops and prevents malpractices.

District Registrar: As a District Registrar, the Collector controls the administration of the registration department in the district.

The Collector's office at Nasik is divided into various branches each of which is usually in charge of a person in the grade of a Mamlatdar.

Resident Deputy Collector: To relieve the Collector of his ordinary routine duties a Resident Deputy Collector who was previously designated as personal assistant to the Collector has been appointed. Likewise, a Leave Reserve Deputy Collector has been appointed who generally takes charge as Deputy Collector when the latter is on leave. When he does not hold such charge, he tours the district to secure compliance of inspection points. In addition, the matters relating to the scarcity are routed through him. All other papers are usually routed through the Resident Deputy Collector.

The deputy *chitnis* branch which is known as home branch deals with all magisterial work, the administration of the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act, the Arms Act and the political work connected with law and order.

The general branch deals with municipalities, village panchayats, election, evacuee properties, *darkhasts*, land acquisitions, scarcity, telephones and other miscellaneous matters. The revenue branch (i.e., *chitnis* branch) deals with matters like land revenue, *annewari*, land grants, *watans* and regrant of *ex-inam* lands, tagai, recovery of Government dues, office inspection and *jamabandi* audits and establishment. There is a separate accounts branch as well. There is also a separate branch for the implementation of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, and is under the charge of an Additional *Chitnis* who is a gazetted officer. One Mamlatdar deals with the small savings work. There are also various land acquisition officers who have been entrusted with the work of land acquisition.

There is a separate branch dealing with the supply matters including fair price shops, control and allotment of sugar, crude oil, etc., and maintenance of proformas and accounts as per the manual of food accounts.

The District Registration office is one of the branches and is in charge of the Headquarter Sub-Registrar. The treasury branch is in charge of the Treasury officer.

PRANT OFFICER

Under the Collector are the Prant Officers designated as Assistant or Deputy Collector.

There are at present three sub-divisions. Two are in charge of the Deputy Collectors and one is in charge of an Assistant Collector.

The Prant Officers form the connecting link between the Mamlatdars and the Collector. A Prant Officer exercises the powers conferred on the Collector by the Bombay Land Revenue Code, as delegated by Government from time to time. Under the Land Revenue Code, the Prant Officer exercises almost all the powers of the Collector. His principal functions in regard to his sub-division are—

(*i*) Inspection and supervision of the work of Mamlatdars, Circle Inspectors, Circle Officers, *Talathis* including inspection of talathis offices and *jamabandi* audits ;

(*ii*) Safeguarding Government property by constant inspection dealing with encroachments, breaches of conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure, etc ;

(*iii*) Hearing appeals against Mamlatdars' decisions in assistance suits, tenancy cases, Record of Rights cases, boundary mark inspection and checking of *annewari* i.e. estimates of crop-yields for purposes of suspensions and remissions of revenue and the Record of Rights ;

(*iv*) Supervision over the realisation of Government revenue ;

(*v*) Succession of properties ;

(*vi*) Land acquisitions ;

(*vii*) Implementation of various land tenure abolition Acts including the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act and Ceiling Act ; and

(*viii*) Transfer and postings, leave, etc., of *Talathis*.

The Prant Officer is also a Sub-Divisional Magistrate and exercises the powers specified in part IV of schedule III of the Criminal Procedure Code. These include the ordinary powers of a Taluka Magistrate and also the power to maintain peace (sec. 10), power to require security for good behaviour (sec. 108, 109 and 110), power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (sec. 144), power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (sec. 164) and power to hold inquest (sec. 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate when empowered by the State Government has also power to call for and forward to the District Magistrate records and proceedings of subordinate executive magistrates. He also exercises the powers in certain cases under the Arms Act and appointments, dismissals, etc., of police patils under the Bombay Village Police Act.

As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Prant Officer is also required to inspect Police Sub-Inspector's office from the same point of view from which the District Magistrate inspect them.

Among the other duties of the Prant Officer are the following :—

(1) keeping the Collector informed about the situation in his sub-division not only from the revenue point of view but also in matters connected with law and order ;

(2) bringing to the notice of the Collector slackness or laxity on the part of the Mamlatdar, Mahalkari, Circle Officer, Circle Inspector, etc., in his division ;

(3) grant of Tagai loan ; and

(4) review of the position of supply and scarcity matters.

MAMLATDARS AND MAHALKARIS

The Mamlatdar/Mahalkari is the officer in executive charge of a Taluka. The duties of the Mamlatdars/Mahalkaris fall under various heads.

The Mamlatdar's/Mahalkari's revenue duties are to prepare the ground work for the Prant Officer and the Collector to pass their orders upon. When these orders are passed, he has to execute them.

In regard to the annual demand of land revenue he has to get ready all the statements necessary for what is called *jamabandi* of the taluka. The *jamabandi* is partly an audit of the previous year's accounts and partly an inspection of the accounts of the current year. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue is settled but there are suspensions or remissions to be calculated upon that fixed revenue in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewari* with the determination of which the Mamlatdar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and of fluctuating land revenue such as those arising from the sale of trees, stones, quarry, late fees, etc.

The recovery of land revenue which is one of the main functions of the Mamlatdar is being done by the Talathis. However, the Mamlatdars can issue notices under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, destrain and sell moveable property and issue notices of forfeiture of land, though he has to take the prior sanction of the Prant Officer or the Collector before actual forfeiture.

In addition to land revenue, he has to recover tagai loans, advances and irrigation dues and dues of other departments like sales tax, income tax, excise, forests, soil-conservation and other Government dues at the request of the concerned department as arrears of land revenue.

It is also his duty to see that there are no breaches of any of the terms and conditions of the grant of land and whenever there is any

such breach, to bring it to the notice of the Collector through the Prant Officer.

Applications for grant of Tagai loans are generally received by the Mamlatdar who has to make enquiries through the circle staff, inspect the sites for the improvement of which tagai is sought, ascertain whether the security offered is sufficient, determine what instalments for repayment would be suitable, *etc.* He can grant tagai loans both under the Agricultural Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act to the extent of Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500, respectively or as may be empowered by Government.

The Mamlatdar is also responsible to carry out and implement orders passed by the Prant Officer or the Collector, under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act and other various land tenure abolition Acts. He can also exercise certain powers under the Land Revenue Code. He has also to visit the villages in the taluka and see that the grievances of the public are attended to. During tour, he has to inspect talathis dafters, boundary marks, tagai works, crop inspection, fair price shops, etc. The Mamlatdar has also to see matters relating to security and supply.

Quasi-Judicial : The *Quasi*-Judicial duties which the Mamlatdar performs include—

(*i*) Inquiries and orders under Mamlatdar's Courts Act.

(*ii*) Execution of Civil Court decrees.

(*iii*) Disposal of applications in connection with recovery of Land Revenue.

(*iv*) Enquiries under sections 37(*2*) and 125 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and disputed cases in connection with the Record of Rights.

Every Mamlatdar/Mahalkari is *ex-officio* Taluka Magistrate of his Taluka/Mahal. As a Taluka Magistrate he has among others the following powers under the Criminal Procedure Code :—

(*i*) to take a security bond for good behaviour from persons likely to cause breach of peace (sec. 107),

(*ii*) to command unlawful assembly to disperse (sec. 127),

(*iii*) to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (sec. 128),

(*iv*) to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (sec. 130),

(*v*) to apply to the District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness,

(*vi*) to recover penalty on forfeited bond and to require fresh security,

(*vii*) to make orders as to the disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed, and

(*viii*) to sell property of a suspected character.

If authorised by the State Government or the District Magistrate, the Taluka Magistrate may exercise amongst others the following powers :—

(*i*) prohibiting repetitions of nuisance,

(*ii*) to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace, and

(*iii*) to hold inquests.

The Mamlatdar/Mahalkari is also in charge of the management of the sub-jail. He has to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of all the criminal activities in his charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in his charge. In case of serious disturbance of public peace the Mamlatdar carries great responsibility, for as a senior Executive Magistrate on the spot he must issue orders and carry on till his superiors arrive.

Treasury and Accounts : As a Sub-Treasury Officer, the Mamlatdar/Mahalkari is in charge of the taluka treasuries, which is called the Sub-Treasury in relation to the District Treasury. Into this treasury all moneys due to Government in the taluka : land revenue, forests, tagai, public works and other receipts are paid and from it nearly the whole of the money expended for Government in the taluka is secured. The sub-treasury officer pays departmental officers on cash orders or demand drafts issued by Treasury Officer and on cheques, except where certain departments are allowed to present bills direct at the Sub-Treasury. The sub-treasury officer also issues Government and bank drafts.

When the Mamlatdar/Mahalkari is away from the headquarters, the Treasury *Awal Karkun* is *ex-officio* in charge of the Sub-Treasury and of the account business and is held personally responsible for it. During the Mamlatdar's/Mahalkari's presence he is authorised to sign receipts irrespective of the amount. There is, however, only one exception of Malegaon Banking Sub-Treasury in this district where a separate sub-treasury officer is appointed from the Finance department and the Mamlatdar is not concerned in any respect.

The taluka sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps-general, entertainment, court-fee and postal of all denominations.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries except banking sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited.

The Mamlatdar/Mahalkari, except the Mamlatdar of Malegaon, has to verify the balance in the sub-treasury including those of stamps on the closing day of each month, i.e., 25th of each month, 23rd February and 31st of March. The report of the verification together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads has to be submitted by the sub-treasury officer to the Treasury Officer, Nasik. The sub-treasuries are also annually inspected either by the Collector or the Prant Officer.

Other Duties : The Mamlatdar's/Mahalkari's main duty lies towards

the Collector and the Prant Officer whom he must implicitly obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, out-breaks of epidemic or epizootics, natural calamities like accidental fire, flood, food situation, scarcity and other matters affecting the well-being of the people. He must help officers, of all departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his taluka/mahal is concerned. In fact, his services are available to all of them and is also the connecting link between the officers and the public whom they are all meant to serve. This is particularly so in the case of departments which have no local taluka officer of their own. He is also responsible for the cattle census, which really comes under the purview of the agriculture department. He has also to take prompt action in respect of epidemics and render necessary assistance to the Public Health department and every help in preventing out-breaks of epidemic diseases and suppressing them when they occur.

The Mamlatdar's position in relation to other taluka officers, *viz.*, Sub-Inspector of Police, the Sub-Registrar, the Range Forest Officer, the Taluka Medical Officer, the Block Development Officer is not well defined. Although they are not subordinate to the Mamlatdar, they are expected to help and co-operate within their spheres. Even though, he is not expected to work directly for the local self-Government bodies, he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them. He is responsible for the administration of his taluka/mahal just as the Collector is responsible for that of the district.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS

In order to assist the Mamlatdar/Mahalkari in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make local inquiries of every kind promptly, Circle Inspectors/Officers are appointed. The Circle Inspector is in the clerical grade while Circle Officer is in the Awal Karkun's grade. They form a link between the Mamlatdar/Mahalkari and the village officers. There are usually 30 to 50 villages in charge of a Circle Inspector/Officer. His duties relate to—

(1) boundary marks inspection, inspection of crops including their *annewari*, the inspection of talathi works and detection of illegal occupation of land and detection of encroachments ;

(2) preparation of agricultural and other statistical returns, *viz.*, crop statistics, cattle census, etc.,

(3) supervision of village officers in the preparation and maintenance of Record of Rights, the mutation register and the tenancy register, verification of mutation entries by the Circle Inspector and certification of the same by the Circle Officer ;

(4) examination of rayat's receipt books and supervision of revenue collection ; and

(5) making enquiries in tagai loan grant and other cases and such other miscellaneous work as the Mamlatdar/Mahalkari may from time to time entrust.

POLICE PATIL

Prior to January 1, 1963, *i.e.* before coming into force of the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962, there were revenue and/or police patils at each village. The post of the revenue and/or police patil depended upon the size and the revenue of each village. However the posts of revenue patils who were assisting the talathis for collection of revenue and other revenue matters have been abolished from January 1, 1963 and a police patil is appointed for each village. He is the principal official of the village and his main duties are *quasi*-judicial and administrative.

The police patil is responsible for writing up of the birth and death register and for the care of unclaimed property found in the village. Several other duties have been imposed on the police patil by the Bombay Village Police Act and he is directly subordinate to the Police department and the taluka magistrate. He has to obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by an executive magistrate or a police officer, collect and communicate to the Police department, the matters affecting public peace and also to detect and to bring offenders to justice. In case, a crime is committed in the limits of village, he has to make immediate report to the police station and render necessary help to the police officer to detect the offender. As regards unnatural or sudden death he has to take action as per the provision of the Bombay Village Police Act. He is also expected to look to the sanitation and public health of the village. He must also report promptly the outbreak of any epidemic disease to the taluka office.

TALATHI

A talathi is in charge of a village or group of villages, *viz.*, *Saza*, of which the total land revenue is usually Rs. 10,000 or so. In big villages or cities, two or three talathis are appointed. The Talathis were working under Zilla Parishad from November 15, 1965, when they were designated as Assistant Gram Sevaks. On their repatriation from November 15, 1965, they are under the direct control of the Collector, Prant Officer, Mamlatdar/Mahalkari and Circle Inspector or Circle Officer. The Prant Officer is the appointing authority. His main duties are—

(1) to maintain the village accounts relating to the demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, tagai, etc., and Record of Rights and of all other village forms prescribed by Government,

(2) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics and levy lists,

(3) to make entries in mutation register and to keep complete all village forms and to make crop and tenancy inspection, and

(4) to make available all village records to the revenue officer whenever required and called for and to render help to the revenue officers and the officers of other departments too in their work.

KOTWALS

The system of hereditary village servants has been discontinued since 1959 and one or two *kotwals* have been appointed at the villages according to the population. There are no *kotwals* at the village having a population upto 500 souls. They are paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 30 per month and they are to help the talathis and the patil of the village and revenue officers and all Government servants on duty at the time of their visit to the village. They are under the control of the Revenue department.

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CHAPTER 11—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

IN THIS CHAPTER is described the functioning of the Government departments which are entrusted with the administration and collection of taxes which form the major sources of revenue to the Government.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

Introduction : The Land Records department was created in 1884 when the revision survey and settlement operations were nearing completion and the old " Survey Settlement Department " was brought to a close. The department is adjunct to the Revenue Department.

The Land Revenue system prevalent in Nasik district is *rayatwari* and is based upon a complete survey, soil classification and settlement of assessment of every field. The original survey settlements were introduced in various talukas of the district between 1841-42 and 1898-99 and the revision settlement between 1874-75 and 1929-30. The second revision settlements were introduced between 1905-06 and 1941-42. So also all the 59 villages of the former Surgana State and two villages of the former Baroda State (now included in Surgana taluka in Nasik district) being already surveyed and settled, provisions of land revenue rules 10(0) were applied to them for working out the remissions and to bring these villages on par with union villages as per sanction accorded by the Government. The terms of current settlements in various talukas have since long expired but the revision settlement work has been postponed indefinitely.

After a careful survey at the time of settlement of a village or a mahal, a map is prepared and attached to the settlement records. In this map, separate plots of land as assigned to each tenant or cultivator are shown and the same numbers are referred to in the *Khasara* numbers allotted not only to each plot of land which is actually brought under cultivation, but also to all lands cultivable or uncultivable, rivers, *nallas,* hills and mountains.

Survey : Thus the whole of the district has been surveyed, classified and settled including the *ex*-state villages. The survey and classification in all the 38 *inam* villages from Kalwan, Baglan, Malegaon, Nasik, Yeola, Peint and Surgana talukas have been completed under the post-war reconstruction scheme No. 77-A and assessment for all these villages has been fixed as per provision laid down in rule 19(0) of the Land Revenue Rules.

The survey was originally done by chain and cross staff

method and the same has (about 40 years back) been replaced by an improved method, *i.e.*, "Plane Table Survey". Survey of a field determines the area and also shows the boundaries of holdings. Accurate village maps have been prepared generally on a scale of 1″=20 chains (*viz.*, 8″=1 mile) for all surveyed villages showing the survey numbers and their boundary marks and other topographical details such as roads, *nallas* and forests. From these maps taluka and district maps were prepared to a scale of 1″=2 miles.

Soil Classification: The object of classification of soil is the determination of the relative values of the fields into which the land is divided during the process of measurement. The system comprises rupee-scale based upon depth, soil colours and fertility of soil ranging from a maximum of 16 annas with 8 subordinate classes. The land classes recognised in Nasik district are dry crop, garden and rice. In ordinary dry crop lands of the plain talukas of the district, the chief factor of value is the soil which is divided in three orders and ten classes were formed with relative value of class ranging from maximum 16 annas to minimum 1 anna.

In respect of hilly talukas of the district, *viz.*, Dindori, Nasik and part of Peint, the dry crop lands are divided into two classes, *viz.*, *kali* lands, and *mal* lands. *Kali* lands are cultivated every year and produce wheat, while *mal* lands are cultivated at the intervals of several years and produce hill crops such as *nagli, sava, udid,* etc. A part of hilly tract of Peint taluka is comparable to Konkan and hence the lands therein are divided into two classes, *viz.*, *bhadli* and *mal* which are comparable to *bhatle* and *varkas* lands of Konkan region. The former is capable of producing *nachani, vari,* etc.

The garden lands are divided into two classes, *viz.*, *motasthal* and *patasthal*. In Chandor and Niphad talukas, *bagayat* area under *motasthal* type was classified as dry crop land, and specific addition to soil annas was made upto 4 soil annas, while in Sinnar, Nandgaon, Yeola and Nasik talukas an addition of 4 annas was made to every class of soil annas from 1st to 7th class, no addition being made below that class. The classification of *patasthal* lands was done by collecting information required to compile the *patasthal takta* in the first instance. Thereafter rating of *patasthal* lands was done individually. Only in Malegaon taluka, assessment of the land under *Pats* was worked out according to classification table of *pucka* and *cutcha bandharas*.

The rice lands are divided into two classes, *viz.*, old rice and new rice. According to Dangi system, old rice lands were classified on the factor of soil, moisture and embankments and new rice lands in some parts of the Nasik and Dindori have been divided into 8 classes in accordance with the depth of the soil only.

At the revision settlement of Igatpuri taluka remissions were granted by Government on each holding as concession to cultivators at the time of revision settlement so as to reduce the incidence of increased assessment on the cultivators.

Records of Rights: The Record of Rights Law was enacted in 1913. The Record of Rights has been introduced in all the pre-merger talukas of the district. The survey work for Record of Rights purposes has been undertaken in the merged State areas and the Record of Rights for all these villages is introduced by the Revenue authorities according to section 135-B (i) of Land Revenue Code. The Record of Rights contains the following particulars :—

(*a*) names of all persons, other than tenants, who are holders, occupants, owners, or mortgagees of the land or assignees of the rent or revenue thereof,

(*b*) nature and extent of the respective interest of such persons and the conditions or liabilities attached thereto,

(*c*) rent or revenue payable by or to any of such persons and

(*d*) such other particulars as the Government may prescribe from time to time.

The Law has been applied to all tenancies under section 135-B (2).

Settlement and Assessment: Prior to 1939, the settlement procedure was prescribed by administrative orders of Government under the Land Revenue Code. The settlement procedure was first brought into statute book under the Amendment Act, 1939, and certain changes were made in the settlement procedure. The changes in brief involve a shift in emphasis from the general economic condition of the area and rental values to the prevailing prices and yields of principal crops. The various provisions governing the settlement procedure are contained in Chapter VIII-A of the Land Revenue Code and Chapter III-A of Land Revenue Rules. The prescribed procedure, in brief, is as under :—

Settlement is defined as the result of operations conducted in a zone in order to determine the land revenue assessment [section 117-C(1)]

Zone is defined as a local area comprising a taluka or a group of talukas or portions thereof of one or more districts, which is continuous and homogenous in respect of—

(*i*) physical configuration ;

(*ii*) climate and rainfall ;

(*iii*) principal crops grown in the area ; and

(*iv*) soil characteristics [section 117-C(1-A)].

The settlement officer examines fully the past revenue history of the zone with a view to assess the general effect of the incidence of assessment on the economic conditions of the zone. He then proceeds to

divide the lands to be settled into groups and fixes the standard rates for each class of land in such groups.

The groups are formed on a consideration of obligatory factors such as physical configuration, climate and rainfall, prices and yield of principal crops.

If the settlement officer thinks it necessary he may also take into account the factors specified in clause (a) (i) of the proviso to the sub-section (2) of section 117-G, *viz.*, (a) markets, (b) communications, (c) standard of husbandry, (d) population and supply of labour, (e) agricultural resources, (f) variation in the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the last thirty years, (g) wages, (h) ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops, including the wages of the cultivator for his labour in cultivating the land and (i) sales of lands used for agriculture [section 117-G(2)].

'Standard rate' is defined with reference to any particular class of land in a group, as the value of one-sixteenth of the average yield of crops per acre on land in that class of sixteen annas classification value [section 117-C (5)].

Improvements made at the cost of the holders are exempted from enhancement of assessment for a period of thirty years immediately preceding the date on which the settlement expires (section 117-H). The settlement officer is required to formulate his principles for settlement on the above basis and submit a comprehensive report to the Collector concerned. The report is expected to contain—(i) the various statistics and data collected by him in the prescribed forms; and (ii) a statement showing the effects of his proposals as compared to that of the previous settlement in force.

The settlement report is published in the regional language in each village in the prescribed manner, together with a notice stating the existing standard rates for each class of land and the extent of increase or decrease proposed by the settlement officer. A period of three months from the date of notice is allowed for any objections to the settlement proposals. Provision is made for referring settlement proposals to the revenue tribunal by the State Government at the instance of aggrieved persons (who have to deposit the prescribed amount of cost) within two months from the date of notice.

After taking into account the objections, the Collector forwards the settlement officer's report to the State Government through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records with his remarks (section 117-K).

The settlement report together with the objections and the recommendations of the Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal is required to be placed on the table of each Chamber of the Legislature and the proposals can be discussed in the Legislature.

Thereupon, the State Government passes final orders on the settlement report and after a notice of the orders has been given in the prescribed manner, the settlement is deemed to have been introduced.

The assessment to be imposed on each holding in the case of an original settlement is determined by the application of the standard rates to the classification value of the land through the medium of *jantris* (table of calculation) prepared by the Superintendent of Land Records, and in the case of a revision settlement, it is worked out by increasing or decreasing the old assessment in the same proportion as there is an increase or decrease in the new standard rates over the old ones.

A settlement ordinarily remains in force for 30 years. Government may, after expiry of every ten years from the date on which settlement was introduced, enhance or reduce the assessment on lands in any zone by placing a surcharge or granting a rebate on the assessment by reference to the alterations of prices of the principal crops in such zone.

Additional water advantages accrued at the cost of Government can be assessed during the currency of the settlement.

Functions: The main functions of the Land Records department are as follows :—

(*i*) to maintain all survey, classification and settlement records up-to-date by keeping careful notes of all changes and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to incorporation of changes in the survey records;

(*ii*) to collect and provide statistics necessary for sound administration of all matters connected with land;

(*iii*) to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in revenue and civil courts by providing reliable survey records;

(*iv*) to supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record of Rights and the periodical inspection of boundary marks;

(*v*) to conduct periodical revision settlement operations;

(*vi*) to organise and carry out village site and city survey and their proper maintenance;

(*vii*) to undertake surveys for private individuals and for public bodies like the State Transport Corporation, the Zilla Parishad, municipalities;

(*viii*) to maintain all village maps up-to-date and reprint them and arrange for their distribution to various Government departments for administrative purposes and for sale to the public under special sanction by Government; and

(*ix*) to train the Revenue officers in survey and settlement matters.

City and Town Surveys: So far city surveys have been carried out in ten cities and towns in the district. In Igatpuri taluka, village site survey is introduced in Ghoti village. The cityy surveys are

maintained through the maintenance surveyors of the Land Records department. In 1965 the Government had created an independent city survey officer from the District Inspector of Land Records cadre of Land Records department at Malegaon on an experimental basis in view of rapidly developing character of Malegaon town.

In 1919-20 the survey was introduced in Nasik, Manmad, Yeola and Igatpuri, whereas in Malegaon it was introduced in 1926-27 and in Sinnar and Satana in 1953-54. The survey was also introduced in Nasik road and Deolali in the year 1965-66 and in Bhagur and Trimbak in 1920-21.

District Inspector of Land Records: The District Inspector of Land Records, Nasik, is the principal officer in charge of the Land Records department in the district. He is a class II officer, appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Maharashtra State, and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Nasik Circle, Nasik in all technical matters. He is also subordinate to the Collector, Nasik and has to carry out all administrative orders of the Collector in the matter of survey and records.

The field duties of the District Inspector of Land Records and his assistants are—

(*a*) to supervise and to take a field test of measurement classification done by the survey staff;

(*b*) to exercise check over the proper and prompt disposal of all measurement and other work done by the survey staff;

(*c*) to take test of the work done by Circle Inspectors, test of Record of Rights, tenancy, crop registers and boundary marks, repairs work and also to see during inspection that Government waste lands are not unauthorisedly used;

(*d*) to inspect theodolite stones in the villages surveyed on minor triangulation methods and to arrange for their replacement in case they are missing wherever necessary;

(*e*) to compile agricultural crop statistics (Agricultural Form Nos. I, II and III) with the clerical aid placed at his disposal by the Collector after receipt of information from the Mamlatdars;

(*f*) to watch the recovery of the city survey dues;

(*g*) to inspect city survey offices every year;

(*h*) to arrange for the training of the junior I.A.S. officers, the District Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars in survey and settlement matters;

(*i*) to advise the revenue officers in the district in all technical matters concerned with the maintenance of the survey records and the Record of Rights and refer all cases of doubt to the Superintendent of Land Records; and

(*j*) to supervise the technical matters dealt by Revenue Circle

Inspector with reference to his diaries which pass through District Inspector of Land Records.

The posts of the cadastral surveyors have been created recently and their services are placed under the direct supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records. The staff of Revenue Inspectors is primarily meant (1) to assist the revenue officers in the up-to-date maintenance of the village records and land records kept at the village level and (2) to assist the revenue administration. They are, therefore, under the supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records and are controlled by the Collector. They supervise the work of village officers. Their technical work of maintenance of land records at the village level is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records.

District and Cadastral Surveyors: The staff of the district and cadastral surveyors deals with the routine measurement and classification work, whether done for Government (*i.e.*, in land acquisition cases, etc.,) or on private applications, civil court partition decrees, etc. In the case of private work, the prescribed measurement fees are recovered from the parties in advance. The District surveyor deals with such measurement as cannot ordinarily be entrusted to the cadastral surveyors on account of their difficulties, size, importance and urgency. The staff does the work of effecting necessary changes in the survey records by preparing *kami-jasti patraks* during the monsoon.

District Survey Office: The District survey office is in charge of the Headquarter Assistant, who acts under the orders of the District Inspector of Land Records. The Headquarter Assistant and his staff are responsible for keeping the survey records up-to-date and in proper order. He deals with all correspondence connected with records (under the signature of the District Inspector of Land Records).

In urgent circumstances, the Headquarter Assistant disposes of the references under his own signature in the absence of the District Inspector of Land Records informing the latter of the action taken by him. He recovers and accounts for the fees received for private measurement work according to the prescribed procedure. He also issues certified extracts from the survey records, and supplies printed maps to the applicant on payment of prescribed charges. The district survey office also issues the measurement cases to the surveyor for measurement and keeps a watch over their proper and prompt disposal, scrutinises the surveyors' work in the office and takes action to get all changes effected in survey records. In this connection, necessary *Kami-jasti patraks* (with their abstracts) signed by the District Inspector of Land Records and countersigned by the Superintendent of Land Records and *akarphod patraks* signed by the District Inspector of Land Records, are sent to the Revenue authorities for the correction of the village and taluka accounts, records and maps.

Maintenance Surveyors: The Maintenance Surveyor's staff is responsible for the maintenance of the city surveys and the records including Record of Rights and maps connected therewith and assist the revenue administration of the city surveyed area. They, therefore, work under the immediate control of the revenue officers in charge of the city surveys but technical and administrative control of the staff vests in the District Inspector of Land Records and the Superintendent of Land Records.

Pot-Hissa Surveyors: The staff of *pot-hissa* surveyors in the district works under the control of the survey Mamlatdar, Nasik. The staff of *pot-hissa* surveyors does the measurement work of the sub-divisions of a survey number for keeping the Record of Rights up-to-date. During the monsoon the staff works out *hissawar* assessments and undertakes the preparation of duplicate sketches and *akarphod* statements for the use of the village officers (the cost of the sub-divisional measurement is recovered from the landholders).

Circle Inspectors: The staff of Circle Inspectors is primarily meant to assist the revenue officers in the up-to-date maintenance of village records and land records kept at the village and assist the revenue administration and are therefore, under the control of the Collector. They supervise the work of the village officers but their technical work of maintenance of land records at the village is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records and therefore, their diaries are forwarded through him.

The *pot-hissa* staff in Nasik district has so far done the measurement work of 94237 *hissas* and has also done correction work in respect of 90367 *hissas* in the district till 1964-65. In addition, the *pot-hissa* measurers have done the demarcation work of forest lands to be transferred to Revenue department in Nasik district and land acquisition work of defence project at Ozar in the district.

The expenditure incurred on account of cost of establishment employed for measuring sub-divisions is recoverable from the *khatedars* by regularly issuing demand slip by the survey Mamlatdar (*pot-hissa*), Nasik.

Consolidation of Holdings: The Consolidation Officer, Nasik, in the grade of the Superintendent of Land Records, is the controlling authority over the Assistant Consolidation Officers and their staff in the district. He is also the appointing authority of non-gazetted staff under him and supervises and exercises the general, administrative and executive control over the Assistant Consolidation Officers and watches the progress of consolidation scheme work, its implementation in the villages and gets the Record of Rights rewritten for promulgation by him. He also watches the actual effects of consolidation scheme work in the villages by verification of actual cultivation according to allotted blocks.

The Assistant Consolidation Officers, from cadres of the District Inspector of Land Records, are appointed under the Consolidation Officer, Nasik, to assist him in preparation of draft consolidation scheme and its successful execution in the villages. These officers are primarily responsible for preparing a consolidation scheme and its successful execution in the villages. These schemes are prepared in consultation with the *khatedars* in villages after making adequate propaganda towards consolidation. For the purpose of preparing the scheme, the Assistant Consolidation Officers exercise practically all the powers of the Consolidation Officer except the power of hearing objections on the consolidation schemes. They have to follow all legal requirements in connection with the scheme.

In all, there are 5 Assistant Consolidation Officers in the district.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Functions: The main functions performed by the Registration department are—

(*a*) registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908);

(*b*) registration of marriages under the Bombay Marriage Registration Act, 1954; the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936) and the Special Marriages Act, 1954; and

(*c*) registration of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (VI of 1886).

Organization: The Inspector General of Registration is the head of the department. Under him is a District Registrar for each district who supervises the registration work in the district. The Collector of the district functions as an *ex-officio* District Registrar. Under the District Registrar are Sub-Registrars. In 1964 there were eleven Sub-Registrars, one each at Nasik, Niphad, Malegaon, Sinnar, Yeola, Nandgaon, Chandor, Baglan, Kalwan, Dindori and Igatpuri in Nasik district.

The sub-registry offices are provided with the necessary staff whose appointments are made by the District Registrar. The Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector General of Registration.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in all departmental matters; and, if he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General. The District Registrar solves the difficulties encountered by the Sub-Registrars in the course of their day to day work. He visits the sub-registry offices in his district at least once in every two years, and sends his memoranda of inspection to the Inspector-General. He hears appeals and applications preferred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) against refusals to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him. Under sections 25 and 34 of the

same Act, he is empowered to condone delays in presentation of documents and appearance of executants provided the delay does not exceed four months, and to direct the documents concerned be registered on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee. He is also competent to order refunds in case of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or codicil may be deposited with him under a sealed cover; and it may be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the depositor's death. The Sub-Registrar at the headquarters called the Headquarter Sub-Registrar, assists the District Registrar in his work. The Headquarter Sub-Registrar is also a Marriage Officer for the district under the Special Marriages Act, 1954. He is also in charge of the central record of the district.

Senior sub-registrars are appointed as Inspectors of Registration. Their work is to inspect the work of all sub-registry offices in their charge and to assist the District Registrar where necessary.

Registration of documents: Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) compulsory registration is required in the case of certain documents and optional registration is provided for certain other documents. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the required stamp duty and registration fees are paid are registered. A record of such registered documents is kept and extracts of documents affecting immoveable property in respect of which Record of Rights is maintained are sent to the offices concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents are also issued to parties who apply for them.

In all 21,425 documents were registered in the district during 1964. Of these, 19,768 documents falling under compulsory registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,78,90,800; 323 documents falling under optional registration were of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,49,558 and 1,159 documents affecting moveable property were of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,74,290 and 175 were wills.

Fees are levied for registration according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fees in respect of documents pertaining to the societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Certain types of societies such as urban co-operative societies and Land Mortgage Banks enjoy restricted exemption in respect of documents where the consideration does not exceed the fixed limit. All rural co-operative societies enjoy unrestricted exemption. The photo copying system has been extended to nine sub-registry offices in the district.

Income and expenditure: The average annual income of the Registration department in the district was Rs. 2,23,752 and average annual expenditure was Rs. 56,395 during the period from 1962 to 1964.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

Sales Tax Act: Sales Tax is an indirect tax. Now-a-days it has become an important source of revenue and occupies a significant place in the State budget. Its importance can be gauged from the total revenue yield from this tax. It has more than compensated for the loss of revenue resulting from the introduction of prohibition in the State. The sales tax was introduced for the first time in the former Bombay State from October 1, 1946. In the beginning the tax was levied only at the last stage of sale and was, therefore, known as single point tax. From November 1, 1952 a new system known as multipoint sales tax was introduced. Unlike the single point tax system, tax under the new Act was levied at every stage of sale excepting stages exempted under the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder. Undoubtedly this helped to raise more revenue and to check evasion to some extent. From April 1, 1959 a new Act was brought into force. Under this Act a system known as two-point tax system was introduced, according to which a tax was levied at every stage except when sale is to a dealer holding a licence and/or authorisation. It has thus an element of multi-point tax system.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act which came into force from January 1, 1960, is applicable to the entire State of Maharashtra. The new Act embodies the various recommendations of the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee and has repealed and replaced the various sales tax laws in force in the five sales tax regions of the State.

With the introduction of the above Act, the Bombay Sales of Intoxicants Taxation Act has been repealed and provisions for the taxing of spirituous medical preparations containing more than 12 per cent volume of alcohol (but other than those declared by Government to be not capable of causing intoxication) will now be taxed under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, at the rate of 30 paise in a rupee at the first stage. Similarly, country liquor brought into or manufactured in India including spirits, wines and fermented liquors will be taxed at the rate of 45 paise in a rupee.*

In the initial stages a dealer who holds goods purchased before January, 1960, from a registered dealer in the old Bombay State area will, on the resale of the goods, be liable to pay the tax under the new Act subject to certain modifications and the benefit of section (8)(a) of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, will not be available to him. Similarly exemptions granted under the earlier laws to certain classes of goods generally or conditionally will in some cases not be accrued under the new law.

Schedule 'A' of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, lists the exempted goods subject in some cases to certain conditions and schedule

* The rates were changed subsequently.

B to E list the taxable goods. Taxable goods are broadly divided into five classes, *viz.*, (*i*) goods declared as important to inter-state trade taxable only at the first stage (schedule B. Page 1), (ii) goods declared as important to inter-state trade, taxable only on last sale (schedule B, part II), (iii) seventy other classes of goods taxable only at the first stage of sale (schedule C), (iv) nine classes taxable only at the last sale (schedule D), and (v) twenty-one classes specified and other goods not specified elsewhere in any schedule, taxable at the first stage and on the last sale and again to a very small incidence, at the retail stage.

Exempted Goods: The Act seeks to exempt 47 categories of goods from the levy of tax. These are mostly goods which are exempted from the old Bombay law and consist, among others, of foodstuffs, salt, chillis and chilly powder; books and periodicals; agricultural implements of certain kinds; manures and fertilisers; firewood, charcoal and kerosene; glass bangles; *kumkum* and *mangalsutra*, products of village industries as defined in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, *charkha* and handloom; cattle, sheep, goats, bullock carts, cattlefeed; meals served at eating places costing Re. 1 a meal; ready-made garments costing more than Rs. 5 each; and articles which are subjected to tax under other laws such as fabrics of art silk and woollen and cotton fabrics, sugar, sugarcane, tobacco and its products and motor-spirit.

Single-point Tax at the first stage of sale: The Act seeks to impose a single point levy at the first stage of sale of 75 categories of goods such as motor cars; air-conditioning plants; arms and ammunition; foam-rubber sheets; cushions, etc., iron and steel furniture and upholstered furniture and also other varieties of goods both of domestic and industrial use, like dyes and chemicals, furnace oil, lubricants, safety matches; starch; drugs and medicines; machinery; vegetable oils; vanaspati; foot wear; electrical goods; petroleum products other than those exempted; soap; razors; pipes and fittings of pipes; coffee and tea. The rate of tax on these goods ranges from 1 per cent leviable on cotton yarn and cotton yarn waste to 45 per cent leviable on country and foreign liquors.

Single-point Tax at the last stage of sale: A single-point tax leviable at the last stage of sale is proposed for 17 classes of goods, including gold and silver, and articles made of gold and silver, cotton and cotton waste, hides and skins; jute; oil seeds; raw wool; gur; ready-made garments costing more than Rs. 5 each; tamarind and turmeric; milk products; dried fruits; *jari*, jewellery, precious stones, synthetic or artificial precious stones and pearls—real, artificial or cultured. The range of tax on these categories of goods varies from half per cent leviable on gold and silver and articles made thereof to six per cent leviable on categories of goods mentioned above.

Two-point Tax: Goods not exempted as stated previously, nor liable to the levies already mentioned, are proposed to be taxed at two stages of sale. These include among others, goods such as cakes, biscuits, pastries, toffees and chocolates; floor and wall tiles; tinned foods; toilet goods, borders, laces and trimmings; ladies' handbags and vanity bags; suit cases and attache cases; sarees and other articles of personal wear which have been embroidered or otherwise decorated articles made of ivory, sandalwood or blackwood; culinary and flavouring essences; musical instruments; marble and articles made of marble, perfumes, depilatories and cosmetics; table cutlery; stainless steel articles and pure silk goods. Tax is leviable at the rate of 3 per cent on the first sale of these goods other than those for which higher rates have been laid down in schedule E of the Act. These higher rates range from 4 per cent leviable on cakes, biscuits, pastries, toffees and chocolates to 8 per cent in the case of articles made of ivory, sandalwood or black-wood, culinary and flavouring essences, musical instruments, perfumes, depilatories and cosmetics, table cutlery and stainless steel article and pure silk goods. A uniform levy of 2 per cent has been provided on the last sale of all categories of these goods.

Elimination of System of set-off: An important feature of the Act is the elimination of the system of set-off in the old Act under which a dealer, whether a manufacturer or a reseller, is allowed to set-off, in full or in part tax paid by him on the goods purchased by him which are resold by him or are used by him in the manufacture of goods for sale.

Retail Sales Tax: A retail sales tax at the rate of 1/4 per cent has been imposed on the sale of goods which are liable to the levy of tax both at the first and the last stages of sale. A dealer who does not hold a licence will alone be liable for this levy and that too on goods which he has purchased from another registered dealer. The transactions liable to this levy will not attract the other taxes on sale sought to be imposed under the Act.

Purchase Tax: The Act also contains provisions for the levy of purchase tax in lieu of tax on sales as under the old Bombay law. An innovation made in this regard is the exemption of the first purchases to the value of Rs. 2,500 made by dealers having an annual turnover not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The purchase tax is not a separate tax and is only intended to set-off the loopholes under the Act for evasion.

Minimum turnover limits: The minimum limits of turnover of sales or purchases laid down in the Act for attracting liability to register and to pay tax are Rs. 10,000 in the case of importers and manufacturers and Rs. 30,000 in the case of other dealers. The importers and manufacturers who will be liable on the lower limits of turnover will be those having annual imports or manufactures to the value of Rs. 2,500 or more. Further a dealer who has exceeded

the above said limits of turnover will not attract the liability unless he has sold or purchased taxable goods to the value of Rs. 2,500 or more. The turnover limits as proposed will have the effect of excluding from the scope of tax a substantial number of the present assessees and afford them relief from the difficulties, felt in particular, by small dealers in complying with the administrative requirements of the tax.

Administrative Organisation: There are two Sales Tax Officers for Nasik district at present. The Sales Tax Officer exercises the powers delegated to him under the Bombay Sales Tax Act and Rules for the general administration of the Act in his charge. He registers and licenses dealers who are liable to payment of tax on sales and is invested with the power of assessing them. He receives periodical returns from the dealers who are registered showing their gross turnover during the period and the tax payable by them and he checks the returns, passes orders of assessment and takes steps for the recovery of the tax assessed. He has also to detect cases of tax evasion. He is the head of his office and is primarily responsible for the general administration of the Sales Tax Act.

Immediately above the Sales Tax Officer, is the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, and he is the first appellate authority. Any order passed by the Sales Tax Officer is appealable and the appeals lie with the Assistant Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the administration of the Act in the circles within his jurisdiction. He guides the Sales Tax Officer in complicated matters. Against the appellate order passed by the Assistant Commissioner second appeal could lie before the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax. Against the second appellate order, the dealer could either prefer revision before the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of Sales Tax. In the latter case, however, the decision of the Commissioner is final, whereas the order of the Board of Revenue is subject to a reference and ultimate revision in the High Court.

The following table gives the number of registered dealers in the district and the amount of sales tax collected during 1946-47 to 1964-65.

Year	No. of Registered dealers	Tax collected Rs.	Year	No. of Registered dealers.	Tax collected Rs.
1946-47	1,073	2,43,042	1956-57	1,646	36,36,119
1947-48	1,299	10,14,935	1957-58	3,247	38,30,821
1948-49	1,570	13,47,980	1958-59	3,359	21,55,861
1949-50	1,805	20,97,880	1959-60	1,546*	24,54,933
1950-51	1,841	20,01,248	1960-61	1,639	21,36,847
1951-52	1,896	19,11,158	1961-62	1,755	26,52,174
1952-53	1,862	17,75,076	1962-63	1,848	25,28,310
1953-54	1,510	15,86,774	1963-64	2,064	31,26,072
1954-55	1,349	24,59,365	1964-65	2,163	37,30,451
1955-56	1,415	29,13,896			

*Under Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

Organisation: The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, is the controlling authority in respect of the supply and sales of stamps in the State. In Nasik district the Collector, the *ex-officio* treasury officer, is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps and their distribution throughout the district. The Treasury Officer is empowered to grant refunds of the value of spoiled, obsolete and unused stamps presented within the specified time limit. There is no independent officer specially in charge of the stamps in the district. The work is done by a head clerk who works directly under the Treasury Officer. In the sub-treasuries the Sub-Treasury Officers are responsible for this work. Powers have also been delegated to the Prant Officers and the Mamlatdars to grant refunds of the value of unused, spoiled and obsolete stamps presented to the respective sub-treasuries within the prescribed time limit.

Whereas Malegaon, Niphad, Nandgaon, Yeola, Igatpuri, Sinnar and Dindori sub-treasuries receive their stocks of stamps and the postal stationery directly from the Controller of Stamps, Nasik Road, the remaining sub-treasuries are supplied with the necessary stocks by the district treasury.

In addition to the sale of stamps at the local and branch depots located at each of the taluka headquarters, licenced vendors are also authorised to sell stamps at various centres. This is done for the convenience of the public. Prant Officers are authorised to grant licences to the vendors within their respective jurisdictions.

In January 1967 there were twenty-six stamp vendors in the district. These stamp vendors are restricted to sell stamps not exceeding Rs. 300 in value in each case. The stamps exceeding Rs. 300 in value in each case are sold through the sub-treasuries and district treasury on application.

The Collector as the administrative head of the district holds the general charge of the Stamps department at the district level. He is empowered to impose and recover the deficit amount of stamp-duty with penalty under provisions of Bombay Stamps Act, 1958. While cases of irrecoverable dues and penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 are decided by the Collector, those exceeding this value are decided by the Inspector-General of Registration, Maharashtra State, Poona.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

Organisation: The Motor Vehicles Department deals with the administration and enforcement of the following enactments and rules made thereunder :—

(1) Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (4 of 1939) as amended by Amendment Act No. 100 of 1956;

(2) Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 (Bombay Act No. LXV of 1958);

(3) Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 (Bombay Act No. LXVII of 1958); and

(4) Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 Maharashtra Act No. XXXIII of 1962).

For this purpose, the Motor Vehicles Department of the State is divided into the following regions and sub-regions :—

(1) Bombay Region, (2) Thana Region, (3) Poona Region, (4) Nagpur Region, (5) Aurangabad Region, (6) Amravati Sub-Region, (7) Nasik Sub-Region, and (8) Kolhapur Sub-Region.

At each of the regional and sub-regional headquarters there is an administrative office established under the Regional Transport Officer and Assistant Regional Transport Officer respectively, for the purpose of administration and enforcement of the aforesaid Acts.

The Director of Transport is the administrative head of the department and also *ex-officio* Secretary and Member of the State Transport Authority, Bombay.

The Director of Transport is also the Taxation Authority for the fleet owners (owners owning 100 and above transport vehicles) under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1958 and Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958. He is also the Taxation Authority for Motor Vehicles visiting this State for inter-state transport both under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 and the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules made thereunder, the department has to deal with the following matters :—

(*i*) Licensing of drivers of motor vehicles and taking departmental action against the drivers of the motor vehicles and drivers holding public service vehicles authorisations under sections 15 and 16 respectively.

(*ii*) Licensing of conductors of stage carriages and taking disciplinary action against them under section 21F of the Motor Vehicles Act.

(*iii*) Registration of Motor Vehicles—recording of transfers of ownership of vehicles, suspension and cancellation of registration, etc., Grant of renewal of certificate of fitness to the transport vehicles.

(*iv*) Control of transport vehicles—the Regional Transport Authority of each region is empowered to grant permits to the transport vehicles of the following categories — public carriers, private carriers, stage carriages, contract carriages, motor cabs and temporary permits. Such permits are granted by the Regional Transport Authority in accordance with the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act. The Regional Transport Authority also takes disciplinary action under section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act against operators of transport vehicles by suspension or cancellation of permits for the breach of conditions of the permits granted to them.

(*v*) Construction and maintenance of motor vehicles—the Registration Authority with the assistance of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors under them enforce the various provisions made for the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles. They issue fitness certificates for the transport vehicles which comply with the provisions of mechanical fitness. The Inspector of Motor Vehicles also cancels fitness certificates of such vehicles if they are detected being used without complying with these rules. Similarly, Registering Authorities are also empowered to suspend or cancel registration of motor vehicles which fail to comply with these provisions.

(*vi*) The Regional Transport Officers are also required to enforce the provisions under the rules provided for compulsory insurance of the motor vehicles and maintain the records of the same.

State Transport Authorities: There is a State Transport Authority for the State, and Regional Transport Authorities set up for the constituent regions of the State. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities and policies of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls the different categories of transport vehicles in the regions according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It has also control over the drivers of public service vehicles and conductors, takes departmental action against those permit holders who commit breach of any condition of permits and prescribes policy in certain important matters relating to vehicular transport in the region.

Regional Transport Authority: The Regional Transport Authority for the Thana Region with its headquarters at Thana has jurisdiction over Nasik district and also over Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dhulia and Jalgaon. It is vested in a body of six members, including the secretary, four officials and two non-officials, being nominated by the State Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Regional Transport Officer: The Regional Transport Officer functions as the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Authority. In his capacity as Regional Transport Officer he is the Licensing Authority for licensing drivers, conductors and the Registering Authority for registering vehicles. He is also vested with powers of prosecuting offenders under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Nasik is in charge of the sub-region comprising the districts of Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon with its headquarters at Nasik. The Assistant Regional Transport Officer exercises the powers of the Licensing Authority, the Registering Authority and the Taxation Authority for

the area of the sub-region. He is assisted by the Regional Supervisor of Motor Vehicles in the taxation matters.

Other Staff: Necessary staff of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles for executive work and clerical staff for ministerial work is provided to the Assistant Regional Transport Officer. There are in all five Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and five Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles. Inspector of Motor Vehicles carries out the work of testing officer for holding tests of drivers and conductors, inspection of motor vehicles for mechanical fitness for registration and issue of certificate of fitness, checking of motor vehicles for enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act, and detection of offences under it. Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles carry out routine office work and assist the Inspector of Motor Vehicles in carrying out inspection of vehicles. They also perform the duties and functions of Inspectors of Motor Vehicles when the exigency in the administration so requires.

Liaison with Police Department: This department has liaison with the Police department which is in general control of vehicular traffic in checking motor vehicles periodically and in detecting offences under the Motor Vehicles Act. It also attends to the references from Motor Vehicles department in the matter of verification of character and antecedents of applicants for grant of authorisation to drive public service vehicles, conductors' licences, contract carriage permits in respect of taxi cabs and auto-rickshaws, etc. Besides, it assists in the verification of motor vehicles which are off the road, recovery of arrears of taxes and notification of parking places and halting stations for specified type of motor vehicles. The District Magistrate also renders all possible help to this department in connection with control of vehicular traffic by imposition of restrictions on laden weights and speed limits of motor vehicles on specified roads and bridges in the interest of public safety.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act: Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles used or kept for use in this State except those designed and solely used for agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The taxes are imposed according to the type of vehicle (e.g., motor cycles and tricycles, goods vehicles, passenger buses, etc.) and their laden or unladen weight and seating capacity. The Act has removed all Municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The rules made under the Act lay down that when a motor vehicle is to be registered within this State the Taxation Authority (i.e, the Regional Transport Officer or the Assistant Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (e.g., the make of the vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the motor vehicle is liable. Every registered owner or person in possession or control of a

motor vehicle who wants to use or keep it for use in this State has to pay the tax determined in accordance with the Tax Act and rules. In the case of transport vehicles the limits within which he intends to use the vehicles, i.e., whether only within the limits of a particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State have also to be declared. Similarly the fuel used for motor vehicles has also to be specified for appropriate assessment. On payment of tax due, a token is issued by the Taxation Authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration in the prescribed form has to be made annually or every time the tax is to be paid (i.e., quarterly, half yearly). The Taxation Authority before issuing the tax token in respect of the payment of tax has to satisfy itself that every declaration is complete in all respects and the proper amount of tax has been paid. Every owner or person in possession or control of a motor vehicle has to give an advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period for which he desires to be exempted from the payment of tax and declare the place of garage while in non-use from where he is not to remove it without payment of tax due in advance or without the prior permission of the Taxation Authority.

Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act: The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958 envisages levy and payment to the State Government of a tax on all passengers carried by stage carriages—including stage carriages used as contract carriages—at 20 per cent inclusive of the amount of fares payable to the operators of stage carriages. In the case of such carriages used exclusively within a municipal area or on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas as may be approved by the State Government, the rate of passenger tax payable is only 5 per cent. The onus of collection of the tax and its payment to the State Government is on the operator who has to submit prescribed returns to the Taxation Authority at regular intervals laid down in the rules made under the Act.

Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act: The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 provides for levy and collection of a tax carried by road in goods vehicles (both private and public). In the case of a public goods vehicle it is at the rate of three per cent of the freight charged for the carriage of goods and in the case of a private goods vehicle it is at the rate of four-tenths of a paisa per metric tonne per kilometer. The Act and Rules made thereunder also require the operators to submit periodical returns and to maintain the relevant account and records which are to be produced before the Taxation Authority whenever required. The operator, however, is permitted to make payment on lump sum basis for which necessary permission is to be obtained at the commencement of every financial year

or whenever the liability arises for the first time. The rate of lump sum tax is based on the load capacity of a motor vehicle and the tax is payable annually or for one or more quarters. On payment of the tax due, the taxation authority issues the necessary certificate of payment which has to be carried on the motor vehicles whenever in use in a public place. Exemption from payment of the tax on the ground of non-use is admissible in the case of those who opt to pay tax on lump sum basis and only where (i) the non-use of the vehicle is, or shall be for a continuous period of not less than three complete calendar months and (ii) the Taxation Authority is satisfied that the motor vehicle has been exempted from the tax imposed under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958 on the ground of non-use for the period in question.

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CHAPTER 12—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND IMPARTING JUSTICE are the main activities of the Government although the agencies doing the work might differ from place to place and from time to time. In recent times these activities are carried out by Police, Social Welfare, Judicial and Jail departments. In what follows is described the set-up and functioning of these departments in the district.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The primary functions of the Police are the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of Law and Order, the prevention of public nuisances, the apprehension of offenders, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure of private or public property of which they may be placed in charge, and the prosecution of criminals. They have, however, various other duties to perform, such as control and regulation of traffic, service of summonses and warrants in criminal cases, inspection of explosive and poison shops and extinguishing fires and giving aid to displaced persons and pilgrims, verification of character, passports and naturalisation inquiries, etc.

Organisation: Under section 4 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) the superintendence of the Police force throughout the State vests in and is exercisable by the State Government. In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by section 6 of the said Act, the State Government appoints an Inspector-General of Police for the direction and supervision of the Police force. The Inspector-General of Police whose headquarters is at Bombay is thus the head of the police force in the State. It is the province of the Inspector-General of Police to watch over the recruitment, education, housing and equipment of the Police force, to regulate the internal organisation and method of working and to look after the welfare of the Police force. He is assisted in his office by three Assistant Inspectors-General of Police (who are officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police) and the Superintendent of Police, State Traffic Branch, who is *ex-officio* Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

For the purposes of police administration, the State is divided into four Police ranges, besides three Commissionerates for Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. In Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, who is second in the Police hierarchy is in charge of the Greater Bombay Police force. The Commissioners of Police

in-charge of the Nagpur and Poona Commissionerates are of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The State Criminal Investigation Department is divided into two branches, *viz.*, (*i*) Intelligence and (*ii*) Crime and Railways, each under a Deputy Inspector-General. Both the Deputy Inspectors-General are assisted by one or more assistants of the rank of Superintendent of Police and a number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. There are Criminal Investigation Department units at important places in the State, each under a Deputy Superintendent of Police assisted by the necessary subordinate staff. The State Reserve Police Force groups are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces. The Police Training College, Nasik, the Regional Police Training Schools at Khandala, Jalna and Nagpur, the Motor Transport and Wireless Organisations are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Training and Special Units, Bombay.

Each range in the State which is in the charge of a Range Deputy Inspector-General is divided into districts, each corresponding to the revenue district, and is in the charge of a Superintendent of Police. Under section 17 (*1*) of the Bombay Police Act, the District Magistrate has control over the Superintendent of Police force of the district in matters of policy and administration of law within the district, but he does not interfere with the questions of recruitment, internal economy or organisation of the District Police Force.

The Superintendent of Police is the executive head of the Police force in the district. His primary duties are to keep the force under his control properly trained, efficient and contented and to ensure, by constant supervision, the proper and effective prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his district.

Each district is divided into two or three sub-divisions. Each sub-division is in the charge of the Sub-Divisional Police Officer who is of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police, and he is responsible for the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his charge. Subject to the general orders of the Superintendent, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his division. He has to hold detailed inspections of police stations and out-posts in his charge at regular intervals.

Each sub-division has one or more Circle Police Inspectors who are entrusted with detection of crime and supervision of bad characters and gangs in their circles. The supervision and co-ordination of the crime work of the different police stations in the circles is also entrusted to the Circle Inspectors.

At district headquarters, the Superintendent of Police is assisted by

an Inspector who is called the Home Inspector. He is in the nature of a Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police and supervises the work of the Superintendent's office and at the headquarters attends to the work during the absence of the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer. In the bigger districts, there are Inspectors in-charge of Local Intelligence Branches (District Special Branches) and Local Crime Branches.

Each district is divided into a number of police stations. A Sub-Inspector of Police is in-charge of a police station. He is responsible for the prevention, investigation and detection of crime in his charge and for seeing that the orders of his superiors are carried out and the discipline of the Police under him is properly maintained. He has under him the required number of head constables and constables. The head constables report to the Sub-Inspector all crimes in their beats and assist him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post or circle of villages, the head constables act in all police matters in co-operation with the heads of the village police. When attached to the police station, some of them hold the charge in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and attend to all routine work including investigation of crime. The constables perform such duties as may be entrusted to them by the Sub-Inspector and the head constables.

Railway Police Force: The control and administration of the Railway Police is vested in the Superintendent of Railway Police who has a parallel organisation on the lines of District Police. He functions under the supervision and control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, (C.I.D.), Maharashtra State, Poona and the Inspector-General of Police.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau: With a view to eradicating the evil of corruption and for a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of Government, the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has been created under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, designated as Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, with his headquarters at Bombay. The Bureau has its offices in all districts and has four units with headquarters at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur, each in charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The unit for Greater Bombay is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

State Reserve Police Force: With a view to providing the Armed Force which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any serious disturbance or other similar emergency, the State Reserve Police Force, trained more or less on Military lines and equipped with modern weapons, has been organised under the Bombay State Reserve

Police Force Act, 1951 (Bombay Act No. XXXVIII of 1951), and stationed in groups at important centres in the State. Each group is under the control of a Commandant (who is an Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police) assisted by the necessary staff of officers of different ranks. The groups are provided with wireless and motor transport sections.

Training Institutions: The Police Training College, Nasik, provides the initial training for officers of and above the rank of sub-Inspector and for the refresher training of qualified head constables in the duties of Police Sub-Inspector. It is in the charge of a Principal, who is of the rank of the Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police designated as Vice-Principal and by the necessary number of Police Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, Sub-Inspectors and head constables who are employed as Instructors.

Regional Police Training Schools, Khandala, Jalna and Nagpur provide training for unarmed constables for the police force and are in the charge of Principals, who are of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Principals are assisted by the necessary staff of Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, etc.

Recruits to the Greater Bombay Police are trained at the Police Training School, Naigaum, which is headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Women Police Branch: There are Women Police branches in Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur cities and in some important districts including Railway Police districts. The main functions of this branch are to help in the recovery of abducted women, to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at important railway stations, to apprehend and search female offenders, to help in the administration of the Bombay Children Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, to man the police telephone exchanges, to keep vigilance at places of worship or public entertainment, etc. They also help when required the senior Police Officers at the time of holding inquests on dead bodies of women.

Arms Inspection Branch: An Arms Inspection branch consisting of an Inspector of Police and the necessary subordinate staff undertakes periodical inspection of the police arms for ensuring their proper maintenance. The branch is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces.

Motor Transport: A motor Transport section for the whole State under the control of a Superintendent of Police, designated as Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, is organised for maintaining a fleet of motor vehicles and water craft for police duties. It consists of (*i*) a District Motor Transport section at headquarters, each district headquarters and each S. R. P. F. Group, (*ii*) the Central Motor Transport Work-shop together with mobile units at Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur and (*iii*) the mobile repair unit for Police Water Craft with headquarters at Thana. The District and S. R. P. F. Motor Transport sections which consists of motor vehicles, and in some districts water craft, are under the administrative control of the Superintendents of Police of the districts or the Commandants of the Groups, as the case may be, and under the technical supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

There is a similar Motor Transport section in Greater Bombay. It is under the control and supervision of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Motor Transport. It is also under the technical control of the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

Wireless Grid: A wireless grid for the whole State under the control of a Superintendent of Police, designated as the Superintendent of Police, Wireless, is organised for facilitating quick communication amongst the Police units in the State and also with those in other States. The grid consists of W.T. (Wireless Telegraphy Circuits) of H.F. (High Frequency) and R.T. (Radio Telephony Circuits) V. H. F. (Very High Frequency) net work with static and mobile transportable stations and broadcast service stations. There are wireless stations at the headquarters of each District S R.P.F. Group and in the three commissionerates of Greater Bombay, Poona and Nagpur cities. The Wireless personnel in Bombay, and those attached to the districts and S.R.P.F. Groups are under the administrative control of the Commissioners of Police, Superintendents of Police and the Commandants of the S. R. P. F. Groups concerned, respectively.

District Administration: The Nasik district which has its headquarters at Nasik is divided into three sub-divisions, *viz.*, (1) Nasik City Division, (2) Nasik Division and (3) Malegaon Division with headquarters at Nasik and Malegaon, each in charge of Sub-Divisional Police Officer. There are 34 regular police stations and 35 out-posts. Out of these 34 police stations, three are City/Town Police Stations, 13 Taluka Police Stations and 18 other police stations. The Armed police headquarters at Nasik includes an I. G's. reserve of 78 policemen.

Village Police: At the village level, the District Police are helped by the village police. Under the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867), the control of the village police rests with the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate may, however, delegate any of his authority to the Superintendent of Police. Each inhabited village has a police patil. The police patil is required to collect information regarding suspicious strangers and important occurrences in the village and send the information to the police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of notorious characters under surveillance

of the police. He is required to give information to the police station of any offence committed in the village. When a beat duty policeman goes to the village, the police patil has to give him all the information he possesses about all events in the village. The police patil is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

In 1964, the number of the village police including the police patils was 1651 in Nasik district.

Home guards: The Home Guards is a voluntary body organised under the Bombay Home Guards Act (III of 1947), and is intended to augment the ordinary police force in emergency in relation to the protection of persons, security of property and public safety and to render such other services to the public as they may be called upon to perform. It is especially a civilian body but is nevertheless bound by discipline of a standard equal to that of Police. The district unit of the Home Guards Organisation consists of a Commandant who is assisted by several subordinate officers in command of divisions, companies, platoons, sections, etc. Appointments of Home Guards are made by the District Commandant from amongst the persons who are fit and willing to serve as Home Guards, and appointments of officers are made after a period of service in the ranks and on consideration of the capabilities of the Home Guards concerned. Home Guards are initially trained in *lathi*, weapons, control of traffic, prohibition and excise laws, first aid, mob fighting, guard and escort drill, etc. A Home Guard gets powers, privileges and obligations under the Home Guards Act and the Rules made thereunder only when called out for duty on special occasions. At other times, a Home Guard is on the same footing as an ordinary citizen. When he is called out to aid the police he gets duty allowance as admissible.

The Nasik Home Guards Organisation was started in November 1947. In 1964, the organisation consisted of District Commandant, Staff Officers and 2312 Home Guards (2122 males and 190 females). The units were functioning at all the taluka places in the district.

Village Defence Parties: With a view to providing an opportunity to the villagers to cultivate among themselves and also to cultivate towards their villages a sense of civic duty, an organisation known as the village Defence Party has been constituted village-wise. These 'Village Defence Parties' are very useful for the defence of villages against depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals. It is a voluntary organisation of public-spirited and able-bodied villagers between the ages of 20 and 50 who enroll themselves as members of the parties.

There is a Joint Village Defence Officer who is from the public and works in an honorary capacity. There is also a Joint Assistant Village Defence Officer from the public in an honorary capacity for each

taluka. Under the Taluka Officers, there is Kotwal for each village Defence Party, who is a villager. The Kotwal is in charge of the village Defence Party. The Joint Village Defence Officer and the Joint Assistant Village Defence Officer get permanent travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 35 and Rs. 22·75 p.m., respectively. The Village Defence Organisation in the district is subordinate to the Superintendent of Police.

In order to encourage the village defence movement, a few selected members are given arms licences and they are expected to arm themselves with such guns as they might be able to procure on their own or with the help of the Superintendent of Police. Members of the village defence parties are trained together at a convenient place with such weapons including *lathis*, as they possess to defend themselves in the best manner they can under the guidance and leadership of the Kotwals. In order that there should be some men who can handle fire arms in an emergency, the Superintendent of Police arranges to impart training in musketry to a few from the village defence parties. However, this is only a civilian body of spirited volunteers and they do not enjoy the special privileges enjoyed by the Police.

Strength: The strength of the District Police Force which was 2,060 in 1960 increased to 2,262 in 1964.

The composition of the Police Force in 1964 was as follows :—

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
(1) Superintendent of Police ..	1	....	1
(2) Deputy Superintendent of Police ..	2	1	3
(3) Police Inspectors ..	5	....	5
(4) Sub-Inspectors ..	54	7	61
(5) Head Constables ..	351	101	452
(6) Police Constable ..	1283	457	1740
Total ..	1696	566	2262

The expenditure on the establishment of the district for the year 1964 was Rs. 43,89,414·28. The ratio of the Police to area and population works out to one policeman to 6·89 square km. and 820 persons.

Recruitment: Recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Superintendent of Police, who belongs to the Indian Police Service, is made by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. On their appointment, they are attached to the National Police Academy, Mount Abu, for training for a period of one year and after successful completion of the training they are sent to the States concerned for further training. In the State, the probationers are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for 3 months and in districts for practical training for nine months

before they are appointed to hold independent charges of Sub-Divisional Police Officers. An Assistant Superintendent of Police is considered eligible for promotion to a senior post in the Indian Police Service cadre after his confirmation in the Indian Police Service in the vacancy in the direct recruitment quota.

Seventy per cent of the total number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and the remaining 30 per cent by direct recruitment which is made by the State Government from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and are kept on probation for a period of two years and 3 months. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass departmental examinations prescribed by Government.

After their training for one year at the Police Training College they are required to undergo military training for 5 weeks and thereafter practical training in districts for the remaining period of probation. They are considered for promotion to Indian Police Service cadre after they put in eight years service as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Appointment of Inspectors of Police is made by the Inspector-General of Police from amongst the Sub-Inspectors of Police who are found fit for promotion by the Selection Board comprising the Inspector-General of Police as a Chairman and Commissioner of Police and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police as members. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police both by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and by direct recruitment. 50 per cent of the vacancies are filled in by direct recruitment. Of the remaining 50 per cent, 25 per cent of the vacancies are filled in by departmental candidates passing the Police Sub-Inspector's Course at the Central Police Training College, Nasik, and the remaining 25 per cent by promotion of officers from lower ranks.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be either from out-side the Police or from the Police department. These candidates are, in the first instance, selected for training in the Police Training College, Nasik as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector-General of Police, assisted by a committee composed of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

The Police constables are recruited directly, and the Head Constables, generally from the rank of the Constables. However, to attract better men, recruitment of Head Constables is made directly from qualified candidates upto one third of the vacancies.

Among the total strength of 70 officers and 2192 men of the Nasik district none was illiterate at the close of the year 1964.

Armament : The armament of the Nasik District Police, in 1964 consisted of 14 Thompson Machine Carbines, 412 Rifles of .303 bore, 718 Muskets of .410 bore, 60 Revolvers of .455 bore and .38 bore for the use of police and 10 Rifles of .22 bore for imparting training to the public in Rifle shooting. Besides these arms, there were 75 Rifles of .303 bore, 180 Muskets of .410 bore and 30 Revolvers of .455 bore for use of the Home Guards. Ten Head Constables are also trained in the working of Thompson Machine Carbines. A Tear Smoke Squad of 5 Head Constables and 25 Constables is formed for the district.

The district had a fleet of 20 motor vehicles including one motor cycle in 1964.

In 1964, the district had two static wireless stations one each at Nasik and Malegaon. In addition, there were two static stations at Ghoti and Nasik for Traffic Aid Posts and one mobile High Frequency Wireless station at Nasik. Further-more, the district had two Very High Frequency Wireless Stations (with one control and one patrolling van) one each at Nasik and Malegaon. There was also the Wireless Work-shop at Nasik.

Crime : The following statement shows the crime reported to the Nasik Police during the year 1964 and preceding four years :—

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
(a) Cognizable cases (classes I to VI)	8131	8286	8261	7960	7918
(b) Non-cognizable cases	15088	12353	10424	11749	14079

The important crime reported during the year 1964 and the preceding four years was as under :—

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
1. Murders and cognizable crime	42	52	51	58	61
2. Dacoities	15	18	11	11	21
3. Robberies	64	37	46	50	67
4. Attempted murders ..	7	8	11	9	5
5. House breaking and thefts ..	658	449	418	372	428
6. Thefts and cattle thefts ..	938	758	765	761	805
7. Cheating	54	40	29	29	35
8. Receiving stolen property ..	1	2	..	2	6
9. Riots ..	47	37	33	32	71
	1826	1401	1364	1324	1499

The incidence of the reported cognizable crime per thousand population of the district during quinquennium 1960-64 was as under :—

1964	... 4·38	1961	... 4·29
1963	... 4·47	1960	... 5·54
1962	... 4·45		

Prosecuting staff and Prosecutions: In 1964 there were 11 Police Prosecutors of whom one was appointed as senior Police Prosecutor in the district. The total number of cases conducted by the Prosecutors in 1964 was 4519. The prosecuting Jamadars conduct minor cases.

Housing: Officers of and below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent-free quarters. In 1964, out of 70 officers and 2,192 men, 38 officers and 1418 men were housed in Government quarters and the buildings hired by Government. The remaining officers and men were staying in private premises.

During the year 1964 as many as 112 constabulary quarters were constructed at Nasik Road.

Police Welfare: The District Police has its own welfare fund. The fund is financed by subscriptions from the members of the Police department of the district excepting the clerks and IV Grade servants. Special charity performances are also held in the aid of welfare fund.

The Police Welfare Fund conducts a dispensary, a maternity home, a reading room and a *balmandir*. It has also provided for a children park, a vegetable garden, a flour mill and a stationery shop. It also provides scholarships and monetary assistance for purchase of books to school going children. It conducts various sports activities for the benefit of the police.

There is a Government mess and canteen at the Police headquarters, Nasik. There is also a co-operative credit society for district police.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

There is a central prison at Nasik besides, a district prison, class III; and 13 táluka sub-jails. The central prison is located at Nasik Road while the district prison, class III, is located in Nasik town. The taluka sub-jails are located at Dindori, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Chandor, Nandgaon, Niphad, Pimpalgaon, Peint, Surgana, Satana, Malegaon, Sinnar and Yeola.

The central prison at Nasik is mainly meant for confinement of habitual prisoners whereas the district prison class III is mainly meant for confinement of short term and local under-trial prisoners. The short term prisoners of the district with sentences ranging from one week to a month are accommodated in the taluka sub-jails.

Organisation: The Inspector-General of Prisons with head quarters at Poona exercises, subject to the orders of the State Government, general control and superintendence over all prisons and sub-jails in the State. He is assisted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Superintendent of Jail Industries and the other necessary staff.

The superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison, is an officer belonging to class I cadre of the State service. He is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to discipline, internal economy, labour, punishments, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Western Region, Poona, and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Superintendent of the Prison is also assisted by executive, ministerial and technical staff. The convict officers (i.e., prisoners promoted to the ranks of convict overseers and Night Watchmen under the jail rules), assist the jail guards in their executive duties.

Recruitment: The post of the Inspector-General is generally filled in by the appointment of an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of the Superintendent of Central Prison. The Superintendent of a Central Prison is an officer promoted from the ranks of Superintendents of District Prisons. The seniormost Superintendent of Central Prisons is usually appointed to hold the post of the Deputy Inspector General after consulting the Public Service Commission. The Superintendents of District Prisons are appointed both by direct recruitment or by promotion from amongst jailors grade I in the proportion of 1:2. Jailors in grade I are appointed both by direct recruitment and by departmental promotions in the proportion of 1 : 2. The candidates for direct recruitment to the post of Superintendent of a District Prison and/or jailor grade I must be honours graduates. They are recommended for appointment by the State Public Service Commission. A diploma in sociology or penology is considered to be an additional qualification. Appointments to jailors grade II are made by the Inspector-General by promotion of jailors grade III. Appointments to jailors grade III are also made by the Inspector-General, fifty per cent of which are filled in by direct recruitment of graduates and other fifty per cent of the appointments are given to suitable departmental candidates who have passed the S.S.C. or its equivalent examination.

Training: The Superintendents of Prisons and Jailors receive theoretical as well as practical training in Jail Officers' Training School, Yeravda, Poona on a scientific basis in all fields of correctional work. A separate training class of three months' duration for non-commissioned officers has been started at the Jails Officers' Training School to impart practical knowledge of the work which is expected of a jail guard.

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A Physical Training Instructor visits the jails in the State by rotation and imparts training in drill, games and other physical activities both to the inmates of the jail and also to the jail guards.

Guarding Establishment: Part of the guarding establishment is armed. This section serves as a reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in the immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the event of assault, mutiny, escape or other contingent events. It is also available to mount guard over particularly dangerous prisoners or prisoners sentenced to death who are "condemned prisoners".

Medical Officer: No medical staff is sanctioned for headquarters sub-jails, but the Maharashtra Medical Service Officer in charge of the Local Government dispensary or the Medical Officer attached to the Zilla Parishad or Municipal dispensary stationed at or nearest to the place where the sub-jail is situated is deemed to be the Medical Officer of the jail. He receives no extra pay for the jail duty but is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per month if the daily average number of prisoners in the jail exceeds 40 or 80 respectively. He has to visit the sub-jails regularly at least twice a week and also at such other time as he may be sent for, to attend cases of serious illness or to examine newly admitted prisoners. A small stock of medicines is always kept in the sub-jail office to treat minor cases of illness, etc., and serious cases are transferred to the Local Government Dispensary for treatment.

Classification of the Prisoners: Prisoners are classified as class I and class II prisoners by the court after taking into consideration their status in society and also the nature of the offence committed. They are further classified as casuals, habituals, undertrials and security or detenus. Besides this, they are also grouped as "short termers, medium termers and long termers". Headquarters sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short and undertrial prisoners only. A jail reform committee was appointed by Government in 1946 and in its report published in August 1947 the committee has made several recommendations to Government to bring about the reformation of the prisoners on modern basis and Government accepted many of them.

In recent years many reforms calculated to bring about the reformation of prisoners, have been introduced. With the abolition of Whipping Act, *vide* Bombay Act No. XXXIX of 1957, flogging as a jail punishment is stopped altogether. Punishment involving penal diet and gunny clothing has also been abolished. Besides, the rules about letters and interviews have been liberalised.

Jail Canteens: Jail canteens have been opened in central jails only, where eatables, drinks, fruits, etc., are available for sale to prisoners out of their earnings. The canteen thus serves as an incentive to prisoners to work and earn wages.

Profits accruing from canteen transactions are utilised for purchase of articles like radio, books, equipment for stage performances and such articles to promote welfare of prisoners.

Remission of Sentence: Only long termers come within the ambit of the rule on remission of sentence. Prisoners confined in the main prisons are granted liberal remissions which are ordinary remissions, annual good conduct remission, special remission, blood donation remission, remission for conservancy work and remission for physical training. In addition, state remission is awarded by Government on the occasions of public rejoicing. It is granted unconditionally and cannot be forfeited under any circumstances.

Work: Work is arranged according to the prisoners health. On admission, the prisoner is examined by the Medical Officer who classifies him as fit for light, medium or hard manual work. Work allotment committee is constituted for central and district jails, the members of which have to take into account health conditions of the prisoners, their aptitude, past experience, etc., and assign suitable work for newly admitted prisoners with a sentence of six months and above. Any change in the work so allotted to prisoners by the committee has to be effected only with the concurrence of the members of the committee. No such committee is to be appointed for short term prisoners.

Parole and Furlough: A prisoner may be released on parole in case of serious illness or death of any member of his family or his nearest relative or for any other sufficient cause. The period spent on parole is not counted as part of the sentence. If any prisoner is found to have misused or violated parole rules, he is liable to be punished. Prisoners with a sentence of one year and above are entitled to being released on furlough for a period of two weeks which is counted as a part of the sentence.

Facilities to Prisoners: Facilities such as, letters and interviews and library are provided to convicted prisoners at the cost of the Government. Besides, legal aid and smoking facilities are also provided. Films are exhibited through the publicity department of the Zilla Parishad. Canteen facilities are also extended to the prisoners. In order to carry out recreational activities for prisoners, cultural programmes such as dramatic performances, *kalapathak* programmes and musical programmes are arranged.

Panchayat Committee: With a view to train the inmates to live in a co-operative, democratic and disciplined manner and to inculcate a sense of responsibility and self reliance among them a panchayat of convicted prisoners has been organised at the prison. In bigger jails a committee of prisoners is selected for each ward by the prisoners

themselves, and the Jailor and the Superintendent consult the committee which is known as "jail panchayat committee" in matter of discipline and general welfare of prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners: Employment is provided to the prisoners in prison maintenance services, prison farms and prison industries. The prison has an agricultural farm admeasuring about 46·518 hectares which is under cultivation. Prisoners work daily on the prison farm.

Besides agriculture, the prisoners work in various occupations such as weaving, carpentry, leather, tailoring, bakery, smithy and chemical industry.

In prison medium term and long term prisoners, so also security and undertrial prisoners who volunteer to work, are paid one fifth of the wages, which are paid normally for similar work outside provided they complete their daily quota of work to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

Education: Literacy classes are conducted for those prisoners who are ignorant of the three R's under the supervision of literate convicts and paid teachers who are appointed only at some of the main jails in the State. Regular annual examinations are held in the jail by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. Towards these literacy classes, the Jail department receives a grant-in-aid from Education Department of the Government. Twenty-five per cent of the grant-in-aid received is given to the convict teachers as an encouragement after quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and the remaining portion is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for the literacy class. Films of educational and reformative values are also exhibited by the District or Regional Publicity Officer concerned.

Board of Visitors: A Board of Visitors composing of official and non-official visitors is appointed for the central prison and taluka sub-jails. There are ordinarily six non-official visitors for the central prison of whom three are members of the Maharashtra Legislature and three are nominated by Government including women. There are two non-official visitors for each sub-jail. The appointment of non-official visitors other than members of the Maharashtra Legislature is made for a period not exceeding three years. Persons who in the opinion of the Government are interested in the prison administration and are likely to take interest in the welfare of prisoners both, while they are in prison and after their release, are nominated by Government on the Board of visitors on the recommendations of the District Magistrate concerned and the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors who is usually the District Magistrate of the district, arranges for a weekly visit to the prison by one of the members of the Board. Quarterly meetings of the Board are also convened. Non-official visitors are also allowed to visit prison on any day at any time during the day in addition to

the weekly visit arranged by the chairman. The Board records in the visitors' book its observations of the result of the detailed inspection of the jails. Any remark at the quarterly meeting or at the weekly visits deserving special and prompt disposal is immediately forwarded by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General with such remarks made by the visitors and the quarterly meeting of visitors are forwarded immediately after the end of the month by the Superintendent to the Inspector-General with such remarks as they may desire to offer.

Advisory Board: There is one Advisory Board to look after the welfare of long-term prisoners. The cases of long term prisoners are initially reviewed by the Advisory Board. Deserving prisoners are released prematurely under the orders of Government by remitting the unexpired portion of their sentences.

Moral Lecturers: In order to raise the moral standard of the inmates of the prisons, two moral lecturers have been appointed. They deliver lectures on moral science to prisoners on Sundays and jail holidays.

Welfare of Prisoners: In recent years particular attention is given to the welfare of the prisoners, and accordingly, some rules are framed in that connection. Matters pertaining to the welfare of prisoners are attended to by the prison officers as per rules.

Discipline: Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitude of prisoners.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Administration of Justice*: The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars are vested with magisterial powers. But those powers are limited to executive cases and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought about in the district in the year 1953.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. He has jurisdiction over the entire district. He tries such suits, appeals and applications as may be made over to him by the District and Sessions Judge.

There are two Civil Judges (Senior Division) who attend to special civil suits in the whole of the district. They also deal with ordinary work from revenue taluka of Nasik and 56 villages from Dindori taluka and entire revenue mahal of Peint.

* Taken from the District Census Handbook, Nasik, 1961.

There are also 17 Civil Judges (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrates with headquarters at different taluka places. They deal with civil suits of value of subject-matter below Rs. 10,000. They also try criminal cases triable by a First Class Magistrate.

In addition, there are two First Class Judicial Magistrates who attend to criminal work within specified limits. One Special Judicial Magistrate, First Class, with headquarters at Nasik Road, attends to criminal work arising out of the limits of Railways passing through the district.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

(Correctional Administration Wing and Non-Correctional Wing)

Social Welfare: *Activities:* In Maharashtra State there are five pieces of social legislation the aim of three of which is to protect children and to prevent juvenile adolescents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals. They are the Bombay Children Act, 1948, the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 and the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938. The remaining two *viz.*, Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, deal with prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. While the Children Act deals with children below 16 years of age, the Borstal Schools Act is mainly applied to adolescents between 16 and 21 years of age and the Probation of Offenders Act provides for offenders of any age especially those between 21 and 25 and those who have not committed offences punishable with death or transportation for life. The Licensing Act is also being implemented. Under the provision of this Act every social welfare institution is required to obtain licence to safeguard the interest of children, girls, women, etc.

The Bombay Children Act consolidates all previous laws relating to the custody, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders and also relating to the trial of youthful offenders. It also gives protection of four principal classes of children: *viz.*, (1) those who are neglected, destitutes or living in immoral surroundings and those in moral danger; (2) uncontrollable children who have been reported as such by their parents; (3) children, who have been used for begging and other purposes by mercenary persons; and (4) young delinquents who either in the company or at the instigation of older persons or by themselves have committed offences under the various laws of the land. Such children are taken charge of either by the police or by officers known as "Probation Officers" and in most cases are kept in "Remand Home". A Remand Home is primarily meant as a place where a child can be safely accommodated during the period its case is being considered. It is also meant to be a centre where a child's character and behaviour can be minutely

observed and its needs fully provided for by proper and careful consideration. After prolonged inquiries regarding their home conditions and antecedents have been completed, they are placed before special courts known as Juvenile courts and dealt with according to the provisions of the Children Act. If the home conditions are found to be satisfactory and if what is needed is only friendly guidance and supervision, then the children are restored to their parents and placed under the supervision of a trained Probation Officer. If the home conditions are unwholesome and uncongenial, the children are committed to institutions known as "certified schools" or "Fit Person Institutions". A fit person institution in relation to the care of any child means any association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not established for or having for its object the reception or protection of children or the prevention of cruelty to children and which undertakes to bring up or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of its birth. In the institution the children receive formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes such as in carpentry, smithy, book binding, tailoring, agriculture, poultry farming, gardening, cane work, and knitting, etc. Youthful offenders, when implicated in any offence along with adult offenders, have to be tried separately in Juvenile courts. The technique employed in Juvenile courts is entirely different from that in other courts. Juvenile courts are held in Remand Homes. Penal terms such as 'sentence' and 'conviction' are substituted by the term 'commitment' and the term 'punishment' has been dropped from the enactment in describing the treatment to be meted out. The children are regarded as innocents and victims of circumstances or of the wrong treatment received from adults.

Adolescent offenders coming under the Borstal Schools Act are sent for detention and training in the Borstal School at Kolhapur. Factory work and agriculture form the two main heads of vocational training. Weaving, manufacture of furniture and stationery and smithy are some of the other vocational subjects taught in the school. The adolescents sent to this school are given such individual training and formal education and are subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will be conducive to their reformation. However, boys found to be too incorrigible or unsociable to be kept in the Borstal School are transferred to the Juvenile section of the Yeravada prison. Similarly, if the Inspector-General of Prisons is of the opinion that any prisoner in the Juvenile section can be better treated to advantage if he is sent to the Borstal School, he is accordingly transferred. Both Juvenile and adolescents, when they have finished a certain period of residence in the institutions to which they are sent and have acquired some proficiency in a trade, are released, under a licence prescribed under the Rules, to live in

their homes, or, if they are destitutes in 'After Care Hostels' (institutions run by non-official agencies), under supervision, and efforts are made to find employment for them.

Organisation: For the proper enforcement of the legislative enactment mentioned above, machinery both official and non-official, is provided. The non-official machinery is provided by the Maharashtra State Probation and After Care Association, Poona, with a network of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After Care Associations. These Associations maintain 'Remand Homes' and 'After Care Hostels' and also direct probation officers to make enquiries regarding the home conditions and antecedents of children and also to supervise the young persons released either directly by courts or on licence from Certified Schools and the Borstal School, Kolhapur. The official agency is the Directorate of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration Wing), Poona.

The Directorate has Divisional Social Welfare Officers in four divisions of the State who are assisted by Social Welfare Officers, Chief Officers under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and Superintendents of the Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Beggars Homes, Schools for the physically handicapped and institutions under social and moral hygiene programme.

The following institutions are functioning in Nasik and at other places in Nasik district under the provisions of the Bombay Children Act, 1948 :—

Sr. No.	Name of Institution	Capacity
1	Government Certified School for Girls, Nasik ...	125
2	Remand Home, Nasik	50
3	Remand Home, Malegaon	50
4	Remand Home, Manmad	50
5	Shishu Vihar, Tapovan, Odha Road, Panchvati, Nasik-5.	5
6	Sant Gadge Maharaj Kushtadham, Tapovan, Od[illegible] Road, Panchvati, Nasik.	
7	Anath Mahilashram, Nasik	25
8	Manorama Sadan, Manmad	10
9	St. Xaviers Vastigriha, Manmad	20

The provisions of part V and VI have been made applicable with effect from 27th June 1957 to the areas of Nasik city, municipal area

and the revenue limits of Deolali village in Nasik district, Deolali cantonment area, municipal limits of Bhagur, the area of the Military Camp near Satpur, Mausari and Nasik Road, area situated within a radius of two furlongs from military stations at Igatpuri and Manmad in Nasik district, area of the Manmad town and the whole of Nandgaon taluka and from 15th May 1959 to Malegaon taluka.*

There are about 175 inmates in all the aforesaid institutions under Children Act. The voluntary agencies get grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 p.m. per court committed child. Children on remand get Rs. 1·25 per day for their diet.

* Labour and Social Welfare Department, Notification No. BCA-1059/10084-L of 29-4-1959.

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CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Organisation: THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT at the district level is under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. The sphere of activities has been divided into two sectors. All the works regarding the major district roads and the roads of the lower order, all buildings required by Animal Husbandry department and by all other departments at the taluka level, all constructional activities under the block development schemes and all the works relating to tanks which will irrigate less than 101·171 hectares (250 acres) of land are in-charge of the Zilla Parishad, while all the works relating to highways and the buildings required for the administrative departments in the State sector such as judicial department, Police department, etc., are entrusted to the department in the State sector.

Chief Engineer and other Functionaries: The Chief Engineer who is also the Joint Secretary to the Government is the head of the department at the State level. Under the Chief Engineer are the Superintending Engineers of the Buildings and Communications circles and Electrical Engineer to the Government. Each circle comprising five or more divisions is controlled by a Superintending Engineer. The divisions are in-charge of Executive Engineers and sub-divisions in-charge of Assistant Engineers or Deputy Engineers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an overseer.

Superintending Engineer: The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the administration and general professional control over public works in charge of the department. He has to inspect the state of various works within his circle and to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is required to ascertain the efficiency of subordinate officers and petty establishments and to report whether the staff employed in each division is actually necessary or adequate for the management. The Superintending Engineer is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and overseers within his circles in the interest of administration. However, Executive Engineers of divisions are consulted before posting these officers to particular sub-divisional charges under their control. It is also the duty of the Superintending Engineer to recommend removals or transfers of Executive Engineers from his own circle.

The Executive Engineer is in-charge of the Nasik division which comes under the Nasik circle, Nasik. The Buildings and Communications department in the district is divided into four sub-divisions, *viz.*, Nasik South sub-division, Nasik; Malegaon sub-division, Malegaon; Bridges sub-division, Nasik; and Mechanical sub-division, Nasik.

The mechanical sub-division looks after the machinery and water-taps, in all the five divisions under Nasik circle, though it is attached to Nasik division. All these four sub-divisions are under the control of the Executive Engineer, Nasik Division. The division is meant mainly for maintenance and construction of roads and buildings.

The Executive Engineer is responsible for the execution and management of all the works which come under his jurisdiction in the State sector. He has also to work as the *ex-officio* professional adviser to all the departments of the Government within his jurisdiction.

In the district sector, the Parishad Executive Engineer is over-all in-charge of all the works of the Zilla Parishad and he is the head of the works department of the Zilla Parishad and acts as a secretary to the works committee of the Parishad. In this behalf he is subordinate to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. But as far as technical matters are concerned his advice prevails. He is of the rank of the Executive Engineer with five or six Deputy Engineers under him.

Up to March 31st 1965, the total road length in Nasik division was 826·849 km. (513·89 miles). Of this, National highways admeasured 242·975 km. (151·01 miles), State highways 509·055 km. (316·38 miles) and major district roads 74·818 km. (46·50 miles). The remaining roads, *viz.*, major district roads, other district roads and village roads have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad sector.

The jurisdiction of the electrical circle, in charge of the Electrical Engineer to the Government, Buildings and Communications department extends over the whole State.

Functions: He is responsible for the execution and maintenance of electrical installation works in Government buildings. He has to carry out advisory, administrative and executive duties pertaining to the generation and use of electricity and administration of Indian Electricity Act, 1910, Indian Electricity rules, 1956, and the Electricity Duty Act, 1963.

The electrical circle has been bifurcated into two wings, *viz.*, the executive wing and the inspection wing at the divisional level. For the executive wing of this circle, there are four electrical divisions, each in charge of an Executive Engineer. Of these four divisions, one division has its headquarters at Aurangabad.

Each division has got sub-divisions under the charge of Deputy

Engineers. The Nasik district is under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Engineer electrical sub-division, Nasik, which comes under the control of the Executive Engineer, Aurangabad Electrical Division, Aurangabad.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

Organisation: The Irrigation and Power department deals with the construction and the maintenance of major, medium and minor irrigation works, hydro-electric projects, and water supply and drainage works.

The department is headed by the Secretary to the Government who is assisted by Chief Engineers in-charge of major and medium irrigation projects and water supply and development schemes and the Director of Minor Irrigation in-charge of minor irrigation projects in the State.

The Superintending Engineer who is responsible to the Chief Engineer and the Director of Minor irrigation for the works in their respective spheres, is placed in charge of a circle normally consisting of four to five divisions. The Division is headed by the Executive Engineer. Each division normally comprises four to five sub-divisions. The sub-division is placed in charge of a sub-divisional officer, and is divided further into four to five sections each to be in-charge of an overseer. A section is generally formed for maintenance of about 2023·430 hectares (5,000 acres) of irrigated land or where capital expenditure of one to two lakhs of rupees is involved.

Superintending Engineer: The Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Construction Circle (I), Nasik and the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle (N), Nasik are in-charge of major, medium and minor irrigation works in Nasik district. The Superintending Engineer, Bombay Public Health Circle, Bombay, is in-charge of water supply, drainage and public health schemes. The Irrigation Projects Investigation Circle, Poona, deals with the survey and investigation and preparation of reports of major and medium irrigation in western Maharashtra including those in Nasik district. It also handles the problems of civil and public health engineering.

Duties of Officers: A Superintending Engineer is in-charge of a circle. A circle is further divided into divisions and the Executive Engineer is in-charge of a division. The divisions are further divided into sub-divisions which are under Deputy Engineers or Assistant Engineers. Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer are from class I services of Maharashtra Services of Engineers. The Deputy Engineer belongs to class II services of Maharashtra Services of Engineers. The Assistant Engineer however, belongs to class I services of Maharashtra Services of Engineers though he holds a charge of

sub-division under division. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections, each in-charge of an overseer. The overseers are responsible to the Deputy Engineer and the Deputy Engineer to the Executive Engineer and the Executive Engineer to the Superintending Engineer. The Superintending Engineer is responsible to the Chief Engineer who is also the Joint Secretary to Government.

The description and various other details of these projects are given in the Chapter on Agriculture and Irrigation.

Girna Project: For construction of Girna Project (with storage dam in Nasik district and commanded area in Jalgaon district) three construction divisions have been functioning.

Girna Dam Division: This division is entrusted with the construction of Girna Dam across river Girna and the near about village, Panzan. The divisional headquarters at Nandgaon (Taluka place) 16 miles from dam site controls the following sub-divisions :—

(*i*) Girna Dam 'A' sub-division.
(*ii*) Girna Dam 'B' sub-division.
(*iii*) Girna Dam Land acquisition sub-division.
(*iv*) Girna Dam buildings and stores sub-division.
(*v*) Girna Dam quality control sub-division.

These sub-divisions execute the work of construction of Girna Dam. The work of construction of Jamda weir is entrusted to five Girna canal sub-divisions and that of Dahigaon weir to another such five canal sub-divisions.

Darna Project: The project was completed in 1915-16. It envisaged the construction of a gravity dam across river Darna, about 15 miles south of Nasik town. At 47 miles below the dam is a pick-up-weir at Nandur-Madhameshwar from which two canals, *viz.*, Godavari Left bank canal and Godavari right bank canal take off.

Chankapur Project: The project was completed in the year 1911 at a cost of Rs. 17,69,596. It envisaged the construction of a dam across the river Girna. About 23 miles below the dam is a pick-up-weir at Thengonda (Taluka Baglan) from which two canals, *viz.*, Girna left bank canal and Girna right bank canal take off.

Gangapur Project—Stage I: The project is 9 miles away from Nasik. It envisaged construction of an earthen dam across the river Godavari which was completed in 1954.

Waghad Project: The project was completed in 1911. It mainly envisaged the construction of an earthen dam on Kolwan river near Waghad about 21 miles north of Nasik. The dam has got three pick-up-weirs and from each weir a canal takes off.

Medium Irrigation Projects: In Nasik district there are three medium irrigation projects[1], *viz.*, Gangapur project stage II, Mosam

[1] The details of these projects are given in Chapter 4 of this volume.

River Canal system and Daraswadi project, out of which the second is practically completed, the first is nearing completion and the third is recently started.

Besides, there are five major irrigation works in the division. They are (*i*) Parsul tank in Malegaon taluka, (*ii*) Khirdisathe tank in Yeola taluka, (*iii*) Zadi tank on Suki nalla in Malegaon, (*iv*) the Girna right bank canal and (*v*) Khadak Ozar tank. Their details in brief are given in the Chapter on Agriculture and Irrigation. The maintenance of these works is done by the Nasik division.

In addition there are 28 IInd class and 5 Ist class old irrigation *bandharas* under this division for maintenance. They are—

Ist class bandharas on Girna River:
B. No. 264, 268, 280, 281, 289

IInd class Bandharas:
(a) *Nasik Irrigation Sub-Division.*
Taluka Nasik B. No. 36.
Taluka Sinnar B. No. 77, 79, 82, 92, 93.
Taluka Dindori B. No. 110, 116.
Taluka Niphad B. No. 130, 134, 139, 143.
Taluka Chandor—163.
(b) *Malegaon Irrigation Sub-Division:*
Taluka Baglan B. No. 217, 218, 230, 232, 234, 238, 242, 245.
Taluka Malegaon B. No. 247, 248, 252, 253, 254, 260.
Taluka Kalwan—293.

The six bandharas as below were taken up and completed during the III Five Year Plan :—

(1) Bandhara at Bhokate irrigates 500 acres.
(2) Bandhara at Bhadgaon irrigates 400 acres.
(3) Bandhara at Mirgaon, Taluka Sinnar irrigates 400 acres.
(4) Bandhara at Bangaon, Taluka Nandgaon, irrigates 400 acres.
(5) Bandhara at Neurgaon in Taluka Yeola, irrigates 400 acres.
(6) Bandhara at Verule, Taluka Kalwan, irrigates 300 acres.

There are about 15 works which are investigated by the Nasik Irrigation division and there are about 5 works, *viz.*, Jakbu Tank in Chandor taluka, Konambe in Sinnar taluka and Dhambe in Chandor taluka, Dasane in Baglan taluka, for which plans and estimates are proposed.

Irrigation Projects Investigation Division, Nasik: This division has three sub-divisions in Nasik District. They are : (a) Irrigation Projects Investigation Division I, Nasik, (b) Irrigation Projects Investigation Division II, Nasik and (c) Irrigation Projects Investigation Division III, Nasik.

The following projects are under investigation in this district :—

Major storage at existing Nandur-Madhameshwar weir with additional three storages on *nalla* Waki, Bham and Aundh.

Medium :

1. Storage on river Karwa near Ninavi.
2. Storage on Aram river near Kelzar.
3. Storage on Alandi river near Sakute-Wadi (Varagaon).
4. Storage on Mahalungi river near Bhojapur.
5. Storage on Mosam river near Ambasan.
6. Storage on Markandya *nalla* near Otur.
7. Storage on Deo river near Konambe.

Schemes in Nasik District: *Water Supply and Drainage:* The following statement shows the water supply and drainage schemes that have been completed and that are under progress in Nasik district :—

Names of Schemes (1)	Estimated cost (In Rupees) (2)	Remarks (3)
Improvements to Nasik Water Supply, Stage I	4,05,200 N 5,16,096 G	The scheme is completed.
Sinnar Water Supply Scheme	6,18,050 N 7,09,542 G	Do.
Improvements to Nasik Water Supply Scheme, Stage III Part I. ..	10,10,442 N 11,88,918 G	The scheme is partly completed.
The Malegaon Water Supply Scheme ..	13,31,350 N 15,29,756 G	The scheme is completed.
Nasik Drainage Scheme	23,36,136 N 29,84,646 G	The scheme is in progress
Panchavati Water Supply Scheme ..	4,07,600 N 4,68,750 G	The scheme is completed.
Improvements to Nasik Distillery Water Supply Scheme. ..	19,87,600 N 25,24,030 G	Do.
Water Supply to Trimbak Road Area at Nasik City.	89,400 N 1,14,432 G	....
Emergency Water Supply Scheme to Nasik Road, Deolali Municipal Area ..	55,925 N 60,645 G	The scheme is completed.
Emergency Water Supply Scheme for Yeola	1,82,747 N 2,09,600 G	The work is completed.
Panchavati Water Supply Additional distribution.	1,93,393 N 1,18,869 G	Do.
Emergency Water Supply for Manmad, Part A.	1,26,650 N 1,45,224 G	Do.
Do. Part B ..	96,220 N 1,05,842 G	Do.
Providing Water Supply and Drainage arrangements at Trimbak and at the places Mahirawan and Pimpalgaon during Sinhasta Fair.	1,00,000 N 1,19,000 G	Do.

Names of Schemes (1)	Estimated cost (In Rupees) (2)	Remarks (3)
Providing Water Supply and Sanitary arrangements at Nasik during Sinhasta Fair.	1,14,500 N 1,36,255 G	The work is completed.
Otur Water Supply Scheme	25,700 N 27,250 G	The scheme is handed over to local body for its maintenance.
Igatpuri Water Supply Scheme ..	10,89,225 N 12,45,712 G	The scheme is in progress.
Improvement to Nasik Water Supply Scheme (providing additional porous pipe gallery and one 240 B. H. P. Oil engine seat and pump, etc.) in increased Water Supply to Nasik city.	1,88,480 N 2,13,712 G	The scheme is completed.
Nasik Road-Deolali Water Supply Scheme	1,64,754 N 1,89,143 G	The scheme is partly completed.
Bhagur Water Supply Scheme ..	1,06,580 N 11,22,540 G	The scheme is sanctioned.
Improvements to Nasik Water Supply Scheme (Purification works).	32,77,911 N 37,36,623 G	The scheme is sanctioned.
Sinnar Water Supply Scheme additional wells and gallery.	16,900 N 19,910 G	The scheme is completed.
Providing Water Supply and drainage arrangements to I.T.I., Nasik	60,300 N 70,460 G	The scheme is in progress.
Malegaon Water Supply for Camp area laying porous pipe gallery and 3 Nos. of Inspection Wells.	40,600 N 47,850 G	The scheme is in progress.
Ghoti Water Supply Scheme	1,93,300 N 2,21,400 G	The scheme is transferred to Zilla Parishad, Nasik.
Manmad Water Supply Scheme ..	45,09,000 N 50,86,000 G	The scheme is in progress.
Yeola Water Supply Scheme	20,00,000 N 22,87,800 G	Do.

N—Net cost. G—Gross cost.

To manage all these works, following sub-divisions are under the Public Health Works Division, Nasik and Defence, Water Supply and Drainage Division, Nasik :—

(*i*) Nasik District Sanitary sub-division, Nasik,

(*ii*) Nasik City Sanitary sub-division, Nasik,

(*iii*) Public Health Construction sub-division, Igatpuri.

These three sub-divisions are under the Executive Engineer, Public Health Works Division, Nasik.

(*iv*) Public Health Construction sub-division, Manmad. This division is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Defence Water Supply and Drainage Division, Nasik.

Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik *: The decision to create a Central Engineering Research Institute in the erstwhile Bombay State was taken by the then Government of Bombay in 1959. Thus the institute was first opened at Bombay on 1st April 1959 and later on shifted to its permanent headquarters at Nasik in October 1959. It came to be known by its present name 'Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute' on the bifurcation of the Bombay State in 1960 while the Baroda Branch of the Chief Engineer Research Institute became an independent Research Institute for the State of Gujarat.

Soil Survey Organisation: The office of the Soil Survey Officer-in-charge of the Soil Survey Organisation, was opened on 5th January 1959 at Poona. The organisation was initially under the administrative control of a Superintending Engineer.

With the increased load of work and expanded activity, the set-up of Soil Survey Organisation was revised and a new post of Deputy Director for Soil Survey organisation was created to whom are attached two divisions headed by Soil Survey Officers one at Poona and other at Nagpur. The Nagpur division has five sub-divisions one each at Aurangabad, Nagpur, Bhandara and Basmathnagar and Jalgaon. The office of the Deputy Director is located at Poona.

Structural set-up: The Director, Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute is in-charge of the organisation. He is assisted by the Deputy Director, Soil Survey Organisation in execution of soil surveys. (This post is equivalent to a post of senior Executive Engineer.) The soil Survey Officers equivalent to Executive Engineer are in-charge of Soil Survey division. The sub-divisions are under the Deputy Soil Survey Officers. They are further assisted by overseer, soil classifier, research assistants, senior and junior survey assistants, etc.

The Deputy Director and Soil Survey officers belong to Maharashtra State Engineering Service class I and the Deputy Soil Survey Officers to the Maharashtra State Engineering Service class II.

Functions: The function of the Soil Survey organisation is to determine agro-irrigational and agro-economic potential of surface and sub-soils in the irrigation command of the projects. Following are the normal types of surveys and tests carried out :—

(1) Surveying and marking the areas of barren, rocky and cut-up lands as well as forest and pasture lands ;

(2) Determining the classification of soils from their drainability ;

(3) Studying existing patterns and suggest suitable ones for the areas to be brought under irrigation ;

(4) Observation of underground water table ;

* The details of the Institute are given in Chapter 15 of the volume.

(5) Collection of relevant data on allied aspects such as rainfall and temperature records ;

The unit has so far surveyed the area for over 23 projects and has covered approximately 4,000 square miles.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Organisation: With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, Agriculture department, like many others was divided into two sectors, *viz.*, State and district. Whereas the schemes such as town compost, sugarcane development, cotton extension, taluka seed farms, experimental and research farms, soil conservation and *gram sevak* training centre have been retained under the State sector, those such as *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns, paddy pilot scheme, horticultural development, construction of taluka godowns, air compressor and blasting and tractor ploughing, rural compost, fertiliser distribution, plant protection and appliances on 50 per cent subsidy, green manuring, intensive cultivation of food crops and pulses, multiplication, distribution and stocking of seed, vegetable cultivation and distribution of cement, iron and steel have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The department in the State sector at the State level is headed by the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Poona. The Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay division, Nasik is in-charge of the six districts of the division, *viz.*, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. He works under the direct control of the Director of Agriculture who is assisted by an Additional Director of Agriculture and five Joint Directors, one each for administration and accounts, extension work, soil conservation and agricultural engineering, research and education, and horticulture.

The Superintending Agricultural Officer who controls the agricultural activities in the State sector of his division gives technical guidance besides inspecting the progress of the work done in agricultural development schemes falling in the district sector in his division. Other State sector specialists in agriculture also guide the activities in the various fields of agriculture undertaken by the Zilla Parishad.

The office of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, consists of four branches *viz.*, establishment, accounts and two technical branches, one to look after the work of extension, research and education and the other to look after soil conservation and agricultural engineering. Each of the technical branches are controlled by a Deputy Director of Agriculture. Besides the Deputy Directors, the Superintending Agricultural Officer is assisted by a few class II officers and other subordinate staff in the various fields of activities.

Agricultural Schemes under State Sector: In what follows is given

a brief account of the schemes that are controlled by the State sector in Nasik district.

Soil Conservation Training Institute: The soil conservation training institute was set up in February 1963 with a view to training candidates in soil conservation work, to be finally appointed as Assistant Agricultural Officers in the soil conservation section. The training period is spread over six months, and thus far the institute has succeeded in training 498 candidates well versed in soil conservation work. The institute is headed by a principal belonging to class II cadre of the Maharashtra Agriculture Service. He is assisted by five instructors and ten demonstrators. The institute is under the direct control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer of the Bombay division, Nasik.

Agricultural Research Station, Niphad: The Agricultural Research Station, Niphad managed by a wheat specialist, conducts research in wheat crop which includes raising and propagating rust resistant and pest resistant varieties of seeds. Besides, it also conducts agronomic and manurial trials. Research work on crops like onion and gram is also undertaken here. The wheat specialist is assisted by four class I officers, *viz.*, Pathologist, Physiologist, Agronomist, and Mycologist and two class II officers, *viz.*, the Onion Research Officer and the Plant Breeder.

Grape Research Station, Pimpalgaon Baswant: The Grape Research Station at Pimpalgaon-Baswant started functioning from November 1964. Its object is to assist the grape cultivators in solving the problems faced in grape cultivation by conducting research, and thus help them not only to expand the area under grape vine but also to stabilize the vine plantation. This research station is controlled by one Assistant Horticulturist, who belongs to the Maharashtra Agriculture Service, class II. He is assisted by one Agricultural Officer. The research station is under the direct control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay division, Nasik.

Agricultural Research Station, Vadner Bhairao: This agricultural research station, located at Vadner Bhairao in Niphad taluka has been entrusted with the task of controlling newatodes on betelvine. The scheme was started in February 1958 and since then valuable work has been done in the control of this pest. It is controlled by the Assistant Plant Pathologist, a class II officer belonging to the Maharashtra Agriculture Service. He is assisted by an Agricultural Supervisor.

Agricultural Research Station, Igatpuri: The Agricultural Research Station at Igatpuri forms a part of the larger scheme undertaken for conducting research and extension work in paddy cultivation in the State. The object of the scheme is to carry out plant breeding, agronomical, biochemical, physiological and entomological research in rice. This work is conducted at different research stations in different

agronomic conditions. The improvement of rice crop under all these aspects is carried out at the main rice research station at Karjat in Kolaba district and only breeding and agronomic work is carried out at the research station at Igatpuri. This station is under the charge of an Agricultural Officer who is assisted by two Agricultural Assistants.

Agricultural Research Station, Lakhamapur: The Agricultural Research Station, Lakhamapur, Satana taluka, has two sections, one for model agronomic experiments and the other for the establishment of Government sugarcane research sub-station.

(*i*) Under the first of these schemes different manurial experiments planned by the Council of Agricultural and Scientific Research, New Delhi, are conducted. This scheme is under charge of an Agricultural Officer who is assisted by an Agricultural Assistant. It is under the direct control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay Division, Nasik.

(*ii*) The Government sugarcane research sub-station scheme is under the charge of an Agricultural Supervisor who is assisted by an Agricultural Assistant. The main object of the scheme is to test the results of important experiments on different types of soils under different climatic conditions before they are recommended to cane planters.

Fertilizer and Varietal Trial Scheme: The object of this scheme is to conduct fertilizer and varietal trials on major crops of each of the districts. The scheme is implemented in all the six districts of the Bombay division. One Agricultural Supervisor and nine Agricultural Assistants in Nasik district are working on this scheme. The headquarters of the Agricultural Supervisor is at Nasik and those of the Agricultural Assistants are situated at suitable places all over the district.

Compost Development Scheme: The scheme for development of local manurial resources in the district is under the charge of a Compost Inspector who also acts as an Agricultural Supervisor. There are sixteen urban centres producing town compost in the district. The targets set and the achievements made during the last four years are as under :—

Year	Target (in tons)	Achievements (in tons)
1961-62	20,000	20,606
1962-63	20,000	21,506
1963-64	30,000	26,843
1964-65	28,000	25,714

Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms: Under the scheme for seed multiplication, fourteen taluka seed farms have been established in the district. The object of the scheme is to produce seeds of improved strains of different varieties and distribute them to the cultivators so as to enable them to bring more and more areas under improved seeds.

The taluka seed farms are under charge of Agricultural Supervisors or Agricultural Assistants depending upon the area of the farm. Some of the farms also have an Agricultural Assistant in addition to the Agricultural Supervisors. Under this scheme there are ten Agricultural Supervisors and an equal number of Agricultural Assistants in Nasik district. The work of taluka seed farms is supervised by an Agricultural Officer. He comes under the control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Nasik. All residuary activities *i.e.*, Agricultural development and the experimental work in the district are under the Administrative control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Nasik.

Sugarcane Development Scheme: The object of the scheme is to stabilise the promising varieties of sugarcane, to control the pests and diseases of various types affecting the crops and to increase the yield. There are one Agricultural Supervisor and two Agricultural Assistants attached to this scheme, with headquarters at Malegaon. Every year 13,000 to 18,000 acres of land is to be covered under the sugarcane development scheme. Yearwise figures of acreage covered are shown below :—

Year	Area covered	
	Acres	Hectares
1960-61	7,296	2,952·589
1961-62	13,000	5,260·918
1962-63	14,000	5,265·604
1963-64	15,000	6,070·290
1964-65	16,000	6,474·976

Cotton Development Scheme: The Assistant Cotton Development Officer with headquarters at Malegaon, is a class II officer of co-ordinated cotton development scheme (*virnar* cotton) and intensive cultivation of *Deviraj* cotton in Maharashtra State. So far as Nasik and Dhulia districts are concerned the cotton development scheme is supervised by one Agricultural Officer with headquarters at Satana, district Nasik. In all there are thirteen Agricultural Assistants under the intensive cultivation of *Deviraj* cotton scheme and forty Agricultural Assistants under the co-ordinated cotton development scheme. In 1964-65 as against the target of 13,354·638 hectares (33,000 acres), only 4,204·687 hectares (10,390 acres) could be covered.

Oil Seeds Development Scheme: The implementation of the integrated oilseeds development scheme in the districts of Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon is looked after by an Assistant Oil-seeds Extension Officer, Nasik. He has under him four Agricultural Supervisors and sixteen Agricultural Assistants, out of whom one Agricultural Supervisor and four Agricultural Assistants are working in Nasik district. The Assistant Oil-seeds Extension Officer, Nasik, is under the direct control of the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Bombay division, Nasik.

This scheme started functioning from September 1963 and the targets set and those achieved are as shown below :—

	Distribution of improved seeds		Improved agronomic practices and seed treatment		Intensive cultivation, fertilizer and protection measures		Major, medium and minor irrigation	
	T*	A*	T	A	T	A	T	A
1963-64 ..	..	..	58,520	16,068	20,675	22,786	24,105	370
1964-65 ..	21,740	22	89,300	71,294	39,750	39,993	5,435	4,057

	Castor planting on bunds		Soil conservation of groundnuts area		Diversion of bajri	
	T	A	T	A	T	A
1963-64 ..	6,226	4,820	45,718	....	50,000	2,560
1964-65 ..	6,386	10,490	11,026	19,550	14,000	14,167

T—Target. A—Achievement. Figures are in acres.

Prototype Package Programme for the command areas of the Gangapur Project: The object of this scheme being the utilization of the potential under the command of Gangapur Irrigation Project, the following works have been undertaken :—

(1) levelling of land and construction of field channels to enable the cultivators to use in full, the available waters under the command of Gangapur project ;

(2) land development work including levelling and bunding provision of crop structure, pipe outlets, etc. ; and

(3) introduction of graded methods of irrigation for economic and proper use of irrigation water and evolution of standard cropping pattern, use of improved seeds, manures, implements, etc.

At present, one Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, of the class II cadre of Maharashtra Agriculture Service is in charge of this scheme. He is assisted by five Agricultural Officers, five Agricultural Supervisors and twenty-six Agricultural Assistants.

The work done under this scheme during the year 1964-65 was as under :—

Area Surveyed	Field channels dug	Area brought under the command of irrigation
18,199 acres	20,505	600 acres.

The scheme for establishment of Trial-*cum*-Demonstration Farm in the area under command of Gangapur Project was initiated in June 1964 and an Agricultural Officer, was put in charge of it. He is assisted by one Agricultural Supervisor and two Agricultural Assistants. The object of the scheme is to encourage and guide the cultivators, in utilizing the canal waters to the maximum possible limits.

Land Utilisation Survey Scheme : Under the scheme for survey and categorisation of cultivable waste lands in blocks less than 250 acres the office of the Land Utilisation Survey Officer, Bombay Division, Nasik started functioning from 1st May 1963. The Land Utilisation Survey Officer who belongs to Maharashtra Agricultural Service class II is in charge of the whole scheme. His jurisdiction extends over the six districts of Bombay division. In his work he is assisted by six Agricultural Supervisors and eighteen Agricultural Assistants and seven Tracers of whom one Agricultural Supervisor, three Agricultural Assistants and one Tracer are working in Nasik district.

The work done since the inception of the scheme in this district is as under :—

Total area surveyed and classified in		Classification							
A	G	A		B		C		D	
		A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
3838	35	8	14	1752	1	960	29	1117	31

It is the responsibility of these divisions to undertake contour bunding, *nala* bunding, contour trenching and adopt various other measures to prevent the erosion of soil, and thereby improve its fertility. The contour bunding works are restricted only to shallow and medium soils.

For carrying out contour bunding, *nala* bunding and contour trenching, Nasik district has been divided into two divisions placed in charge of Divisional Soil Conservation Officers with headquarters at Nasik and Malegaon, respectively. They are officers belonging to Maharashtra Agriculture Service class I and are assisted by sub-divisional soil conservation officers and a host of other necessary staff. Whereas Nasik division was set up and started functioning from 1951-52, the Malegaon division was brought into being only in December 1964. The following chart indicates their respective jurisdictions with the Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers working under them.

The bunding work done since 1961-62 to 1964-65 in both the divisions, Nasik and Malegaon, is as given below :—

Year			Target in acres	Achievement in acres
1961-62	...	...	48,000	70,000
1962-63	...	...	64,100	76,871
1963-64	...	...	74,500	77,581
1964-65	...	...	96,500	100,990

In addition to bunding work terracing work has been undertaken in Nasik and Igatpuri talukas. It consists in converting the hill slopes in the areas receiving more than 50″ of rainfall, into level ground congenial for paddy cultivation.

Terracing of land not only prevents soil erosion but helps to bring new land under paddy cultivation. The terracing work done under the scheme is as follows :—

Year		Target in acres	Achievement in acres
1961-62	...	1,600	1,650
1962-63	...	1,600	2,460
1963-64	...	2,500	2,524
1964-65	...	2,500	2,641

Scheme for Land Development by Bulldozer : Under this scheme the work of levelling, bunding and terracing of lands is undertaken with the help of bulldozers. One Agricultural Engineer (class II Maharashtra Agriculture Service) from mechanical cultivation section looks after the work of bulldozing and he is assisted by four foreman supervisors, four mechanics, sixteen bulldozer operators and sixteen assistant bulldozer operators.

The Agricultural Engineer, in charge of the six districts of the Bombay division, looks after the maintenance of Government vehicles and has overall control over the divisional work-shop.

The following figures indicate the work done in Nasik district during the last few years :—

Year		Target	Achievement
1960-61	...	9,000 hrs.	9,060 hrs.
1961-62	...	9,000 hrs.	11,828 hrs.
1962-63	...	9,000 hrs.	10,733 hrs.
1963-64	...	13,000 hrs.	13,511 hrs.
1964-65	...	13,000 hrs.	10,705 hrs.

Scheme for Boring and Blasting (with the use of Air Compressor): Under this scheme the work of digging of irrigation wells by air compressors and blasting as well as deepening them by boring has been undertaken.

This scheme works under an Agricultural Engineer (class II Maharashtra Agricultural Service) who is assisted by a mechanical supervisor, mechanics and Air compressor drivers as well as drillers. Under blasting and air compressor scheme, there are fourteen air compressor drivers and twenty-eight drillers in the district. Six boring operators, and one senior mechanic are attached to the boring scheme.

The achievements of the schemes are as given below :—

(i) Work done in Blasting and Air Compressor :

Year		Target (in shot holes)	Achievement (in shot holes)
1961-62	...	24,000	14,827
1962-63	...	24,000	14,962
1963-64	...	18,000	17,652
1964-65	...	36,000	29,101

(ii) *Work done in boring scheme:*

Year	Target		Achievements	
	Bores	Footage	Bores	Footage
1961-62	48	2,560	61	2,755
1962-63	48	2,400	52	2,520
1963-64	36	1,820	61	2,792
1964-65	36	1,920	66	3,186

Divisional Workshop: There is one divisional workshop at Nasik for the repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery. The workshop is controlled by an officer designated as superintendent. An oil engine training class is also conducted at this workshop for imparting training in the use of agricultural machinery to the agriculturists.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Functions: The agricultural activities in the district are still dependent on cattle. In fact the livestock plays an indispensable part in the rural economy of the district. It forms a valuable asset to the farmer who in turn takes care to keep his cattle healthy and free from any disease. The Government through the Animal Husbandry department also helps the agriculturists in this behalf by giving treatment to sick animals, by controlling various cattle epidemics and also by carrying out the programme of castration. Besides, the department of Animal Husbandry advises people in the hygienic methods of animal management.

Organisation: The District Animal Husbandry Officer controls the activities of the department under the control of the Zilla Parishad, Nasik and is responsible to the Agricultural Development Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is an officer in class II cadre. In technical matters, he is ultimately responsible to the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Activities: In the district there are 12 full-fledged veterinary dispensaries working under the control of the Zilla Parishad. The dispensaries are located at—(1) Satana (Baglan taluka), (2) Chandor, (3) Vani (Dindori taluka), (4) Ghoti (Igatpuri taluka), (5) Kalwan, (6) Malegaon, (7) Nandgaon, (8) Niphad, (9) Peint, (10) Sinnar, (11) Surgana and (12) Yeola. Every veterinary dispensary is manned by a person who is a graduate in veterinary science. In addition there are 33 veterinary aid centres, each one looked after by a stockman or live-stock supervisor.

The live-stock supervisors, the Extension Officers for Animal Husbandry and the District Animal Husbandry Officer carry out the work of treatment of animals, castration of scrub bulls and preventive vaccinations against contagious diseases. Besides, they implement the

Animal Husbandry development schemes in the Panchayat Samitis. Such schemes generally include posting of premium bulls and maintaining the requisite record of the same, supply of improved rams and poultry, etc.

In 1964-65, 5,236 contagious and 30,750 cases of non-contagious diseases were treated by the Department. About 4,700 castrations were performed.

There is one cattle breeding farm at Igatpuri and five supplementary cattle breeding centres are located in Igatpuri, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas.

FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Organisation: The Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Poona, is the head of the Forest department in the State. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into the following six circles :—

Name of circle	Headquarters	Name of circle	Headquarters
(1) Nasik Circle ...	Nasik.	(4) Amravati Circle ...	Amravati.
(2) Poona Circle ...	Poona.	(5) Chanda Circle ...	Nagpur.
(3) Nagpur Circle ...	Nagpur.	(6) Bombay Circle ...	Thana.

Each circle is headed by a Conservator of Forests. The Conservators have under them Divisional Forest Officers and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, to look after the administration of the divisions and independent sub-divisions, respectively. The Divisional and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers belong to Maharashtra Forest Service, class I and class II, respectively. In some cases the divisions are divided into sub-divisions and placed in charge of Sub-Divisional Forest Officers. The divisions or sub-divisions, as the case may be, are further sub-divided into small executive parts called ranges, each range being managed by a Range Forest Officer. The Range Forest Officer is a non-gazetted subordinate officer (class III) who is usually trained at one of the two forest colleges in the country located at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. Each range is sub-divided into rounds, each round being managed by a Round Officer or Forester who is usually trained in one of the forest classes conducted in the State. Finally each round is sub-divided into beats and each beat is in charge of a beat guard.

Nasik circle, consisting of five forest divisions is under the charge of a Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Nasik. Of the five divisions each of which is headed by a Divisional Forest Officer, two are in Nasik district, two in Dhulia district and one in Jalgaon district. The east and west Nasik divisions, into which Nasik district is divided, comprise twelve territorial ranges and a number of rounds and beats.

The following statement gives the number of ranges, rounds and beats as also their headquarters :—

East Nasik Division

Range Headquarters	Round Headquarters	Beat Headquarters
(1) Kalwan ..	(1) Kanashi ..	(1) Kanashi.
		(2) Kosurde.
		(3) Wadi.
		(4) Shingasi.
	(2) Jaidar ..	(1) Jaidar.
		(2) Khadki.
		(3) Katharedigar.
	(3) Abhona ..	(1) Kundane.
		(2) Abhona.
		(3) Savaki.
		(4) Desgaon.
	(4) Otur ..	(1) Otur.
		(2) Sakora.
		(3) Nanduri.
	(5) Bej ..	(1) Ravalji.
		(2) Ganore
		(3) Visapur.
(2) Baglan (Satana) ..	(6) Mulher ..	(1) Mulher.
		(2) Dasane.
		(3) Visapur.
	(7) Kelzar ..	(1) Kelzar.
		(2) Manur.
		(3) Kalgaon Kh.
	(8) Taharabad ..	(1) Katarwel.
		(2) Awhati.
		(3) Jaikheda.
		(4) Taharabad.
	(9) Dangsaundane	(1) Dangsaundane.
		(2) Tilwan.
		(3) Nalegaon.
	(10) Karhe ..	(1) Karhe.
		(2) Ratir.
		(3) Brahmangaon.
	(11) Mahad ..	(1) Bilpuri.
		(2) Ijamane.
		(3) Rahud.
	(12) Salher ..	(1) Salher.
		(2) Jad.
		(3) Bhimkhet.

1	2	3
(3) Malegaon ..	(13) Virane ..	(1) Shewali.
		(2) Pohane.
		(3) Kakani.
	(14) Galna ..	(1) Dongrale.
		(2) Pimparkhed.
		(3) Galna.
		(4) Tinghri.
	(15) Karanjgavhan	(1) Kaulane.
		(2) Kankrale.
		(3) Dahidi.
	(16) Zodga ..	(1) Tokade.
		(2) Sherul.
		(3) Bhilkot.
	(17) Dahiwal ..	(1) Padalde.
		(2) Kalwadi.
		(3) Dahiwal.
(4) Nandgaon ..	(18) Nandgaon ..	(1) Nandgaon.
		(2) Chakore.
		(3) Nimbait.
	(19) Jamdari ..	(1) Jamdari.
		(2) Malegaon.
		(3) Vehelgaon.
	(20) Nayadongri ..	(1) Chandore.
		(2) Talwade.
		(3) Nayadongri.
		(4) Rankhede.
	(21) Kasari ..	(1) Kasari.
		(2) Dheku.
		(3) Pardhadi.
		(4) Talwade.
	(22) Rajapur ..	(1) Takali.
		(2) Jamda.
		(3) Rajapur.
		(4) Jaidar.
(5) Chandor ..	(23) Manmad ..	(1) Bhalur.
		(2) Ankai.
		(3) Visapur.
	(24) Umbrane ..	(1) Zadi.
		(2) Dongargaon.
		(3) Kumbharde.

1	2	3
	(25) Rameshar ..	(1) Niwane.
		(2) Kharde.
		(3) Wakhari.
		(4) Warshi.
	(26) Chandor ..	(1) Chandor.
		(2) Vadbare.
	(27) Paregaon ..	(1) Goharan.
		(2) Paregaon.
(6) Dindori ..	(28) Umbrale ..	(1) Umbrale.
		(2) Nalegaon.
		(3) Rasegaon.
		(4) Nigdol.
	(29) Chausale ..	(1) Karanjali.
		(2) Eklahare.
		(3) Pingalwadi.
	(30) Wani ..	(1) Wani.
		(2) Ambewani.
		(3) Mandane.
		(4) Phopsi.
(7) Surgana ..	(31) Surgana ..	(1) Malegaon.
		(2) Mani.
		(3) Biwal.
		(4) Surgana.
	(32) Ambatha. ..	(1) Alangun.
		(2) Ambatha.
		(3) Valutzira.
		(4) Khuntvihir.
	(33) Umbarthan ..	(1) Umbarthan.
		(2) Galbari.
		(3) Chapawadi.
		(4) Mhaiskhadak.
	(34) Raghatvihir ..	(1) Raghatvihir.
		(2) Pimpalsond.
		(3) Chinchale.
		(4) Songir.
		(5) Chinchpada.
	(35) Hatgad ..	(1) Hatgad.
		(2) Jirwade.
		(3) Sarad.

1	2	3
	West Nasik Division	
(1) Barhe ..	(1) Palsan ..	(1) Vangan.
		(2) Palsan.
		(3) Khadakmal.
	(2) Amboda ..	(1) Amboda.
		(2) Thangaon.
		(3) Rakshasbhuwan.
	(3) Barhe ..	(1) Barhe.
		(2) Gopalpur.
		(3) Khokarvihir.
	(4) Mankhed. ..	(1) Mhaismal.
		(2) Mankhed.
		(3) Madhuri.
	(5) Nanshi ..	(1) Nanshi.
		(2) Mokhanal.
		(3) Bhanwad.
		(4) Dehere.
		(5) Ambe.
(2) Peint ..	(6) Ambe ..	(1) Shivashet.
		(2) Jogamodi.
		(3) Surgana.
	(7) Sawarna ..	(1) Kayare.
		(2) Kumbhale.
	(8) Peint ..	(1) Peint.
		(2) Ranvihir.
		(3) Palashi.
	(9) Tondwal ..	(1) Bhuwan.
		(2) Tondwal.
		(3) Usthale.
	(10) Karanjali ..	(1) Asarbari.
		(2) Sawalghat.
		(3) Ambegan.
		(4) Kohor.
(3) Harsul ..	(11) Pate. ..	(1) Shingdari.
		(2) Kulwandi.
	(12) Harsul ..	(1) Chinchoho.
		(2) Nachlondhi.
		(3) Harsul.
	(13) Borpada ..	(1) Borpada.
		(2) Kharshet.
		(3) Deodongra.
		(4) Hatlondhi.

1	2	3
	(14) Ozar ..	(1) Berwal.
		(2) Ozar.
		(3) Khadakohal.
	(15) Adgaon ..	(1) Adgaon.
		(2) Nandgaon.
		(3) Gadadwane.
(4) Nasik ..	(16) Gangamhalungi	(1) Gangamhalungi.
		(2) Shivangaon.
		(3) Ladachi.
		(4) Deorgaon.
		(5) Rohile.
	(17) Trimbak ..	(1) Anjaneri.
		(2) Ambai.
		(3) Kalmuste.
	(18) Khambale. ..	(1) Kulegaon.
		(2) Mahirawani.
		(3) Dahigaon.
		(4) Chakore.
		(5) Khambale.
	(19) Nasik ..	(1) Satpur.
		(2) Pathardi.
	(20) Dapur ..	(1) Dapur.
		(2) Chas.
	(21) Sinnar ..	(1) Borkhind.
		(2) Konambe.
		(3) Vadgaon (Pingle).
		(4) Paste.
(5) Igatpuri ..	(22) Bhandardara ..	(1) Bhandardara.
		(2) Adsare.
		(3) Barshingve.
		(4) Pardeshwadi.
		(5) Dhamni.
	(23) Kaluste. ..	(1) Ambewadi.
		(2) Khairgaon.
		(3) Kaluste.
		(4) Bhavli.
	(24) Igatpuri ..	(1) Nandgaon.
		(2) Girnare.
		(3) Chinchale.
		(4) Igatpuri.

1	2	3
	(25) Korapgaon ..	(1) Tringalwadi.
		(2) Korapgaon.
		(3) Vadali.
	(26) Deogaon ..	(1) Take Deogaon.
		(2) Deogaon.
		(3) Awhate.
	(27) Kushegaon ..	(1) Aswali Harsha.
		(2) Kojoli.
		(3) Modale.

The Divisional Forest Officers are assisted by two class II assistants and various other staff technically trained at different levels in forestry schools and colleges.

The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of the forests in his division as per sanctioned working plans and other schemes formulated from time to time. He conducts sale, enters into contracts, supplies material to Government departments and public and realizes revenues and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. He deals finally with forest offences having power to compound most of forest offences of serious nature. In short he is responsible for the efficient forest administration in his division.

The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of a range. He works directly under the Divisional Forest Officer and is responsible for carrying out, with the help of his Round Officers and Beat Guards, all the works in his range such as marking, felling, planting, and the like.

The foresters' duties include protection of forests, detection and investigation of offences, issue of permits and passes, collection of Government revenue, etc.

The forest guards' functions are to patrol and protect the forests in their beats. They have also to look after the maintenance of demarcated boundaries. The forest offences are dealt with as per the provisions of the Indian Forest Act. The forest villages enjoy certain rights and privileges in the reserved as well as protected forests which enable them to meet their genuine and *bonafide* forest produce requirements.

Working Plans : The forests in the district are worked systematically and scientifically under comprehensively chalked out working plans which vary from region to region. The forests in Peint and adjoining areas are worked under selection-*cum*-improvement system with clear felling in suitable patches where teak plantations are raised. The Surgana forests are worked under selection-*cum*-improvement

system or what is termed as the Surgana Scheme. So also the Bargaon Dangs forests are worked on the same basis or what is called as the Dangs plans. Coppice with standard system plan is followed for the above-ghat forest areas. Experiments to stock these forests with teak and *injali* by artificial regeneration methods are carried out. Afforestation is undertaken in the thinly wooded areas. The main functions of the Forest department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests on the basis of the sanctioned working plans and various other schemes prepared from time to time. In addition, it is its responsibility to conduct sale, supply material to Government and enter into contracts.

Classification of Forests: The forest area in Nasik district falling under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department is classified into reserved and protected forests as detailed below :—

Category of forests		Area in hectares	Area in acres
Reserved	...	300,130·200	742,895·09
Protected	...	24,499·000	60,641·26
Unclassed	...	3,259·518	8,068·00
Pasture lands	...	10,187·007	25,215·25
Total	...	338,075·725	836,819·60

Besides the area under the charge of the Forest department, the Revenue department is in charge of 41·48 sq. miles of forest area in the district. It is directly under the control of the Collector.

The forests of Peint, Surgana and Kalwan talukas and parts of Dindori taluka can be classified as moisture type dry deciduous forests, with teak as predominating species. Other species found with teak are *dhavda* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *ain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *kakad* (*Garuga pinnata*), *moha* (*Bassia latifolia*), etc. These forests are worked under the selection-*cum*-clear felling system. The forests found in other talukas such as Igatpuri, Nasik, Malegaon, etc., are of scrub type. These are worked to meet the firewood requirements. The forests of Baglan, Chandor and Nandgaon ranges are mixed deciduous forests.

Regeneration and Maintenance: Forests are managed by the Forest department for the proper performance of the productive and protective functions. Protective functions imply that they are to be managed in such a way as to preserve the physical features, make the climate more equable and maintain the fertility of soil by checking erosion by regulating the flow of water. They are to be guarded against damages from fires, theft, encroachment on forest lands, misuse of rights and privileges, etc. For productive functions the department envisages management of forests in such a way so as to meet certain

indispensable needs of the people and make available a variety of products of commercial importance.

As the area is cut and tree growth removed, it is regenerated with fresh crop. The principal duty of a forest officer is the protection of the forests in his charge. Great care and precaution are required against damages by man, animal and insect and other pests and against adverse climatic conditions including other inanimate agencies. Damage by man is caused by (1) lighting of fire, (2) encroachments, (3) faulty exploitation methods, including illicit cuttings and (4) misuse of forests. Fires may originate from natural causes and in the vast majority of cases they are due to human action either within or outside the forest. The most frequent cause is carelessness or recklessness and sometimes illicit *shikar* but occasionally there is incendiarism. To prevent damage by fire, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the public is required. It is secured through the authority and influence of the village headman. Precautionary measures like fire tracing and early burning are also taken up by the department in good time against accidental fires. Clearing of shrubby growth along roads and paths is also done to avert any fire spreading in the forests. Rigid patrolling and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers are resorted to. Offenders in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damage from cattle are dealt with severely under the Forest Act and other laws. To arrest the increasing forest offences a mobile squad is operating directly under the Divisional Forest Officer.

Exploitation: The forests in these divisions are exploited to obtain sustained supplies of timber and other forest products required for industry, communications and defence purposes and to realise the maximum possible annual revenue. With this in view, equi-productive annual areas called 'coupes' equal to the number of years of felling cycle or rotation are laid out for working. Thus a coupe forms the unit of exploitation, and is mainly worked through the agency of the contractor. The areas to be worked through the agency of contractor are sold by public auction annually. The contractors are governed by a set of rules called 'Forest Contract Rules'. The policy of the department now is to replace contractors by co-operatives. Most of the coupes in these divisions are worked through the agency of forest labourers co-operative societies. All minor forest produce are worked by contractors. Some of the coupes are worked departmentally also.

The total revenue realised from forest labourers co-operative societies worked departmentally and those worked by contractors stood at Rs. 61,03,976·69 and that of minor forest produce at Rs. 3,40,416·15 in 1964-65. The statement given below gives the details of the forest produce, the quantity collected and the net revenue accrued :—

Description of forest produce	Quantity collected		Net revenue
			Rs.
Timber (teak)	18,121·014	C.M.	4,100,556·94
Injali	4,907·503	C.M.	924,389·65
Firewood	30,256·584	C.M.	1,079,030·10
Grass	100,238	Quintal.	175,872·23
Bamboo	253,095	Nos.	86,971·92
Tarwad bark	344	Quintal.	3,750·00
Chillar bark	1,599	Quintal.	3,925·00
Agave	148	C.L.	847·00
Hirda Behada fruits	1,622	Quintal.	3,544·68
Kadhai gum	1,030	Quintal.	12,044·00
Apta tembhurni leaves	1,160	Quintal.	28,560·00
Karvi	509	C.L.	1,526·88
Thorns	1,740	C.L.	1,740·00
Rosha grass	95	Quintal.	1,951·00
Supli leaves	2,920	Quintal.	2,920·00
Sadada bark	1,929	Quintal.	594·00
Kadhi-limb leaves	50	Quintal.	1,376·00
Anjan leaves	4,929	C.L.	4,929·00
Miscellaneous	4,675	C.L.	9,954·44
	Grand Total		64,44,437·84

Co-operation in Forestry: In the exploitation of forest produce the contractor's agency is being slowly eliminated by the formation of co-operative societies. Contract areas, *i.e.*, coupes, are leased to the societies at prices fixed by the Forest Department. The societies remove the produce sold to them under the technical guidance and supervision of the department. There are two types of forest labourers co-operative societies, *viz.*, (1) those working as per improved system of felling and cutting and (2) those working on logging basis, *i.e.*, felling and preparation of logs of appropriate size.

The salient features of the societies working on logging basis is that their responsibility is limited to felling preparation of logs and the delivery of the same at specified depots of the Forest department. Another advantage of the system is that the funds are not locked up for a long time. As such more and more societies are coming up to take up contracts. This has virtually eliminated the middlemen who prior to the formation of such societies exploited the ignorant labourers. In 1964-65 there were 32 forest labourers co-operative societies working 90 coupes. According to 1961 census, a total of 5,475 persons were working in forests. The forest produce of the district is transported in bullock carts and trucks to the timber depots at Nasik, Waghai, Satana, Nandgaon, Vani, Kalwan and Ghoti from where it is exported to various places in Gujarat and Maharashtra by rail and road. Forest produce worth about Rs. 70 lakhs is sold annually. Charcoal, at the sales depots is generally sold by auction. Sometimes timber is also sold by auction.

Schemes Under the five year plans: During the three Five Year Plans, following works were taken up in Nasik district :

TABLE No. 1—FOREST SCHEMES UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLANS, NASIK DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of scheme	Particulars	Unit	Target achieved during					
				I Five Year Plan		II Five Year Plan		III Five Year Plan	
				Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Afforestation and soil conservation	Plantation	Acres	50	4,596	1,694	109,676	3,529.20	327,698
2	Opening soil conservation and demonstration centres	Do.	"	..	..	250	9,360	..	..
3	Village forest panchayat	Do.	"	..	..	75	1,413	..	..
4	Rehabilitation of pasture lands	Do.	"	..	..	250M.F.	1,923	1,132.15	64,052
5	Wire fencing to grass *kuran*	Barbed wire fencing	Miles	..	..	4.4	128,282	20	153,189
6	Agave plantation	Plantation	"	..	..	189.4	22,472	60.36	5,480
7	Bamboo plantation	Do.	Acres	..	..	..	22,472	417.20	20,403
8	Eucalyptus plantation	Do.	"	..	..	..	..	1,638	207,128
9	Teak plantation	Do.	"	..	..	..	..	552	111,532
10	Establishment of wet nurseries	Wet nurseries of 2 acres.	No.	..	..	6	20,250	13 units	137,124
11	Construction of residential and administrative buildings	Residential building/ Administrative	"	..	..	7	111,178	4	14,818
			"	..	..	..		1	
12	Survey and demarcation	Survey and erection of cairns	Miles	..	..	..	..	103.4	7,540
13	Departmental working of coupes	Purchase of trucks	No.	..	..	1	3,316	..	..
14	Cashew plantation	Plantation	Acres	..	..	376.00	20,448	..	..
15	Forest communication	Road consolidation	Miles	..	..	4.00	308,847	21 miles	183,304
		Causeway	No.	..	..	1	..	..	..

Nurseries: For growing seedlings and seeds at least six nurseries have been set up. Seedlings principally raised in these nurseries are teak, cashew, eucalyptus, *sisam and ain.* The nurseries are situated at the following places :—

Locality	Area	No. of Units
(1) Gangapur	6 00	3
(2) Harsul	4 00	2
(3) Barhe	2 00	1
(4) Bendasa	6 00	3
(5) Torangan	2 00	1
(6) Vani	2 00	1
(7) Pimpalgaon	2 00	1
(8) Nandgaon	2 00	1
(9) Mulane	10 00	Central Nursery

In 1964-65 total cost on these nurseries came to Rs. 42,508·17.

Vanamahotsava: Since Independence vigorous steps have been taken by the department to promote the *Vanamahotsava* programme. Seeds and seedlings are distributed freely to the public for planting in various areas.

During the period of five years from 1960 to 1964 seeds and seedlings were distributed as under :—

	Seedlings No.	Seeds
1960	1,24,258	291 lbs.
1961	1,63,029	496 lbs.
1962	70,108	720 lbs.
1963	2,55,321	622 kgs.
1964	1,77,145	337 kgs.

Buildings and Roads: A good many of the departmental staff in the interior forest areas and elsewhere have been provided with rent-free Government quarters. Steps are also being taken to build quarters for the subordinate staff who have no quarters at present.

The existing forest buildings in Nasik district, are as under:—

Buildings	East Nasik Division	West Nasik Division
(1) Range Forest Officer's Quarters ..	6	5
(2) Forester and Guards Quarters (Line) ..	18	16
(3) Office ..	1	..
(4) Garage ..	1	..
(5) Rest Houses ..	2	6
(6) Forest huts ..	..	5
Total ..	28	32

The division is well served by an excellent network of roads. However, many of them are fair weather roads which are motorable only in the fair season.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

Organisation : Industrial development is one of the most important aspects of the economic take off of the country. Combined with agricultural activities which is another important sphere of economic activity, industries in their varied forms, *viz.*, large scale, small scale and cottage help substantially towards reaching prosperity. The importance of industries was rightly viewed when some thinkers in the country put a case for the creation of an agro-industrial society. This necessitated the formation of a separate department for industries. Such a department was established and the Directorate of Industries was formed in August 1960 to implement and to execute various industrial schemes in the State. The control of cottage industries was also subsequently transferred to the Directorate of Industries with effect from 1st December 1960.

The organisation of the Directorate of Industries can be divided into four parts as follows :—

(1) Head Office,
(2) Regional and District Offices,
(3) Institutions and
(4) Statutory Boards or Corporations with which the Directorate is concerned.

The Directorate of Industries which in the early years played an advisory and regulatory role, is now playing progressively a more positive role in the matter of industrialisation. Consequently, the work has progressively become both extensive in scope and diverse in function. The Industries Commissioner is the head of the directorate at the State level. He is also an Additional Secretary, Industries and Labour. The division of work in the head office is functional and in the regions it is territorial. At the regional levels, the Deputy Directors of Industries* are in-charge. The Industries Officers are the District Officers of the directorate, and under each Industries Officer, there are a number of Industries Inspectors. Being Field Officers, who constantly come in contact with the industrial units, they constitute a vital part of the organisation.

The regional organisation follows the pattern of revenue divisions. The Collector in each district is made *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner for Industries. He is assisted by the Industries Officer (class II) and number of Industries Inspectors. Presently the District Industries Officers are directly working under the respective Collector and Deputy Industries Commissioner and indirectly under Regional Officers. There are Deputy Directors of Industries at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur

* Subsequently the Deputy Directors were upgraded as Joint Directors of Industries at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

regions and at Aurangabad, the Assistant Director of Industries is the regional head.* These officers give technical assistance to the Collectors and bring about technical co-ordination among the district officers under them. Their main duty is promotion and organisation of industries. There are also posts of Assistant Directors of Industries one each in Wardha, Latur, Sangamner and Vengurla to look after the work of rural industries projects, sanctioned under a special scheme for the same. These officers are assisted by two Industries Officers in each project, Industries Inspectors and other staff.

Functions: The main function of the directorate is to foster the growth of industries in the State. For the sake of convenience, the functions can be considered under the following heads, *viz.*, those pertaining to—

(*i*) large scale industries,

(*ii*) small scale industries,

(*iii*) cottage and village industries and

(*iv*) miscellaneous.

The duties of the Collectors and Deputy Industries Commissioners in so far as large scale industries are concerned are—

(*i*) to process applications for industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as amended, and to make suitable recommendations to Government of India,

(*ii*) to advise parties on formalities and technical matters,

(*iii*) to assist parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc.

(*iv*) to offer laboratory facilities for analysis of raw materials, finished products, etc., and

(*v*) to promote industrial research by means of research grants.

So far as small scale industries are concerned the duties are—

(*i*) to assist the parties in securing land, water, power, transport facilities, etc.,

(*ii*) to develop suitable sites in the industrial estates, so as to offer to the small entrepreneurs ready built worksheds with power and water arrangements and with community facilities like post office, canteen, etc., on co-operative basis in suitable areas,

(*iii*) to grant financial assistance by way of loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules and subsidy on power consumption and to sponsor grant of such assistance in institutions like State Bank of India, the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, the National Small Industries Corporation and Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation for hire purchase of machinery,

* Subsequently the Assistant Director was upgraded as Joint Director of Industries, Aurangabad.

(*iv*) to assist the parties in securing raw materials, imported and indigenous,

(*v*) to assist the parties in marketing products by registration with Central Stores Purchase Organisation of this directorate, Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi, and by persuading them to join the Quality Marketing Scheme, and

(*vi*) to collect quarterly statistics of production and labour.

So far as cottage and village industries are concerned, the functions to be carried out are—

(*i*) to organise training-*cum*-production centres,

(*ii*) to grant financial assistance to artisans and formation of their industrial co-operatives,

(*iii*) to encourage the industries by marginal preferences in State purchase programme.

Items (i) and (ii) of this work have, however, been entrusted now to the Zilla Parishad, the work remaining with the directorate being technical inspection of the centres and advise, co-ordination of training, financing etc. In addition to the functions listed above, the other functions entrusted to the Collector and Deputy Industries Commissioner are—

(*i*) central purchase of stores required by the Government departments and institutions, and

(*ii*) enforcement of Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

Industries Officers: In many respects the office of this Directorate at district level as controlled by Industries Officer is a part and parcel of Collector's office. But so far as enforcement of Weights and Measures Act is concerned the Industries Officer also acts as Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Act and is empowered to pay surprise visits for the implementation of the Act and for the supervision and control of the work of regular industries inspections.

The officer directly in-charge of industries, in Nasik district is the Industries Officer directly working under the Collector and Deputy Industries Commissioner and indirectly under the regional officer at Bombay. He is assisted by Industries Inspectors. His duties are listed above. The Industries Officer has his headquarters at Nasik.

The Deputy Director of Industries, Bombay works directly under the Industries Commissioner, Maharashtra State. As mentioned above, his duties are mainly advisory and promotional. He also works as a co-ordinating link between the head office and the District Officer as well as among different district officers. The work of actual implementation of different industrial assistance schemes and other regulatory functions is now transferred to the Collector and Deputy Industries Commissioner and thereby to the District Industries Officer. He is also

in-charge of the work connected with administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964. Under this Act, his functions relate to the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act, Collection of revenue in the form of fees for verification and for re-verification and stamping of Weights and Measures etc. He is authorised to grant and/or renew licence under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Amendment Act, 1964 to repairers of measuring instruments, etc., to applicants complying with the prescribed requirements under intimation to this Directorate of Industries. He is also designated as Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Amendment Act, 1964. He is required to render all possible assistance to the occupiers of factories with a view to obtaining statistical returns complete in all respects in good time. He also collects industrial and commercial information on a voluntary basis as and when required either by the State or by the Union Government. He undertakes investigations in connection with cases of trade disputes with parties in the district referred to by Indian Embassies abroad or Foreign Embassies in India. Through the Director of Industries, cases of breaches of the provisions of the Trade and Marks Act, 1958 or Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, are also investigated by him. In addition, he is empowered to sanction loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules to the limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, to the applicant in his jurisdiction, subject to the condition that the total amount sanctioned by him does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in any one year. His miscellaneous duties extend to investigation of applications (for industrial purposes) from parties in his jurisdiction for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for requirements of power, water, land acquisition, erection of buildings, for essentiality certificate in connection with the import and for applications for raw materials and machinery, allotment of controlled materials such as iron and steel, cement etc. and exports.

The Deputy Director of Industries, Bombay is assisted in his work by other subordinate staff stationed at Bombay. So far as Nasik district is concerned, he is assisted by an Industries Officer stationed at Nasik and the 5 Inspectors working under the Industries Officer.

The duties assigned to the former Inspector of Weights and Measures under Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1958 and the Rules thereunder, are now carried out by the Industries Inspectors who are also assigned duties under the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act 1964 and Rules thereunder wherever this Act is in force. The main purpose of this Act is to provide for the adoption and compulsory use of standard weights and measures in the State. No weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument may be

sold, delivered or used for trade, unless it has been verified or re-verified in the manner prescribed by the rules made under this Act and stamped by an Inspector with a stamp of verification. Fees are fixed for verification, stamping, etc. It is the duty of the Inspectors to carry out the verification and stamping and to collect the fees.

Weights and Measures: It was decided by the State Government that the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964, in so far as they relate to weights or measures should be introduced in the phased programme in specified areas of the State. So far as Nasik district is concerned the exclusive use of metric weights and measures of capacity in metric units for all transactions in trade and commerce has been made compulsory from the dates given below in the schedule :—

Dates of enforcement of Metric System Measures in Nasik District

Category	Market area	Municipal area	Remaining area of Nasik
Metric Weights ..	1st October 1958	1st October 1959	1st April 1960
Capacity Measures ..	1st April 1961	1st October 1961	1st April 1962
Linear Measures ..	1st October 1961	1st October 1961	1st October 1961

Collection of Statistics: So far as collection of statistics is concerned the main functions of the Industries Inspectors are—

(*i*) to obtain registration of small scale units with this Directorate and

(*ii*) to collect quarterly statistics of production and labour.

Industries Inspector: The Industries Inspectors have to carry out duties in connection with collection of statistics from scheduled industries coming under first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, employing 10 to 49 workers. The Government of India has delegated to them the powers for collecting quartely production statistics from such units, under Industrial Undertakings (Collection of Information and Statistics) Rules, 1959. The units are required to submit quartely statistical returns in the prescribed *proforma*. The Inspectors have to ensure that the factories concerned maintain proper accounts and registers and have to render assistance in completing the returns. They have also to attend to the work connected with the conduct of *ad hoc* surveys of various small scale industries at the instance of the State Government and the Central Government. Besides, they have to carry out duties in connection with the registration of small scale industrial undertakings in order to have a correct picture of the various small scale industries in the State.

(1) *Large Scale Industries:*

(*i*) to persuade entrepreneurs to establish new factories and to persuade existing factories to expand their activities.

(*ii*) to advise the parties on the formalities to be completed and on procedural matters and,

(*iii*) to take follow-up action in cases where industrial licences are granted with a view to seeing that the factories are set up without delay.

(2) *Small Scale Industries:*

(*i*) to attend to all inquiries regarding establishment of new small units and to foster generally the growth of small scale industries,

(*ii*) to assist the parties in securing sheds in an industrial estate, or in securing Government land or in acquiring suitable private land to expedite land cases by contacting revenue officers,

(*iii*) to expedite the authorities concerned for supply of water, power, transport facilities like roads or railway siding,

(*iv*) to process applications for—

(*a*) allotment of indigenous raw materials like coal, cement, iron and steel etc.,

(*b*) grant of essentiality certificate for imported raw materials,

(*c*) grant of essentiality certificate for imported machinery,

(*d*) grant of cash loans,

(*e*) purchase of machinery, and,

(*f*) grant of subsidy on power supply;

(*v*) to obtain registration of small scale units for stores purchase with Central Stores Purchase Organisation and to process applications for such registration,

(*vi*) to advise parties to take advantage of marketing assistance offered by the National Small Industries Corporation or the Railways,

(*vii*) to get their products quality marked,

(*viii*) to acquaint the parties with the export promotion incentives offered by the Government of India,

(*ix*) to see that the construction programme of an industrial estate is progressing according to schedule,

(*x*) to persuade entrepreneurs to start their units in industrial estate and from their co-operatives and to solve the difficulties which these units experience,

(*xi*) to guide and direct the parties who desire to have training and technical known-how to the Small Industries Service Institute, and

(*xii*) to render help to set up industries and expand them on sound footings.

Miscellaneous—

(*i*) to investigate applications for registration as manufacturers, dealers, repairers under the Weights and Measures Act, inspection of shops, carry out propaganda for the metric system, collect revenue, prosecute defaulters and attend to seizure work,

(*ii*) to verify and stamp the weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments, and

(*iii*) to inspect, the goods and expedite supply of stores to the indenting departments of Government and to obtain "No Objection Certificate" from consignees.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Co-operation: In a country whose economic structure has its roots in villages, co-operation is something more than a series of activities organised on co-operative lines. Basically its purpose is to evolve a scheme of co-operative community organisation which touches upon all aspects of life. The building up of a co-operative sector as a part of the scheme of planned development has, thus become the central aim of our national policy. On the lines of the principles enunciated in the successive national plans, the co-operative movement in this State is making rapid strides. The Agriculture and Co-operation Department of the Government of Maharashtra is playing a vital role in realising the goal of integrated and co-ordinated agro-industrial economy. The activities of the Co-operative department, extend to the fields of rural finance, agricultural marketing and industrial co-operatives. All these activities are governed under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 and the Bombay Money Lending Act. At the State level, the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar and Joint Registrars at headquarters, formulate the broad policies of co-operative development in the State and also actively assist the federal institutions to strengthen their resources and organisation.

Organisation: With the formation of Zilla Parishad the departmental activities at the district level have come under the dual control of Zilla Parishad and the State sector. The Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for the registration, organisation, inspection, etc., of all types of co-operatives in rural areas, having authorised share capital upto Rs. 50,000 or working capital upto Rs. 5 lakhs. He has also to supervise all regulated markets established under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963. In the State sector at the district level, the District Deputy Registrar is the administrative head of the department. He is also the Registrar of Money Lending under the Bombay Money Lenders Act. The District Deputy Registrar is a class I officer of a gazetted rank of the Maharashtra Co-operative Service.

In regular matters, two Assistant Registrars assist him. Their jurisdiction extends over the areas specified by the District Deputy Registrar. In addition the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

Nasik is assisted by four Assistant Registrars whose duties are mainly of a functional nature, *viz.* :—

(1) Assistant Registrar (Land Development Bank),
(2) Assistant Registrar (Gangapur Project),
(3) Assistant Registrar (Consumers),
(4) Assistant Registrar (Recoveries).

The District Deputy Registrars and the Assistant Registrars enjoy the statutory powers conferred on them by Government under section 3 of the Act.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, one officer of the rank of the Assistant Registrar has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad and is designated as Co-operation and Industries Officer. He has been delegated with certain powers of the Registrar under the Act, in respect of registration and amendments to bye-laws of societies, coming under the purview of the Zilla Parishad. He is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

The Assistant Registrars are assisted by the Co-operative Officers appointed by the Divisional Joint Registrars. The Co-operation and Industries Officer, Zilla Parishad in his turn is assisted by the Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers for Co-operation.

The Supervisors are the last link at the taluka level to assist the Co-operative Officer and the Assistant Registrars. They are appointed by the District Deputy Registrars and attached to the taluka supervising unions, which look after the supervision and inspection of their affiliated primary societies. The Assistant Co-operative Officers act as *ex-officio* secretaries of these unions. There are at present 27 Supervisors attached to 13 taluka supervising unions.

District Supervision Committee : The District Supervision Committee is an *ad-hoc* body which reviews the work of the supervising unions and Supervisors and recommends measures for their improvement. It has recommendatory powers.

Education, training and propaganda are the main functions of the District Co-operative Boards. The boards function under the guidance and supervision of the State Co-operative Union. The membership of the board is of two types, *viz.*, (1) ordinary, consisting of all co-operative societies in the district and (2) associate, consisting of individuals.

Audit : Section 81 of the Act, provides for statutory audit of every society at least once in a year by the Registrar or by the persons authorised by him. The audit arrangements in the district is the responsibility of the Divisional Special Auditor and the District Special Auditor.

Money Lending : The Bombay Money Lenders Act aims at regulating the money lending business, by licensing the money lenders, requiring them to maintain accounts in the prescribed forms, and restricting the rates of interest.

The District Deputy Registrar, Nasik is the Registrar of Money Lenders for Nasik district, while the Assistant Registrar (I) and Assistant Registrar, (II) work as Assistant Registrars of Money Lenders in their respective territorial jurisdiction. The Registrar of Money Lenders issues the licences to the money lenders and is responsible for the administration of the Act in the district. The Co-operative Officers work as Inspectors of Money Lenders.

Accomplishments : The co-operative movement in Nasik district has made rapid and continuous strides. The total strength of co-operative institutions as on 30th June 1967 was 1,759.

Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank : The Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank Limited is the central financing agency of the district which deals with agricultural finance. The bank advances short and medium term loans. It also caters to the banking needs of the co-operative institutions in the district through its 40 branches, spread throughout the district. The Zilla Parishad also carries on its financial transactions through the District Central Co-operative Bank.

The Bank plays an important role in increasing the agricultural production of the district.

Land Development Bank : The Bank caters to the needs of the agriculturists in the district in respect of long term finance for the various purposes of land development.

Service Co-operatives : The number of service co-operatives in the district on 30th June 1967 stood at 984. The Government have contributed to the share capital of these societies to the extent of Rs. 8·62 lakhs. 154 societies have been sanctioned government assistance of Rs. 15·63 lakhs for construction of godowns. Besides catering to the credit need of their members, some of the societies also deal with the distribution of fertilisers and improved seeds to their members.

Fisheries Societies : There are only four fisheries societies in the district. The members of the societies are engaged in inland fishing.

Dairy Societies : There are 66 dairy societies in the district including one union which is a federation of the primary dairy societies. With the introduction of town milk supply scheme, the district union and the primary societies have assumed much significance. The dairy societies have been sanctioned government assistance in the form of loan and subsidy for encouraging them to increase their milk supply to the Government Milk Scheme.

Processing Societies : There are in all 14 processing societies in the district besides, two sugar factories and a spinning mill. These societies have also been given government financial assistance in the form of loan, subsidy and share capital contribution.

Housing Societies: There are in all 160 co-operative housing societies including 83 societies organised by the backward class persons. These societies have constructed 499 tenements. The backward class co-operative housing societies have been sanctioned government loan to the extent of Rs. 84,566.

Consumers Societies: With the introduction of the centrally sponsored scheme for the organisation of consumers stores, the consumers movement in the district has received a momentum. Under the scheme two wholesale stores have been organised at Nasik and Malegaon respectively. In addition there are 48 primary consumers stores catering to the daily needs of the consumers. The consumers wholesale stores have been given loans for the construction of godowns and purchase of trucks. Government aid is also given in the form of government share capital contribution and management subsidy.

Industrial Co-operatives: The industrial societies in the district, mainly consist of those of weavers and the labour contract societies, which number 44 and 44 respectively. Besides, there are two industrial estates in the district.

It would thus be seen that the co-operative movement in the district has spread its ramifications in almost every economic activity, *viz.*, production, distribution and consumption. The agricultural credit and marketing societies are also playing an important role under the high yielding variety programme.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries: Prior to August 1962, fisheries work pertaining to Nasik district, was looked after by the Superintendent of Fisheries, Bombay, alongwith similar work in other districts, *viz.*, Bombay Suburban, Thana, Dhulia and Jalgaon. In August 1962, one Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries was posted at Nasik, under the Superintendent of Fisheries, Bombay to look after the fisheries developmental activities in Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia districts.

By the year 1967, due to the implementation of several plan and non-plan schemes, the work of inland fisheries in these three districts, had considerably increased. The post of an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Dhulia, was therefore, created in the year 1967, and filled in 1968, with jurisdiction over Dhulia and Jalgaon districts. Thus Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Nasik, is now in exclusive charge of the fisheries activities in Nasik district.

The duties of the Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries are mainly as follows :—

(1) to carry out investigations of the riverine fisheries of the district,

(2) to survey new sheets of water from the view point of assessing their suitability for pisciculture,

(3) to stock water reservoirs with suitable varieties of fish and carry out all aspects of pisciculture,

(4) to provide nurseries and to nurture fry in them,

(5) to form and supervise fisheries co-operative societies and to devise ways and means to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen,

(6) to investigate applications from fishermen for loan and subsidy from the Government,

(7) to associate and encourage fishermen to take advantage of different schemes of the department,

(8) to collect statistics of fish and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of the district,

(9) to give technical guidance to the deep tank fishing operations conducted by the societies, and

(10) to supervise in general the work of development of fisheries in the district.

STATE TRANSPORT

Historical Background: Nationalisation of passenger transport was decided upon by the State Government in August 1947. Initially, the services were started departmentally in June 1948, the administration of which was subsequently handed over to a Statutory Corporation in December 1949, under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporations Act (XXXII of 1948). Since then, the corporation has been reconstituted under the Road Transport Act (LXIV of 1950).

Organisation: For administrative convenience of operating the services, the erstwhile Bombay State was originally divided into 16 viable units called divisions. After the States re-organisation in 1956, three units were transferred to Mysore State leaving 13 divisions. With the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State on May 1, 1960, five northern divisions were transferred to the Gujarat State leaving 8 divisions in the residual Corporation in Maharashtra. With the merger of the Provincial Transport Services, Nagpur, in the Vidarbha region and the State Transport services in the Marathwada region from July 1, 1961, two new divisions were created. Simultaneously, the name of the corporation was changed from "Bombay State Road Transport Corporation to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation."

The officer-in-charge of each division is called the Divisional Controller. He is a class I officer. He is immediately under the control of the central office of which the General Manager is the administrative head. The General Manager is assisted by the following departments and branches, *viz.*, (1) Administration, (2) Accounts and Audit, (3) Traffic, (4) Mechanical Engineering, (5) Statistics, (6) Organisation and Methods,

(7) Security, (8) Stores, (9) Civil Engineering, (10) Secretarial, (11) Legal, and (12) Central Workshops.

Nationalisation of services in Nasik district, which forms part of Nasik division, was started in April 1950. The Divisional Controller is the head of the division and is responsible for the operations. He is assisted by 7 class II officers who are charged with the following functional responsibilities :

Administration and Traffic : There are two officers under this head of activity, *viz.*, the Divisional Traffic Officer who is in charge of all matters relating to traffic and operations and the Labour Officer who looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. Matters relating to publicity in the division are also looked after by the Labour Officer.

Accounts and Statistics : These branches are manned by two officers, *viz.*, the Divisional Accounts Officer and the Divisional Statistician.

Technical : The technical side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer with the assistance of the Divisional Work Superintendent. Besides, there are as many Depot Managers as there are depots in the division.

The operations in Nasik district were first started with 33 vehicles on 5 routes having a route length of 151·3 kilometres in April 1950. The process of expansion was very rapid and within a few years the operations were spread over the whole district. By December 31, 1964 there were in all four depots in the district situated at Nasik, Malegaon, Manmad and Satana.

The Nasik division, of which Nasik district forms a part, was holding 236 buses plying on 201 routes with a total route length of 10,818 kilometres. The buses put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of 45·16, exclusive of the seats for the driver and the conductor. The average daily distance covered by these buses during December 1964, was 40,906 kilometres carrying, on an average, 67,044 passengers per day.

The light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the divisional workshop located at Nasik. Further, after the operation of every 24,000 kilometres the vehicles are routed by the depots to the divisional workshop for preventive maintenance. In addition, a number of depot workshops are situated at each of the following places in the district for daily maintenance of vehicles, *viz.*, Nasik (74), Malegaon (34), Satana (25) and Manmad (22). The number of vehicles attached to each of these depots is given in brackets. Regular daily and weekly servicing and 8,000 kilometres docking for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

Amenities to Passengers : For the convenience of the travelling public the Corporation provides many amenities in the district. Bus

ns have been constructed at Bhagur, Chandor, Devla, Igatpuri, ın, Lasalgaon, Malegaon, Manmad, Nandgaon, Nandurshingota, (Bhadrakali), Nasik (Central), Niphad, Ozar, Pimpalgaon, Rahata, a, Sinnar, Trimbak, Umrena, Wani, and Yeola. Pick-up stands been constructed at Arvi, Bytco Talkies, Dabhadi, Deopur, Gandhi-, Gangapur, Girnara, Government High School, Janori, Khedgaon, vadi, Kazisangvi, Lakhalgaon, Mohadi, Naitaka, Nimgaon, Pathara, ɔd, Thangaon, Vadner Bhairav and Vehelgaon. Refreshment rooms been provided for at 32 places, book stalls at 4 places and general ion stalls at 2 places.

lfare of Employees : The Corporation also provides welfare faci- to its employees. A labour welfare centre which provides for r games and recreational facilities is located at Nasik, the divi- headquarters. Welfare activities such as sewing classes, cooking s, montessori classes, etc., are also provided at this centre, under harge of a lady welfare instructor. In addition to this, medical ısaries are provided at Nasik, Malegaon, Manmad and Satana.

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CHAPTER 14—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT is conducted by various statutory bodies such as the municipalities, the village panchayats and the Zilla Parishad enjoying local autonomy in different degrees. The progress of these institutions could be marked in three spheres. Firstly, in regard to their constitution, from fully or partly nominated bodies, they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise which had gone on widening with the enactment of the Bombay Local Authorities, Adult Franchise and Removal of Reservation of Seats Act (XVII of 1950) has reached the widest limit possible, *viz.*, universal adult franchise. Every person who—

(*a*) is a citizen of India ;

(*b*) has attained the age of 21 years ; and

(*c*) has the requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification

is now entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Prior to 1950, reservation of seats was provided in the municipalities and in the District Local Board, for women, Muhammedans, Christians, Anglo-Indians, Harijans and Tribes and in the village panchayats, for women, Muhammedans, Harijans and Tribes. The above enactment abolished the reservation of seats for Muhammedans, Christians and Anglo-Indians but continued it for ten years from the commencement of the Constitution of India (i.e. till 26th January 1960), so also for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who more or less represent Harijans and tribes. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have gradually been conferred on the local bodies culminating in the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, for the administration of the areas under their charge. This has resulted in the participation of the people in the Local Government creating facilities for training to shoulder higher responsibilities.

MUNICIPALITIES

After the reorganisation of the States in 1956 and consequent transfer of Vidarbha region of Madhya Pradesh State and Marathwada region of former Hyderabad State, the municipalities in the State came to be administered under different laws, for instance, Bombay area of the State under Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 and Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 ; Vidarbha area of the State under Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922 ; and Marathwada

region of the State under Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956. The Divisional Commissioners used to exercise control and authority over the municipalities in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to provide for a unified pattern for the constitution, administration and powers of municipalities and to make better provision therefor, the Government appointed a committee to advise it on aforesaid matters. After considering the report of the committee, the Government decided to unify, consolidate and amend the laws relating to municipalities in the State and enacted in the sixteenth year of the Republic of India an Act, known as "The Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965."

Under the Act, the Director of Municipal Administration exercises control and authority over all institutions of Local Self-Government in the State. The Act also empowers the Collectors to exercise control and authority over all local self-governing institutions in their respective jurisdictions. The powers of the Director of Municipal Administration and the Collector have been defined in chapter XXIII of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.

Eleven out of 15 towns in the district have municipal committees established under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The year of establishment, the term of the elected body, the total number of elected councillors and the number of seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for women are shown below for each municipality separately :

Name of the Municipality	Year of Establishment	1961 population	Total No. of Municipal Councillors	Seats reserved for		
				Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Women
Yeola	1858	21,039	21	1	..	2
Trimbak	1854	4,814	16	1	4	2
Bhagur	1926	7,196	12	2	..	1
Satana	1954	12,506	16	2	2	2
Sinnar	1860	17,092	18	1	1	2
Nasik Road-Deolali	1952	40,013	20	3	..	2
Nasik City	1864	1,31,103	50	3	3	5
Nandgaon	1921	13,026	18	3	1	2
Manmad	1928	23,570	19	3	1	2
Igatpuri	1869	15,003	16	3	..	2
Malegaon	1863	1,21,408	33	2	..	3

Out of 11 municipalities in the district six have been established about a century ago. The municipality at Trimbak is the oldest of all. These municipalities together cover 85·64 per cent of the urban

population or 21·93 per cent of the total 1961 population of the district. The remaining four towns of Rawalgaon, Chandor, Deolali cantonment and Lasalgaon do not have municipalities. Deolali cantonment is governed by a cantonment board and covers 2·01 per cent of the total district population.

The State Government have powers to declare by notification any local area of which the population is not less than 10,000 to be a municipal area ; to alter the limits of municipal area so as to include therein or to exclude therefrom such local area as may be specified in the notification ; to amalgamate two or more municipal areas so as to form one municipal area ; to split up any municipal area into two or more municipal areas ; and to declare that the whole of any local area comprising a municipal area shall cease to be a municipal area :

Provided that no such notification is issued by the State Government without consulting the municipal council or councils and other local authorities.

The term of office of a municipality is for five years which may be extended by the State Government in exceptional circumstances to a term not exceeding in the aggregate six years. Under the Act, every municipality has to be presided over by a president elected from amongst the councillors. Each municipality is to have a vice-president elected from amongst the councillors.

The government of municipal district vests in the municipality. The president as the head of the municipality has to—

(*a*) preside, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at all the meetings of the council and regulate the conduct of business at such meetings ;

(*b*) watch over the financial and executive administration of the council ;

(*c*) perform such executive functions or exercise such powers as are conferred upon him by or under the Act or any other law for the time being in force ;

(*d*) exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the council in matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the council ; and

(*e*) furnish to the State Government or the Director of Municipal Administration or the Collector or any other Government officer authorised by the State Government from time to time, such reports, returns or records as may be prescribed by rules or as may be called for at any time by the State Government, the Director, the Collector or such other officer.

The president, may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the

sanction of the council and immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing of such act be paid from the municipal fund :

Provided that—

(*a*) he does not act under this section in contravention of any order of the council prohibiting the execution of any particular work or the doing of any particular act ; and

(*b*) he reports forthwith the action taken and the reasons therefor to the standing committee and the council at their respective next meeting.

The vice-president has to—

(*a*) preside in the absence of the president at the meetings of the council ;

(*b*) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties as the President may from time to time depute to him ; and

(*c*) during the absence of the president, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the president.

Section 62 of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, stipulates constitution of standing committee and the following five subjects committees for every 'A' and 'B' class councils :—

(*i*) Public Works Committee,

(*ii*) Education Committee,

(*iii*) Sanitation, Medical and Public Health Committee,

(*iv*) Water Supply and Drainage Committee, and

(*v*) Planning and Development Committee.

The new Act also stipulates the constitution of a standing committee for every 'C' class council which may also appoint such subjects committees as it may deem necessary.

The Act stipulates the obligatory duties and the discretional functions of the council.

The former includes all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population, while the latter covers those which, despite being legitimate objects of local expenditure, are not considered absolutely essential.

A council may, at its discretion, provide either wholly or partly, out of the municipal property and funds for—

(*a*) laying out, whether in areas previously built upon or not, new public streets, and acquiring the land for that purpose, and the land required for the construction for the building or curtilages thereof to abut on such streets ;

(*b*) establishing or maintaining public hospitals, institutions for pre-primary and secondary education, libraries, museums, lunatic asylums, gymnasiums, *akhadas*, and homes for disabled and destitute persons, and constructing and maintaining buildings therefor, along with such other public buildings like town halls, municipal offices, shops, *dharmashalas*, open air theatres, stadia and rest houses ;

(*c*) laying out or maintaining public parks and gardens, and also planting and maintaining road-side and other trees ;

(*d*) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of the offensive trades ;

(*e*) acquisition and maintenance of grazing grounds, and the establishment and maintenance of dairy farms and breeding stud ;

(*f*) establishing and maintaining a farm or factory for the disposal of sewage ;

(*g*) constructing sanitary dwellings for poorer classes ;

(*h*) promoting the well-being of municipal employees or any class of municipal employees and of their dependents ;

(*i*) providing accommodation for servants employed by the council ; and

(*j*) making contributions towards the construction, establishment or maintenance of educational institutions including libraries and museums, any hospital, dispensary or similar institution providing for public medical relief, or any other institution of a charitable nature.

(1) Subject to any general or special orders which the State Government may make in this behalf, a council is empowered to impose taxes listed below :—

(*a*) a consolidated property tax on lands or buildings or both situated within municipal area, based on their rateable value ;

(*b*) an octroi ;

(*c*) a tax on professions, trades, callings and employments ;

(*d*) a tax on cinemas, theatres, circus and other performances and shows ;

(*e*) a tax on advertisements other than advertisements published in newspapers :

Provided that the maximum and minimum rates at which the taxes aforesaid are levied in different classes of municipal areas and other matters relating to imposition, assessment, collection and exemptions thereof are such as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) The consolidated tax on property shall include—

(*a*) a general tax ;

(*b*) a general water tax ;

(*c*) a lighting tax and

(*d*) a general sanitary tax.

Subject to any general or special orders which the State Government may make in this behalf, a council may impose any of the following taxes, namely :—

(*a*) a tax on all vehicles (excluding motor vehicles as defined in

the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939), boats or animals used for riding, or burden and kept for use within the municipal area, whether they are actually kept within or outside such area ;

(*b*) a toll on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid, entering the municipal area but not liable to taxation under clause (*a*) ;

(*c*) a tax on dogs kept within the municipal area ;

(*d*) a special sanitary tax on private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal agency ;

(*e*) a drainage tax ;

(*f*) a special water tax for water supplied by the council in individual cases, charges for such supply being fixed in such mode or modes as shall be best suited to the varying circumstances of any class of cases or of any individual case ;

(*g*) a tax on pilgrims resorting periodically to a shrine within the limits of the council ;

(*h*) a special education tax ; and

(*i*) any other tax, which under the Constitution of India, the State legislature has power to impose in the State.

The rules regulating the levy of taxes referred to in the preceding paragraphs have to be sanctioned by the State Government. The rates at which the taxes are levied by the municipalities do not always enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes have to be supplemented by numerous Government grants both recurring and non-recurring. For instance grants are made by the Government to municipalities towards water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on controlling epidemics, payment of dearness allowance to staff, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income.

Control over the municipalities in the district is exercised by the Collector, Nasik district, Director of Municipal Administration and the State Government. The Collector has powers of entry and inspection in regard to any immovable property occupied by a municipality or any institution under its control or management or any work in progress under it or under its direction. He may also call for or inspect any extract from any council's or its committees' proceedings and any book or document in the possession of or under the control of the council or any of its committees. The Director of Municipal Administration or the Collector may require a council to take into consideration any objection which appears to them to exist to the doing of anything which is about to be done or is being done by or on behalf of such council.

The Collector has powers to order a municipality to suspend or prohibit the execution of any of its order or resolution, if in his opinion, it is likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or lead to a breach of peace or is unlawful. In case of emergency the

Collector may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act, which may be executed or done by or on behalf of a council and immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the health or safety of the public ; and may direct that the reasonable expense of executing the work or doing the act, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to execute or to do it, shall forthwith be paid by the council.

Subject to appeal to the State Government, the Director of Municipal Administration is empowered to require a municipality to reduce the number of persons employed by it and also the remuneration assigned to any member of the staff. When the Director of Municipal Administration is informed, on a complaint made or otherwise that default has been made in the performance of any duty imposed on a council by or under the Act or by or under any enactment for the time being in force, the Director, if satisfied after due inquiry, that the alleged default has been made may by order fix a period for the performance of that duty and communicate such order to the council. If the duty is not performed within the period so fixed the Director may appoint some person to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it, with a reasonable remuneration to the person appointed to perform it, be forthwith paid by the council.

If in the opinion of the State Government—

(*a*) a council is not competent to perform duties imposed upon it by or under the Act or any other law for the time being in force, or

(*b*) persistently makes default in the performance of such duties or in complying with lawful directions and orders issued by the Collector, the Director, the State Government or any other authority empowered under the law to issue such directions or orders to a council, or

(*c*) exceeds or abuses its powers, or

(*d*) a situation has arisen in which the administration of the council cannot be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act, or

(*e*) the financial position and the credit of the council is threatened,

the State Government may, by an order published in the *Official Gazette*, appoint a Government officer as the administrator of the council for a period not exceeding three years.

The audit of all local fund accounts is provided for under the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930. The Director of Municipal Administration, on receipt of the report of the Chief Auditor may disallow any item of expenditure which appears to him to be contrary to law and surcharge the same on the person making or authorising the making of illegal payment.

In addition to the audit provided for under the provisions of the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930, an 'A' class or 'B' class council has to make arrangements for audit of its accounts by a Municipal Auditor at such intervals and in such manner as may be prescribed and a 'C' class council may, or if so required by the State Government, make arrangements for the audit of its accounts at such intervals, in such manner and by such agency as may be prescribed.

ZILLA PARISHAD

Historical Background: Like the Greek City States, the villages in the ancient India had always been autonomous units. The characteristic feature of administration in ancient India was the prevalence of freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions. However, the villages lost their autonomy as more power came to be vested and concentrated in the sovereign kings.

During the British administration, some attempts were made to revive the local self-government institutions in India with a view to training the people in the administration of such institutions by giving them representations in such local bodies. As a result, municipalities, district school boards and *janpadsabhas* came to be established; subsequently village panchayats also came to be founded and as a result of this it was possible for British Government to regenerate confidence among the masses inhabiting the rural areas.

After the reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Bombay, the Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1958, for the whole State. This Act envisaged a Village Panchayat Mandal for every district. Not only this but *gat nyaya* panchayats came to be organised for groups of five or more village panchayats.

In course of time, the experience gained indicated that the progress of rural development was not commensurate with the expectations of the Government. Various development activities introduced in the various Plan periods could not achieve a commendable amount of success owing to non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of such development schemes. The Central Government came to the conclusion that it was necessary for the Government to investigate the causes behind such a state of affairs. It therefore, appointed a committee called the 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee.'

The 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee' pointed out mainly, among other findings that the Government could not succeed in appealing and attracting the leadership of the masses to participate in the Community Development and National Developmental Schemes. Institutions of the type of the local self-government had not taken any deep interest to participate in such development schemes and had not shown any initiative for such work. The part played by the village panchayats in such

works was also not very encouraging. There was very often interference from the Government in the affairs of the local boards. The Committee came to the conclusion that the urgent necessity of the day, to remedy this state of affairs, was the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local institutions at the district level with the Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher level, making available the required finances and so on.

The 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee' recommended the formation of local committees on par with Block Development Committees, to be named as Panchayat Samitis, and at the district level a district committee to be called Zilla Parishad, instead of the local boards, etc., in order to secure integration in the various developmental activities. Thus, the *Gram Panchayat*, the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad are the three responsible functionaries in the decentralisation of administration, which are entrusted with the implementation of the developmental schemes.

Thus, an Act, to provide for the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, to assign to them local Government functions, and to entrust the execution of certain works and development schemes in the State Five-Year Plans and to provide for the decentralisation of powers and functions under certain enactments was passed in 1961, known as the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, the following departments of the State operating in the district have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad :—

(1) General Administration Department.

(2) Local Self-Government, excluding municipalities and municipal boroughs.

(3) Development Department : Agriculture, Veterinary, Forests, Co-operation including Industrial Co-operatives and village industries, Industries, Public Works.

(4) Welfare Departments : Education (excluding training colleges and higher education), Technical and Industrial Training, Medical, Public Health, Labour, Prohibition and Excise, Backward Classes, Community Projects and National Extension Service, Welfare.

(5) Miscellaneous Departments : Administration of Managed Estates.

Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, which came into force from May 1, 1962, all *ex*-Boards *i.e.*, District Local Board, District School Board, District Building Committee, District Development Board were abolished and their work

was vested in the Zilla Parishad. All village panchayats have to work under their respective taluka samitis.

Subjects of Activities: The following offices of the Government also were taken over by the Zilla Parishad :—

(1) District Village Panchayat Mandal.
(2) Agriculture Department.
(3) Education Department.
(4) Animal Husbandry.
(5) Co-operative Department (partial).
(6) Social Welfare Department.
(7) Publicity Department, excluding Publicity Officer.
(8) Industries Department, excluding District Industries Officer.
(9) Health Department, excluding malaria eradication.
(10) Works, excluding national highways.
(11) Irrigation upto 101·171 hectares or 250 acres.
(12) Dry Farming.

In what follows is described, in brief, the subjects of activities of different departments :

Agriculture: (*a*) Establishment, management, maintenance and the giving of grants to agricultural schools (including grants-in-aid to agricultural schools), but not including matters relating to (*i*) laying down of syllabus, (ii) prescription of text-books and (iii) conducting annual examinations.

(*b*) Crop competitions.

(*c*) Crop protection.

(*d*) Crop campaign (including *kharif* and *rabi* crop campaigns and intensive paddy cultivation).

(*e*) Compost and green manures.

(*f*) Distribution of fertilisers, agricultural implements and agricultural quota of iron, steel and cement.

(*g*) Demonstration of improved agricultural practices.

(*h*) Model demonstration of subsidiary seed farms.

(*i*) Importation and distribution of improved seeds.

(*j*) Establishment and maintenance of godowns.

(*k*) Eradication of noxious plants.

(*l*) Advancement and improvement of agriculture.

(*m*) Acclimatisation of exotics.

Animal Husbandry: (*a*) Veterinary aid (excluding district veterinary hospitals but including veterinary dispensaries, veterinary aid centres and village veterinary chests).

(*b*) Improvement of breed of cattle, horses, and other livestock (including artificial insemination sub-centres, key village centres, premium bull centres, taluka and district livestock improvement association and the like, and distribution of improved breed of sheep).

(*c*) Distribution of improved poultry.

(*d*) Organisation of cattle shows and rallies.

Forests: Village forests and grazing lands (including measures for development of village woodlands for purposes of pastures and fuel).

Social Welfare: (*a*) Educational development of backward classes including measures relating to grant of scholarships, freeships and examination fees to backward class students.

(*b*) Economic development of backward classes including—

(*i*) giving of financial assistance to individual cultivators in the form of loans and subsidies for the purpose of purchasing agricultural requisites ;

(*ii*) giving of financial assistance to individual artisans in the form of loans and subsidies for cottage industries and professions ;

(*iii*) supply of spinning wheels to vimukta jatis ;

(*iv*) development of communications in backward areas ;

(*v*) maintenance of co-operative stores and grant of subsidies to multipurpose co-operative societies for maintenance of staff (so far as co-operative societies having not more than rupees five lakhs working capital each and having jurisdiction over less than a district, are concerned) ;

(*vi*) establishment of handicraft centres ; and

(*vii*) development of cattle-breeding and poultry farms.

(*c*) Removal of untouchability.

(*d*) Programmes for welfare of backward classes.

Education: (*a*) Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of primary and basic schools including grant-in-aid to schools but excluding—

(*i*) laying down of syllabus,

(*ii*) prescription of text-books,

(*iii*) conducting scholarship examinations,

(*iv*) conducting primary school certificate examinations and standard IV examinations, and

(*v*) such other powers as are vested in the State Government under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947.

(*b*) Establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of secondary schools, excluding—

(*i*) prescription of curriculum,

(*ii*) prescription of text-books,

(*iii*) rates of and conditions for maintenance of grants,

(*iv*) permission for conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools,

(*v*) rates of fees,

(*vi*) conducting primary and high school scholarship examinations,

(*vii*) such other powers as may be specifically entrusted to the

Director of Education or reserved for the State Government under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

In the case of private secondary schools, only grants are recommended and disbursed on the receipt of sanction from the Director of Education.

(*c*) Grant of loans and scholarships to students in respect of primary and secondary education.

(*d*) Construction and maintenance of primary and secondary school buildings of the Zilla Parishad.

(*e*) Other educational objects.

(*f*) Provision of equipment and playgrounds for schools.

Medical: (*a*) Taluka dispensaries, including their upgrading.

(*b*) Hospitals, excluding civil and cottage as also big Government hospitals.

(*c*) Subsidised Medical Practitioner's Centres.

(*d*) Rural medical relief centres and public medical relief.

(*e*) Grant of financial assistance to institutions giving anti-rabic treatment to indigent persons.

(*f*) Grants-in-aid to private charitable hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes and such other institutions.

Ayurvedic: (*a*) Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries (including giving grants to such dispensaries).

(*b*) Replenishing stock of ayurvedic medicine chest in villages.

Public Health: (*a*) Primary health centres.

(*b*) Mobile hygiene units.

(*c*) Combined medical and public health units.

(*d*) Vaccination.

(*e*) School health service.

(*f*) Measures for treatment of Anti-yaws.

(*g*) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(*h*) Maintenance of medicine boxes in villages.

(*i*) Facilities for health education.

(*j*) Taking of necessary measures in the interest of public health.

(*k*) Reclamation of unhealthy localities.

(*l*) Rural Sanitation.

Buildings and Communications: (*a*) Construction, maintenance and repairs of—

(*i*) village roads,

(*ii*) other district roads,

(*iii*) major district roads, and

(*iv*) bridges on above-mentioned roads.

(*b*) Rural parks and gardens.

(*c*) Construction of administrative and other buildings in connection with Zilla Parishad's requirements.

(*d*) Means of communications, other than roads.

(*e*) Public ferries.

(*f*) Maintenance of trees in the vicinity of roads.

(*g*) Telephone lines.

Public Water-supply: (*a*) Rural water-supply.

(*b*) Protected water-supply for fairs in rural areas.

(*c*) Works for preservation of water, for drinking, bathing and cooking, from pollution.

Irrigation: Minor Irrigation Works (only those works which irrigate 250 acres or less).

Industries: (*a*) Local Industries. (*b*) Local Arts. | The grant of loans is limited upto rupees ten thousand in each case in respect of small-scale or cottage industries.

(*c*) Training institutes and schools, excluding research institutes and institutes meant for an area larger than a district.

(*d*) Training-*cum*-production centres and production centres.

(*e*) Sales depots and emporia.

(*f*) Giving of grants-in-aid and loans to individual craftsmen.

(*g*) Giving of stipends to trainees.

(*h*) Promotion and development of cottage and village industries.

(*i*) Organising marketing facilities for cottage and village industries products.

(*j*) Giving of grants-in-aid and loans to industrial Co-operatives.

(*k*) Handlooms.

(*l*) Executive work relating to enforcement of Weights and Measures Act.

Co-operation: (*a*) Registration of co-operative societies (only in respect of those societies whose working capital does not exceed rupees five lakhs each and whose jurisdiction is less than a district).

(*b*) Approval to bye-laws of the types of societies mentioned above.

(*c*) Appeals arising out of non-admission of members to the type of societies mentioned above.

(*d*) Administrative supervision over co-operative societies (only to the extent of examination of the general working of societies, their management and financial position, with a view to improving the business standards adopted by the societies and their office bearers and also extending their activities).

(*e*) Promotion and extension in respect of all types of co-operative societies.

(*f*) Sponsoring of applications of co-operative societies for financial assistance from the State Government.

(*g*) Sponsoring of applications of co-operative societies (such as may

be specified by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies) to concerned federal societies in respect of participation in share capital.

(*h*) Taking shares in co-operatives in those cases in which the State Government can take shares subject to conditions laid down by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(*i*) Supervision and control over Agricultural Produce Markets.

Publicity: (*a*) Mobile publicity vans.

(*b*) Organising district exhibitions.

(*c*) Publicity through recreational activities.

(*d*) Rural broadcasting.

Community Development: (*a*) Community development programme.

(*b*) Local development works programme.

Social Education: (*a*) Community recreation centres.

(*b*) Adult literacy centres.

(*c*) Sports, games playgrounds, equipment and welfare organisations.

(*d*) *Kisan melas.*

(*e*) Conducting visits.

(*f*) Dissemination of information.

(*g*) Short camps.

(*h*) Women's organisation and welfare.

(*i*) Children's organisation and welfare.

(*j*) Mobile cinema vans.

(*k*) Libraries and reading-rooms.

(*l*) Fairs, shows and exhibitions.

Miscellaneous: (*a*) Village uplift.

(*b*) Building model villages (including grants and loans for the purpose.).

(*c*) Economic welfare of villages.

(*d*) Local works or measures likely to promote health safety, comfort or convenience of the public.

(*e*) Markets.

(*f*) *Dharmashalas,* rest-houses, travellers' bungalows, *sarais* and the like.

(*g*) Chavadis.

(*h*) Other public institutions.

(*i*) Local unemployment, other than industrial unemployment.

(*j*) Improvement and extension of village sites (including grants and loans for the purpose).

(*k*) Laying new village sites (including grants and loans for the purpose).

(*l*) Well-being of employees of Zilla Parishad.

(*m*) Provision of houses for employees of Zilla Parishad.

(*n*) Planting and preservation of trees on public grounds and gardens.

(*o*) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.

(*p*) Public receptions and ceremonies and entertainments.

(*q*) Arrangement for local pilgrimages.

(*r*) Burial and cremation grounds.

(*s*) Sammelans of panchas, sarpanchas of village panchayats and other non-officials.

(*t*) Local vagrancy relief for the poor.

(*u*) Maintenance of poor-houses.

Powers and Functions of non-officials: The powers and functions of the non-official office-bearers of the Zilla Parishad are detailed below :

President: The President shall—

(*a*) convene, preside at, and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad ;

(*b*) have access to the records of the Zilla Parishad ;

(*c*) discharge all duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under the Act ;

(*d*) watch over the financial and executive administration and submit to the Parishad all questions connected therewith which shall require its orders ; and

(*e*) exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the standing committee, or of any subjects committee, or of any panchayat samiti.

The President may in cases of emergency direct the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, and immediate execution or doing of which, in his opinion, is necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the district fund :

Provided that, he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the standing committee and the appropriate subjects committee at their next meeting and the Zilla Parishad, or the committee may amend or annul the direction made by the president.

The president of the Zilla Parishad receives an honorarium of Rs. 500 per month with rent-free residential accommodation.

Vice-President : The vice-president shall—

(*a*) in the absence of the president, preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad ;

(*b*) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the president as the president from time to time may, subject to

the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(c) pending the election of a president, or during the absence of the president, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the president.

The vice-president who is the Chairman of two Subjects Committees gets consolidated honorarium of Rs. 300 per month along with rent-free residential accommodation.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee: Subject to the provisions of the Act, and the rules made thereunder by the State Government, the chairman of the standing committee or a subjects committee shall—

(i) convene, preside at and conduct meetings of the committee; and

(ii) have access to the records of the committee.

The chairman of any such committee may in relation to subjects allotted to the committee—

(i) call for any information, return, statement, account or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof, and

(ii) enter and inspect any immovable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or any work of development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction:

Provided that the Chairman of the Standing Committee may, in relation to any subject allotted to any Subjects Committee, also exercise the powers under this clause.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee may grant leave of absence for any period exceeding two months, but not exceeding four months, to any officer of class I service (other than the Chief Executive Officer) or class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, the powers to be exercised and the duties to be discharged by, and which subjects enumerated in the district list are to be allotted to, the Standing Committee and each of the Subjects Committees, shall be such as may be prescribed by regulation; but all subjects in relation to social welfare enumerated in the district list are allotted to the Standing Committee.

The Vice-President is the Chairman of two Subjects Committees. The councillors have to elect from amongst elected councillors two persons to be chairmen of the remaining subjects committees. They also get an honorarium of Rs. 300 each per month along with rent-free residential accommodation.

Officials: A Chief Executive Officer, a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Block Development Officers and the heads of various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the executive officers of the Zilla Parishad. They are all gazetted officers and are transferable by the State Government to other districts. The Chief Executive Officer belongs to the cadre of Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of a Collector. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is an officer of the rank of the Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officers are class II officers while the heads of the departments are either class I or class II officers.

Chief Executive Officer—

(i) shall lay down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government;

(ii) shall be entitled to call for any information return, statement, account or report from any officer or servant of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad;

(iii) shall supervise and control the execution of all the activities of the Zilla Parishad;

(iv) shall have papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its committees[1] (excluding panchayat samitis);

(v) shall draw and disburse money out of the District Fund;

(vi) shall exercise supervision and control over the acts of officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad;

(vii) shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its committees (including any panchayat samiti).

(viii) Any of the powers conferred or duties or functions imposed upon or vested in the Chief Executive Officer by or under the Act may also be exercised, performed or discharged under the control of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he may think fit to lay down, by any officer or servant holding office under the Zilla Parishad to whom the Chief Executive Officer generally or specially empowers by order in writing. All such orders of the Chief Executive Officer shall, however, be laid before the president, the standing committee and the relevant subjects committee for information.

(ix) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of class I service and class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad; forward them to such authorities as may be prescribed by the State Government and lay down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and

[1] Sections 95 to 99 of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

servants of class III service and class IV service under the Zilla Parishad.

Deputy Chief Executive Officer: The Deputy Chief Executive Officer shall be the secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Zilla Parishad, as well as the standing committee.[1]

Block Development Officer: The Block Development Officer—

(*i*) shall have the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the panchayat samiti;

(*ii*) shall be the secretary, *ex-officio*, of the panchayat samiti.[2]

(*iii*) shall, subject to the general order of the Chief Executive Officer, grant leave of absence to an officer or servant of class III service or of class IV service of the Zilla Parishad working under the panchayat samiti;

(*iv*) shall call for any information, return, statement, account, report, or explanation from any of the officers or servants working under the panchayat samiti;

(*v*) shall draw and disburse money out of the grant of rents payable to the panchayat samiti under sections 185 and 188;

(*vi*) shall, in relation to the works and development schemes to be undertaken from the block grants, exercise such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property, sale or transfer thereof as may be specified by the State Government.

Heads of Departments: (*i*) Every head of the department of the Zilla Parishad may, in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department, accord technical sanction thereto.

(*ii*) He shall assess and give his opinion confidentially every year on the work of officers of class II service working in his department and shall forward them to the Chief Executive Officer.

(*iii*) The head of department specified in this behalf, shall be the secretary, *ex-officio*, of such subjects committees as the Zilla Parishad may direct.[3]

Administrative Organisation: The Nasik Zilla Parishad started functioning from 1st May, 1962 with the coming into force of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961 (V of 1962). The Parishad consists of 66 members, 54 elected and 2 co-opted lady members. Three chairmen of panchayat samitis are elected to the Zilla Parishad while 10 are *ex-officio* members of the Zilla Parishad by virtue of their being chairmen of the panchayat samitis. Chairmen of five federal co-operative societies are associate members. These associate members have no voting rights.

The Zilla Parishad has six subjects committees besides the standing

[1] Sections 9 and 79 of the Act.
[2] Section 57 of the Act.
[3] Section 80 of the Act.

committee. The subjects committees, alongwith the departments of the Zilla Parishad they control, are as under :—

Subjects Committee 1		Department Controlled 2
Standing Committee	...	General Administration Department.
Finance Committee	..	Finance Department.
Education Committee	...	Education Department.
Co-operation Committee	...	Co-operation and Industries Department.
Agriculture Committee	...	Agriculture Department.
Works Committee	...	Works Department.
Health Committee	...	Health Department.

In what follows is given a short description of the working of the departments of the Zilla Parishad.

General Administration Department: The General Administration department is headed by the Deputy Chief Executive Officer who also acts as the secretary of the Standing Committee. The department deals with groups of subjects of a non-technical nature and the work is controlled and supervised by the Standing Committee. The work of the department is done through its different sections such as establishment, parishad, planning and development, panchayat revenue, miscellaneous, registry and record.

Social Welfare Department: The Social Welfare department forms a section of the General Administration department which is headed by the Social Welfare Officer (class II Gazetted).

The activities carried out by the Social Welfare department in Nasik district are classified into backward class welfare and social welfare programmes.

Backward Class Welfare Programmes: Backward class welfare programmes aim at the amelioration of the conditions of the backward classes so that they reach the standard of other sections of the society as quickly as possible. Several schemes of educational, financial and miscellaneous nature have been sanctioned for their welfare. Under educational schemes, various concessions towards payment of scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees are granted to all categories of backward classes. The department encourages the voluntary agencies to maintain hostels for boys and girls belonging to backward classes by giving substantial grants-in-aid, the advantage of which is taken by all categories of students belonging to backward classes.

Under the housing programme, subsidy is given to the backward class families towards construction of houses.

Social Welfare: Though the activities under social welfare do not come under the Zilla Parishad still the Social Welfare Officer of the Zilla Parishad has to do the work concerning the social welfare activities in the district.

Under audio-visual scheme, films and documentaries are exhibited in the villages.

Finance Department: The Chief Accounts and Finance Officer of the Zilla Parishad is the Chief Executive Officer of the department who is also secretary to the finance committee. He is assisted by an Accounts Officer. Every Zilla Parishad has to prepare its annual budget. The finance department is responsible for allocation of funds according to budgetary grant and regulates the expenditure in accordance with the rules prescribed in this behalf. The Finance department is divided into five sections, *viz.*, accounts, audit, budget, inspection and stores.

The accounts of the Zilla Parishad are audited by the officers of the Local Fund Audit department.

Works Department: The Works department like other departments is directly under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer. The Parishad Executive Engineer is the head of the department and is solely responsible for execution of works pertaining to buildings, roads and irrigation works under the Parishad. The execution of these works is vested mainly in the Deputy Engineers in-charge of the sub-divisions under the Parishad Executive Engineer.

Agriculture Department: The Parishad Agriculture Development Officer is the head of the Agriculture Department and also acts as the secretary to the agriculture committee of the Zilla Parishad which exercises control over the agriculture activities of the Zilla Parishad. The animal husbandry activities in the district are also under the control of the Agriculture Department. However, the actual control in these matters vests in the Animal Husbandry Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Agriculture Development Officer is assisted in his work by District Agricultural Officer, Campaign Officer, Hybrid Seed Production Officer and Agricultural Officers.

The Parishad Agriculture Development Officer is responsible for the development of agricultural activities undertaken with a view to increasing agricultural production in the district. The district is divided into 13 blocks each block corresponding to revenue taluka. Each block is under the charge of the Block Development Officer who is responsible for the proper implementation of the agricultural schemes at the block level. The Block Development Officers are assisted in this work by the Agricultural Extension Officers.

The following is the brief description of the agricultural schemes of the Zilla Parishad :

Kharif crop campaign scheme was started in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Peth talukas in 1964. Rice, Nagli, Jowar and Bajri crops were included in this scheme and by the end of 3rd Five Year Plan seedlings produced at 300 seed production centres were distributed to the cultivators through the *Gram Panchayats*. The cultivators were also supplied with improved seed strains of *kharif* food crops, fertilizers and insecticides resulting in much increase in the production of rice and other *kharif* crops included in the scheme.

Rabi campaign scheme was started by the Zilla Parishad with a view to increase yield of irrigated wheat and jowar sown in *rabi* season after harvest of rice, groundnut and cotton sown in *kharif* season. The Zilla Parishad supplied chemical fertilizers, oil engines, pump sets to the cultivators and also gave them financial assistance. Over 58,000 acres have been brought under wheat production.

Plant protection aspect is equally important to plant production. By the end of 3rd Five Year Plan, the Zilla Parishad distributed plant protection appliances costing over Rs. 4 lakhs to the cultivators. The Extension Officers in the blocks explain agricultural techniques to the cultivators and give them all the information on the proper use of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers.

The insecticides and pesticides allotted to the Zilla Parishad are distributed to the cultivators through the block offices and co-operative societies on subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent. In 1966, the Zilla Parishad supplied 1,000 sprayers and 200 dusters to the cultivators on nominal rent. This scheme resulted in bringing the area under pesticides and insecticides to 11,672 acres, plant protection appliances to 462 acres and plant protection measures to 10,385 acres during 1966-67.

Intensive cultivation scheme for food crops started by the Zilla Parishad is to enable the cultivators in integrated areas and areas with assured rainfall to realise full potentialities of production through special staff units which attend to all the requirements of the cultivators such as giving technical advice, supply of seeds, fertilizers, credit, etc. The campaign officer of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for the proper implementation of the programme laid out in this scheme. Physical achievement under this scheme during 1966-67 and 1967-68 was 360,985 acres as against the total 3rd Five Year Plan period achievement of 311,119 acres.

Besides, the Zilla Parishad has also undertaken various other schemes, such as (*i*) special *kharif* crop campaign (*ii*) analysis of sample soils, (*iii*) community wells, (*iv*) vegetable development, (*v*) tractor ploughing and blasting, (*vi*) manures and fertilizers, and (*vii*) general horticulture development scheme.

With a view to giving incentive to the agriculturists, crop competitions are held at village, taluka and district levels and prizes are awarded.

Education Department: Before the inception of the Zilla Parishad, education was under the jurisdiction of the State Government and the Director of Education was the head of the department at the State level.

Central Government schemes and the State Government policies regarding education were executed at the district level by the Government Inspectorate in the district. The District Inspectorate consisted of one Educational Inspector, one Deputy Educational Inspector and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. All educational institutions in the district were under the control of the Educational Inspector. To facilitate the administration of primary education, District School Boards were entrusted with the work of primary education. Secondary schools, primary training colleges and other technical and professional institutions were directly under the control of the Educational Inspector. The Inspector and his deputies visited and inspected these institutions and recommended grants-in-aid. Besides this, the responsibility of the control of primary education also partly vested with the Educational Inspector, as he was empowered to have general supervision over the administration of the schools.

The District School Board which controlled education then was composed of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and other elected and nominated members. The administrative officer, who worked as the *ex-officio* secretary of the body, was the representative of the State Government to guide the board on Government policies in respect of educational matters. He executed the programmes chalked out by the board for primary education in consultation with the staff selection committee, a statutory body under the Primary Education Act, 1947.

The academic side of primary schools was supervised and controlled by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors working under the control of the Educational Inspector who visited and inspected the primary schools. They recommended cases for opening of primary schools, grants to primary schools, etc., through the Deputy Educational Inspector who was their immediate superior.

This was in brief the picture of the administrative set-up with the powers and duties of the functionaries of the Education department prior to the advent of the Zilla Parishad.

After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the primary and secondary education in the district came under the dual control of the Education department of the Government at the State level and the Zilla Parishad. At the head of the educational set up in the district is the Parishad Education Officer who also acts as the secretary to the education committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted in his work by two Deputy Education Officers and 44 Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors. The Parishad Education Officer is empowered to

inspect primary and secondary schools in the district and release grants to them. He is also empowered to grant recognition to primary, middle and secondary schools in the district. In his capacity as Secretary to the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad, he guides the Committee on educational matters.

In 1967-68, there were 1813 primary schools and 182 secondary schools in the district. Of these 1813 primary schools, 220 were converted into basic schools. Basic education involves teaching of subjects like crafts, agriculture, spinning and weaving, wood work and kitchen gardening. In addition there were 15 *ashram* schools for scheduled tribe pupils in the *adivasi* areas of the district. These schools are special type of residential primary schools in which agriculture as the main craft and spinning and weaving as a subsidiary craft are taught. The Zilla Parishad runs four boarding houses for *adivasi* children studying in primary schools.

Public Health Department: Under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, all responsibilities regarding public health and medical aid in rural areas have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. As such the public health staff and medical staff (except that of the civil hospital) formerly working under Public Health and Medical departments have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads.

The health matters in the district are under dual control. The primary health centres, maternity and child health centres along with other institutions in the district health organisation are looked after entirely by the Zilla Parishad while the leprosy survey, education and treatment units and family planning centres are looked after by the Zilla Parishad on agency basis.

The department is headed by the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad who also acts as the secretary to the health committee of the Zilla Parishad. All the staff pertaining to the schemes controlled by the Zilla Parishad works under him.

The main functions of the Public Health department relate to the control and eradication of epidemic diseases. The Zilla Parishad has under its control 18 primary health centres, 6 allopathic dispensaries, 26 family planning centres in rural areas, 10 family planning centres in urban areas and 7 leprosy centres.

The national smallpox eradication scheme is also transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The implementation of the State scheme with central assistance has been given to the Zilla Parishad. The necessary equipment has also been provided to the Zilla Parishad.

The Director of Public Health, Maharashtra State, exercises technical control over all the health activities of the Nasik Zilla Parishad through the Deputy Director of Public Health Services.

Co-operation and Industries Department: The Co-operation and

Industries department is headed by the Co-operation and Industries Officer who also acts as the secretary to the co-operation committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted by one Co-operative Officer, one Assistant Co-operative Officer, Extension Officers and other necessary staff.

The Co-operation and Industries department is entrusted with promotional and developmental activities with certain reservations in respect of municipal areas. The regulatory functions are still vested in the department in the State sector. Besides, the department in the district sector also exercises general control over the agricultural produce market committees in the district. The statutory powers under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, regarding registration of co-operative societies and amendment of bye-laws and hearing of appeals for non-admission to membership by the co-operative societies are delegated to the Co-operation and Industries department of the Zilla Parishad.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Under section 57 of the Act, a panchayat samiti has been provided for every block. 13 panchayat samitis have been established in the district with headquarters at Chandor, Dindori, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Nasik, Niphad, Peint, Satana, Sinnar, Surgana and Yeola. Every panchayat samiti consists of the following members :—

(*a*) All councillors who are elected on the Zilla Parishad from the electoral divisions in the block.

(*b*) The co-opted councillors of the Zilla Parishad residing in the block.

(*c*) The chairman of such co-operative societies conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural products in the block as nominated by Government (to be associate members).

(*d*) The chairman of a co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture (not being society falling under 'C' above) in block, co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti (to be an associate member).

(*e*) Sarpanchas elected by members of the village panchayats.

The term of office of the chairman and members of the panchayat samiti is co-terminous.[1]

The chairman of the panchayat samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month with facilities of free residential accommodation. The deputy chairman of panchayat samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month.[2]

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The last but not the least important ring in the chain of administration is provided for by the panchayats which form the basis of the Government at the district level. Under the Village Panchayats Act, 1958, which came into force in the district from June 1, 1959, in every local area having population of not less than 500, a panchayat has to be established. It is permissible for the State, if sufficient reasons exist, to direct the establishment of a panchayat in a local area having population of 250 and above but less than 2,000.

[1] Section 59 of the Zilla Parishads Act.
[2] Section 69 of the Act.

Constitution : The maximum number of members for a panchayat is 15 and the minimum is seven. The members are elected on the basis of adult franchise. The State Government have been empowered under the constitution to reserve seats (in joint electorate) for the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, unless the Government are of the opinion that the reservation is not necessary having regard to the population in the village of such castes and tribes. The term of a panchayat is for four years which is extendable upto five years by the Collector if and when occasion demands such extension. Every panchayat has to elect a Sarpanch from amongst its members. The Sarpanch presides over the panchayat and is also the executive officer of the panchayat. Under the Samitis Act, 1961, the secretaries of the panchayats have become Zilla Parishad servants and are at present designated as Assistant Gram Sevaks. They are full-time servants and their appointments are made on time-scale basis.

Functions : The State Government makes every year a grant to panchayat equivalent to 30 per cent of the land revenue realised in the preceding year within the limits of the village. Section 45 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, lays down that so far as the village funds at its disposal will allow and subject to the general control of the Zilla Parishad it shall be the duty of a panchayat to make reasonable provisions within the village in regard to matters of public health, water supply, public works, agriculture, preservation of forests, education and promotion of cottage and village industries. In the sphere of land revenue every village panchayat has to undertake collection of land revenue under section 169 of the Act and to maintain village records relating to land revenue in such manner and such forms as may be prescribed from time to time by or under any law relating to land revenue.

Under section 124 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, every panchayat is under obligation to levy a house tax and tax on lands not subject to payment of agricultural assessment at such rates as may be decided by it (but subject to minimum and maximum rates which may be fixed by the State Government) and in such manner and subject to such exemption as may be prescribed.

Section 63 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, prescribes

the constitution of group *nyaya* panchayats for five or more villages with fairly wide judicial powers both civil and criminal.

A District Village Panchayat Officer has been appointed to control the administration of village panchayats in Nasik district. He assists the Collector in his functions and duties in respect of the administration of village panchayats with the assistance of District Auditor, Sub-Auditor and other necessary staff.

Village panchayats have recently gained importance not only as administrative units but also as basic institutions for rural planning and all round development of rural areas. Village panchayats have been made the sole non-official agencies for executing development works in the Community Development Blocks with the democratic decentralization envisaged by the establishment of the Zilla Parishad and the panchayat samitis.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION

The Maharashtra State has an independent Town Planning and Valuation Department under the administrative control of the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department. The department, as its name indicates, principally deals with the important subjects of town planning and valuation of real properties. Some of the important duties and functions of this department as stipulated by Government are as under :

Duties and Functions : Town Planning—

(*a*) to prepare regional plans, development plans and town planning schemes under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, which came into force in the State with effect from 11th January, 1967 ;

(*b*) to render assistance to the municipal authorities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice, as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans, draft town planning schemes, etc.,

(*c*) to perform the duties of Town Planning Officers, Arbitrators, when so appointed by Government under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, to carry out surveys, prepare the existing land-use-plans and development plans, to scrutinise development or building permission cases, to tender advice to the Tribunals of Appeal and to draw up final town planning schemes, to work as members of the Regional Planning Boards, constituted by Government and to prepare regional plans ;

(*d*) to advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation ;

(*e*) to advise and prepare town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the municipal acts ;

(*f*) to prepare development schemes or layouts of (i) lands belonging to Government, (ii) lands of co-operative housing societies, and (iii) lands of private bodies with the sanction of Government ;

(*g*) to prepare village layouts for extension of old village *gaothan* and new village *gaothan* sites ;

(*h*) to advise Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development including legislation ;

(*i*) to prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including Harijans ;

(*j*) to scrutinize miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and to recommend suitable building regulations for adoption in the areas concerned ; and

(*k*) to advise the Nagpur Improvement Trust, Nagpur, in the preparation of the improvement schemes under the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act, 1936, to scrutinise the schemes when submitted for sanction, and advise Government regarding sanction to the schemes.

Valuation : The Director of Town Planning is the chief expert adviser of Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include :

(*a*) valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for the purposes of sale or lease ;

(*b*) valuation of Government properties for the purposes of rating under the Provincial Municipal Corporation Act. To function as the Authorised Valuation Officers for finalisation of the lists of assessment of all the properties in municipal towns submitted by the Chief Officers under the provisions of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 ;

(*c*) valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc ;

(*d*) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns ;

(*e*) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments ;

(*f*) scrutiny of awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ;

(*g*) supplying trained technical assistants to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where the land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature ;

(*h*) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the District Courts and High Courts when appeals are lodged against the awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act ; and

(*i*) undertaking valuation work on behalf of Railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of State Government on payment of fees, etc.

Miscellaneous: (*a*) to advise the various heads of departments of Government in selection of sites required for the public purposes;

(*b*) to see that all town planning schemes or layouts sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes; and

(*c*) to advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment of or addition to the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 or Rules thereunder.

Regional Planning: The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, which was in force till its replacement by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The Act of 1954 generally incorporated the provisions of Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, and in addition made it obligatory on every local authority (barring village panchayats) to prepare a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction.

The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, applied to lands included within the municipal limits only, and therefore, there was no provision for exercising proper and effective control over the planning and development of land in peripheral areas outside the municipal areas which were growing in an irregular and haphazard manner. The evil results of such uncontrolled growth and development have already become apparent in the vast areas outside Greater Bombay and Poona and other important urban centres. It was considered that the only way to tackle adequately these evil effects arising out of rapid industrialization and urbanization would be by resorting to regional planning for areas around the metropolitan centres like Bombay, Poona and Nagpur and by developing counter magnates for the dispersal and reallocation of both industries and population within the region.

There was no statutory power under the Act of 1954 for the preparation of regional plans which has, therefore, been repealed and replaced by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. This Act came into force in the State from 11th January, 1967. This Act provides for establishment of regions and constitution of Regional Planning Boards for the preparation of regional plans, designation of sites for new towns, establishment of development authorities to create new towns, preparation of development plans for the municipal areas and town planning schemes for execution of the sanctioned development plans. Government has established Metropolitan Regions at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur and constituted Regional Planning Boards for these three regions.

The object of the regional plan for an urban region is to formulate a policy for guidance and control of development within the region in such a manner that—

(*i*) land be used for the best purposes for which it is most suitable e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, etc. having regard to both public and private interests;

(*ii*) adequate means of communications be provided for traffic throughout the region;

(*iii*) building development be concentrated in areas where adequate public and utility services can be supplied economically;

(*iv*) ample area be reserved as open spaces;

(*v*) amenities of the country side be protected including preservation of landscapes; and

(*vi*) preservation of historical monuments, etc.

Briefly, the object of the regional plan is to regulate development so as to maintain a proper balance between buildings and open spaces and secure healthy and economic urban growth.

Organisation: The department was started in 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Poona (now designated as Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, Poona) as its head who was later on assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Deputy Director of Town Planning), one Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor (now designated as Assistant Director of Town Planning) and two Senior Assistants (now designated as Town Planners) with the requisite staff. As the activities of this department increased, these assistants had to be posted at prominent places in the State to attend to the work of town planning, valuation, etc., very essentially required in and around these towns and cities. There has been a tremendous increase in the activities of this department in recent years with the consequential increase in the number of branch offices in the State. The head office of this department is at Poona and other offices at present are at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Thana, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Satara, Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Akola, Nanded and Bhiwandi. The department also spares officers to work in the wards section of Revenue and Forests Department; to the Bombay collectorate for scrutiny of the land acquisition awards; to the Maharashtra Housing Board—to function as Assessors, and to the Rural Housing Cell of the Rural Development department to prepare layouts of villages included in the schemes of that department. Officers of the department are also called upon to give expert evidence in the Courts in land acquisition references and are appointed to function as Arbitrators to finalize draft town planning schemes prepared by the planning authorities and as part-time or full-time Land Acquisition Officers at important places like Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Satara, Ahmadnagar, etc.

There is at present no separate branch office of this department in Nasik district. The work of town planning, valuation and allied matters arising from the Nasik district was being looked after by the Bombay branch office till 1962. After the creation of Jalgaon branch office in October, 1962, jurisdiction of which extends over three districts of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Nasik, the said work is being dealt with by that branch office.

According to the provisions made in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, it is obligatory on every planning authority as defined in that Act, to carry out survey, prepare an existing land use map and prepare and publish a development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction. Since the municipal councils have no technical staff, the Town Planners from this department are appointed by them to function as Town Planning Officers under section 24 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. There are in all 11 municipal councils in the Nasik district, *viz.* : (1) Nasik, (2) Manmad, (3) Satana, (4) Yeola, (5) Igatpuri, (6) Sinnar, (7) Nasik Road-Deolali, (8) Nandgaon, (9) Trimbak, (10) Malegaon and (11) Bhagur. Out of these 11 municipal towns, development plans in respect of Nasik, Manmad and Satana have been finally sanctioned by Government, which have come into force from 1-6-1959, 1-10-1963 and 1-5-1965 respectively. Development plans of Sinnar and Malegaon have already been prepared and published. The work in respect of development plans of Nasik Road-Deolali, Igatpuri, Yeola and Bhagur is at present in progress and the same are expected to be published shortly. The Town Planner in the Jalgaon branch office has been appointed as the Town Planning Officer under section 24 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 by the municipal councils for their development plans.

Town Planning Scheme, Nasik No. I and Town Planning Scheme, Malegaon No. I have been finally sanctioned by Government on 12th June 1963 and 14th September 1962 respectively and the same have come into force from 1st October 1963 and 1st December 1962 respectively.

Town Planning Scheme, Nasik No. II is on hand with the Arbitrator for finalization and the same would come into force in due course.

Several layouts in respect of Government lands in Nasik district were prepared and necessary advice was given to the local authorities as also to the revenue authorities as and when sought for. Necessary advice was also given in respect of valuation of lands and buildings either for the purchase or for sale by State Government. Besides, a number of building permission cases, N.A. permission cases, cases for the grant of Government lands and cases for approval of layouts arising out of various development plans and town planning schemes

were dealt with and remarks offered to the local authorities and revenue authorities.

It is proposed to create a separate branch office at Nasik for dealing with the problems of planning of lands and valuation of properties from this district. Development in and around Nasik and Nasik Road-Deolali municipal limits is taking place at a fast pace. The development activities of the Central Government and State Government are also rapidly growing in the area of Nasik district involving such projects as M.I.G. factory, Eklahare Thermal Station, etc. This necessitates the creation of a separate branch office. An exhaustive regional plan has been prepared for Nasik and its surrounding area, to control the brisk development on orderly lines. The creation of such an independent branch office would go a long way in tackling the problems of regional plan, preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in this district.

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CHAPTER 15—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early Times : EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN EARLY TIMES EXISTING AMONG BOTH HINDUS AND MUHAMMEDANS, was in each case, closely connected with their religious institutions.

Hindu System : To give and receive instruction is enjoined by sacred books of Brahmans, and their ancient sages produced a literature which is deep and subtle and often of great beauty. Schools of learning were formed in centres containing a considerable high-caste population, and Pandits gave instruction in Sanskrit grammar, logic, philosophy and law. The students were called the *chelas* or children of their *gurus* or teachers, lived with them in a semi-filial relationship, and owed them obedience and respect. The *chelas* were lodged and fed by their *gurus*, and the latter were maintained by gifts and grants from the rulers of the country or from private benefactors. Teaching was mainly by words of mouth, and the memory of the pupils was trained to enable them to repeat by heart long passages of the sacred texts. 'The student respectfully held the hand of his teacher, and fixed his mind on the teacher, and said, "Venerable Sir, recite," and the *Savitri* (the well-known *gayatri* verse of the Rig-veda) was recited and learnt as the introduction to the learning of the Vedas. And thus from day to day new lessons were recited and learnt, the student dividing his day's work between minding his lessons and minding the household work of his teacher.'

This advanced instruction was strictly confined to youths of higher castes. For the lower caste village schools were scattered over the country side, in which rudimentary education was given to the children of the trading classes, the petty landholders, and the well-to-do cultivators. Seated under a tree or in the veranda of a hut, the children learned to trace letters of the alphabet with their fingers in the sand, or recite in monotonous tones their spellings or a multiplication table.

Muhammedan System : In the former times the higher education of Muhammedans was in the hands of men of learning who devoted themselves to the instruction of the youth. Schools were attached to mosques and shrines, and supported by State grants in cash or land, or by private liberality. Individual instructors of merit were also aided by the State and landholders and nobles vied with each other in supporting scholars of repute. The course of study in a Muhammedan place of learning included grammar, rhetoric, logic, theology, metaphysics, literature, jurisprudence and science. The classes of learned instructors have been

replaced by *madarsas* or colleges of a more modern type founded by the liberality of pious persons.

Elementary classes were included in the schools attached to mosques, but ordinary education was, as a rule, imparted at home. Householders of means engaged the services of a teacher to instruct their children in reading, writing and arithmetic. Persian was the medium of instruction and letter writing and penmanship were highly prized accomplishments. The children learned to write on oblong boards, in appearance like a large edition of the hornbook, which could be washed clean at the close of the lesson. Less affluent neighbours were invited or allowed to send their children to the class, which sometimes attained the proportions of a small school. The schools were known as domestic *maktabs*, and the teachers were called *'maulvi sahib'* or *'munshi sahib'*. The profession was followed by both Muhammedans and Hindus. The old Indian pedagogue is the hero of many a folk-tale, in which he is sometimes depicted as a tyrant whom it was the pride and the delight of the bolder spirits among his pupils to out-wit, and at other times as the good-natured but lettered fool who fell into every trap that was laid for him. The pupils were bound to respect and do menial service for their *maulvi*, and custom permitted him to make free use of the cane or to punish delinquents in any other way his ingenuity might devise.

Mediaeval Times: No definite information is available about the centres of learning in Nasik district during ancient times. However, from the old relics it is to be presumed that *yajnas* were performed during mediaeval times at Nasik, Panchvati in the heart of Nasik City and at Trimbakeshwar, a place of Sanskrit learning situated 18 miles from Nasik City. A Vedshala and Sanskrit Adhyayan Pathshala are still in existence. There are also similar Sanskrit Pathshalas in Nasik City and in Panchvati. Sanskrit and Adhyayana of Vedas and other Sanskrit literature are taught in these institutions under the guidance of learned pandits.

British Times: With the establishment of British rule in India need for western education was increasingly felt in the country and the lead in this behalf in Nasik district was taken by the Government of Bombay by opening 'Superior Anglo Vernacular School' in the year 1861. This school was transformed into Nasik High School in 1871 and was the first secondary school in the district. The school was in existence from 1861 to 1941. It was followed by another school at Sharanpur started by the Church Mission in 1883-84. The Church Mission started St. George High School in 1913-14 with the great efforts of Reverend Annasaheb Shinde of Nasik district. This institution was subsequently closed down in 1922-23. After this, some young men of Nasik City came forward and established the Nasik Education Society and with full

enthusiasm this Society took over the management of the former St. George High School' in 1923-24. This new school had 234 students on its roll in 1923-24. This school slowly developed into a high school and was renamed as the Pethe High School in 1948. It is at present one of the biggest Boys High Schools in the district and has five branches of secondary schools with over 6,000 students and 200 teachers on the staff.

Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, which was founded under the presidentship of Raosaheb Datar, a retired Civil Judge, started the 'New English School' in 1918. This was the biggest school in 1923-24 and was renamed as J. S. Rungtha High School in 1943. This institution has eight branches in the district in which nearly 8,000 students take education and has about 300 teachers on its staff.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

The educational standards in Nasik district are in keeping with the general educational pattern in the country. The general education in the district is affected by two geographical divisions, *viz.*, one part consisting of non-Adivasi talukas and the other part mainly consisting of talukas inhabited by the Adivasis. In non-Adivasi talukas people are conscious of the importance of education which makes it easy for the Government and local bodies to impart the knowledge of 'Three Rs' in that part of the district; while in the Adivasi inhabited talukas where the people are a little conscious of the importance of education, the Government and voluntary organisations have to put in conscious efforts for the spread of literacy and education.

The literacy rates for the district are a little lower than the State average. It is because of the large population of the scheduled tribes which makes about one-fourth of the total population of the district. Nonetheless, the educational progress made since 1931 is quite outstanding. The literacy rate for males has increased three times and that for females has increased eight times during the last 30 years. Compulsory primary education enforced by the State Government may be one of the contributing factors.

Percentage of literacy in the district for total, males and females since 1901 is as follows :—

Year	Total	Males	Females
1901	4·31	8·13	0·39
1911	4·37	8·08	0·60
1921	6·36	11·22	1·31
1931	7·89	13·79	1·77
1941	15·57	25·07	5·70
1951	21·40	33·20	9·10
1961	26·89	39·36	13·71

Table No. 1 indicates talukawise literacy percentages in the district according to 1961 census.

TABLE No. 1—TALUKAWISE LITERACY PERCENTAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1961 CENSUS

State/District/Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra ..	29·82	42·04	16·76	21·46	33·51	9·34	51·07	61·62	37·90
Nasik District ..	26·89	39·36	13·71	20·30	32·24	8·02	46·02	59·01	31·19
1. Baglan Taluka ..	25·19	37·48	12·59	23·30	35·41	10·98	46·44	59·79	31·62
2. Malegaon Taluka ..	29·06	42·01	15·23	23·48	36·68	9·80	36·74	49·06	22·99
3. Surgana Mahal ..	8·08	13·37	2·41	8·08	13·37	2.41	....	....	....
4. Kalwan Taluka ..	20·11	30·02	9·85	20·11	30·02	9.85	....	....	....
5. Peint Mahal ..	8·83	14·40	2·93	8·83	14·40	2.93	....	....	....
6. Dindori Taluka ..	20·49	32·46	8·33	20·49	32·46	8.33	....	....	....
7. Chandor Taluka ..	22·50	35·41	9·08	20·42	33·21	7.19	48·48	61·82	33·60
8. Nandgaon Taluka ..	29·60	42·91	15·46	21·41	34·24	8.05	43·68	57·45	28·56
9. Nasik Taluka ..	41·83	55·04	26·70	20·04	32·65	6.96	52·40	65·18	37·05
10. Niphad Taluka ..	28·22	43·12	12·90	27·41	42·32	12.13	50·78	64·45	35·44
11. Yeola Taluka ..	25·90	39·60	11·82	21·24	34·94	7.10	44·14	58·04	30·10
12. Igatpuri Taluka ..	17·93	28·08	7·55	13·51	23·51	3.76	46·88	59·18	33·42
13. Sinnar Taluka ..	22·59	36·53	8·53	19·96	33·83	6.02	40·46	54·73	25·80

The literacy rates are the highest nearabout Nasik City. They are lower beyond this region but the drop is more towards the west in the hilly region which have very large proportions of scheduled tribes population. Within the district, Nasik taluka has the highest literacy for total, males and females. This is due to very large urban population. Niphad taluka has the highest literacy for rural areas, both for males and females. For urban areas, Nasik taluka naturally has the highest literacy both for males and females. Malegaon taluka has also a very large urban population and its literacy rates for urban areas are also quite high next to Nasik.

The gradual increase in the number of literates from 286,059 in 1951 to 498,906 in 1961 is sufficient testimony to the fact that in the recent past conscious efforts were made by the State Government and some voluntary organisations for the spread of literacy and education. The following chart would show the extent of literacy prevailing in the district according to 1961 Census :—

Nasik : Urban	Total	Males	Females
1. Literate (without educational level)	78,536	48,583	29,953
Educational levels—			
2. Primary or Junior Basic	118,774	83,318	35,456
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	17,223	14,401	2,822
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	359	326	33
5. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	1,082	615	467
6. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	1,637	1,363	274
7. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree —			
(a) Engineering	126	126	....
(b) Medicine	225	199	26
(c) Agriculture	41	41	....
(d) Veterinary and Dairying	8	8	....
(e) Technology	9	9	....
(f) Teaching	279	214	65
(g) Others	347	318	29
Nasik : Rural			
1. Literate (without educational level) ..	155,505	119,127	36,378
2. Primary or Junior Basic	121,011	103,133	17,878
3. Matriculation and above	3,744	3,485	259

GENERAL EDUCATION

After the formation of the Zilla Parishads in 1962, the primary and secondary education in the districts came under the dual control of the Education department of the Government at the state level and the Zilla Parishad. At the head of the educational set up in the district is the Parishad Education Officer who discharges his duties under the guidance of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted in his work by two Deputy Education

Officers, one dealing with the primary education and the other assisting the Parishad Education Officer in the inspection of secondary schools. As the district head for education, the Parishad Education Officer has powers to supervise, control and guide the work of his subordinates ; to inspect primary and secondary schools in the district and release grants to them, and to grant recognition to the primary, middle and secondary schools. Being the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad in the new set up, he guides the Committee on educational matters. In the case of the schools run by local bodies, the grants are released by the Deputy Director of Education, Bombay Region, Poona.

At the State level, the Curator of Libraries, Maharashtra State, Bombay temporarily looks after the supervision of the library service started by the Government of India and also the pilot scheme of intensive library service. He is empowered to give recognition to public libraries in the district and sanction grants to them every year. The Parishad Education Officer is empowered to give recognition to village reading rooms (libraries) and sanction grants to them every year.

All girls' schools, primary or secondary, come within the purview of the Zilla Parishad. The primary schools are inspected by Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors while the inspection work of the secondary schools is carried out by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

The administrative control of primary training colleges, S.T.C. institutions and special institutions has been transferred to the Deputy Director of Education, Bombay Region. All public examinations held in the district as per the directions of the State Government are organised and conducted by the Deputy Director, Bombay Region.

There are separate inspectors, having jurisdiction over the entire State, for physical education, visual education, drawing and craft work and commercial schools. They are responsible for organisation and inspection in their respective spheres. These inspectors are directly under the control of the Director of Education. The technical institutions in the district are controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 1967-68, there were 1,813 primary schools under the control of the Zilla Parishad, Nasik. During the same period there were in all 220,239 pupils learning in the schools. Of these, 139,806 were boys and 80,433 were girls. These schools employed 5,474 teachers of whom 4,681 were trained while untrained teachers numbered 793.

Of these 1,813 Primary Schools, 148 were Senior Basic Schools (36,322 boys and 16,632 girls), 48 Junior Basic Schools (7,315 boys and 4,309 girls), 24 Single Teacher Basic Schools (659 boys and 368 girls), 871 Single Teacher Schools (18,890 boys and 9,812 girls), 214 other

Primary Schools (13,735 boys and 9,123 girls) and 508 Middle Schools (62,885 boys and 40,189 girls).

The distribution of the schools according to medium of instruction was as under :—

1. Marathi	...	1,773	3. Sindhi	...	3
2. Urdu	...	32	4. English	...	5

These schools were housed in 3,000 buildings of which 2,222 were owned by the local bodies, 772 by private institutions and 6 by Government.

During the same year the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 1,26,08,169 on the primary schools under its jurisdiction.

The municipalities have been given certain powers in regard to schools in their area. Accordingly, recognition of schools in municipal areas and the allotment of grants from the State revenue are the duties of the municipalities.

During the year 1967, the number of primary schools under various municipalities in the district stood at 138. These schools had a strength of 39,971 pupils during the same year and they employed 1,060 teachers. The expenditure on the primary schools in municipal areas came to Rs. 19,37,042.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education is now under the general regulation of the Government which exercises control by means of conditions for receipt of grant-in-aid by the concerned educational institutions. At the end of High School Course an examination is conducted by the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board. The examination provides optional courses for pupils with varied interests and aptitudes. Each university, however, lays down the subjects which the candidates have to take for entrance to its courses.

In 1967-68, there were 182 secondary schools in the district. The total number of students attending these schools stood at 69,118 of which 16,319 were girls. Of the 2,423 teachers employed in these schools during that period, 1,851 were trained while the untrained teachers numbered 572.

The following statement shows the number of schools under different managements :—

Management	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	
			Trained	Untrained
Central Government ..	2	1,286	31	7
State Government ..	1	589	16	6
Local Bodies	179	67,243	1,804	559
Total ..	182	69,118	1,851	572

During the same year, the expenditure on Secondary Schools in the district came to Rs. 74,66,910.

Economically Backward Concession Scheme: The scheme of free studentship to the pupils of other backward classes (i.e. economically backward) was introduced in the district in 1959-60. Since the introduction of this scheme many private agencies in the district have taken up the work of secondary education and many economically backward students have been benefited. The following statement shows expenditure on various concessions given during the year 1967-68 :—

Description	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure
		Rs.
Economically Backward Classes —1,200.	38,808	708,990
Economically Backward Classes —1,800.	823	23,039
Additional Concessions ...	485	20,144
Loan Scholarships ...	7	660
Freedom fighters ...	441	55,520
War concessions ...	7	1,416
High School and Middle School Scholarships.	142	9,628
Open merit and bright deserving scholarships.	11	2,610
Total ...	40,724	8,22,007

COLLEGE EDUCATION

To cater to the needs of higher education, the first attempt was ade by the Gokhale Education Society in 1924-25. It established the . P. T. College at Nasik with the help of generous donation of ıri Hansraj Pragji Thakersy of Bombay. At the end of 1967 there ere six colleges in the district, two in the Nasik City and one each Nasik Road, Malegaon Camp, Lasalgaon and Satana, providing ucation in Arts, Science and Commerce. The number of students king higher education in these colleges was 4,115 of which 721 were ls. During the same period, these colleges had 132 teachers on their ıff. All the colleges were managed by private institutions and received ants for maintenance, etc. from the Government.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is controlled by the department at the state level. ıder the National Discipline Scheme, instructors are provided in me high schools.

There is an Artillery training centre under the defence services at Nasik which imparts basic military training to the recruits of military services. Technical Training Centre at Nasik imparts basic knowledge of Aeronautics and training to recruits of the Hindusthan Aeronautics Ltd. factory situated at Ozar, 12 miles from Nasik. Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute at Nasik is responsible for imparting basic principles of engineering and training to recruits of research department in engineering works.

Most of the well established schools in the district have radio sets. Some of the schools own 16 mm projectors.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Gram Shikshan Mohim has been launched effectively in the district and Satana, Yeola, Kalwan and Niphad talukas have celebrated Taluka Gaurav for achieving cent per cent literacy. Out of 1,667 villages, 1,180 have been made literate according to Gram Shikshan Mohim.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The progressive conversion of ordinary primary schools into basic schools has been an accepted policy of the Government. Basic education involves teaching of subjects like crafts, agriculture, spinning and weaving, wood work and kitchen gardening and consequently requires teachers with specialised training. The Government, therefore, revised training courses, expanded training facilities and encouraged private efforts to come into the field of primary teachers' training and liberalised its grant-in-aid.

The conscious efforts made by the Government and some private organisations have resulted in the establishment of one B. Ed. College at Nasik and six Primary Training colleges including one exclusively for girls in the district. During 1967, these institutions had a strength of 750 students.

The University Training College, Nasik which is affiliated to Poona University, was opened in 1965 to meet the growing demands of the increasing number of untrained graduates imparting instructions in the secondary schools in the district. The College conducts B. Ed. course. It is managed by the Maratha Vidya Prasarak Mandal. An Extension Services Department is permanently attached to the college which gives publicity about the latest trends, teaching methods and developments in various fields, and topics regarding secondary education by conducting refresher courses, seminars, group discussions, film shows, etc.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

During 1968, the district had three Vyayamshalas with 555 pupils, six Montessory institutions with 445 pupils and seven Language schools with 387 pupils. Of the Language schools, two were Sanskrit Pathshalas, one each at Nasik and Trimbakeshwar ; and the remaining five were ; Arabic schools, four at Malegaon and one at Yeola.

Educational facilities for Adivasis : There are 15 Ashram schools scattered throughout the tribal areas of the district ; 882 pupils were enrolled in these schools in 1967. The Zilla Parishad runs four boarding houses for Adivasi children studying in primary schools. During 1967, nearly 14,000 girl students were given aid for purchase of books, etc.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

All technical and industrial institutions and industrial training institutes and courses leading upto the diploma standard (non-university) courses excluding courses falling under the control of the university are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay. Government have set up two different councils for this purpose, *viz.* : (*i*) the State Council of Technical Education to advise and make recommendations in respect of technical and industrial institutes and courses leading upto diploma standard and (*ii*) the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades to carry out the policy of the National Council with regard to the award of National Trade Certificates in engineering, building and leather trade and any other similar trade as may be brought within its scope by the Central or the State Government.

The Director of Technical Education conducts the annual examinations in the courses approved by the State Council of Technical Education and awards certificates or diplomas to the successful candidates.

Government Technical and Commercial Educational Centre at Nasik was established in May 1955. According to multipurpose scheme, two types of education, *viz.*, Technical Education and Commercial Education is imparted to the students. Subjects taught under technical education are, (*i*) workshop technology, (*ii*) geometrical and machine drawing and (*iii*) elements of mechanical and electrical engineering while under the commercial educational system, subjects like typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping and accounts and elements of commerce are taught.

Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute : Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute with headquarters at Nasik is engaged in the fundamental research of civil and public health engineering. The institute also handles the problems of testing and research relating to irrigation, hydro, power, dams, roads, bridges, public health and rural engineering.

Objects : Engineering research or applied research in almost all phases of engineering activities cannot be separated entirely from the process of design and construction of large development works. The organisation of the institute is so planned that research development proceed hand in hand with design and construction personnel. The objectives of the institute can be classified into the following group :—

(1) Assistance in selection, use and control of construction materials.

(2) Assistance in investigation of sites, foundations and conditions of nature such as climate and rainfall which have a bearing on the proposed engineering project.

(3) Solution of engineering problems arising in design and construction.

(4) Suggestions regarding improvements and study performance of completed projects.

(5) Investigations on models in laboratories and completed works in the field for evolving better design and rationalise engineering practices.

(6) Formulation of specifications and assist standardisation as and when necessary and preparation of courses of instruction on subjects falling within the scope of the institute.

(7) Assistance in conducting in-service refresher courses and probationary courses for engineers on subjects relating to civil engineering including public health.

Organisation : The Director, a senior Superintending Engineer, is in-charge of the institute. He is assisted by a Deputy Director (Planning and Co-ordination) and Research Officers (equivalent to the post of Executive Engineers) who are in-charge of Research Divisions. In addition there is a Mechanical Division which is under a separate Executive Engineer. In each Research Division, there are Assistant Research Officers who are further assisted by Scientific Assistants. In the Mechanical Division, there are Deputy Engineers looking after workshops, building-construction and store accounts. The Director's office has an administration branch under the control of the Administrative Officer. The Research Officers, Executive Engineer (Mechanical Division) and Deputy Director generally belong to Maharashtra State Engineering Service Class I and the Assistant Research Officers, Administrative Officers and Deputy Engineers generally to Maharashtra State Engineering Service, Class II. The scientific assistants are essentially science graduates or holders of diploma in engineering. The unit as a whole comes under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Power Department who is also the Joint Secretary to the State Government.

The mechanical division is intended to provide service to the research division by way of maintaining the electrical and mechanical equipment in order and manufacture of such equipment or its components as are not readily available in the market. Thus for example, the manufacture of current matters, hook gauges, etc., has been entrusted to this division. The mechanical division also serves as the accounting unit for the whole institute and the procurement unit for purchases of the equipment, chemicals and other material required for the purpose of experiments. This division also runs the workshop of the institute and has mechanical and civil Deputy Engineers attached to it, to look after the workshop, construction, store and maintenance of buildings and the estate of the Institute.

Research Programme: A Board of Engineering Research is likely to be formed to guide the policies of the institute consisting of all the Chief Engineers in the State with the controlling Chief Engineer (*i.e.* Chief Engineer (IP) and Joint Secretary) as the Chairman and the Director, Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute as the Secretary. Though such a panel is not established as yet, members forming the panel are advising on the programme to be handled.

At present yearly research programmes are chalked out by the divisions and got approved by the Director and the Chief Engineer. The personnel for carrying out the work is determined and the work is carried out under the direction of the Director and the Research Officers. Some of the problems are sponsored by the Central Government and are tackled on the lines of discussions made by the working groups of the Fundamental and Basic Research Committee of the Central Board for Irrigation and Power.

Although each division is organised on a functional basis and importance of team research is not lost sight of in tackling all major problems, and services of specialised divisions are requisitioned to solve various phases thereof the Director assisted by the Deputy Director (Planning and Co-ordination), takes up the problem, determines the most promising courses of action and assigns the work to be handled by research personnel. As the information is developed, it comes back to the Director, who pieces the pattern together and determines how research in each speciality will affect the overall problem. On the basis of the developing information, modifications in approach are made as the work progresses and unfruitful endeavour quickly eliminated. Each specialist in the laboratory actually works in his respective field of proficiency.

The following is a brief description of the work being handled by each research division :—

The Hydro-dynamics Division: This Division studies hydro-dynamics problems connected with water and power projects by scales and models

The studies include performance of spillways, outlet work, chutes, drops, irrigation distribution systems, diversions and other problems which are not capable of solution by analytical methods on account of many complex items. It also tackles the problems of river control and training. The model studies conducted so far cover Ghod, Gangapur, Bor, Mula, Siddheshwar, Nalganga projects and Khodshi weir. Besides these, fundamental and basic research problems on sedimentation survey and study of evaporation losses in streams and reservoirs are tackled. This division would shortly expand its activities to the problems connected with the ports and harbours.

Soil Mechanics Division.—With its geology and chemistry sections, this Division helps solving foundation problems and tests soils for designing earthen dams, and road sub-grades. It deals with the study of physical, hydraulic and structural properties of soils where such soils are used as construction materials for dams and roads.

An additional Soil Mechanics Division is opened in view of the increasing load of the problems and routine tests due to the number of earthen dam projects in the State. Some of the important projects assisted are Gangapur, Pus, Itiadoh, Katepurna, Karanjwan, Warna, Khadakvasla, Mula, Bor, Penganga and Jaikwadi. Foundations in marine deposits, laterites, fissured clays are research problems assigned by the Central Government which are in active progress.

Structural Engineering and Physics Division: This Division, in addition to studying the structural problems of bridges, buildings, etc., also has a mathematics and an electronics section under it. The mathematics section performs the function of helping all other divisions for mathematical analysis of problems and evolves analytical techniques for solution of problems commonly arising. At present the unit is getting equipped and the work has started on vibration of bridges.

Material Testing Division: This division is in charge of testing of materials required in masonry construction. Study on concrete technology is the main work of this division. It helps in designing concrete mixes and evolving techniques of use of lime locally available. Study of techniques of improving quality of concrete and mortars with admixtures is an important assignment. Under fundamental and basic research programme, the unit is studying problems on precast concrete, concrete for canal lining and use of pozzolanic admixtures.

Public Health and Rural Engineering Division: This Division undertakes the work of carrying out research required in water supply and sanitary engineering and as also the work of testing water samples in the State. In due course, research for evolving techniques for cheaper houses, cheaper roads and cheaper water supply and sanitary arrangements in rural areas is expected to be undertaken. At present the unit is actively investigating prevention and cure of pollution of

rivers such as Godavari and Darna and improving water supply schemes.

Mechanical Division: Besides being a service division as mentioned earlier, in the workshop some engineering research equipment and scientific instruments are manufactured. A special mention could be made about current meters used for measuring velocity of water in streams. A repairs wing for repairs of scientific and mathematical instruments being used by the Irrigation and Power Department and the Buildings and Communications Department is also proposed to be opened shortly. This division will then be named as 'Instrumentation Division' and will have its activities further expanded.

Standards Division: The main function of this division is to assist the Department in drafting new standards and amend the existing ones to facilitate better design and construction of projects. It will also act as a co-ordinating unit with the Indian Standards Institution. The unit will also be incharge of publication of annual reports, bibliography and research papers. The statistical branch under it will undertake compilation and analysis of statistical data. The drawing branch, library and museum of the institute will also be in charge of this division.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay has a District Publicity Office situated at Nasik under charge of the District Publicity Officer. He gives wide publicity to the development activities and Schemes undertaken by the State Government.

The media of documentary films, newspapers, booklets, periodicals and other visual aids is used for the purpose of educating the people. The District Publicity Officer issues news items and feature articles to local newspapers of the district. He keeps close contacts with the officials as well as the social workers, press and the main currents in public life of the district and acts as a liaison between the people of the district and the Government.

The District Publicity Officer arranges sales and distribution of publications issued by the Directorate of Publicity as also by the Government of India. He also distributes wall posters, folders, booklets, leaflets etc., brought out by the Directorate of Publicity. He maintains libraries of documentary films produced or released by the Directorate. These films are loaned to the Block Development Officers, colleges, high schools and social institutions having cine-projectors, for exhibition.

Besides this, the Directorate of Publicity also runs Information Centre under the supervision of the District Publicity Officer. The Centre fully equipped with various information, charts, maps, models, exhibits, etc., serves as useful medium for explaining to the people of

the district the pogress of various schemes and projects under the Five-Year Plans. The Centre provides for a free reading room where newspapers, magazines, maps and charts giving information about the district, booklets on Government activities in the district and books of general interest and other reports are kept for ready reference. The District Publicity Officer organises cultural programmes, film shows and Kavi Sammelans, etc., in the Information Centre. The Cine-equipment alongwith mobile publicity van have now been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

Under the contributory community listening scheme, 246 villages in the district have been provided with radio sets. Under the scheme, any village desirous of having a radio set is required to pay Rs. 175 towards installation and Rs. 60 as maintenance charges. The radio sets are installed in public places such as Village Panchayat Office, village chavdi and village library.

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CHAPTER 16—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

CONSCIOUSNESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES and consequent growth of them in the country is a development of recent origin and could be attributed to western education which made its impact in the early decades of this century. The populace was not disease conscious prior to that and rarely availed of medical facilities. A disease was more often ascribed to some evil influence rather than to any physical disorder and the only way thought fit to cure it was by propitiating the deity presiding over the disease by offering some sort of sacrifice. The field of medical profession was dominated by the *vaidyas*, the *vaidus*, the *hakims* and such other persons. The *vaidyas* used to give treatment according to the ayurvedic system of medicine. Their knowledge represented a combination of what they inherited from their forefathers and the practical experience they acquired in course of their medical practice. Most of them used to diagnose the disease by *nadipariksha* or the feeling of the pulse. The *vaidyas* commanded great respect and practised mostly in the rural areas of the country. Their medicines were cheap and reliable. That the ayurvedic system of medicine was predominant through all the ages in India is clearly evident from the fact that it was regarded as an integral part of the Indian culture. We find in Sanskrit literature voluminous treatises on the subject by such eminent authors as Charak, Sushruta, Vagbhata and a host of others. The system of diagnosis by *vaidus* did not essentially differ from the ayurvedic system of medicine. However, the *vaidus* formed a class by themselves. They moved from place to place and had a good knowledge of rare herbs with rich medicinal properties. In the absence of specialised veterinary practitioners, they occasionally treated the live-stock.

The modern and up-to-date maternity facilities were conspicuous by their absence and pre-natal, post-natal and ante-natal care of expectant mother was the sole responsibility of the elderly ladies in the joint families where practical and personal experience was of immense value for the purpose. The female nurse who acquired a sort of specialised knowledge about deliveries rendered extremely useful service.

As regards the health conditions prevalent in the district during

the closing decades of the last century, the old Nasik District Gazetteer has to say the following :

"*Climate:* Nasik is one of the healthiest districts in Western India. The eastern parts are subject to great varieties of temperature, the thermometer occasionally falling below the freezing point in January and February and rising to 100° in April and May. Over the whole district the average yearly maximum temperature is about 83° and the minimum about 68°. The rainfall is heavy in the hilly tracts in the west, moderate in the centre, and uncertain and scanty in the east. Westerly winds prevail during the hot weather (March-May) and in the rainy season (June-October), and northeast and north winds during the cold months (November-March).

Diseases: The commonest and most fatal disease is fever, sometimes of a malignant type. Next to fever the chief diseases are bowel complaints, bronchitis, and skin diseases. Except that guinea-worm is common during the rainy months, nothing has been recorded of the other forms of local diseases.

Fevers: Fever, which is most common after the close of the rainy season (October-November), is the great endemic disease causing more than fifty per cent of the total deaths. The type of fever is almost always intermittent at the beginning, and in ordinary cases remains intermittent throughout the attack for a longer or shorter period. Spasms of fever often follow one another, till the patient is reduced to great weakness accompanied by enlargement of the spleen, followed by a fatal attack of inflammation of the lungs or bowels. In the more severe seizures the fever spasms quickly change into low continual fever, under which the patient rapidly sinks to coma and death. Malarial fevers are commoner than might be expected in a district so free from marshes or large tracts of forest. Of 145,989 or a yearly average of 11,230 deaths from fever during the thirteen years ending 1881, there were 3584 deaths in 1869, 5666 in 1870, 7788 in 1871, 12,429 in 1872, 9070 in 1873, 8501 in 1874, 11,167 in 1875, 12,008 in 1876, 14,899 in 1877, 21,360 in 1878, 11,709 in 1879, 11,481 in 1880 and 16,327 in 1881.

Bowel Complaints: Of 19,544 or a yearly average of about 1,503 deaths from bowel complaints during the thirteen years ending 1881, there were 988 deaths in 1869, 1,181 in 1870, 1,748 in 1871, 1,950 in 1872, 1,106 in 1873, 1,337 in 1874, 1,716 in 1875, 1,630 in 1876, 1,764 in 1877, 2,010 in 1878, 1,122 in 1879, 1,201 in 1880, and 1,791 in 1881.

Cholera: During the thirteen years ending 1881 only two years 1873 and 1874 have been free from cholera. In the remaining eleven years the number of deaths averaged 1078 or 1·69 per 1,000. The epidemic was fiercest in 1875 when there were 2,812 deaths or 3·83

per 1,000, and mildest in 1870 when there were fifty-three deaths or 0·09 per 1,000. The details are—

NASIK CHOLERA, 1869-1881

Year	Deaths	Per thousand	Year	Deaths	Per thousand
1869 ..	835	1.31	1877 ..	1,963	2.87
1870 ..	53	0.09	1878 ..	871	1.27
1871 ..	1,451	2.16	1879 ..	134	0.19
1872 ..	1,893	2.81	1880 ..	55	0.08
1873 ..	....	....	1881 ..	1,461	1.87
1874 ..	....	....			
1875 ..	2,812	3.83	Average ..	1,078	1.69
1876 ..	333	0.44			

In 1881, when there were 1,461 or 44·61 per cent deaths out of 3,275 attacks, the district was free from cholera until the 31st of July, when a case was reported from the town of Malegaon. On that day there were 14 attacks and 3 deaths. In August there were 977 attacks and 476 deaths. In September cholera continued unabated, disappearing only in Yeola and causing 420 deaths out of 1096 attacks. In October though it disappeared from Igatpuri sub-division and Malegaon cantonment it reappeared in Yeola, causing 503 deaths out of 1,106 attacks. In November there was a sudden decrease though it continued in five sub-divisions causing 59 deaths out of 82 attacks. The last case occurred in Nampur in Baglan on the 30th of November. Of 147 affected by cholera out of 1,629, one was in July, 39 in August, 59 in September, 47 in October, and one in November.

Since the beginning of British rule cholera has from time to time broken out with more or less severity in the town of Nasik. Its impure water-supply, its low-lying and crowded quarters cut off from the breeze, and the frequent arrivals of unhealthy pilgrims make Nasik specially liable to attacks of cholera. The severest outbreaks on record were in 1819-20, 1829-30, and in 1838-39. Besides those specially fatal outbreaks, the Nasik hospital returns show that in fourteen years[1] cholera was epidemic, and that in two more (1857 and 1868) sporadic cases occurred. In the fourteen years when it was epidemic, cholera has broken out twice in January, once in February, twice in April, three times in May, twice in June, once in July, once in August, and once in September. The disease seems never to have appeared in March, October, November, or December. But, at one time or another, it has prevailed during every month of the year; in June nine times, in May eight times, in July seven times, in February and April four

[1] The years are 1846, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1859, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1871, 1872 and 1875.

times, in January three times, in March, August and September twice, and in October, November and December, once.

In 1846 there were 1,440 deaths, about 2,000 in 1854, and about 230 in 1869. Since 1870 a more accurate record has been kept of the progress of the different epidemics. In 1871, between the 28th April and the 5th July, there were 134 seizures and 45 deaths. In 1872 cholera appeared on the 25th January and lasted till the 24th February. It broke out again on the 7th of May and continued till the 28th of August. In both outbreaks there were altogether 441 seizures and 185 deaths. The Nasik hospital returns for the eight years ending 1882 record 11 cases and 5 deaths in 1875, 2 cases and 2 deaths in 1876, 24 cases and 11 deaths in 1,877, 25 cases and 9 deaths in 1878, no cases in 1879 and 1880, 70 cases and 9 deaths in 1881, and 140 cases and 38 deaths in 1882.

In all these outbreaks the disease seems to have been the true Asiatic malignant cholera, though the later outbreaks, perhaps from the greater care paid to the cleanness of the town, have been somewhat mild. The attacks have been slightly more frequent in the hot months than at other seasons. The heat and the scanty supply of water may have been predisposing causes; but the difference has not been sufficiently marked to prove that the hot weather specially favours the disease. Except a few sporadic cases, the town has at times been altogether free from cholera for one, two, and even four years. From August 1869 till April 1871 cholera was unknown. On the 28th of April 1871 a case occurred and was traced to travellers returning from Pandharpur, where cholera had prevailed in the previous November. The cause of the two outbreaks in 1872 could not be distinctly traced. But an examination of the death reports of the different sub-divisions showed that cholera had prevailed more or less from the time of its introduction from Pandharpur in November 1870 to November 1872, when it entirely ceased.

As far as has been observed, cholera attacks all classes in all parts of the town, though on the whole the poor suffer most. In the outbreak between the 14th of May and 26th of July 1846, in a population of 23,091, of 1950 seizures 1,440 were fatal or 8·4 per cent were attacks and 6·2 per cent were deaths. In the 1871 outbreak, in a population of 22,878, of 134 seizures 45 were fatal, or a percentage of 0·6 of attacks, and 0·2 of deaths. In 1872, in a population of 22,436, of 441 seizures 185 were fatal or nearly 2 per cent of attacks and 0·1 per cent of deaths.

Small-Pox: After cholera the leading epidemics are small-pox, measles and whooping-cough. Since the beginning of British rule the district has probably never been free from small-pox. Of 7,071, or a yearly average of 544 deaths from small-pox during the thirteen years ending 1881, there were 68 deaths in 1869, 64 in 1870, 164 in 1871, 2,152 in 1872, 170 in 1873, 48 in 1874, 39 in 1875, 872 in 1876, 3,431 in 1877, 53 in 1878, 5 in 1879, 1 in 1880, and 4 in 1881.

Measles: Measles attract little attention. Cases are almost never brought for treatment, and are not recorded separately in the health returns.

Whooping cough occasionally prevails and cases are sometimes brought to the Nasik dispensary. But, as far as is known, the disease does not occur in a severe form.

Native Practitioners: In case of fever the usual treatment by native practitioners is, at the beginning of the attack, if the fever is slight, to prescribe about four ounces of warm water in three doses to produce diaphoresis and lower the system. After this about eight ounces of a decoction of *ringni* (*Solanum jacquinii*) roots, *kutki* (*Picorrniza kurroo*), ginger, *gulvel* (*Tinespora cordifolia*), and roots of the castor-oil plant are prescribed twice a day. In severe fevers no medicine is given for nine days, and no food or drink except gruel and warm water. On the tenth day the same decoction is administered as in cases of slight fever. If coma sets in red hot irons are applied to the temples. In cases of bronchitis one-fourth part of a croton-seed steeped in cow's urine is taken to open the bowels. After this about four ounces of a decoction made of *ringni* roots, *adulsa* (*Justicia vasica*), and *gulvel* are prescribed thrice a day, and sour or oily articles of food are forbidden. For diarrhoea small quantities of *nagarmotha* or the roots of *Cyperus rotundas*, *indrajav* or the seeds of *Wrightia pubescens*, the tender leaves of *bel* (*Egle marmelos*), honey, *Shevari* (*Bombax malabarica*), gum, and *dhayti* (*Grislea tomentosa*) flowers are mixed and taken in curds thrice a day with a little molasses. In cases of dysentery the treatment begins with a dose of castor-oil and ginger tea. Then the roots of *kuda* (*Wrightia antidysenterica*), the tender leaves of *bel*, *nagarmotha*, and *vala* or the spathy leaves of *Andropogon citratus* are pounded and made into small pills which are taken three or four times a day. The patient's diet is confined to rice, pulse and curry mixed with *Kokam* (*Garcinia purpurea*). For cholera, garlic, cumin-seed, *saindhav* or rock-salt, black pepper, *pimpli* or the fruit of Piper Longa, and *asafoetida* are mixed and made into pills and taken with lime-juice. One or two of these pills are given daily, or oftener if necessary. Hot bricks are applied and the body is rubbed with ginger powder. The drink is a decoction of *vavding* (*Embellica ribes*) seeds.

Hospitals: In 1881, besides the civil hospital at Nasik, there were seven dispensaries, one each at Malegaon, Yeola, Dindori, Sinnar, Satana in Baglan, Pimpalgaon in Niphad and Peint. All of these, except the Yeola dispensary, have special buildings. In 1881, 46,836 persons compared with 48,752 in the previous year were treated in the hospital and dispensaries. Of the whole number 386 were in-door

and 46,450 out-door patients against 349 in-door and 48,403 out-door in 1880. The cost was £ 1744 6*s*. (Rs. 17,443).

Nasik : The Nasik civil hospital was established in 1840. In 1881 the chief diseases were intestinal worms, skin diseases, malarious fevers, syphilis, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Cholera appeared in August, September and October, and out of 70 cases 9 died. The number treated was 8,631 out-door and 260 in-door patients. The cost was £ 838 6*s*. (Rs. 8,383).

Malegaon: The Malegaon dispensary was established in 1869. The building is in good repair. In 1881 the chief diseases were malarious fevers, skin diseases, bowel complaints, and eye and lung diseases. Cholera existed in an epidemic form from July to November. The number treated was 6780 out-door and 7 in-door patients. The cost was £ 164 16*s*. (Rs. 1,648)

Yeola: The Yeola dispensary was established in 1868 in a hired building, and is in good repair. In 1881 the chief diseases were malarious fevers, skin diseases, respiratory affections, ophthalmia, and bowel complaints. The only epidemic was an outbreak of whooping cough. The number of persons treated was 7,434, all out-patients, against 10,594 in the previous year. The cost was £ 170 4*s*. (Rs. 1,742).

Dindori: The Dindori dispensary was established in 1872. The building is in good repair, but quarters for the hospital assistant and a dead-house are much required. In 1881 the chief diseases were ophthalmia, malarious fevers, skin diseases, bowel complaints, and lung and throat affections. Cholera prevailed in September and October. 113 children were successfully vaccinated; and 4,480 out-door and 20 in-door patients were treated. The cost was £ 95 10*s*. (Rs. 955).

Sinnar: The Sinnar dispensary was established in 1873. The building is in good repair. In 1881 the prevailing diseases were intestinal worms, malarious fevers and skin diseases. 4,705 out-door and eleven in-door patients were treated. The cost was £ 136 12*s*. (Rs. 1,366).

Satana: The Satana dispensary was opened in 1875. The building is well situated and in good order. In 1881 the chief diseases were malarious fevers, ophthalmia, skin diseases, bowel complaints, and lung and throat affections. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in September and October, and out of 398 cases 152 proved fatal. 4,566 out-door and 40 in-door patients were treated. The cost was £ 87 16*s*. (Rs. 878).

Pimpalgaon: The Pimpalgaon dispensary was established in 1879. The building is in good order. In 1881 the chief diseases were malarious fevers, worms, ophthalmia and skin diseases. 176 children were vaccinated; and 8,055 out-door and 33 in-door patients were treated against 7,668 and 20 in the previous year. The cost was £ 144 16*s*. (Rs. 1,448).

Peint: The Peint dispensary was established in 1863. The building

is in good order, but a latrine and a dead-house are required. In 1881 the chief diseases were intestinal worms, malarious fevers, skin diseases, and ophthalmia. There was no epidemic. 91 children were vaccinated; and 1,799 out-door and 15 in-door patients were treated against 2494 and 32 in the previous year. The cost was £ 106 10*s*. (Rs. 1,065).

Infirmities: According to the 1881 census returns, 3,716 (males 1,952, females 1,764) persons or 0·47 per cent of the population were infirm. Of the total number, 3,397 (males 1,774, females 1,623) were Hindus, 149 (males 87, females 62) were Musalmans, 10 Christians, and 160 came under the head of Others. Of 3,716, the total number of infirm persons, 159 (males 102, females 57) or 4·28 per cent were of unsound mind, 2,455 (males 1,140, females 1,315) or 66·04 per cent were blind, 508 (males 277, females 231) or 13·67 per cent were deaf and dumb, and 594 (males 433, females 161) or 10·33 per cent lepers. The details are given in table No. 1.

Cattle Disease: Whenever the rains are scanty or irregular, great mortality of cattle occurs at the end of the following hot season.

Cattle-disease prevails more or less in every part of the district, but it is commoner and deadlier in the Dang villages and those near the Sahyadris than in the villages further to the east. In Nasik and Sinnar, when cattle are attacked with the disease called *sherpa*, the tongue becomes black and the animal loses its appetite and often dies after two or three days' illness. In Igatpuri, Dindori, and Niphad, the disease called *havali* or *bulkandya* begins with copious foetal discharges. These discharges change to a dark colour and have a foul smell. The animal refuses food and drink, and dies within three days. Should it survive the third day, it will probably recover. After death the entrails are found inflamed and swollen, and the liver covered with pustules. In Malegaon, animals are attacked with the foot and mouth disease called *lal*. There is a vesicular eruption of the lining membrane of the mouth and nostrils, and of the skin above and between the hoofs. The affected animal becomes listless and refuses food. After three days there is a running of the nose, the lower parts of the legs swell, and little bladders or vesicles are found immediately above the hoofs. About the fifth day after seizure the vesicles between the hoofs become small ulcers, which cause lameness. Ulcers are also seen on the tongue and inside of the mouth and the nostrils. If the animal is not properly taken care of, maggots appear in the nostrils and about the feet, and the animal becomes either permanently lame or dies. In 1870 about 1,000 head of cattle are said to have died from this disease in the Nasik sub-division.

Vaccination: In the year 1881-82, under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District, including Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Poona, and Sholapur, the,

work of vaccination was carried on by thirteen operators with yearly salaries varying from £ 16 16*s*. (Rs. 168) to £ 28 16*s*. (Rs. 288). Of the operators twelve were distributed over the rural parts of the district, one for each sub-division. The duties of the thirteenth were confined to the city of Nasik. Vaccination was also carried on by the medical officers of seven dispensaries. The total number of operations performed amounted to 21,410, exclusive of 241 re-vaccinations, compared with 14,845 primary vaccinations in 1869-70, when no re-vaccination was carried on. In 1881-82 out of 18,984 infants available for vaccination 13,221 were vaccinated.

The table No. 2 shows the chief points of interest connected with the age and the race of the persons vaccinated.

In 1881-82 the total cost of these operations was £ 756 16*s*. (Rs. 7,568) or about 8⅝ *d*. (5¾ annas) for each successful case. The entire charge was made up of the following items: *Supervision and inspection* £ 383 18*s*. (Rs. 3,839), establishment £ 360 8*s*. (Rs. 3,604), and contingencies £ 12 10*s*. (Rs. 125). Of these, the supervising and inspecting charges were wholly met from provincial funds. Of the rest the expense of £ 346 6*s*. (Rs. 3,463) on account of rural vaccinators was borne by the local funds of the different sub-divisions, while in Nasik the municipality paid the sum of £ 26 12*s*. (Rs. 266) for the services of the town vaccinator.

Births and Deaths, 1869-1881: The total number of deaths in the thirteen years ending 1881, as shown in the Sanitary Commissioner's yearly reports, is 211,695 or an average yearly mortality of 16,284, or, according to the 1881 census, 2·08 per cent of the whole population. Of the average number of deaths, 11,230 or 69·0 per cent were returned as due to fevers, 1,078 or 6·62 per cent to cholera, 544 or 3·4 per cent to small-pox, 1,503 or 9·23 per cent to bowel complaints, and 1,919 or 11·78 per cent to miscellaneous diseases. Deaths from violence or accidents averaged 175 or 1·07 per cent of the average mortality of the district. Of 160 deaths from violence and accidents in 1881, ninety-one were caused by drowning, four of them suicidal, seventy-four accidental and thirteen otherwise; one was by poisoning; five were by hanging; six by wounding; four caused by wild beasts; twenty-one by snake-bites, and thirty-two by other causes. Of 21,562 or 2·76 per cent deaths in 1881, the greatest number, 2,698, was in the month of October and the least, 1,208, in March. Of the whole number, 4,211 or 19·53 were under one year, 7,634 or 35·40 between one and twenty years, 2,135 or 9·90 between twenty and thirty, 1,959 or 9·09 between thirty and forty years, 1,655 or 7·68 between forty and fifty, 1,702 or 7·89 between fifty and sixty, and 2,266 or 10·51 above sixty years. During the eleven years ending 1881, the number of births was returned at 198,706, or an average yearly birth-rate of 18,064 or, according to the 1881 census, 2·31 per cent of the population. The details are given in table No. 3."

TABLE No. 1—NASIK INFIRMITIES, 1881

Class	Hindus		Musalmans		Christians		Others		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Insane	90	51	9	1	1	1	2	4	102	57
Blind	1,040	1,209	53	53	3	4	44	49	1,140	1,315
Deaf-mutes	252	211	10	7	..	..	15	13	277	231
Lepers	392	152	15	1	1	..	25	8	433	161
Total ..	1,774	1,623	87	62	5	5	86	74	1,952	1,764

TABLE No. 2—NASIK VACCINATION, 1880

Year	Sex		Religion					Age		Total
	Males	Females	Hindus	Musalmans	Parsis	Christians	Others	Under one year	Above one year	
1869-70 ..	7,460	7,385	13,305	471	3	36	1,030	5,478	9,367	14,845
1881-82 ..	10,759	10,651	19,328	851	9	87	1,135	13,530	7,889	21,410

TABLE No. 3—BIRTHS AND DEATHS, NASIK, 1869-1881[1]

Year	Deaths						Total Births
	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injuries	Other causes	Total	
1869 ..	835	68	3,584	988	139	726	6,340	....
1870 ..	53	64	5,666	1,181	223	1,032	8,219	....
1871 ..	1,451	164	7,788	1,748	156	2,089	13,406	13,916
1872 ..	1,893	2,152	12,429	1,950	199	2,618	21,241	13,037
1873 ..	....	170	9,070	1,106	183	2,024	12,553	14,306
1874 ..	....	48	8,501	1,337	147	2,136	12,169	18,628
1875 ..	2,812	39	11,167	1,716	189	2,967	18,890	19,933
1876 ..	333	872	12,008	1,630	183	2,121	17,147	19,097
1877 ..	1,963	3,431	14,899	1,764	165	2,244	24,466	17,670
1878 ..	871	53	21,360	2,010	176	2,450	26,920	15,431
1879 ..	134	5	11,709	1,122	180	1,298	14,448	20,501
1880 ..	55	1	11,481	1,201	169	1,427	14,334	22,992
1881 ..	1,461	4	16,327	1,791	160	1,819	21,562	23,195
Total ..	11,861	7,071	145,989	19,544	2,279	24,951	211,695	198,706
Average ..	1,078	544	11,230	1,503	175	1,919	16,284	18,064

[1] The unsettled character of a large section of the population and the difficulty of collecting accurate statistics render the figures in the statement doubtful.

MODERN TREND

During the last few decades, the allopathic system of medicine has made great impact on the minds of the people. Relatively, the importance of the indigenous system of medicine has dwindled considerably. Due to intrinsic value of the indigenous systems of medicine, efforts are now made at Government level to revive them. It is usual for most of the practitioners in indigenous systems of medicine to combine allopathy with the one followed by them. With the great strides made in the field of preventive inoculations and vaccinations, the epidemics like plague which once made the life of the people miserable have been completely eradicated. With the progress made in obstetrics and gynaecology and due to the loss of faith in superstitious beliefs, consequent upon the spread of education, people have come to place more reliance upon medical care and cure.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

Malaria, filaria, tuberculosis, respiratory diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and epidemic diseases like small-pox and cholera are reported to be existing in the district. The Public Health Department co-operates with the local bodies in the control of epidemic diseases through primary health centres, health assistants, sanitary inspectors and sanitary squads. The following statement gives the number of deaths in Nasik district due to different causes in 1961.

Cause	Deaths	Cause	Deaths
Cholera	12	Wound or Accident	114
Small-pox	149	Homicide	14
Plague	—	Snake-bite	51
Fever	6,276	Killed by wild beasts	12
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	1,197	Rabies	3
Respiratory diseases	2,924	Other causes	10,005

The Public Health and Medical departments have evolved various measures to check the spread of these diseases. More emphasis is now laid on preventive measures rather than curative measures. The schemes to check the incidence of epidemics are undertaken before the out-break of the epidemics.

Malaria was predominant in the western part of the district comprising Peint and Surgana talukas and some parts of Kalwan, Nasik and Dindori talukas. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme a survey was undertaken in the district during 1947-49. Now all the houses in the district are sprayed by D. D. T. atleast once in a year. The work under this programme is under the charge of a unit Officer. For carrying out the spraying operations effectively and for proper supervision the district is divided into sub-units, each sub-unit

being placed under the charge of a Malaria Supervisor and Malaria Inspector. Surveillance operations were started in the district in 1960. The work is carried out by surveillance inspectors and surveillance workers. For the assessment of results, the villages are surveyed and child/infant blood smears and blood smears from fever cases and passive cases are collected and examined from time to time.

The main epidemic diseases in the district are cholera and small-pox.

Incidence of small-pox is comparatively high in Malegaon, Yeola, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Small-pox was severe in the year 1958 when it caused 1,208 deaths in the district. Preventive measures are taken each year to control the spread of this epidemic disease which is mainly fought by means of mass vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following statement shows the number of births registered in Nasik district during the year 1961 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mid-year estimated population for 1961 ..	960,951	908,473	1,869,424
Number of births registered	33,249	29,703	62,952
Ratio of births per 1,000 population ..	17.8	15.9	33.7
Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.	18.8	17.4	36.2

In Nasik district 27,220 deaths were registered in 1961 giving the mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during the previous five years as follows :—

Male	...	17·9
Female	...	18·3
Total	...	18·0

The following statement shows the number of deaths due to certain diseases in the rural and urban areas of Nasik district during the year 1961 :—

	Rural		Urban	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Enteric Fevers	134	0.1	70	0.1
Measles	67	0.1	51	0.1
Malaria	2,060	1.6	123	0.3
Other fevers	4,015	3.5	2,115	4.3
Dysentery	35	0.0	8	0.0
Diarrhoea	1,162	0.9	220	0.4
Pneumonia	124	0.1	119	0.4
Phthisis	311	0.2	201	0.4
Whooping Cough	230	0.2	26	0.1
Other Respiratory diseases ..	2,259	1.8	420	0.9
Diphtheria	13	0.0	6	0.0
Chicken-pox	2	0.0	1	0.0
Leprosy	38	0.0	5	0.0
Cancer	48	0.0	62	0.1
Deaths from child-birth	173	....	78	..

Infant Mortality : The following statement shows the infant mortality in the district in 1961.

	Males	Females	Total
Within 24 hours	201	171	372
Above 24 hours to the end of first week ..	341	276	617
Above one week to the end of first month ..	908	757	1,665
Between one month and three months ..	250	133	383
Between three months and six months ..	286	288	574
Between six months and a year ..	942	876	1,818
Total ..	2,928	2,501	5,429

The infant mortality rate was placed at 115 per 1,000 births in rural areas and 74 per 1,000 in urban areas in 1961.

The district recorded 653 still-births in 1961 giving 10·4 as the percentage ratio to 1,000 live-births.

PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION

The public health of the district is looked after by the Public Health department of the State, the Zilla Parishad and the municipalities.

The Director of Health Services with his headquarters at Poona is the head of the department at the State level. For public health purposes, the State is divided into four divisions, each division being under the charge of a Deputy Director of Health Services. The jurisdiction of Bombay division extends over Nasik district. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, all matters pertaining to health, except malaria and filaria which are under the officer appointed for the specific purpose, are looked after by the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad, who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. However, in technical matters the advice of the Deputy Director of Health Services, Bombay and Director of Health Services prevails.

The Public Health Officer organises measures for general public sanitation and hygiene and sanitation at fairs and festivals, investigates the causes, origin and spread of diseases, both epidemic and endemic and adopts preventive measures to control them. He inspects and advises municipalities, panchayat samitis and other village authorities about health, sanitation, drainage and water-supply ; inspects centres for child and maternity welfare, family planning and leprosy and looks to industrial and school hygiene, recommends the issue of licences for cinema theatres and other places of public amusement, inspects sites for school buildings, factories, burial grounds, village extensions, etc., and gives opinion on their suitability from the point of view of public health. He also carries out health education with the help of the subordinate staff under him.

The Public Health Officer is assisted by the Epidemic Medical Officer whose main duty is to control epidemics in case of their occurrence and take measures for prevention of epidemics in non-epidemic times. He has also to render medical aid in rural areas.

Primary Health Centres: The district is divided into 13 talukas and 14 blocks. The district has a total of 18 primary health centres covering all the blocks which are located as under :—

Taluka		Location of Primary Health Centres
Malegaon	...	Dabhadi, Kalwadi and Nimgaon
Baglan	...	Satana and Taharabad
Peint	...	Peint and Harsul
Niphad	...	Chandori and Devgaon
Surgana	...	Surgana
Sinnar	...	Deopur
Nasik	...	Trimbak
Yeola	...	Nagarsul
Igatpuri	...	Ghoti
Dindori	...	Vani
Kalwan	...	Abhona
Chandor	...	Vadalibhoi
Nandgaon	...	Nyayadongri

All the above centres work under the technical supervision of the Public Health Officer. Each centre is under the charge of a medical officer who is assisted by a health visitor, a midwife, a compounder and a sanitary inspector. There are 62 sub-centres attached to the primary health centres. The primary health centres at Satana, Taharabad and Peint are provided with UNICEF equipments and vehicles.

The medical officers in charge of the primary health centres are responsible for rendering preventive as well as curative help to the population covered by the centres. They have to attend to the dispensaries, visit the sub-centres and carry out the school health survey.

The sanitary inspectors are responsible for all the public health matters including control of epidemics within their respective jurisdictions. They have to inspect the work of vaccinators in the rural areas and to improve the sanitation of the villages with the aid of sanitary squad. They have to make rural population conscious of diseases like guinea-worm, small-pox, cholera and typhoid by health talks and exhibition of posters and pamphlets in the villages during fairs and festivals. They have to inspect the registers of births and deaths maintained by the village panchayats. Lately, they have been empowered by the District Magistrate to inspect all the places of entertainment

The sanitary inspectors in the district are assisted by 85 vaccinators in carrying out anti-epidemic measures and sanitary work in the villages. These vaccinators had performed 1,202,758 vaccinations including 150,231 primary vaccinations during 1964. During the same year, the sanitary squads had completed 735 soakage pits and 21 manure pits, disinfected 9,545 wells and constructed 127 latrines. The sanitary inspectors inoculated 151,087 persons with anti-cholera vaccine.

The health visitor attached to the primary health centre is responsible for the development of maternal and child health services and has to assist the medical officer in school hygiene programme.

The duty of the midwives is mainly confined to delivery cases and they have to assist the health visitors in other matters.

National Small-pox Eradication Programme: National Small-pox Eradication Programme was launched in Nasik district from December, 1963. Under the scheme, one supervising medical officer, two paramedical assistants, one health educator and 22 supervising sanitary inspectors along with 88 vaccinators of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme assisted by regular vaccinating staff achieved about 80 per cent of coverage by the end of June 1965.

Leprosy: There is one leprosy control unit and six survey, education and treatment units in the district. The survey, education and treatment units of Surgana and Peint are attached to the primary health centres while those at Nasik, Pimpalgaon, Dindori, Yeola and Sinnar are attached to the civil dispensaries. During the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65 these units had examined 254,236 persons and detected 1,476 patients.

Besides, there are four private institutions working in the district, *viz.*, Malegaon Kushta Seva Samiti, Nasik Municipal Survey Education and Treatment Unit, Nasik Leprosy Hospital and Gadge Maharaj Kushtadham. These institutions have also surveyed about 1 lakh population and detected 1,728 cases. A campaign for sterilisation of leprosy patients has also been undertaken in the district.

Family Planning: There are in all 23 family planning centres in the district. They are attached to primary health centres and civil dispensaries. The centre at the headquarters has a audio visual unit, mobile vasectomy unit and a demographic cell. The family planning programme in the district is looked after by the District Family Planning Officer and medical officer in charge of the mobile vasectomy unit under the general supervision of the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

Each rural family planning centre consists of a main centre attached to the primary health centre or the Zilla Parishad dispensary and three sub-centres in the primary health centre area in different villages. Each centre is manned by one extension educator, two male field workers and

four female field workers. The family planning programme consisting of survey, propaganda, registration of cases for sterilisation, etc., is organised through these centres. Regular orientation training camps in family planning are organised for social workers and village panchayats.

Health Propaganda: Health propaganda is done by all the health staff by means of posters, pamphlets as also by giving lectures, arranging film shows and through group discussions on all subjects of public health importance such as epidemics, immunisation programme, nutrition, personal hygiene, ante-natal and post-natal care, family planning, etc. Film shows are arranged at the fairs and exhibitions also.

School Hygiene: The medical officers in charge of primary health centres and dispensaries undertake medical examination of school children at the headquarters and sub-centre villages. Minor treatment and medical advise is given to the children. The primary health centres distribute vitamin tablets and skimmed milk powder in milk form to the children.

There are eight allopathic dispensaries in the district located at Chandor, Dindori, Khedgaon, Niphad, Pimpalgaon-Baswant, Nampur, Zodga and Bolthan. Each dispensary has a medical officer and the necessary staff. Two mobile dispensaries located at Borgaon in Surgana taluka and Nanashi in Dindori taluka serve the tribal area of the district. There are also 22 ayurvedic dispensaries and 17 subsidised medical practitioners' centres in the district. There is one subsidiary health unit established at Dalwat in Kalwan taluka and one combined medical and public health unit located at Vadnerbhairao in Chandor taluka.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, additional medical facilities were extended to many villages without any additional financial burden to the Zilla Parishad. Community efforts matched by contributions by the rural masses was one of the principal highlights of the entire episode. Contributions of Rs. 30,000 each from Khedgaon (Dindori taluka) and Vadnerbhairao (Chandor taluka), Rs. 25,000 from Nampur (Baglan taluka), Rs. 20,000 from Pimpalgaon-Baswant (Niphad taluka) and Rs. 8,000 from Chandor towards building and purchase of equipment were so generous that they really deserve to be commended.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

The medical organisation of the State, as distinct from the public health organisation is essentially a hospital organisation designed to render curative medical relief to the general populace with ancillary specialist sections providing medical relief, medical teaching, training of nurses and mid-wives, X-ray and laboratory technicians, etc.

Civil Surgeon: The Civil Surgeon, Nasik is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district and is directly subordinate to

the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Bombay Division. He is in charge of medical arrangements of the Harris General Hospital, Nasik; T. B. Clinic, Nasik and Cottage Hospital, Kalwan. Six municipal dispensaries located at Malegaon, Yeola, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Nandgaon and Manmad are also under the control of the Civil Surgeon. In addition, he is required to take active part in the public health matters affecting the district in collaboration with the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Prior to the implementation of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1961, the supervision of taluka dispensaries, subsidised medical practitioners' centres, rural medical relief centres and public medical relief and grant-in-aid to private charitable institutions like hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, etc., vested in the Civil Surgeon. Such institutions and schemes with their staff and budgetary provision on their account have now been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. The Civil Surgeon is, however, authorised to inspect the concerned institutions periodically and to give such guidance, assistance or advice as the institutions may need from time to time. The technical control, so far as the medico-legal work in the district is concerned, vests in the Civil Surgeon.

Harris General Hospital, Nasik: Harris General Hospital is the biggest hospital in the district with a bed strength of 222 and daily average in-door and out-door attendance of 200 to 250 and 500 to 600 respectively. The hospital is well equipped and has separate wards for E. N. T., Dental, Eye, Gynaecology, T. B., etc. The hospital has also a Blood Bank, Referral Laboratory, Family Planning Centre and Child Welfare Centre. The total number of in-door patients treated at the hospital in 1964 was 11,941 while that of out-door patients was 66,480. During the same year 2,356 major operations and 2,243 minor operations were performed in the hospital.

T. B. Clinic, Nasik: The T. B. Clinic started functioning from November 1960 with 12 beds. It functions as a centre of diagnosis of T. B. cases and for organising domiciliary service. The B.C.G. team consisting of six technicians has been deputed to this clinic by the Director of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. By the end of 1964 the team had registered 11,088 persons, tested 7,020 and vaccinated 2,591 persons.

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CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Organisation : FORMERLY, THE DEPUTY SECRETARY, SUBSEQUENTLY UPGRADED as Joint Secretary, of the Secretariat Department was *ex-officio* Commissioner of Labour. A number of labour laws were enacted and existing ones amended in the post-Independence period. After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Administrative Enquiry Committee, the Government decided to have an independent full-time post of Commissioner of Labour. Accordingly, the office of the Commissioner of Labour with three Directorates, *viz.*, Administration, Information and Welfare was set up. These three Directorates were independent offices under Directors, later on designated as Deputy Commissioners of Labour. The main duties of these Directorates were as under :—

(1) The Administration Directorate was charged with the implementation and enforcement of labour laws.

(2) The Information Directorate was entrusted with the compilation of the Consumer Price Index in addition to the publication of *Labour Gazette*, the *Industrial Court Reporter* and conducting of socio-economic enquiries.

(3) The Welfare Directorate was put in charge of the welfare activities of the workers outside the factories. Besides Labour Welfare Centres, this Directorate held the charge of Government Industrial Training Workshops and Bombay Labour Institute.

With the constitution of the Bombay Labour Welfare Board, the labour welfare activities were transferred to the Board. However, activities concerning Government Industrial Training Workshops, Bombay Labour Institute and Decasualisation Scheme were transferred to the Commissioner of Labour.

A number of changes took place thereafter. At present, all the offices dealing with labour matters fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all these offices. He has under him Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one each at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur ; Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad ; Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, with subordinate Inspectorates at various important centres

of the State; Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay, with subordinate Inspectorates; and Chief Government Labour Officer, Bombay with Government Labour Officers at each of the important centres. The Commissioner of Labour supervises and co-ordinates the working of these offices.

Functions: The Commissioner of Labour administers the statutory functions entrusted to him under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926; Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; and Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; which are Central Acts and Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946; and Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948; which are State Acts. In addition, the office of the Commissioner of Labour performs the following functions :—

(1) Compilation and publication of the Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for Bombay, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Nanded.

(2) Conducting of socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of the labour.

(3) Compilation and dissemination of information on labour matters in general and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production and trade unions, etc. in particular.

(4) Publication of two monthlies, *viz., The Labour Gazette* and *The Industrial Court Reporter.*

(5) Supervision over the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, where it is administered by local authorities.

(6) Personnel management advisory service.

Labour Unions: One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as Registrar under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and his jurisdiction extends over the entire State. The Registrar's work is of a *quasi*-judicial nature and falls under the following heads :—

(*a*) Recognition of undertakings and occupations;

(*b*) Registration of Unions;

(*c*) Maintenance of approved lists of Unions;

(*d*) Registration of agreements, settlements, submissions and awards;

(*e*) Maintenance of a list of joint committees constituted under section 48 of the Act; and

(*f*) Maintenance of a list of protected employees of Unions connected with the industries covered under the Act.

The following unions are registered in Nasik district under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 :—

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Industry
1	Mill Mazdoor Union, Nasik	Silk
2	Ravalgaon Rashtriya Sugar Workers' Union, Ravalgaon.	Sugar
3	Niphad Sahakar Kamgar Sabha, Nasik ...	Sugar
4	Nasik District Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Nasik.	Banking

All the above Unions are entered in the approved list of Unions. A joint committee constituted in Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd. is also registered under the Act. There are 46 undertakings in banking industry, one in silk textile industry and four in sugar industry recognised under the Act.

Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926: One of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour at Bombay has been notified as the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Maharashtra under section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, in addition to his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

The work in connection with the administration of this Act includes the registration of trade unions under the Act, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the Unions, registration of dissolutions, amalgamations and cancellation of registrations of trade unions under section 10 (*a*) of the Act and preparation of the Annual Report on the working of the Act in the State based on the information contained in the annual returns submitted by the registered trade unions under section 28 of the Act. In 1963-64, there were 64 Unions in the district registered under the Act. These were all workers' unions.

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) in the factories coming under the scheduled employments, *viz.*, (i) rice mills; flour mills or *dal* mills; (ii) tobacco manufactory and *bidi*-making; (iii) oil mills; (iv) employment under local anthority; (v) road construction and building operations; (vi) stone-breaking and stone-crushing; (vii) public motor transport; (viii) tanneries and leather manufactory; (ix) cotton ginning and cotton pressing manufactory; (x) glass industry; (xi) rubber manufacturing industry; and (xii) industry in which process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or work incidental to such processes or book-binding is carried on. The minimum wage rates are published in the *Government Gazette* from time to time.

Wages and earnings: No separate working class cost of living index is fixed for the district or any of its centres. But generally, while fixing wages of the workers in industrial disputes, the cost of living index fixed for Jalgaon is taken as a basis.

Labour Officer: The Government Labour Officer posted at Nasik has jurisdiction over the whole of the district. He is a class II Gazetted Officer and belongs to the General State Services. He works directly under the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

The Labour Officer is appointed primarily to implement the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, which is a State Act. He is notified as an Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act. He has also been appointed as an Additional Inspector of Factories in respect of certain sections pertaining to welfare provisions under the Factories Act. The powers conferred and the duties imposed on a Labour Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are not restricted to any particular section of the Act, but are contained in various provisions of the Act.* For the purpose of exercising his powers and performing his duties the Labour Officer may enter any place used for any industry, any place used as the office of any union and any premises provided by an employer for the residence of his employees. He is entitled to call for and inspect all relevant documents which may be deemed necessary for the due discharge of his duties and powers under the Act. He is also empowered to convene meetings of the employees for any of the purposes of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, in the premises where they are employed and may require the employer to affix a written notice of such meetings at such a conspicuous place as he may deem fit. A Labour Officer is charged with duties of safeguarding the interests of the employees and promoting harmonious relations between the employers and employees, of investigation into the grievances of those employees who are not the members of the Approved Unions and of representing to the employers such grievances and making recommendations to them in respect of the same, and of reporting to the State Government the existence of any industrial dispute of which no notice of change has been given, together with the names of the parties thereto. The Labour Officer, in certain contingencies, acts as a representative of the employees if so authorised by them. In a situation where a representative union does not exist and where employees do not elect their representative from amongst them, but authorise him to act as their representative, then he becomes their representative *suo motu*. In short, the Labour Officer has to work as a sort of residual representative of the employees. He has also to help

* The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are mainly given in Chapter VI and section 34 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

the representatives and the Approved Unions. He has to be in touch with the changes taking place in the labour situation in the undertakings or the industries covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and to report major and important incidents to his superior officers and the Government. He has to intervene whenever there is stoppage of work or strike and give legal guidance and advice to the employees and the concerned employers involved in such incidents. In short, he has to explain the legality or illegality of the action under the law to the parties in dispute with a view to ensuring that any illegal action on their part is rectified by them without any delay. He is probably the only executive officer envisaged under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act by virtue of powers conferred on him by section 82 of the Act who, except the person affected by any offence under the Act, can make a complaint to the Labour Court constituted under the Act. The Labour Court cannot take cognisance of any offence except on a report in writing from the Labour Officer, stating facts constituting such an offence. He can also initiate proceedings in a Labour Court under section 79 read with section 78 of the said Act. In short, a Labour Officer has been assigned very heavy, onerous and heterogeneous duties and responsibilities. He also informally advises trade unions whenever they seek his advice on labour matters. For the purposes of certification of standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, the Labour Officer helps the Commissioner of Labour, who is the certifying officer under the Act, in holding elections for the purposes of getting the names of representatives of the trade unions who are to be associated with the discussion when draft standing orders are to be certified.

The Government Labour Officer, Nasik, also administers in the district, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Besides the Government Labour Officer, Nasik, there is an Additional Inspector of Factories for carrying out certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and an Inspector under section 48(2) of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 for exercising supervision over the administration of that Act in the municipal areas in the district and the Deolali Cantonment area. Such of the industrial disputes arising in establishments other than those amenable to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, are dealt with by the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The Government Labour Officer, Nasik, also acts as an Inspector under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

Industrial Arbitration and Adjudication: The Court of Industrial Arbitration or the Industrial Court, Bombay, as constituted under section 10 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has

jurisdiction to decide disputes in cotton, silk, woollen, sugar, electricity industries, etc.* in the State. The Industrial Court acts as a Court of Arbitration in industrial disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative unions and jointly by the parties to the dispute. In its appellate jurisdiction, it decides appeals preferred to it from the decisions of the Labour Courts, the Wage Boards and the Commissioner of Labour. It hears appeals in criminal cases pertaining to offences under the Act resulting from the decisions of the Labour Courts. References on points of law can be made to it by the Conciliators, the Commissioner of Labour, the Labour Courts, Wage Boards as well as by the Government. The Government may also make a reference to it for a declaration whether, a proposed strike, lock-out, closure or stoppage would be illegal.

Industrial disputes arising in industries not covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act are referred to Industrial Tribunals appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The President and Members of the Industrial Court have been appointed as Industrial Tribunals under section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour Courts at Bombay exercise jurisdiction over Nasik district. These Labour Courts are presided over by Labour Court Judges and enjoy such powers as are conferred upon them under sections 78 to 86 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

The Labour Courts decide disputes regarding orders passed under the standing orders governing relations between employers and employees, changes made in any industrial matter specified in Schedule III of the Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Schedule II of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and industrial disputes referred to them under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. They have also powers to decide about the legality or otherwise of a strike, lock-out, closure, stoppage or change.

Wage Boards: There are three Wage Boards appointed for the State, one each for cotton textile industry, silk textile industry and sugar industry respectively. The Wage Boards decide such disputes as are referred to them by the State Government and the unions under sections 86-C and 86-CC of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. Government can also refer disputes on the recommendations of the Industrial Court under section 86-KK of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Wage Board for sugar industry has been empowered to function as tripartite body to hear and decide disputes arising out of doubtful points from the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the sugar industry. Between 1948 and 1965 only one reference from Nasik district was made to the Wage Boards.

* The duties and powers of the Industrial Court are detailed in Chapter XIII of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Factory Department: The Factory department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, but the Chief Inspector of Factories has complete control over the technical side of the work of the department all over the State. Though the department is mainly responsible for the administration of the Factories Act (LXIII of 1948), it has also to administer the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936); the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1926 (section 49, regarding approval of plans of new ginning factories only); the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Bombay Maternity Benefits Act (VII of 1929); the Minimum Wages Act (XI of 1948); and the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act (XL of 1953).

The Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, superseded by the Maharashtra Factories Rules, 1963, have been made applicable to the district from 31st October, 1963.

The department has a sub-office at Nasik in charge of an Inspector of Notified Factories who is subordinate to the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories stationed at Poona. Nasik district alongwith the districts of Poona, Ahmadnagar, Jalgaon, Dhulia, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Sholapur and Ratnagiri falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Poona. The Collector of Nasik is also the *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories in the district. The Government Labour Officer, Nasik, is appointed as Additional Inspector under the Factories Act, 1948.

The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act and the Rules thereunder are observed by the managements of the factories to which the Act is applicable. He is also responsible for the enforcement of other enactments, the administration of which is entrusted to the Factories department. He promotes activities securing labour welfare amenities such as education, recreation and sports, co-operative societies and housing. He is empowered to prosecute, conduct or defend before the competent courts, cases under the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and Maternity Benefits Act.

In 1965, the district had 338 factories of which 67 were *bidi* factories, 21 cotton pressing and ginning factories and 22 stone dressing and crushing factories among others.

Workmen's Compensation Act: Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay and Bombay Suburban district. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to Western and Central Railways and the hydro-electric companies under the management of Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., arising in the State, irrespective of the district in which they occur. The Commissioner

has also general jurisdiction over the whole State.

The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Nasik, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for Nasik district. The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction all over the State is to enable him to settle cases of insurance companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay city. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, Government have issued instructions under section 20(*2*) of the Act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised—

(*a*) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 8 ;

(*b*) to issue notices to and to receive applications from claimants in cases of deposits under these sub-sections ; and

(*c*) to receive agreements for registration under section 28 wherever the accident may have taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under section 8(*1*) has been received, and other applications provided for in section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to the employers under section 10A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the district are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner and reports of fatal accidents made under section 10B are also received by him. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under section 10A, the employer deposits money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Applications for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

As regards the cases arising out of accidents on the Southern Railway, they are dealt with by the *ex-officio* Commissioners concerned.

Payment of Wages Act : In Nasik district, the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Nasik, has been appointed authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Authority under Minimum Wages Act : The Civil Judges appointed as authorities under the Payment of Wages Act are also appointed authorities under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to the employees employed or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department : The Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay. The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Labour, has full control over the technical aspects of the department, *viz.*, the smooth working and the administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1960 and the rules thereunder.

The work carried out by the department comprises mainly registration and inspection of steam boilers, economisers and steam pipes including mountings and other fittings. The registration and inspection work of the steam boilers in the district is carried out by the Inspector of Steam Boilers with his headquarters at Bombay. The department carries out yearly inspection of steam boilers after they are registered in the State and grants working certificates thereof to ensure their safe working and also to prevent emission of smoke from furnaces and chimneys in excess of legal limits. The department also conducts examinations for certificates of competency as boiler attendants and proficiency as engineers.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Organisation : The Director of Prohibition and Excise, who heads the Prohibition and Excise department, is responsible for the administration of prohibition and excise laws in the State. His office, therefore, forms a central organisation for directing the proper implementation of the policy of the department and for guiding the Collectors and the District Prohibition and Excise Officers in the State.

The Prohibition and Excise department administers the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 ; the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 ; the Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959 ; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 ; the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955 ; and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, prohibits the production, manufacture, possession, exportation, importation, transportation, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants. However, these operations are lawful if they are permitted by rules, regulations and orders. The Act also regulates the possession, sale etc., of mhowra flowers and molasses.

The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936, prohibits the smoking of opium.

The Bombay Drugs (Control) Act, 1959, regulates the possession and sale of certain drugs which are used in a manner injurious to health and which are specified by the Government in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* as 'notified drugs'.

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1956, provides for the levy and collection of duty on medicinal and toilet

preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other narcotic drugs or narcotics.

The Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Act, 1955, regulates, in public interest, the movement on inter-State basis of certain spirituous, medicinal and other preparations.

The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, prohibits the manufacture, exportation, importation, sale, possession and transportation of manufactured drugs like cocaine, morphine, heroin, pethidine etc. except in accordance with the rules made in that behalf.

Enforcement work : The enforcement of prohibition, *i.e.*, detection, investigation, etc. of offences under the above Acts is entrusted to the Police department. Besides the administration of the Acts mentioned above, the Prohibition and Excise department attends to the work of prohibition propaganda and education. Social workers of repute are appointed at regional levels as Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organisers and they attend to the work of prohibition propaganda by addressing meetings and impressing upon the masses the evil effects of intoxicants. They also work for enlisting the co-operation of social workers and institutions for prohibition propaganda. At the district level, Prohibition Propaganda Officers carry on intensive prohibition propaganda particularly in areas known for offences against the Prohibition Law.

The control in all excise matters is vested in the Director of Prohibition and Excise. He is also responsible for general supervision of prohibition propaganda work carried out by the departmental officers. The Collectors have certain functions under the aforesaid Acts such as issue of licences and permits and in respect of such functions, they are subordinate to the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

For Nasik district, there is a Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise who assists the Collector of Nasik in all prohibition and excise matters. Under the Superintendent, there are three Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise for executive work. The Sub-Inspectors have also been vested with certain powers under the Prohibition Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and the Opium Smoking Act. There is one Prohibition Propaganda Officer for Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts. The Prohibition Propaganda Officer carries out prohibition propaganda throughout the district under the guidance of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Nasik and the Divisional Honorary Prohibition Organiser, Bombay Division.

The main functions of this department are confined to licensing, inspection of licences and enforcement of various controls enacted under the Acts referred to above, particularly under the Bombay Prohibition Act. The officers of the department have also to undertake propaganda calculated to observe total prohibition and the advantages

and benefits accruing therefrom amongst the people in the State, and to supervise and organise recreation centres in their charge and to co-operate with the Police department in their duties of prevention and detection of prohibition offences. The Excise staff is responsible for the supervision of bonded manufactories, warehouses, Neera centres and management of Government liquor and drugs sales depots and inspection of various excise licences. They are also required to associate themselves increasingly with the ameliorative and social side of the prohibition campaign and tighten the loop-holes, wherever such exist. Briefly, they are responsible for control, propaganda and ameliorative work. Though the officers of the Prohibition and Excise department, of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been vested with powers to investigate offences, these officers generally pass on the information of commission of offences and hand over the cases, if any, detected by them to the Police for investigation. The Home Guards Organisation also assists the Police in this work. Under section 134 of the Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants useful to the Government and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the police of the breaches of the provisions of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the Act about which they may have knowledge. Under section 133, officers and servants of the local authorities are also bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out the provisions of the Act. Under section 135 of the Act, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs to a Magistrate, prohibition officer or police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All revenue officers of and above the rank of a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, all Magistrates and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of a Sub-Inspector have been authorised under section 123 of the Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person who they have reason to believe, to be guilty of an offence under the Act, and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officer so authorised when he arrests any person or seizes or detains any articles, has to hand over such person or articles without unnecessary delay to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Permits* : Various permits are granted for possession, use and consumption of foreign liquor. They are :

(*i*) *Emergency Permit :* Emergency permit is granted for the use and consumption of brandy, rum or champaigne to any person for

* The prohibition policy was changed subsequently.

his/her own use or consumption or to any head of a house-hold for the use of his/her house-hold for medicinal use on emergent occasions. The permit is granted for a yearly period up to 31st March. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time. The term " house-hold " is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as the members of one domestic unit.

(*ii*) *Health Permit:* The health permit is granted for the use or consumption of foreign liquor to any person who requires such liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his health. Persons over 40 years of age are granted health permits for the quantity as recommended by a Registered Medical Practitioner but not exceeding four units per month for a period not exceeding two years, persons between the age-group of 30 and 40 years are granted three units per month for one year and persons below 30 years are granted two units per month for one year on the recommendation of the Area Medical Board or the State Medical Board or the Registered Medical Practitioner, as the case may be.

(*iii*) *Temporary Resident's Permit:* A Temporary Resident's Permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India where liquor is usually consumed. No such permit is granted for a period exceeding two years from the date of its commencement. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding six units.

(*iv*) *Visitor's Permit:* Any person visiting the State of Maharashtra for a period of one week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor is granted this permit which can be extended for a period not exceeding one month.

(*v*) *Special Permit for Privileged Personages:* This permit is granted to consular officers and the members of staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are nationals of foreign countries. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons.

(*vi*) *Interim Permit:* Any person who is eligible for a Temporary Resident's Permit, Health Permit or Special Permit for Privileged Personages and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor pending grant of any of the regular permits mentioned above is granted an interim permit.

(*vii*) *Tourist's Permit:* A foreign tourist, holding a tourist's introduction card or tourist visa, visiting the State of Maharashtra is issued free of charge a tourist permit for a period not exceeding one month. All-India Tourist Permit is granted for a period not exceeding three months by visa-issuing officers of the Indian Overseas Missions and Tourist offices at Bombay, Delhi and Madras.

Toddy: The possession, use etc. of toddy is completely prohibited.

Denatured Spirit: The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited except under a permit or a licence. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic purposes is normally granted for a quantity not exceeding one quart bottle per month :

Provided that the officer granting the permit may for any special reasons grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month.

Provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector, a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three quart bottles per month.

The possession and use of denatured spirit for medicinal, scientific and educational purposes and for purpose of art, industry or profession is regulated by the system of licences prescribed in this behalf. Methylated industrial denatured spirit required for use in any industry etc. is allowed to be possessed on licences issued under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

Country Liquor and Wine: Authorisations for use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities, *viz.*, Parsees, Jews and Christians. The possession, use etc. of country liquor except for sacramental purposes is prohibited.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium: A permit for personal consumption of *Ganja, Bhang* and opium is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by the Government or a Medical Officer appointed for the purpose.

Neera and Palm Products Scheme: Neera sale licences as well as licences for manufacturing *gur* from Neera are granted only to the co-operative societies organised by constructive social workers, and other similarly organised institutions such as Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Ashrams, organisations in charge of intensive area schemes, Sarvodaya centres, etc., on the recommendations of Khadi and Village Industries Board for the State of Maharashtra. Neera licences are not granted to individuals.

Sanskar Kendras: In order to provide facilities for recreation and to serve as counter-attraction for the purpose of weaning away the addicts from drink and drug habit, Sanskar Kendras or cultural centres are established in labour areas or areas notorious for prohibition offences. They are either run departmentally or by efforts of the local social workers or social institutions interested in prohibition work. At the Sanskar Kendras, newspapers, magazines and facilities for indoor and outdoor games are provided and programmes like *bhajans, kirtans,* music, folk-songs, dramas, etc. are arranged. Government grants subsidy to the Sanskar Kendras conducted by social workers and institutions. In

Nasik district, there is one Sanskar Kendra located along Nasik Road.

The Government have recently liberalised rules regarding granting of permits and any persons above the age of eighteen years can now get a permit on the production of a medical certificate.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Backward Class Wing, Organisation: At the ministerial level, the Department of Social Welfare was constituted immediately after the reorganisation of States, *i.e.*, from November 1, 1956. It, however, took the shape at the Directorate level from September 15, 1957. The backward class welfare work done previously by the Backward Class Department is now done by the reconstituted Social Welfare Department. The duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools have also been transferred to the reconstituted Directorate. The designation of the Director of Backward Class Welfare is now changed to Director of Social Welfare who is the head of the Social Welfare Department. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions is re-designated as Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration) and he assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to correctional wing. There are three other Deputy Directors who look after the work relating to (i) education and rehabilitation of physically-handicapped, (ii) propaganda, research and statistics, and (iii) sanitation and scavengers' schemes. In addition, there are three Assistant Directors in charge of (i) education, (ii) co-operation and revenue and (iii) administration, respectively.

The Backward Class Wing of the Social Welfare Department aims at amelioration of the conditions of the backward classes so that they reach the standard of other sections of the society as quickly as possible.

There are Divisional Social Welfare Officers for each revenue division of the State. Besides there are Nomadic Tribes Welfare Officers and Vimukta Jati Welfare Officers who look after the work relating to the welfare of Nomadic Tribes and *Vimukta Jatis*. Since April, 1965 one post of special officer in class II and one post of social welfare inspector in class III have been attached to each revenue division for speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Scavengers' Living Conditions Enquiry Committee. The Divisional Social Welfare Officers are class I officers. At the district level the department has district officers termed as Social Welfare Officers.

All the schemes undertaken by the Social Welfare Department are implemented by the Social Welfare Officer in the district and it is a part of his duties to see that the fullest benefit of all these schemes is received by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He is also expected to see that the backward classes derive the maximum of the

concessions sanctioned by Government in the field of education, health, housing, agricultural land, profession etc. The Social Welfare Officer not only executes the schemes of the Social Welfare Department but also co-ordinates the work of other departments relating to backward class welfare in the district.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishads, all the activities and schemes carried out by the department have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads. The Social Welfare Department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Social Welfare Officer who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

Backward Classes: The backward classes are classified into three broad categories, *viz.*, (i) the scheduled castes or *harijans*, (ii) the scheduled tribes or *adivasis*, and (iii) other backward classes who are neither scheduled castes nor scheduled tribes, but are socially, economically and educationally as backward as the other two communities. The communities coming under the first two categories are notified by the Government of India under the orders of the President, for each of the States in the Indian Union. However, the classification as backward based on communities, has been abolished and now the classification is based on economic conditions (income). The new class of other backward classes is given the concession of free education at all stages.

A number of privileges have been granted to backward classes under the Constitution of India. Special grants are paid every year by the Government of India under article 275 (*i*) of the Constitution for welfare of scheduled tribes and development of scheduled areas. Besides normal concessions made available to backward classes from time to time, special schemes have been formulated for backward classes by the State Government under Five-Year Plans which are being implemented vigorously.

Measures of Uplift: The disabilities of the backward classes are three-fold—educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three-pronged drive to eliminate these disabilities within the shortest possible time.

In the field of education, the Government offers a large number of scholarships and concessions in fees to the students belonging to the backward classes at all stages of education—primary, secondary and collegiate. Special attention is paid to the education of the population belonging to the scheduled tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, and *vimukta jatis*. Provision of hostel facilities, Ashram schools, *balwadis* and sanskar kendras for scheduled tribes, *vimukta jatis* and nomadic tribes, is made with a view to spread education amongst them.

Economic rehabilitation is mainly effected by (i) grant of cultivable waste lands and assistance for development of land, bunding, supply

of ploughs, bullocks, implements, seed, etc., *i.e.*, rehabilitating backward classes in agriculture, (ii) establishing training centres for imparting training in hereditary crafts and providing financial help for their rehabilitation in various cottage industries, (iii) imbibing co-operative spirit in them, and (iv) reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in services under State Government, local bodies and semi-Government organisations.

Towards social welfare, the Government have undertaken to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes and to assimilate the scheduled tribes in the general population without destroying their hereditary traits. The rehabilitation of ex-criminal, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in gainful and stable avocations has also been undertaken. Legislative measures as well as propaganda through voluntary agencies are the means used to achieve these objectives. Mention may be made here of the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, passed by the Government of India, which prohibits observance of untouchability in any form.

Financial assistance is made available by the Government of India under article 275 (*i*) of the Constitution of India on cent per cent basis for the schemes under Centrally-sponsored Programmes and 75 per cent and 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred on educational and other than educational schemes respectively under the State Five-Year Plans. The IIIrd Five-Year Plan for the welfare of backward classes of Maharashtra State was of the order of Rs. 5·81 crores. Under the Centrally-sponsored Programme an outlay of Rs. 306·40 lakhs had been provided to the Maharashtra State. The programme includes awarding of scholarships to backward class students studying in post-S. S. C. courses, opening of 40 tribal blocks, assistance to forest labourers' co-operative societies, maintenance of Tribal Research Institute, construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and assistance to local bodies for purchase of wheel-barrows and hand-carts for removal of night-soil. The programme for the welfare of Vimukta Jatis is being entirely financed under the Centrally-sponsored Programme.

In the implementation of these backward class welfare measures, advice and co-operation is also sought from eminent social workers and voluntary organisations through the State Board for Harijan Welfare and State Tribes Advisory Council. All these social, economic and educational measures undertaken by the Government, are sure to go a long way in eradicating untouchability with the educational and economic uplift of the backward classes.

Social Welfare, Administrative Set-up: In accordance with the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961, welfare of backward classes has been entrusted to the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer acts as the Secretary of

the Committee and the Social Welfare Officer is the Joint Secretary. The President of the Zilla Parishad acts as the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Block Development Officers of the Panchayat Samitis receive applications from backward classes in their respective talukas. The Block Development Officers, the Extension Officers of the blocks and the Social Welfare Officers carefully watch the follow-up programmes regarding proper utilization of the help given to the backward classes.

Betterment Schemes: The following schemes are in operation for the betterment of the backward classes in Nasik district :—

(*i*) *Education.*—The backward class students are exempted from payment of tuition fees at all stages of education irrespective of the income and age. In addition, eligible students are awarded scholarships on poverty-*cum*-merit basis. During the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 1,963,662 towards grant of scholarships, tuition and examination fees to backward class students.

(*ii*) *Hostel facilities.*—There are 85 backward class hostels in the district, including 18 exclusively for girls. Voluntary agencies in charge of hostels are paid grant-in-aid for each inmate in the hostel at the rate of Rs. 20 per head per month for a period of 10 months. In addition, the voluntary agencies could procure grant for construction of hostel buildings at the rate of Rs. 500 per inmate of the sanctioned strength. During the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period the department spent Rs. 30,72,070 on backward class hostels in the district.

(*iii*) *Balwadis.*—With a view to purposefully train the impressionable minds of the children belonging to backward classes and bring them up in healthy atmosphere, *balwadis* are opened through voluntary agencies and grants are released to them on the basis of 90 per cent of the expenditure on admissible items. The *balwadis* admit both *harijan* and non-backward class children. There are three *balwadis* in the district, two for *harijans* and one for nomadic tribes. During the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period, the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 23,974 towards grants to the *balwadis*.

Economic Uplift: The economic improvement of the backward classes is achieved through various means. The Government have sanctioned scheme of grant of loan-*cum*-subsidy to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, for developing cottage industries and profession to supplement their agricultural income. Similarly, to improve the agricultural methods and to supplement the agricultural income of the backward classes, financial assistance is sanctioned for purchase of milch cattle, plough, bullocks, poultry, implements, tractors, oil pumps etc.

However, by far the most important programme for the all-

round development of scheduled tribes is the opening of nine Tribal Development Blocks in the district. These blocks are located at Peint, Harsul, Surgana, Mulher, Abhone, Igatpuri, Trimbak, Umrala and Barhe.

Improvement of means of communications in the tribal areas has been accorded top priority as inaccessibility of the areas is the main cause of their backwardness. Under the Tribal Welfare Programme, bridges, causeways, culverts etc. on the approach roads have been constructed. During the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period the Zilla Parishad spent Rs. 2,84,446 on improvement of communications and construction of bridges and culverts.

Health, Housing and other Schemes: Provision of medical facilities, drinking water wells, houses, propaganda and publicity and removal of untouchability are the main programmes undertaken in this group.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 11,167 was given to the voluntary agencies administering medical aid in scheduled areas during the IIIrd Five-Year Plan period. During the same period Rs. 1·47 lakhs were spent on construction of drinking water wells in or near backward class localities, Rs. 2·53 lakhs on housing, Rs. one lakh on colonisation of backward classes, Rs. 29,185 on removal of untouchability drive and Rs. 12,900 on repairs to wells in *harijan* localities.

These schemes are expected to yield substantial benefits to the backward class communities in the district and will lead to the desired amelioration of these communities so as to bring them on par with other sections of the society.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

Bombay Public Trusts Act: Prior to 1950 the religious and charitable trusts in the State were governed by various enactments, Central as well as Provincial, based on religion. In 1950, a composite legislation called the Bombay Public Trusts Act (XXIX of 1950) was passed, which could be made applicable to all public trusts without distinction of religion. This Act defines "Public Trust" as "an express or constructive trust for either a public religious or charitable purpose or both, and includes a temple, a *math*, a *wakf*, a *dharmada* or any religious or charitable endowment and a society formed either for a religious or charitable purpose or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860)".

The State Government is empowered to apply this Act to any public trust or class of public trusts and on such application the provisions of previous Acts cease to apply to such trust or class of trusts. The Act has been made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the old Bombay State with effect from 21st January, 1952 and in

the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions with effect from 1st February, 1961 :—

(1) temples ;

(2) *maths ;*

(3) *wakfs ;*

(4) public trusts other than (1), (2) and (3) above created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or communities or any section or sections thereof ;

(5) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;

(6) *dharmadas, i.e.*, any amount which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are charged to any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose, and

(7) all other trusts, express or constructive, for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act has not been made applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

The Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay has been appointed to administer the Act. An Assistant Charity Commissioner has been appointed for Nasik region with jurisdiction over the districts of Nasik, Thana, Dhulia and Jalgaon. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

Duties of Trustees: The Act imposed a duty on the trustees of a public trust to which the Act has been applied to make an application for the registration of the trust within three months of the application of the Act or its creation, giving particulars specified in the Act which include (*a*) the approximate value of movable and immoveable property owned by the trust, (*b*) the gross average annual income of the trust property and (*c*) the amount of average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is, however, necessary in the case of *dharmadas* which are governed by special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

Table No. 1 furnishes statistics relating to the public trusts from Nasik District registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Poona Region, Poona, till 31st December 1966.

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 is levied depending on the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 2 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the

general revenues of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief, veterinary treatment of animals and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 1,000 or less are exempted from the payment of contribution. Deductions from the gross annual income for computing contribution are allowed in respect of amounts spent on the advancement and propagation of secular education, medical relief, veterinary treatment of animals, grants received from Government or local authorities, interest on depreciation or sinking fund, taxes to be paid to Government or local authority etc. The contribution is levied on the net annual profits in the case of public trusts conducting a business or trade.

TABLE No. 1—PUBLIC TRUSTS IN NASIK DISTRICT

Section	Total No. of Public Trusts registered as on 31st December 1966	Value of property		Gross average annual income	Average annual expenditure
		Movable	Immovable		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"A" (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	631	11,48,789	52,29,322	4,32,950	4,39,240
"B" (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	159	49,000	17,27,730	98,130	95,480
"C" (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	2	2,02,458	79,283	6,745	6,306
"D" (Trusts for the benefit of Christians).	3	20,74,050	1,09,575	1,04,852	1,07,676
"E" (Trusts for the benefit of any particular community).	220	8,89,764	5,79,350	4,53,516	4,23,209
"F" (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	91	11,17,865	15,33,823	17,51,500	17,78,730

Every trustee has to keep regular accounts of the trust which have to be audited annually by chartered accountants or persons authorised under the Act. A chartered accountant can audit accounts of any public trust but the persons authorised under the Act are permitted to audit accounts only of public trusts having a gross annual income of Rs. 3,000 or less. The auditor has to submit a report to the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner of his region on a number of points such as whether accounts are maintained according to law and regularly, whether an inventory has been maintained of the movables of the public trust, whether any property or funds of the trust have been applied on an object or purpose not authorised by the trust, whether

the funds of the trust have been invested or immovable property alienated contrary to the provisions of the Act, etc.

If on a consideration of the report of the auditor or of a report, if any, made by an officer authorised under section 37, the accounts and explanation, if any, furnished by the trust or any other person concerned, the Deputy or Assistant Charity Commissioner is satisfied that the trustee or any other person has been guilty of gross negligence, breach of trust or misapplication or misconduct resulting in a loss to the trust, he has to report to the Charity Commissioner, who, after due inquiry, determines the loss, if any, caused to the trust and surcharges the amount on the person found responsible for it. No sale, mortgage, exchange or gift of any immovable property and no lease for a period exceeding ten years in the case of agricultural land and three years in the case of non-agricultural land or building belonging to the public trust is valid without the previous sanction of the Charity Commissioner. The trustee of a public trust is bound to invest the surplus funds of the trust in public securities or first mortgage of immovable property on certain conditions. For making an investment in any other form, the permission of the Charity Commissioner must be obtained.

Application of funds by Cypres: If the original object of a public trust fails wholly or partially, if there is surplus income or balance not likely to be utilised, or in the case of public trust, other than a trust for religious purpose, if it is not in the public interest, expedient, practicable, desirable, necessary or proper to carry out, wholly or partially, the original intention of the author of the public trust or the object for which the public trust was created, an application can be made to the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, for application cypres of the property, or income of the public trust or any of its portion.

If there is a breach of trust or a declaration is necessary that a particular property is the property of a public trust, or a direction is required to recover the possession of such property, or a direction is required for the administration of any public trust, two or more persons having an interest in the trust or the Charity Commissioner can file a suit in the District Court or City Civil Court, Bombay, as the case may be, to obtain reliefs mentioned in the Act. If the Charity Commissioner refuses consent, appeal lies to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act (XI of 1939). The Charity Commissioner can also file such a suit on his own motion.

Charity Commissioner to be sole Trustee if appointed as Trustee The Charity Commissioner may with his consent be appointed a a trustee of a public trust by a Court or by the author of a trust, provide

his appointment is made as a sole trustee. The Court is, however, not empowered to appoint the Charity Commissioner as a trustee of a religious public trust. In case where the Charity Commissioner is appointed as a trustee he may levy administrative charges on these trusts as prescribed by the Rules framed under the Act.

Inquiries by Assessors: Inquiries regarding the registration of a public trust or regarding the loss caused to a public trust or public trusts registered under the previous Acts, in consequence of the act or conduct of a trustee or any other person, have to be conducted with the aid of assessors not less than three and not more than five in number. The assessors have to be selected, as far as possible, from the religious denomination of the public trust to which the inquiry relates. The presence of assessors can, however, be dispensed with in inquiries where there is no contest. A list of assessors has to be prepared and published in the *official Gazette* every three years. District-wise lists of assessors have already been prepared and published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette.*

Charitable Endowments: The Charity Commissioner is deemed to be and to have always been the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the State of Maharashtra, appointed under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. In the case of religious and charitable institutions and endowments which vest in or the management of which vests in State Government, they are to be transferred and vested in the Committees of Management to be appointed by the State Government for each district and the endowment within the meaning and for the purposes of the Act. The Charity Commissioner is invested with power to inquire into the duties of these Committees to be performed and to direct expenses in respect thereof to be paid from the funds belonging to the endowments.

Punishment: Contraventions of the Act amount to offences and are punishable with maximum fine ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 depending on the nature of contravention. The Charity Commissioner is the sole authority for instituting prosecutions in the case of such contraventions.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

Managed Estates: On many occasions, the Government takes over the management of the estates of minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing their own property, in order to secure due care and management of the estates concerned. There are two pieces of legislation which govern such administrative take-over. One is the Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905) and the other an Union Act, the Guardians and Wards Act (VII of 1890). In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the

estates is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or is mismanaged or has no one capable of taking proper care of it, and Government are of the opinion that it is expedient in public interest to preserve property of the person for the benefit of his family provided that the property is of such value that it will be economical for management by Government agency.

Court of Wards: Under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, the Collector of Nasik is the Court of Wards within the limits of his jurisdiction. The State Government have, however, powers to appoint, in lieu of the Collector, either a Special Officer or a Board consisting of two or more officers to be the Court of Wards. A provision is made for the delegation of powers of the Court of Wards to the Assistant or Deputy Collector. The Court of Wards is empowered to assume superintendence of the properties of any landholder or any pension-holder who is "disqualified to manage his or her own property". Those who are deemed to be disqualified are (*a*) minors, (*b*) females declared by the District Court as unfit to manage their own property, (*c*) persons declared by the District Court to be incapable or unfit to manage their own property, and (*d*) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and hence incapable of managing their own affairs. The Court of Wards, however, cannot assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose property a caretaker has been appointed by will or other instrument or under section 7(*i*) of the Guardians and Wards Act.

Guardians and Wards Act: Consequent upon the separation of judiciary from the executive, the Government decided to entrust the work of management of minors' estates to the Collectors. Accordingly, the Collector of Nasik took over the management of minors' estates. At the end of August, 1965, there were 33 estates under the management of the Collector. During the year 1964-65, the total income from these estates was Rs. 62,746 and the expenditure worked out to Rs. 53,793.

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CHAPTER 18—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 20TH CENTURY gave birth to numerous social service organisations, co-existing with Government-sponsored institutions for the uplift and benefit of various sections of the society. The forces generated by western education accelerated their growth. With the advance of time, development of education and of the democratic way of life, social life became more complex, and inter-dependence of the individuals within the changed social structure increased very considerably. With social and economic planning to the fore, modern States have entered into those fields in human life, which were in the past the privilege of the individuals to look after. In the meantime the might of the State increased immensely not only in resources but also in manpower and techniques. But however mighty the resources of the State may be, it is incapable of undertaking the onerous task of development of the human personality and the multifarious aspects of human life. Even the totalitarian States have fallen short of catering to these social and individual aspects. The moral and philosophical objectives as well as the æsthetic aspects of life lie much beyond the sweep of the totalitarian State. The democratic pattern of State which has a grounding on the ideology of a welfare State cannot meet the demands of the individual. Hence, a group of individuals have to come together and strive to make the necessary arrangements under which they can attain educational, philosophical, moral and æsthetic proficiency. Thus, it is only through these voluntary organisations of individuals that the accomplishments in various fields of human and social life can be attained. These organisations are not to compete or supplant the State activities, but have to be complementary and supplementary. Naturally the voluntary institutions have to abide by Government policies and to evolve self-discipline to serve the greater purpose. In fact they must sub-serve the objectives of a Welfare State.

There is a fairly good number of voluntary social service organisations in Nasik district. A number of societies are running arts, science and commerce colleges, high schools, libraries and philanthropic institutions. Many of the societies are found to be located at Nasik proper. Next to Nasik, Malegaon, Deolali and Manmad are well-served by

voluntary organisations. The rural areas are still found to suffer from the lack of initiative to form new organisations. Many of the organisations even in urban areas fail to raise adequate funds to function properly. They look for increased State assistance.

PUBLIC LIFE

The voluntary social service organisations in an area like a district reflect the nature of public life, and the state of social progress. Public life in turn reflects the level of political consciousness, social progress and educational level of the community of people.

Nasik has a fairly good tradition of public life ever since the freedom struggle of Lokmanya Tilak and Veer Savarkar. Being the birthplace of Veer Savarkar it witnessed many freedom struggles and inspired many public men. The public life of Nasik was enriched by revolutionaries like V. D. Savarkar, G. D. Savarkar, V. S. Barve, R. G. Sahasrabudhe, W. S. Khare, J. B. Sathe and freedom-fighters like the late Bhausaheb *alias* B. S. Hire and B. K. Gaikwad.

The trading community has also a lion's share in the upliftment in the public life in general and educational field in particular. The Hansraj Pragji College and the Bhikusa Yamasa Kshatriya College are the result of handsome donations of big traders.

In the political field too Nasik has always retained an important position, and produced a veteran politician like the late Bhausaheb *alias* B. S. Hire who earned an honoured position in the former Bombay State. The worthy contribution of *Karmveer* B. K. Gaikwad towards the enrichment of the public life of Nasik is quite well-known. His services towards the emancipation of the downtrodden are of immense value.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers and journals have found a very congenial home in Nasik. The newspapers published from the district have done the important work of ventilating the aspirations and grievances of the local people. The daily *Gaokari* published from Nasik under the able editorship of D. S. Potnis commands a good readership not only in the district but also in Dhulia, Jalgaon and Aurangabad districts. This Marathi daily is published from Nasik as well as from Manmad. Besides the *Gaokari*, there are two triweeklies published from Nasik, *viz.*, the *Lokvarta* and the *Lokheet* and three triweeklies from Malegaon, *viz.*, *the Nagareek*, the *Jagruti* and the *Deenkar*. Malegaon which contains a large Muslim population has provided a congenial ground for two Urdu weeklies, *viz.*, *Humsab* and *Avame Awaj*. The *Rasarang* (weekly) from Nasik is devoted to articles and features on films, sports and entertainment. The *Amrit* and the *Shriyut* published

from Nasik are very popular digest magazines commanding readership from western Maharashtra as well as Marathwada.

Besides, there are a number of journals with topical interests such as *Ayurved Patrika, Homoeodoot, Adivasi Sudharak* and *Vanashri*, all of which are published from Nasik.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

The Nasik district is a politically alive district and its public life has been of an assertive character since long.[1] The district at present is divided into two constituencies for the representation in the Parliament and into 13 constituencies for representation in the State Legislative Assembly.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Indian Medical Association, Nasik Branch : Nasik Medical Union, Nasik, now an official body of the Indian Medical Association, was established in August 1925. It was merged with Indian Medical Association as its branch on 19th July 1940.

The objectives of the branch are—

(1) to promote friendly atmosphere and healthy co-operation amongst the members of the medical profession ;

(2) to promote a free exchange of views in order to widen the professional knowledge ;

(3) to discuss the problems regarding the general health and sanitation of the public and adopt remedial measures ;

(4) to organise a medical library ; and

(5) to work for the removal of compartmentalisation in medical education, services and to achieve equality among all medical practitioners.

The association is controlled by the governing body which consists of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and a librarian. In 1966-67 the association had 62 members among whom were life-members and honorary members as well.

The association at present possesses two plots of its own valued at Rs. 26,000. Its total annual income was Rs. 1,800 in 1966-67 whereas the annual expenditure during the same year was Rs. 1,800. In the same year Rs. 3,500 were received as donations.

The institution has undertaken various useful activities such as maintaining family planning centre, triple vaccine centre, B.C.G. centre, inauguration of soldiers aid centre, and conducting honorary services to military hospital, baby shows, tuberculosis exhibitions, emergency medical course and extending co-operation to such

[1]For details *see* chapter II.

organisations as municipal health services, Indian Red Cross, U.N.O., Central Railway etc.

The institution possesses property worth Rs. 17,000. The institution proposes to build a hospital for children on the site donated by the Nasik Municipality.

Vasant Vyakhyanmala, Nasik: Vasant Vyakhyanmala, Nasik, was started on 1st May, 1922 in Nasik city. The main objectives of the Mala are to bring about social uplift and awakening by inviting distinguished and eminent scholars and great orators from all over Maharashtra and outside to deliver lectures on topics of current interest. The institution also organises music circles, folk dances, *kathamala* and various cultural activities.

The institution is managed by a president, a vice-president and secretaries. In 1966-67 the institution had 500 members on its roll.

The institution does not possess any property of its own such as building or auditorium. The programmes are generally arranged at a public place or the municipal hall.

In 1966-67 the total income of the institution was Rs. 2,000 and the expenditure also amounted to the same.

The institution has done excellent social service since its inception in 1922. In 1966 the institution arranged series of lectures on politics, sociology, religion, science, education etc. Scholars from Bombay, Poona, Lonawala, Udaipur, Nagpur and Rajasthan were invited to give lectures.

Gandharva Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Nasik: The Gandharva Sangeet Mahavidyalaya was started in 1931 at Nasik with the object of creating a liking for music amongst women.

In 1965 the Vidyalaya had a membership of 7 to look after its management. Its assets were valued at Rs. 1,000. It received a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 558 from the Government in the year 1965.

The Vidyalaya admits 40 students for imparting training in music every month. It also prepares students for the Sangeet Visharad examinations.

Audyogik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nasik: The Audyogik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was established in 1942 in Nasik with the object of training persons in the art of tailoring, weaving, knitting, embroidery etc.

In 1967 the Mandal had 11 members. It had property worth Rs. 2,000. In the same year its annual income was Rs. 7,000 and its expenditure Rs. 8,000. The Mandal receives a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,600 per annum from the Director of Technical Education, Government of Maharashtra.

The Mandal prepares students for diploma examination conducted by the Government.

Balvidya Prasarak Mandal, Nasik: The Balvidya Prasarak Mandal was founded on 24th September, 1948 at Nasik with the object of making educational facilities available to the poor sections in the community. The Mandal gives stress on the study of child psychology and a scientific approach to its study.

The Mandal is administered by a general body and an executive body. The general body consists of patrons, fellow members and the chief promoters of the Mandal. A person who contributes Rs. 500 can become a patron. The executive body consists of the chairman and the vice-chairman.

The Mandal runs two primary schools of which the Balvidya Mandir, Nasik, is one. The other is the Adarsha Montessori Mandir, Nasik. Balvidya Mandir was founded on 20th June 1957. It conducts classes from Ist to IVth standard. It had a total strength of 265 in 1966. The Mandir is housed in a very small building of its own and had a membership of 8 in 1966. The annual income of the Mandir was Rs. 12,556·41 in 1966. In the same year it received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,963 from the Municipal School Board, Nasik.

The Adarsha Montessori Mandir was started in the same year as the Balvidya Prasarak Mandal and admits children below 6 years of age. In the matter of student's progress guardian's co-operation is sought. The school has maintained its own bus to facilitate transportation of students to and from the school. The Mandir received grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 from Central Social Welfare Board in 1965-66. There were in all 165 children on its roll during the same year.

Swami Vivekanand Society, Nasik: Swami Vivekanand Society, Nasik, was founded on 31st January, 1964 at Nasik. The objects of the Society are to develop culture, create feelings of universal brotherhood and fellowship, educate and enlighten the people by conducting periodical classes and lectures. The society started 'Swami Vivekanand Vidyalaya' on 9th June, 1964.

The society has 100 members including founder-members, patron-members, life-members and general members. The managing committee consists of 13 members including the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer, the auditor and office members.

The assets of the society among others include two buses valued at Rs. 25,000. The income and expenditure of the society during 1966 amounted to Rs. 49,704·81.

The society runs a school having classes from Ist to XIth standard. The school has montessori, primary and secondary sections. The secondary section is located 5 miles away from Nasik. In 1966, 525 students were enrolled in the school. The society possesses a considerable library. It organises cultural activities and seminars, debating clubs, extra-curri-

cular activities, games and survey projects dealing with the village life. It also undertakes religious functions with great interest.

Adivasi Seva Samiti, Nasik: The Adivasi Seva Samiti was established at Nasik on 1st June, 1945 to educate backward and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district. It was subsequently registered in 1950. It aims at opening schools in Adivasi areas and also intends to raise the standard of backward people. Moreover, its attempts are also directed to develop the backward areas, many of which have lagged behind because of the lack of resources and conditions of poverty. The Samiti has taken active interest in starting basic industries at such centres which will favour agriculture and such other village industries. It also aims at abolishing the caste system and has worked in co-operation with Government agencies in that direction. The other activities of the Samiti consist of making the people in backward areas acquainted with the Government plans. The members of the Samiti move from house to house to explain about the facilities provided to them by the Government from time to time. The Samiti has provided first-aid boxes in dispensaries at Chinchvad, taluka Peth and at Manur, taluka Kalvan. The Samiti spent Rs. 240 at Chinchvad and Rs. 241·50 at Manur during the year 1964-65.

During 1964-65 the Samiti received Rs. 14,363·20 from the Government as a grant, and spent Rs. 7,809·95 on propaganda alone. It helped the Social Welfare Board of the Government in conducting the *Balwadis* and *Sanskar Kendras* at different places in the district.

Since 1945 the Samiti has opened many hostels in areas which are economically very backward. The hostels admit students from First Standard onwards upto collegiate level. The students are provided with meals and at times books are also provided to the students. Besides Government's grant, the Samiti receives donations from the public as well. In 1964-65 the Samiti was managing as many as 14 hostels of which 9 were meant for boys and 5 for girls. In all 667 boys and 139 girls were admitted to these hostels. The samiti has opened two Ashram Schools at Chinchvad and Manur.

Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Nasik: The Sarvajanik Vachanalaya at Nasik was established in 1840. It aims at the spread of knowledge and social education amongst the people by playing an active role in promoting the library movement. It has done a valuable service in preserving old books, records and such other references useful for scholars and others.

The Vachanalaya is governed under a constitution first adopted in 1924 and later on modified in 1957. In the year 1964-65 it had a membership of 1,117.

The library possesses immovable property worth Rs. 4,81,835·34. The annual income of the Vachanalaya amounts to Rs. 20,007·92

whereas the annual expenditure under various heads comes to about Rs. 24,970. It receives Rs. 6,000 as grant from the Government. The Municipality also pays as grant Rs. 3,000 to the Vachanalaya.

The Vachanalaya has a separate section called 'Balvibhag' for children. It has also a free reading room. The Vachanalaya also conducts the Sane Guruji *Kathamala* in which stories of high morals are told to the school boys. Besides, it maintains a separate women's section and an up-to-date study room, where a good number of books are made available on various subjects.

The Vachanalaya conducts extra-mural section wherein literary talents of note are invited to deliver lectures on important subjects. At present the Vachanalaya is housed in Savkarwada. There is, however, a proposal to have its own building. The proposed building will possess a drama theatre equipped with modern amenities.

Vyankatesh Balaji Sansthan, Nasik: With a view to carry out religious and charitable work the Vyankatesh Balaji Sansthan was established at Nasik.

There is a trust to look after the management of the Sansthan. The trust is composed of 5 trustees.

The Sansthan possesses property worth Rs. 5 lakhs. Its yearly income comes to about Rs. 40 thousand whereas the annual expenditure amounts to the same.

The trust helps poor students and takes active interest to promote religious activities and morals. To achieve this it distributes books to the students and extends monetary help to educational and other institutions carrying on cultural activities. In addition, a "*kirtan*" is held every day in the Sansthan temple. '*Navratra*' celebration, as also the birth anniversaries of great national heroes like Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi are celebrated every year enthusiastically.

Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nasik: With a view to spreading education the Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was started at Nasik in 1918. The Mandal runs about 15 schools in Nasik city and in areas round-about Nasik. The information about the schools run by the Mandal is as under :—

(1) *J. S. Rungtha High School:* This school was founded on 1st May 1918 at Nasik and named as New English School. In 1943 it was re-named after Shri Rungtha who liberally donated Rs. 43,000 to it.

The school is housed in its own building. It has 31 class-rooms with a student-strength of 1,358. During 1963-64 the construction of a shed for P. T. was completed. The work costed Rs. 20,000. The school is having separate Boards for history, for science and for music.

(2) *Pushpavati Rungtha Kanya Vidyalaya:* The Kanya Vidyalaya was taken over by the Mandal from the Sevasadan Society,

Poona. Shri Jagmohanray Rungtha donated Rs. 36,000 in the memory of his wife and hence the Vidyalaya was named after her. The Vidyalaya has seventeen class-rooms and has a strength of 700. There is a proposal to add new extension to the present building to provide for additional accommodation. Recently a separate laboratory was added. The Vidyalaya celebrates 'sharadotsav'. A *matrumandal* has also been established recently.

(3) *Night High School, Nasik:* The Shikshan Prasarak Mandal started its first Night School from 10th June, 1953 to provide for students who want to earn and learn. The school conducts its classes in the premises of J. S. Rungtha High School.

(4) *Adarsh Marathi Shala, Nasik:* With the object of providing primary education of a high standard, the Adarsh Marathi Shala was started in 1944. The Shala is held in the premises of the Rungtha High School. The Shala has on its roll 911 students. Provision has been made to instruct students in physical training and in the art of music.

(5) *Bal Mandir:* The Bal Mandir is another of the institutions run by the Mandal and admits boys and girls below the age of 7. The Mandir has 100 children on its roll.

(6) *Teachers' Training Institute, Nasik:* This institute was originally founded in 1939 but was closed in 1952 and re-started in 1956. In the year 1964 there were 40 teachers admitted for training by the institute.

(7) *Purushottam English High School, Nasik Road:* The school was taken over by the Mandal in 1937. A piece of land admeasuring 5 acres was purchased for a token price upon which the present school building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. The school has 40 class-rooms and has a strength of 1,800 students. In 1963 the institution completed 25 years of its existence and celebrated its silver jubilee.

(8) *Tilak Vinaya Mandir, Nasik Road:* The Mandir admits students who have passed their S.S.C. for being trained as teachers. The Mandir was started in 1956. It had 40 students on roll in 1963.

(9) *Navin Marathi Shala, Nasik Road:* The school equipped with all the modern educational facilities was the need of this small township. Navin Marathi Shala at Nasik Road started by the Mandal in 1957 fulfilled this need. The Shala was housed in rented premises of Kalani Bhavan. The Shala had 538 students on its roll. In 1962 a new montessori class was opened and attached to the Shala.

(10) *B. N. Sarada Vidyalaya, Sinnar:* B. N. Sarada Vidyalaya, Sinnar, was taken over by the Mandal from Sinnar Municipality in 1925. The original building was constructed with the help of donation received from one Shri Bastiram Seth Sarada. Plans are now afoot for the further extension to the building to increase its accommodation. The present strength of the Vidyalaya is 1,434. There is a plan also to construct buildings for library and Kanyashala. The Vidyalaya works as a sub-centre of the Nasik Zilla Madhyamik Shikshan Sangh.

(11) *Vivekanand Adhyapan Mandir, Sinnar:* Considering the educational difficulties in the mofussil areas around Sinnar, the Nasik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal founded the Adhyapan Mandir at Sinnar. The Mandir had 35 students during 1963-64.

(12) *V. J. High School, Nandgaon:* V. J. High School, Nandgaon, was taken over by this Mandal from Nandgaon Education Society. The school has its own building constructed with the help of donations received from the residents of Nandgaon. It has also an auditorium completed in 1963-64. The school has 1,055 students on its roll. Among the other activities of the school could be mentioned Marathi Sahitya Mandal.

(13) *Navin Marathi Shala, Nandgaon:* This school was established in 1959. The school has 7 class-rooms and a strength of 239 students on its roll.

(14) *Mahatma Gandhi High School, Igatpuri:* In the year 1945 this school was taken over by the Mandal from Igatpuri Municipality. An extension has been recently added to the original building to accommodate a larger number of students. A further extension is also proposed for which the school has approached the Government for grant. The school has 1,029 students on its roll.

(15) *Nutan Marathi Shala, Igatpuri:* The Mandal started a primary school in 1953 at Igatpuri. The school has 7 class-rooms and 345 students on its roll. The classes of the school are held in the high school building.

Subhash Vachanalaya, Nasik: The Subhash Vachanalaya was established on 7th October 1953 at Nasik with the object of creating a liking for reading amongst people and thereby increasing their general knowledge. To achieve this, the Vachanalaya established 'Charcha Mandal', study circle where the scholars and commons could meet and discuss important problems. The Vachanalaya also arranges from time to time lectures by eminent scholars.

There is a general body elected by the subscribers. The general body elects the executive board which is entrusted with the task of the day-to-day management of the Vachanalaya.

The Vachanalaya has accorded special concessions in subscriptions to the students studying in primary and middle schools.

The Vachanalaya receives grants to the tune of Rs. 1,000.

As the sphere of work is widening the institution is facing the difficulty of accommodation. There is a proposal to extend the present structure for which municipality has given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 27,000.

Other contributions amounting to Rs. 5,000 from the Chief Minister's Fund and Rs. 1,000 from the Bombay DENA Bank have also been received.

In 1965 the annual income and the expenditure of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 8,593·15.

Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik: The Dang Seva Mandal, Nasik, was established at Nasik on 23rd June 1937 with a permanent office at Satana. The object of the Mandal is to render selfless service for the social, moral, educational and general uplift of the hill tribes such as Bhils, Koknas, Kolis, Thakurs, Varlis living in the forest and hilly parts. The Mandal intends to bring these tribes in the fold of civilized existence.

The administration of the Mandal is entrusted to the board of management with a president, a vice-president and a secretary.

The Mandal possesses property worth Rs. 5,71,094. Its annual income and expenditure during 1965-66 was Rs. 4,98,716·26 and Rs. 5,28,032 respectively. In the same year the institution received a grant of Rs. 3,40,680 from Government and Rs. 1,58,015 by way of donations from the public.

The Mandal conducts many projects for the uplift of the tribal community. In 1964 it handed over the management of its 49 primary schools to the Nasik Zilla Parishad. Now the Mandal conducts 21 hostels out of which 17 are for male students and 4 for girls. During the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 the total inmates residing in the hostels were 794, 794 and 814 respectively. The Mandal also runs 5 Ashram Shalas at different places in the State. Thereof only Umbarthan Ashram Shala is having its own building.

The Mandal conducts Secondary Schools at Peth, Abhone, Mulher and Umbarthan. The Government extends grants to each of the schools and the Ashram.

To provide agriculturists with improved and modern hybrid seeds the Mandal maintains a godown at Baglan. The improved seeds are distributed to the tribal people.

Bharat Sevak Samaj operates in Kalwan taluka through this Mandal. To propagate its objectives and achievements, the Mandal has appointed two full-time publicity officers. It also proposes to establish a special Research and Training Centre for the cultural and industrial development of the Adivasis in tribal areas.

Nasik Gymkhana, Nasik: The Nasik Gymkhana was founded on 11th January 1911 at Nasik with the object of developing good relations and sense of brotherhood, social equality and unity amongst the people and to improve physical and social attributes of the young generation.

In 1966 the Gymkhana had 111 members. The Gymkhana owns

property valued at Rs. 45,725·87. Its annual income was Rs. 16,266 and annual expenditure Rs. 12,099 during 1966-67.

The Gymkhana provides facilities for indoor and outdoor games, organises entertainment programmes, competitions, exhibitions etc.

The Central Hindu Military Education Society, Nasik: The Central Hindu Military Education Society was founded at Nasik on 22nd August 1935 by Dr. D. S. Moonje, with the object of giving military and physical training to the young generation of our country.

The Society is administered by a managing board of 15 members. The meeting of the managing board is held once in a year.

At present the Society runs the Bhonsala Military School which was founded on the 12th June 1937. The school owns 150 acres of land and is surrounded by hilly area of scenic beauty. The river Godavari is close by. The school conducts classes from VIII to XI standard. The school is strictly a residential school and no student is allowed to stay outside the school premises. The tuition fees for each candidate are Rs. 1,200 for a year. As the school is strictly a military school, utmost attention is paid to inculcate military discipline among the students.

The assets of the Society were valued at Rs. 6,00,000 in 1965. Its annual income in the same year was Rs. 10,000. The Government sanctioned Rs. 20,000 as a grant to the Society in 1965. So far the school has trained 4,500 students in military and physical training. Out of them 150 were selected in defence services as commissioned officers.

The school also runs a summer course in military training for boys and girls.

Nasik Tuberculosis Institute, Nasik: The Nasik Tuberculosis institute was established on 16th March 1934 at Panchvati, Nasik, under the management of Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha. The main objectives of the institution are to establish, manage and run the Tuberculosis hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria for patients of pulmonary tuberculosis. To provide modern medical facilities to the patients the institute has started its own sanatorium at Mhasarul (Nasik) in 1943. The Nasik Tuberculosis Institute was registered as an independent institute in 1957 and was separated from the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha.

The institute owns property worth Rs. 1,43,265.

The administration of the institute is carried out by a board of management which consists of an Executive Committee, a Medical Council, an Advisory Body and a General Body.

The institute is located in the salubrious climate of Mhasarul, away from the crowded town of Nasik. The institute has purchased the most modern surgical instruments. X-Ray machine and essential surgical instruments. It has a well-equipped surgical operation theatre, a post-operative room and a small laboratory.

The institute receives grants from the Central Government, the

Government of Maharashtra as also from philanthropic prominent individuals. In 1962-63 the Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of the X-Ray room. The Government of Maharashtra extends a grant of Rs. 150 per patient per month. The total amount of the grant-in-aid for the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 13,692. During the same year the total annual income amounted to Rs. 69,509·51 and expenditure to Rs. 75,319·77.

Swatantryalaxmi Rani Laxmibai Smarak Samiti, Nasik: The Swatantryalaxmi Rani Laxmibai Smarak Samiti was founded on 24th May 1958 at Nasik. The Samiti aims at the all-round development of women. A trust established by the Samiti looks after its management. The Samiti erected a statue of Rani Laxmibai in 1965 as a tribute to her memories. It was unveiled at the hands of late Shri Kannamwar, the former Chief Minister of the Maharashtra State.

The Samiti at present runs the following :—The Jijamata Bal Mandir, the Jijamata Udyog Mandir and the child-cultural centre. The Jijamata Udyog Mandir has a store-*cum*-shop, where articles are sold at moderate prices. Besides it has a tailoring department and a handicraft class.

The class conducting the cultural activities for children is held on week-days in the evenings. Children below 12 are admitted to the class. Besides physical training the children are trained in reciting *stotras* and in music. Generally 20 to 50 children daily attend the class. The Samiti has purchased medical accessories which are made available to the needful families.

The Samiti owns property valued at Rs. 44,252·25. Its annual expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,000, while its income amounts to Rs. 4,000.

Shri Panchavati Education Society, Nasik: With a view to spreading education, Shri Panchavati Education Society was founded in June 1933 at Panchavati, Nasik. It imparts education to the students through Gujarati medium. In 1965 the total membership of the society was 368 out of which 290 were life-members. The institutions conducted by this society are registered and they receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

The assets of the society are worth Rs. 2,96,843·22. The annual income of the society (including all institutions) amounted to Rs. 27,442·96 in 1964-65. The expenditure incurred by the society during the same year was Rs. 31,463·03.

Abhinav Bharat Memorial Society, Nasik: A national homage was offered to all the martyrs, heroes and workers of the Indian revolutionary movement in an imposing public ceremony at Poona on 10th May 1952. At that time it was mooted that a memorial building should be erected for perpetuating the memory of all the Indian revolutionaries.

In 1952 a trust was created with five members appointed and the society was registered at Poona on 10th May 1953.

The Abhinav Bharat Memorial Society of Nasik purchased the old building at Nasik hallowed by historic memories, wherein the seeds of Abhinav Bharat were sown. It was at this place that the revolutionaries had secret conclaves and where they conducted their operations. It was here again that the first slogans glorifying the Goddess of Liberty were raised. In the same building Govind, the well-known poet of revolutionary songs, composed his famous couplet which declared the verdict of history that nobody can achieve liberation without a war of independence. The society worked for 10 years.

Alongwith the old building, some adjoining open ground also was purchased for raising an all-India memorial as envisaged in the aforementioned ceremony. A new building on modern style was erected on this site. Within the premises of the building a Vrindavan is also seen and on a marble on its sides there is an inscription. The " Smarak Bhawan " is constructed at the cost of about Rs. 50,000. The ground floor has three rooms in a row each of which is dedicated to Martyr Kanhere, Martyr Karve and Martyr Deshpande as the inscriptions on them reveal. On the first floor there is a decorated hall named after the late Babarao (G. D.) Sawarkar. For the construction of this hall two thousand rupees were donated by the Babarao Sawarkar Memorial Committee of Sangli. The old house and the new building are connected by a broad staircase. The memorial hall provides all available portraits of the revolutionaries right from Senapati Tatya Tope of 1857 to Netaji Subhashchandra Bose.

To contribute towards funds Veer Sawarkar had undergone a lecture-tour in 1952-53 and collected about Rs. 12,000. He also donated to the Abhinav Mandir a sum of Rs. 7,000.

Abhinav Bharat Mandir of Nasik is the solitary and only memorial raised in honour of all the heroes and martyrs who fought and fell in a long-drawn armed struggle with the British in their fight for independence.

The Abhinav Mandir possesses property valued at Rs. 28,814. The annual income of the Mandir approximately comes to Rs. 1,450 whereas expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,450.

Nasik Kala Niketan, Nasik: To create a liking for Art among people, the Nasik Kala Niketan was founded in 1940 at Nasik. To achieve this object it arranges exhibitions and organises lectures by eminent persons. The president, the vice-president and the secretary constitute the Governing Body. In 1965 the Niketan had 70 members in all.

At present the Niketan runs an Arts School. About 20 students are on its roll. Recently it has started architectural classes also. Thirty

students attended these classes. Besides, it maintains an Art Gallery where portraits and scenes are displayed.

The Niketan receives Rs. 3,000 by way of grant from the Lalit Kala Academy. The Nasik Municipality also pays Rs. 250 in the form of grant. Besides, it also receives donations from the public.

Gulalwadi Vyayamshala, Nasik: To develop gymnastic habits among the people the Gulalwadi Vyayamshala was established in 1925 at Nasik. The Shala provides essential training to those interested in physical exercises. In 1965, it had 140 members.

The Shala is housed in its own premises and has property worth rupees ten thousand. The value of land owned by it is near-about Rs. 7,000. Its annual income amounts to Rs. 8,000 while expenditure is approximately the same.

The Shala receives grants from the Government as also from the Municipality.

The Shala, besides its regular course, conducts summer training classes. The students are trained in double-bar, single-bar, weight-lifting, trapize and physical exercises. All Indian games are played and students are encouraged to participate in athletic competitions held in the district.

Gadge Maharaj Dharmashala Trust, Nasik: As Nasik is a centre of pilgrimage a large number of people visits Nasik every year. To provide accommodation to these pilgrims Shri Gadge Maharaj Dharmashala was built in 1930 on the banks of the river Godavari at Nasik. The Dharmashala is situated away from the buzz of the crowded township and has excellent natural surroundings which affords the pilgrims a place to relax and meditate awhile also of God. The Dharmashala has a trust composed of 5 trustees for its management.

The annual income of the Dharmashala amounts to Rs. 3,000; its annual expenditure also comes to the same.

Boys' Town, Nasik: With a view to impart education and inculcate discipline amongst students the Boys' Town was founded in 1923 at Nasik. The Boy's Town is a recognised and a grant-in-aided residential school, having English as the medium of instruction. It is under the management of the P. N. Mehta trust. The trust had 7 trustees on its Board in 1965.

The Boys' Town is situated in salubrious environments and its area is spread over twenty acres of land, amidst a cluster of up-to-date and modern buildings. All buildings in the compound are having well-ventilated dormitories. The students' rooms are equipped with Godrej steel cots and fluorescent lights. The dressing rooms as well as dining rooms have been provided with wash-basins.

It is open to boys of all communities. It prepares students for the S. S. C. examination of the Government of Maharashtra.

Training in citizenship is an integral part of school life in Boys' Town and this is given through self-government put in reality. The town elects its Mayor and Commissioner annually who help the staff in maintaining discipline and order in Boys' Town.

The School conducts many extra-curricular activities and has Boys' Town Post Office, Boys' Bank, Boys' Stores, Boys' Canteen, Boys' Court Chamber and Boys' Town Chronicle. There are also courses in the making of Scientific Models, Short-hand and Typing, Carpentry, Gardening, Music, Band, Drawing and Painting and card-board work.

The property of the township is valued at Rs. 2,66,175. The yearly income of the Boys' Town amounts to Rs. 4,15,535 while the expenses incurred annually come to about Rs. 3,87,378.

During the year 1964-65 it received Rs. 26,055 as maintenance grant from the Government of Maharashtra.

Nasik Zilla Kushtarog Nivaran Mandal, Nasik: Nasik Zilla Kushtarog Nivaran Mandal was established in 1948 at Nasik with the intention of looking after the lepers and checking the growth of leprosy. Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Kushtadham was founded by the Mandal on 2nd September 1956 near Tapovan in Panchavati at Nasik on a spacious piece of land.

The typical climate of the area suits for the speedy recovery of the leprosy patients residing at the Kushtadham. Government under its resolution have accorded sanction to the Kushtadham for giving treatment to children suffering from leprosy. This is the only institute which is recognised by the Government for the cure and treatment of children suffering from leprosy.

Within the premises of Kushtadham are buildings with modern type of construction. Two wells in the compound provide constant water-supply. The Gangapur irrigation water is also available to the Dham.

To execute the treatment, the management have appointed a Medical Officer and Leprosy Assistant. Besides this craft teacher, school teacher and necessary attendant staff have been provided for. The patients undergo treatment with the help of open air exercises. Arrangements have also been made for indoor and outdoor games. The Dham besides has up-to-date laboratory. It also takes care of non-affected and healthy children of lepers and runs a Shishu Vihar for them. The work of the survey centre and treatment is carried out in an area within a radius of 10 miles around the northern part of Nasik.

During 1964-65 the number of inmates in the Dham was 50.

The property owned by the Dham including buildings is valued at Rs. 47,000. Its annual income and expenditure amount to about Rs. 28,000.

The Dham receives grant from the Government and the municipality as also donations from the public.

Bharatiya Sangeet Prasarak Mandal, Nasik: The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was founded at Nasik in 1931 with the object of fulfilling the cherished dream of Gayanacharya Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the great exponent of classical music in India. The Bharatiya Sangeet Prasarak Mandal also aims at creating a genuine liking and an ear for classical music especially among the women by giving them training and instruction in vocal and instrumental music. The aim of the Vidyalaya is not restricted to the running of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya in Nasik alone, but also to open its branches at different places. It also intends to affiliate, start, take over or incorporate the music schools scattered at different places, imparting training in music, classical, vocal and instrumental. The Vidyalaya also intends to publish books and periodicals on classical music, hold concerts, establish a museum and a library of classical music.

For the management, guidance and conduct of the day-to-day affairs of the Mandal and the music school there are four bodies, *viz.* :

1. The Advisory Board.
2. The Board of Management.
3. The Board of Life-members.
4. The Board of Trustees.

The patrons, the founder-members, the life-members and the retired life-members together constitute the advisory board. A president, two vice-presidents and a secretary are elected from the members of the advisory board, which looks after the day-to-day administration of the school.

The annual general meeting of the Mandal is scheduled to be held within two months from the close of the official year. The agenda mainly covers, confirmation of the proceedings of the last meeting, adoption of the report of the activities of the Mandal as approved by the Board of Management and approval of annual statement of accounts duly audited. In the same meeting the president and the vice-presidents are elected. The meeting also considers such other subjects as may be placed before the meeting by the Board of Management.

New Education Institute, Nasik: The New Education Institute, Nasik, was founded at Nasik in 1941. It is governed by a council which is composed of 15 members.

The Institute runs the New High School and the New Education Institute Girls' High School at Nasik, as also the Saraswati Vidyalaya and Madhyamik Adhyapan Vidyalaya.

The Institute also runs a high school at Niphad. During 1964-65 the New High School received grant-in-aid of Rs. 49,650 from the Government whereas in the same year the New Education Institute Girls' High School received a grant of Rs. 28,790.

The grant received by the Niphad high school was Rs. 24,965. The total grant thus received was Rs. 1,08,557 in 1964-65. The property and assets possessed by the institute were valued at Rs. 2,02,807·48 in the year 1963.

The annual income of the institute amounted to Rs. 2,93,646 in the year 1963 whereas its expenditure came to Rs. 2,58,862 in the same year.

Gandhi Smarak Dudh Yojana Niyojan Sanstha, Deolali Village: The Gandhi Smarak Dudh Yojana Niyojan Sanstha was established at Deolali village in Nasik district on 28th March, 1962 with the object of supplying pure milk to the public at a reasonable rate.

The Sanstha is managed by an executive body with the president as its head. The Sanstha maintains its own stock of cows and buffaloes for milk and also purchases milk from agriculturists and villagers.

It owns assets valued at Rs. 22,293·08. The annual income of the Sanstha amounted to Rs. 1,15,776·51 in 1965 whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,15,755·72 in the same year.

Nasik Road Nagarik Mandal: The Nasik Road Nagarik Mandal was founded in 1939 at Nasik with the object of bringing the citizens together to solve their common difficulties by a spirit of mutual understanding. To carry out its activities the Mandal had established a trust valued at Rs. 25,000. Recently other institutions such as the Sahitya Seva Sangh, Bahishal Centre and Abhinav Vachanalaya were merged in the Mandal. The Mandal has started a gymnasium.

The Mandal receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government. The municipality also extends a grant-in-aid worth Rs. 201 to it.

The annual income of the Mandal during the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 4,000 whereas its expenditure came to the same amount.

Lokhitavadi Mandal, Nasik: The Lokhitavadi Mandal was started on 1st September 1950 at Nasik. It aims at developing a taste for cultural and literary activities among the people. It also intends to arrange such programmes as are helpful to the development of art and literature. To achieve these it organises lectures on various burning topics, free from politics. Talented and authoritative persons are invited to the Mandal and programmes such as mock trials, brains trust etc. are conducted. The Mandal, every year, participates in the drama competition held by the State Government.

In 1964-65 the Mandal had 350 members. During the same year it had property worth Rs. 8,000. The Mandal received grants from the State Government to the tune of Rs. 2,900 in 1966. It also received Rs. 500 from the Recreation Committee and an equal amount from the Municipality during the same year.

Kalayatani, Nasik: This is one of the main and important voluntary institutions founded in Nasik with a view to providing general knowledge and recreation to children. It also aims at developing artistic taste

among them. To achieve these objectives it arranges programmes such as *Maharashtra-Kavi-Spardha* in which almost all the schools in Maharashtra State participate. Besides, it regularly holds competitions in regard to testing of general knowledge and hand-written magazines. For students, lessons are conducted and *Shibir* camps are held. In the last May of 1966 a holiday-home camp was held at Trimbakeshwar which was attended by 50 children.

Tarun Aikya Mandal, Panchavati: Tarun Aikya Mandal was founded on Vijayadashmi day at Panchavati in 1930 by some of enthusiastic youths of Panchavati. In 1952 it was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and under the Charity Act of 1950 (XXIX of 1950). The Mandal is organised and administered by four bodies, *viz.*, (1) The General Body, (2) Governing Council, (3) The Board of Life workers and (4) Board of Trustees. In the year 1965 the number of members was 150.

The Mandal intends to impart education at pre-primary, primary and secondary levels as also higher education in Arts, Science, physical training and vocations with a view to developing efficiency, building up character and preparing ideal citizens of 'Bharat'.

The Mandal started Navbharat primary school and a Balvadi, pre-primary school in 1952. It also started Shri Ram Vidyalaya, a secondary school in June 1960. The students are instructed in English and Hindi by conducting special classes. Besides regular academic courses, the Mandal organises Sane Guruji Kathamala and other cultural activities.

The Mandal possesses property worth Rs. 30,000. The annual income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 18,803 in 1966 while the expenditure came to Rs. 26,657 during the same year.

Ahilya Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Panchavati, Nasik: The Ahilya Vyayam Prasarak Mandal was established on 15th October 1925 at Panchavati with the object of providing physical education to the people. Initially it was a gymnasium but after fourteen years of existence it has developed into a full-grown Vyayam Prasarak Mandal.

It carries on manifold activities. Training in gymnastics and sports is imparted to young people. The total attendance at the gymnasium and on the play-fields daily comes to about from 150 to nearly 350.

The Mandal has separate classes for girls with an attendance of well over 100 every day. The Mandal also supplies instructors to various other local educational and other institutions, such as Municipal Primary Schools, the St. George's High School, the Model School, Panchavati Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Nasik, the Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding etc. The Mandal has also organised the Civil Defence Force with 150 members. The Mandal started its activities vigorously from 1928 and since then about 5,000 young men coming from different

parts of the country deputed by the gymnasiums, clubs, boardings and educational institutions have availed of the training facilities provided by the Mandal. The Mandal also conducts a short-term course in physical training for primary and secondary school teachers. The scheme has received a good response and a number of local bodies and private recognised schools from Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak send their teachers for training. The Mandal also arranges lectures by well-known physicians and surgeons with a view to make people more health-conscious. Among the other activities of the Mandal could be mentioned the social service training camps arranged by it as also the daily and summer classes of physical instruction for its members as also the public.

The Mandal has its own building equipped with the requisite apparatus. It has also organised a well-trained Band-troupe.

The Mandal carries on most of its expenditure through the donations received from the public.

Lokmanya Smarak Mofat Vachanalaya, Trimbakeshwar: The Lokmanya Smarak Mofat Vachanalaya was founded in 1920 at Trimbakeshwar with the object of providing reading facilities to the public. In 1964-65 the Vachanalaya had a membership of 55. Its assets and property were valued in 1964 at Rs. 16,000. During the same year the income and expenditure of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 1,600. The expenditure is carried from regular subscriptions from the readers as also the donations and grants received. The Vachanalaya gets grant of Rs. 1,000 from the curator of libraries, Government of Maharashtra. The municipality also extends an yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 300.

Sanskrit Pathshala, Trimbakeshwar: The Sanskrit Pathshala was started at Trimbakeshwar as far back as in 1878 but was registered in 1952. Its object is popularising the study of Sanskrit and spreading its knowledge. In 1964-65 the Pathshala had a membership of 10 which was composed of a president and a treasurer.

In 1964-65 the Pathshala had assets valued at Rs. 12,000, which included, building, books and furniture.

Besides the donations received from the public which approximately amount to Rs. 1,000 per year, the Pathshala receives grant from the Government worth Rs. 985. The municipality extends grants worth Rs. 300. Moreover, the Zilla Parishad also extends grant to the Pathshala.

In the year 1964-65 the income of the Pathshala amounted to Rs. 2,000 approximately and its expenditure also amounted to the same in the same year.

The Pathshala had earned a good name owing to its scientific methods and perfection in its teaching. Many pupils from this high

school have turned out good *Kirtankars, Pravachankars,* teachers and scholars. In the school, students are instructed in Sanskrit grammar, literature and poetry. Besides, students are also taught philosophy and *vedant.* Occasions such as Shankaracharya Jayanti, Geeta Jayanti, Sarasvati-festival and Gurupaurnima are celebrated with great enthusiasm in the Pathshala and pupils take keen interest in them. At present the Pathshala is having a staff of fifteen.

Guruvar Bhajani Mandal, Trimbakeshvar: The Guruvar Bhajani Mandal was established in 1949 at Trimbakeshvar with the object of organising *bhajan* on every Thursday.

In 1964-65 the Bhajani Mandal had a membership of 35. The Mandal owns musical instruments valued at Rs. 500. Though there is no regular subscription as such the expenditure of the Mandal is met with fees raised from its members from time to time. Besides arranging different programmes of the senior artists the Mandal stages two to three dramas every year.

The Sharada Mahila Mandal, Trimbakeshwar: The Sharada Mahila Mandal was established in 1955 at Trimbakeshwar and was registered in 1965. It aims at the social, ethical and educational development of women and the growth of their personalities. The Mandal runs *balwadis, sanskar kendras* and tailoring classes.

In 1964-65 the Mandal had a membership of 30. The Mandal is administered by a managing committee which is composed of the president, the vice-president, the treasurer and the secretary and 5 to 7 members.

The working committee meets once in a month whereas the general body composed of all members meets once in every year. The functions of the committee are to appoint an auditor, to approve last year's report and finally to prepare the budget for the ensuing year.

The Mandal possesses equipments valued at Rs. 500.

The annual expenditure incurred by the Mandal is met mainly through a subscription of Rs. 2 per member raised by it. Moreover, the Mandal arranges drama performances to strengthen its assets. Every year about Rs. 300 are collected through cultural programmes.

The Zilla Parishad gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 to the Mandal in the year 1962. Besides, the Mandal receives donations from the general public.

Navajeevan Mahila Mandal, Nasik Road: Navajeevan Mahila Mandal is one of the prominent institutions in Nasik District. It was started on April 16, 1963. The main objectives of the Mandal are to attain all-round progress of women and children and spread literacy and education among them. To fulfil these objectives the institution is conducting a library, a school, a *balak mandir* and tailoring classes for women. It also celebrates days of national importance.

The Mandal is managed by a secretary and an executive body. In 1965 it had 100 members. The Mandal possesses property worth Rs. 2,000. Its annual income was Rs. 1,500 in 1966-67 whereas its annual expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 2,400. The expenditure was met from contributions received from members.

Goshala Panjarpol, Yeola: The Goshala Panjarpol was established at Yeola with the object of maintaining cows and supplying pure milk to the people. Besides it also aims at helping injured, affected and physically-handicapped cattle.

The Panjarpol owns nearly 375 acres of land. Recently it has put under cultivation about 200 acres of land owned by it.

The Panjarpol has about 110/120 heads of cattle. Recently it constructed new sheds for them.

The assets and property possessed by it are valued at Rs. 5 lakhs.

The annual income of the Panjarpol amounts to Rs. 30,000 whereas its expenditure amounts to Rs. 37,000 approximately.

Shri Gangaram Chhabildas Dharmarth Arya Aushadhalaya, Yeola: Shri Gangaram Chhabildas Dharmarth Arya Aushadhalaya was opened on 21st March 1920 with the object of providing free medical treatment to the common people.

The Aushadhalaya works under the guidance of four trustees. It owns considerable land, the annual income from which averages Rs. 45,302 per year. The property of the Aushadhalaya is valued at Rs. 3,25,886. Its annual income amounted to Rs. 13,000 in 1966-67 whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,500 during the same year. The Aushadhalaya meets its expenditure from the income from land.

Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Chandwad: The Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Chandwad, was established in 1943 with the object of spreading knowledge by providing free reading facilities. About 100 to 125 readers take advantage of the facility. Besides the books, 4 dailies, 5 weeklies and 21 magazines are also available for reading to the people.

The Vachanalaya meets its expenditure from the Government grant. The administration of the Vachanalaya is looked after by the managing board.

Many cultural programmes including lectures by eminent scholars, musical concerts are arranged by the Vachanalaya.

The Vachanalaya receives Rs. 1,000 as grant from the Government and Rs. 151 from the Gram Panchayat. The annual income and expenditure of the Vachanalaya during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 1,859·07 and Rs. 1,717·00 respectively.

Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Ozar: The Sarvajanik Vachanalaya was started on 15th August 1963 at Ozar with the object of providing reading facilities to readers.

In the year 1966 the Vachanalaya had eighty members. The Vachanalaya receives an yearly grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Government. Besides, it also receives a grant-in-aid worth Rs. 250 from the village *panchayat*.

In the year 1965 the annual income of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 2,000 whereas its expenditure also came to the same in that year.

Lalna Udyam Kala Kendra, Sinnar: Lalna Udyam Kala Kendra was founded on the 1st August 1963 at Sinnar with the object of spreading education among the scheduled castes and backward communities. With that view the Kendra runs a school, an Udyog Kendra, an art centre, a library and a hostel.

The Kendra has 31 members with a president, a vice-president and a secretary. The Kendra has started a *bal mandir* in a Harijan locality with 75 children.

The Kendra possesses property valued at Rs. 5,000. Its income amounted to Rs. 2,000 in 1965. In 1965-66 the Maharashtra Social Welfare Board and the Sinnar municipality gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 each to the Kendra.

Shri Ram Education Society, Manmad: Shri Ram Education Society was founded on 17th June 1929 at Manmad with the object of spreading education amongst the poor. The Society conducts classes from Vth to XIth standard.

The Society has a managing body of 13 members to look after its administration. It owns property worth Rs. 60,721. Its annual income amounted to Rs. 21,785 in 1967 whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 97,218·78 in the same year. In 1965-66 the Society received a grant of Rs. 61,463·50 from the Government. The Society is located in its own specious building.

Indian Education Society, Manmad: The Indian Education Society was founded on 3rd July 1922 at Manmad. Its object is to meet the needs of secondary education of the poor. In 1966-67 it had 12 members on the board of management.

The society was run by the railways initially. Afterwards it was handed over to the present society. Now it is mainly supported by the railway employees. The total property of the society is worth Rs. 90,276 and its annual income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,077 and Rs. 69,082 respectively. The premises of the society are located in a building belonging to the railways. It gets a grant of Rs. 29,475 annually.

Mahila Bal Uddhar Mandal, Chaundhane: Mahila Bal Uddhar Mandal, Chaundhane, was founded at Chaundhane in Baglan taluka of the district, on 27th December 1961 with the object of raising the status of women in society and properly guide the children below 5 years of age. The Mandal had 9 members in 1965-66 and had

an annual income of Rs. 1,139·91 in the same year. In 1967 the Mandal admitted 40 children. The Mandal generally arranges 2 programmes in a month. The Social Welfare Board makes a grant equal to 75 per cent of its total expenditure annually.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sahayak Mandal, Niphad: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sahayak Mandal was started on June 25, 1959 at Niphad as a memorial to the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to cater educational and residential facilities to the scheduled caste students coming from the rural areas. For the fulfilment of this objective the Mandal conducts High Schools and Boardings.

The Mandal is housed in its own building valued at rupees five thousand. In 1967 there was a board of seven members to look after the day-to-day affairs of the Mandal. The annual income of the Mandal was Rs. 8,000 while the expenditure was Rs. 7,000 in the year 1966-67.

Since the last decade the Mandal is running two Boardings, one at Niphad and the other at Pimpalgaon. Students from all the communities and religions are admitted in the Boarding.

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CHAPTER 19—PLACES

Achla Fort: ACHLA FORT, THE WESTERNMOST IN THE CHANDOR RANGE, about 32 km. (20 miles) north of Dindori, was described by Captain Briggs in 1818 as a large hill, little different from the other hill-forts in the same range. The ascent is fairly easy till near the top where it is steep and craggy. The foundation of a wall runs round a part of the hill near the doorway but it was either never finished or has fallen. Captain Briggs tells us that there was no building nor a place to keep ammunition except a thatched guard-house. Achla was one of the seventeen fortified places which surrendered to Colonel McDowell on the fall of Trimbak in 1818.

Ahergaon: Ahergaon in Niphad taluka, with 1,503 inhabitants in 1971 and lying 16 km. (ten miles) north of Niphad, is largely an agricultural village chiefly growing wheat and *bajri*. Well-irrigation is popular, there being nearly eighty such wells, and is augmented by a *bandhara* across the Netravanti rivulet. It is interesting as the place, where two years after his escape from the Thana jail, *Peshva* Bajirav's favourite Trimbakji Dengle, alleged to have been involved in the murder of Gangadhar Shastri was re-captured in 1818. Captain Briggs, the political agent in Khandesh, acting on private information, sent a part of the irregular horse under Captain Swanston, and they moved with such speed and secrecy that the house in which Trimbakji was hiding was surrounded before any suspicion could be aroused. Upon this Trimbakji, who was lying on a cot, fled to the upper storey and hid himself under straw in a desperate attempt to evade capture. But he was soon discovered and surrendered without any further resistance. He was taken to Chandavad and subsequently sent as a prisoner to that famous fort Chunargad in Bengal. Two fairs, one on *Margashirsha Vadya Saptami* and the other in the bright half of *Karttika*, are held in honour of Vitthal and a Musalman Saint respectively. On each occasion nearly a thousand persons gather. The Vitthal shrine has some agricultural income. Ahergaon has a primary school teaching upto the seventh standard, a civil and a veterinary dispensaries and a multi-purpose co-operative society. The river and wells are the sources of drinking water.

Ahivant Fort: Ahivant or the Serpent Fort, in the Chandor range, about 24·14 km. (fifteen miles) north of Dindori, was described by Captain Briggs in 1818 as "a large and shapeless hill, remarkably bleak and unhealthy". It is accessible both from Khandesh and

Gangathadi. The road from Khandesh is good and easy. The Gangathadi route is remarkably steep being entirely a water-course, almost impassable in the rains. A sort of rough but useless dam was built across the ravine to turn off the water. After passing the ravine the road turns off and is then assisted by steps. There were two small arches intended for doors and a little very ruinous wall near the arches. On the hill there is a ruined store-house built of stone and mortar. The water-supply in the fort is ample. There were then five militia-men or *shibandis* on the hill. The gates have all crumbled and the ruins of the store-house can still be seen.

Ambegaon: Ambegaon, with 1,096 inhabitants in 1971, is largely an agricultural village in Dindori taluka lying about 20·92 km. (thirteen miles) west of Dindori. Its only claim to importance lies in a richly-carved *Hemadpanti* temple of Mahadeva, which, however, lies in utter ruins to-day. It is 12·97×10·97 metres (40′×36′) with portion of the walls and roof having collapsed long before. The ruins can be seen scattered round the place. There is a primary school. Wells are the only source of drinking water.

Anandvalli: Anandvalli, with 1,528 inhabitants in 1971, is a small village in Nasik taluka lying 4·82 km. (three miles) west of Nasik, close to a beautiful reach of the Godavari. Its agriculture has greatly benefited due to the Gangapur dam, 12·87 km. (eight miles) north-west of Nasik. The village-lands abound in grape and vegetable gardens. *Bajra*, wheat and gram are the other principal crops grown. Its historical importance lies in the fact that Raghunathrav, better known as Raghoba Dada, had removed himself hither in October 1764 when Madhavrav insisted upon his right to command the large army that was got together to fight Haidar Ali. He remained here till after the siege of Dharvar, when the *Peshva* seeing that war would be successfully concluded invited Raghoba to take over the command which he did. He joined Madhavrav's camp at Savnur on 27th January 1765. After his return from the next expedition against the Rana of Gohad, Raghunathrav, at the instigation of his wife Anandibai, determined to assert his claim to half of the Maratha sovereignty. Negotiations started and both Madhavrav and Raghunathrav meeting at Chandor proceeded by slow marches towards Anandvalli. The *Peshva* demanded complete surrender and compelled his uncle to climb down his pretensions. Raghunathrav had to agree to lead a retired life at Anandvalli under the condition that the *Peshva* look over all his debts and arranged a suitable maintenance. But Raghunathrav had agreed under duress. He soon started scheming which ended in the battle of Dhodap in which Ragunathrav was captured and taken to Poona and confined in the *Peshva's* palace. In 1793, Anandibai, the widow of Raghunathrav, was removed from Kopargaon to Anandvalli where she died the next

year. Her sons Bajirav, afterwards the last *Peshva*, Chimnaji Appa and her adopted son Amritrav remained at Anandvalli until in 1795 on the prospect of hostilities with Nizam Ali they were removed to the hill-fort of Shivner in Junnar. Incidentally it may be noted that Shivner was the birth-place of Shivaji. The village has a primary school and a dispensary.

Anjaneri: Anjaneri, a flat-topped mass of hill (4,295 feet=1,309·11 metres) in Nasik taluka, is almost detached from its western neighbour Trimbak by the chief pass leading into west Igatpuri and falls eastward into the plain in a short and low chain of bare hills. The general direction of the hill is north and south, though there are spurs of considerable elevation on the other sides. The area covered by the main body of the hill is about three square miles (7·77 square kilometres) or a little more. It is four miles (6·43 km.) from Trimbak town and about fourteen miles (22·53 km.) from Nasik. The high road between these two places passes a short distance to the north of the hill. At the foot of Anjaneri, in the north-east, is a village which bears the same name. Its population in 1971 was 1,909 and there was a primary school teaching upto VII standard. The hill itself, or the fort as it is called in the neighbourhood, is surrounded by a precipitous scarp on three sides, but on the southern face there is a considerable slope by which cattle and even ponies can ascend to all but the highest parts. There are two main plateaus. One, the top of the fort, which is bare of trees and covered only with coarse grass and the roots and flowers of the wild arrowroot *Curcuma caulina* plant; the other, from which the chief spurs jut out, varies in breadth, and is covered on the north, east and west with vegetation. On the west there is a fair growth of bamboo, and on all the upper slopes the *karvi* or *Strobilanthus grahaminus*, which is a bush of great use over all the hilly west for thatching, grows plentifully. Throughout the woods there is a curious absence of birds, though of late years efforts have been made by residents to introduce some of the more common species of partridge and spur-fowl. A panther used to be usually reported in the villages near the eastern side of the hill, and one or two were shot there during 1860-70 but now there is not enough cover or other attraction on the fort itself to ensure the presence of large game. The top of the fort, where there is a decrepit small temple or shrine in honour of the presiding goddess Anjani Devi, is reached by a path on the north-east and another on the south-east. The lower plateau is bounded by a steep scarp which is traversed by two main pathways, one on the north and the other on the west. Other tracks lead to this part of the hill, but they are seldom used. Along the base of the upper scarp, through the *jambhul* wood, a path leads completely round the hill, and for about a third of the way is under thick shade. This path is cleared

every year and a few other tracks are made passable by a small subscription collected from the residents. The general way of getting up to the first plateau is from the village of Anjaneri. The path winds through the village, up a steep and bare slope for about half a mile, to a small ledge covered with mango and other trees. Above this ledge comes a second bare and grassy slope, surmounted by the lower scarp, a black wall of considerable height. This scarp is climbed through one of the larger clefts in the basalt invisible from below. This cleft is very narrow and almost perpendicular in parts. The sides are smooth, and the path, in its present condition, is an accumulation of loose stones, large and small. Up this the visitors could be carried with perfect safety in a light litter or swung chair. Remains near the top of the crevice show that when the fort was in its prime the whole of the *darvaza* or gate, as the cleft is called, was paved in broad steps with stone cut out of the adjacent basalt, but the constant passage of cattle has left hardly any of these steps untouched, and it is their remains that strew the pathway which now winds zigzagging from side to side of the cleft.[1]

The main attraction of the north-eastern side of the first plateau is a charming little pond, surrounded with *jambhul* trees on three sides and affording, owing to the lowness of its bank on the fourth, a grand view over the district spread out like a map below. From the south side the upper wall, which is here less precipitous than to the west, rises almost from the water. The water of the pond has a reputation for unwholesomeness, and hence a good well has been sunk near the houses. There are, in addition to this pond, two others on this plateau, besides a few springs. One of the ponds holds little water after the rains, but in the other, there remains enough for the few cattle that go to graze above the *darvaza*.

The elevation above the sea is about 4,300 feet (1,310·64 metres) on the upper scarp plateau, and about 3,700 feet (1,127·76 metres) at the pond. This height, the splendid views, the comparatively shaded walks, and the accessibility from Nasik, render the hill a resort for residents of the district during the months of April and May. The mists, from the collection on the hill of vapour-laden clouds that precede the monsoon, generally warn the sojourners to take flight by the end of the latter month. The conveyance of baggage up and down the hill used to form a favourite source of livelihood to the villagers of Anjaneri, who also reap the usual perquisites that accompany the camps of temporary residents at places of this sort.

[1] About half way up the *darvaza* on the left side is a small cave temple with a well in it. Locally it is called the Monkey's Cave and it is reached by scrambling up the bare wall of the scarp for about six feet. (Mr. H. F. Silcock, C. S.)

Though called a fort, the hill does not, like Trimbak, bear signs of having been adapted by artificial means for defence. What is known of its history seems to indicate that from the first time it was visited for purposes of state, it was intended only as a health resort. Raghunathrav, otherwise known as Raghoba Dada, the father of the last *Peshva*, was exiled to Anandvalli, a small village on the Godavari, to the west of Nasik. From thence he visited Anjaneri in the hot season and built a sort of summer palace there. The remains of some outbuildings below the pond, as well as the names of the two minor ponds, show that his court accompanied him to his retreat with their retinue and the state elephants. One ruin is the *Failkhana* or Jail and to the west of the hill is the *Hattitalav* or Elephants' Pond, while to the east is the Brahman Pond. The remains of the palace have been incorporated in part into the steps of the approach and partly into the walls of one of the bungalows. Just before reaching the embankment of the chief pond, on the north, there is on the right of the path a small ruined square temple, so called, of *Dhyan*, which is really merely the retreat in which Raghunathrav used to meditate as the term shows. From a window in the west wall of this building a curious artificial breach in the scarp of the Trimbak fort is visible. This is said by some of the neighbours to have been cut by order of Raghoba, who thus saw through the cleft the setting of the sun on a day supposed to be propitious for such an observation. To the back of the largest bungalow, in the scarp, is a small cave temple, without any indication of its object or dedication. Just below it, on a more gentle slope, an amphitheatre has been scooped in steps in the side of the hill with a stump of a *jambhul* in the centre overshadowed by living trees of the same sort, and here the missionaries of Sharanpur and Malegaon, who regularly visited during the summer, held the service of the Church of England in days gone by. The same missionary, who tried to re-stock the wood with birds, made an attempt to introduce fish into the pond, but though the *marel* he put in as small fry grew later to a very large size, they showed no signs of multiplying, and the same number, six, was seen basking on the surface, year after year. The experiment with the feathered tribe became more successful, and the melancholy monotone of the *koel* is no longer the only sound that breaks the silence of the wood.

Temple ruins: Below Anjaneri are the remains of large and highly finished temples, which seem to have been in their present ruined state for several hundred years. They are said to date from the time of the Gavali or shepherd kings, but they belong to the time of the early Yadavas. In the centre piece of the door of all of them is a figure of the Jain *Tirthankara* in either a sitting or

a standing posture, canopied by a hooded snake, and surrounded by rich foliage and highly finished cornices. One only has a large cross-legged image of a *Tirthankara*. Many other images have been thrown down and broken. Among other ruins there are figures of Ganesha and the *linga*, worshipped to the present day. One of the temples with Jain figures has a Sanskrit inscription, dated A.D. 1140 (Shaka 1063), recording the grant of the income of some shops to the Jain temple by a Vani minister of the Yadav ruler Seunadeva.

Ankai-Tankai: Ankai, generally known as Ankai-Tankai, the strongest hill-fort in the district, rises about 274·32 metres (900 feet) above the plain and 975·36 metres (3,200 feet) above the sea, and lies 9·65 km. (six miles) north of Yeola near the Manmad and Ahmadnagar road. The hill-top commands a wide view of Khandesh and the Godavari valley. In 1818 the hill was described as nearly square, a solid rock rising from another hill with sides gradually falling towards the low country. The rock was scarped on its four sides to a perpendicular fall of from 45·72 to 60·96 metres (150 to 200 feet), thus presenting on its four quarters inaccessible, smooth, and bluff faces. The top, which was about a mile (1·60 km.) round, was flat except on the eastern quarter where rose a small conical hill about 45·72 metres (150 feet) high. The point of this little cone was 274·32 metres (900 feet) above the level of the surrounding plain. The ascent to Ankai was very difficult, passing over a steep and craggy way, and through seven lines of strong fortifications. The lower gate was well built, and, with its curtains and towers, presented an independent work by no means contemptible. Passing the lower gate, the farther ascent led through a number of difficult and intricate windings, and by flights of rock-cut steps with a low and small parapet to the left. After the last flight of steps the entrance was protected by a strong gateway and works, passing through which the ascent led, by a narrow winding stair, to the edge of the rock, which was protected by a similar gate and works on its top. About twenty-five men, standing on the top of this gateway and armed with nothing but stones, could keep back any number of assailants. As this was the only way to the top, so long as it was held, the garrison could set at defiance all efforts at approach. The latter flight of sixty or seventy steps was just broad enough to admit a single man at a time; and a large quantity of dry wood was kept on both gates ready if necessary to fire the gateways. Close inside of the last gateway was a curious domed building said to be a treasure chamber. On the summit were many rock-cut magazines and granaries, some of them from 6 to 15·24 metres (twenty to fifty feet) deep, approached by narrow and winding flights of steps with cisterns of pure water at the different

turnings and chambers. On the surface of the rock were two large reservoirs, and at the western end were the remains of a large palace. Tankai which is about a mile north-east of Ankai was also fortified. On the east side there are still the remains of a well-built guard-house, commanding the approach from the plain which is here tolerably easy and was apparently the road by which supplies were brought for the Ankai garrison. Tankai seems to have been used as a store-house for the main fort.

In 1635 Ankai-Tankai fort, with Alka-Palka, was captured by Shah Jahan's general Khan Khanan. In 1665 Thevenot mentions Ankai as a stage between Surat and Aurangabad.

During the last Maratha war Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell's detachment came to Ankai on the 5th of April 1818. On the previous day negotiations had been opened with the commandant whose master, a chief in the neighbourhood, had sent orders for surrender. On arriving before the fort, as he found matters not fully settled, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell ordered a pair of six-pounders to the gate of the village or *petta* at the foot of the hill. This was instantly opened and a surrender effected, and a party from the detachment climbed the lofty battlements of Ankai, and without striking a blow hoisted the British flag on the summit. The whole of the guns on the top had been loaded and the matches lighted; nor was it without the greatest difficulty and a handsome gratuity that the commandant prevailed on the garrison to retire without giving the British camp a volley. The garrison amounted to about 300 men with about forty guns. Considering the works and the amount of stores it was fortunate for the British that all were secured without bloodshed. The surrender of Ankai was of great importance to the English, as, if it had held out, even for a short time of the numerous other forts would probably have been encouraged to offer resistance. Within the fort were found forty pieces of ordnance with a large store of ammunition. There were about Rs. 12,000 in cash and Rs. 20,000 more were raised from prize sales. A party of forty native infantry under a European officer was left in the fort. Of the four Ankai, Tankai, Alka and Palka, all but Ankai were dismantled.

The Dhond-Manmad section of the Central Railway has a station at Ankai. A siding about 4·82 km. (three miles) long runs from the station to a quarry from which stone was obtained for the bridges and buildings on the Manmad end of the railway. The quarry is still worked.*

Aundah Pattah: Aundah, on the south-west boundary of Sinnar taluka, about 16 km. (ten miles) south of Devlali, the nearest railway

* The account of the three Brahmanical caves is given in the General Volume on Places.

station, is a natural stronghold ending in a sharp cone with no traces of any built fort. The rock-cut steps that formerly led up this cone have since long been destroyed, and the summit to-day remains almost inaccessible. On the opposite hill some fine six-sided basalt pillars stand out from the hill side. A curious trap dyke also stretches in a series of low mounds for some kilometres from the foot of Aundah towards Kavnai. About 3·21 km. (two miles) south of Aundah, stands Pattah, a larger bluff lying within the Ahmadnagar boundaries. It has a flat top, rising in one place to a low peak, below which there is a large chamber cut in rock serving as an ideal camping place in the hot weather. The two strong-holds with the joining ridge form a regular arc facing northwards. The arc includes the valuable forests of Bhandardara about 16 km. (ten miles) south-east of Belgaon Kurhe.

Both of these forts are said to have been built during the latter half of the fourteenth century, when the Bahamani dynasty (1347-1490) established its power over the Deccan. The two forts passed into the possession of the Ahmadnagar kings (1490-1636) on the disintegration of the Bahamani territories towards the close of the fifteenth century. In 1627 they fell into the hands of the Delhi Emperors and in 1671, during Aurangzeb's reign, Moropant Pingle took them for Shivaji. Next year Mahabat Khan re-captured the forts, only to lose them in 1675 when Diler Khan, the Moghal general, was defeated by Moropant. From thence onwards till the British conquest in 1818, the Marathas never lost their grip on these strong-holds. Both Shivaji and the *Peshvas* used to maintain an irregular force of militia for their defence.

Bahula Fort : Bahula Fort, with a height of 965 metres (3,165 feet) and about ten miles (16 km.) south-west of Nasik, was described by Captain Briggs in 1818 as difficult of access, with only one road up the scarp of the rock by steep steps. These steps went to within twelve or fourteen feet (3·65 or 4·26 metres) perpendicular height of the gate, and these twelve feet (3·65 metres) were climbed by a ladder which was drawn up at pleasure into the fort. This contrivance rendered the gate almost as inaccessible as the rest of the hill. Captain Briggs considered it the simplest and strongest mode of protecting the entrance to the gates of such hill-forts. A frail wall ran round part of the fort. The top of the fort was very small and had a ruined arched building like a bomb-proof. There was plenty of water, and, at the foot of the scarp outside the fort, was a fine excavation in the rock which served as a granary. Presently the fort is in possession of the Indian Army where firing practices are conducted.

Bangaon Bk. : Bangaon Bk., with 881 inhabitants in 1971, is a village in Nandgaon taluka lying eight kilometres (five miles) south of Nandgaon. It has an antique *Hemadpanti* temple of Baneshvar, still in a good condition. There is a primary school.

Bhagur : Bhagur, on the banks of the Darna, is a municipal town in Nasik taluka with 9,536 inhabitants in 1971. It is the birth-place of late Vir Savarkar, a notable freedom-fighter and a great revolutionary. The municipality here was established in 1925 and has an area of 31 square kilometres (twelve square miles) under its jurisdiction. A committee of twelve councillors headed by a president manages the administrative affairs. During 1964-65 the municipal income derived from various sources including grants but excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads totalled Rs. 1,16,815. Expenditure incurred on various heads stood at Rs. 89,199 during the same year, the major heads of expenditure being public health and administration. An *ayurvedic* dispensary, a maternity home and a library are conducted by the municipality. The town does not have any special drainage system. Darna river is the source of water. Primary education is enforced by the Zilla Parishad, the municipality paying 5 per cent of the annual letting value. A high school is run by the Nasik Education Society. Bhagur has a Devi temple and another of Lakshmi-Narayan. Tuesday is the weekly bazar day.

Bhaskargad Fort : Bhaskargad Fort, about 12·87 km. (eight miles) south of Igatpuri, is described by Captain Briggs, who visited it in 1818, as easy of access, but with a long ascent to the foot of the scarp. The path to the fort lies through thick bamboo brushwood which hides all view of the fort to within 183 metres (200 yards). The path then continues nearly across the whole side of the hill by a narrow track under the scarp of the rock which is too over-hanging for stones hurled from the top to reach the track. But from here the ascent is by good broad steps cut out of deep road in the rock and rendered easy by its winding route. At the top is a good strong gate. There never were on the fort-top bombproofs for ammunition or provisions and these were always kept in thatched houses. The water-supply on the fort is ample and good.

Bhojapur : Bhojapur, largely an agricultural village in Sinnar taluka with 2,026 persons as per the 1971 Census, lies about 16 km. (ten miles) south of Sinnar. It is composed of two hamlets, Sonevadi and Kasarvadi, situated at some distance from each other. The village has a temple of Khandoba cut in the rock in the hill-fort in whose honour a fair is held on *Chaitra Shuddha Paurnima*. About 2,000 persons assemble on the occasion. In olden days there was a considerable manufacture of glass bangles but later the trade declined due to the growing use of imported goods and ultimately disappeared altogether with the installation of large factories in glass products,

and the increase in the cost of local goods consequent on the stoppage of free fuel from forest lands.

Chambhar Leni: Chambhar Leni or the Chambhar Caves are cut in a hill 600 feet (182·88 metres) above the plain about five miles (8 km.) north of Nasik near the village of Mhasrul. The caves are Jain caves. In 1870 the Jain community of Nasik, comprising some wealthy Marvadi and Gujarati bankers and cloth-dealers, built a well near the caves at a cost of Rs. 750; a flight of steps at a cost of Rs. 800; a cistern at the foot of the hill at a cost of Rs. 200; and a large rest-house in Mhasrul village at the foot of the hill. In 1942 was built a temple in honour of Parshvanath at the foot of the hill adorned by the caves.

The caves are about 450 feet (137·16 metres) from the base of the hill and face south-west. The upper part of the ascent is by a stair of roughly dressed stone, containing 173 steps of varying heights and with side parapets. At the 163rd step a path leads to two rock-cut cisterns on the right, one with a broken top and the other with two square openings. Above the built stair sixteen steps cut in the scarp lead to the cave terrace. Beginning from the left or west there is, in a slight recess, a cistern with two openings broken into one. Next is a cave with a veranda with four columns, of which the left column and pilaster are square and unfinished and the others are eight-sided. On the rock over the cave is built a lotus-bud cupola like those on structural temples. In the left end of the veranda is a covered cell; in the back, at the left side, a door has been begun but not cut through the wall; next to it is a plain rectangular window. The central doorway which is plain with a raised sill, has at the sides a pair of saints or *Tirthankaras* doing duty as door-keepers. Gautama, on the left, is five feet two inches (1·574 metres) high and is attended by two female figures about 3½ feet (1·066 metres) high. Over the door is a *Jina* seated cross-legged, about fourteen inches (0·355 metre) high, on a throne with three lions in front with a male fly-whisk bearer twenty-one inches (0·533 metre) high on each side. To the left of this is a fat figure seated on a kneeling elephant; and to the right is the goddess Ambika seated on some crouching animal, and holding a child on her knee. Parshvanath stands on the right of the door with a five-hooded snake canopying his head. On his right a female attendant, about three inches (0·076 metre) high, has a single cobra hood over her head; and to her right a man kneels on one knee. To the right of this is another window, and then a side door leading into a rough part of the cave which is walled from the rest. In the right end of the veranda is an unfinished cell with a bench, and over the door is a sculpture like that over the central door but somewhat larger. As the sculpture is in coarse spongy rock, it is rough, and seems to have been freshened at a comparatively late date. The interior is

roughly hewn and not properly squared. At the left end is a group of figures in a slight recess. The group includes a cross-legged *Tirthankara*, ten inches (0·254 metre) high, on a throne which has the bull or sign-mark of Adinatha, in the centre. To the left of the throne is a squatting figure and then two five-inch (0·127 metre) standing male figures. The lower part of the other side is unfinished. Outside each of the *Jina's* arms is another five-inch (0·127 metre) *Jina* similarly seated, and, over each of the three heads, is a painted canopy with a male figure three and a half inches (0·089 metre) high to the central canopy and a similar figure on each of the side ones. Round this group are twenty-one shallow recesses, an inch and a half square, each containing a seated *Jina*. Of these five are down each side, three on each side slope up towards one in the centre, one is under each of the lowest in the slopes, and one is over each shoulder of the larger figure. These, with the three main figures, complete the twenty-four *Tirthankaras* or *Jinas*. A bench goes round three sides of the cave. On the back wall, above the bench, in the centre, is a three-feet (0·914 metre) Parshvanath seated on a throne with three lions below, his head canopied by a seven-hooded snake. Above is a small seated figure, and, on each side, is a standing figure two feet nine inches (0·838 metre) high with high cap and fly-whisk. On each side of these fly-whisk bearers is a large seated figure with high ornamental cap, necklace, and ear-rings. The left figure is a man on a kneeling elephant with foliage below; the right figure is Ambika, on a crouching lion or tiger, and at her knee is a reclining female figure. Beyond each of these is a seated male, three feet five inches (1·041 metres) high, like to the central figure and with similar fly-whisk bearers, but also with a triple umbrella held over a seven-hooded snake by heavenly choristers or *vidyadharas*. The right group has Gautama standing under foliage and with no other canopy. To the extreme right is part of a standing male and other unfinished figures.

About ten yards (9·14 metres) to the right is a recess as if the beginning of a cave, and seven yards (6·40 metres) farther is the third excavation, with an open veranda. On the left wall is a figure two feet (0·609 metre) high, seated on an animal, with a canopy above and pilasters down each side of the compartment. On the right wall, in a similar recess, is Ambika on her tiger, with a child on her left knee, and a standing figure one foot (0·304 metre) high below her right knee and behind the tiger; figures also stand by the pilasters and appear in the canopy overhead. In the back of the veranda is an ornamental central doorway with raised sill having two griffins or lions' heads in front; an ornamental pilaster is on each side, and over the lintel is a cornice with small standing males over each pilaster and the centre of the door. To the left of the door is the cobra-hooded Parshvanatha, with two smaller attendants, and down each side of the panel is an ornamental pilaster on which

small standing figures are carved. On the right side of the door is a much-defaced Gautama ; with decayed seated attendants below on each side, and several small figures on the side pilasters. The hall is eight or nine square feet (0·743 or 0·836 square metre). On the left wall is a group, containing two ten-inch (0·254 metre) *Jinas*, seated on a cushion with two lions below each. To the right and left are Ambika and Indra with attendants. To the left of each *Jina* is a standing male. The canopies and twenty-one very small seated *Jinas* are nearly the same as before. By the sides of the central figures are three males in a row, with triple umbrellas over their heads, very rudely cut. The back wall has a built bench in front and three standing male figures, the central figure three feet five inches (1·041 metres), and the side figures three feet three inches (0·990 metre) high, with four ornamental pilasters between and at the sides of the compartments they occupy. At the base of each pilaster is a standing *Jina*. Overhead is scroll work and figures. The base of each pilaster contains a small standing male with his arms by his sides, and in the capital is a very small squatting *Jina*. Beyond the outer pilasters are other standing figures fifteen inches (0·381 metre) high. To the left of this group is another squatting figure fourteen inches (0·355 metre) high with clasped hands and a large back knot of hair. On each side of each of the three large male figures in the lower corners are very small kneeling female figures with large back knots of hair. On the right wall are two small seated *Jinas* and to the right is a twelve-inch (0·394 metre) Ambika, seated on her bearers, with a child on her left knee, and the stem of a mango-tree behind and above her head. Some mangoes hang on each side and there is a small seated male above.

About ten feet (3·04 metres) to the right is the fourth cave, a recess fifteen feet (4·57 metres) wide and seven feet (2·13 metres) deep. In the centre is the upper part of an unfinished figure of a seated Parshvanatha seven feet (2·13 metres) from the top of the head to the waist, and with a man and hooded snake canopying the head. To the right the rock is undercut and on the level top of the projecting part three half lotuses are carved. The middle lotus is four feet and six inches (1·37 metres) in diameter and side ones half the size and five feet (1·52 metres) from centre to centre. A square socket for a flag staff is sunk in the centre of each lotus and raised foot-prints are sculptured on the flat centre of the middle lotus. A recess has been begun close to the right of the lotuses and over the top of the stair. The carving is poor.

Chandor : Chandor, more properly Chandavad, situated in 20°20′ north latitude and 74°16′ east longitude, lies at the foot of a range of hills known by the same name, from 182·88 to 304·80 metres (600 to 1,000 feet) above the plain and 1,219·20 to 1,371·60 metres (4,000 to 4,500 feet) above sea-level. In this range are situated some of the most prominent forts of Nasik district. The town is traversed by the Bombay-

Agra road in its stretch, and is 64·37 km. (40 miles) north-east of Nasik and 22·53 km. (14 miles) north of Lasalgaon railway station. Good roads connect it with both the towns.

Occupying a sloping ground, the town was once surrounded by a mud-wall whose remains can still be seen. The habitations are inter-spersed with gardens and fine trees, and look picturesque from the neighbouring heights. In 1800 Malharrav Holkar moved the mint from the fort to the town as a result of a quarrel between the fort commandant and the mint authorities. Remains of a quadrangular building (40′×30′) occupied by the mint, can still be seen in the fort.

Chandor, being the headquarters of a taluka, has the offices of Mamlatdar and the block development officer. There are also the offices of the forest ranger and the sub-divisional soil conservator. The town has post and telegraph facilities, a police station, three primary schools, one high school and a library receiving an annual grant of Rs. 500 from Government. Zilla Parishad maintains a dispensary with an attached maternity ward as also a veterinary dispensary. There is a sub-market-yard of the Lasalgaon market committee where large quantities of onion and *gur* are handled during the busy season. A weekly market is held on Mondays. The village *panchayat* has laid out a *kachcha* drainage system for the town.

Objects : South-west of the town immediately outside of the gateway is a rather fine *Hemadpanti* temple and well. Three quarters of a mile north-east of the town is a temple of Renukadevi, cut in the rocky side of the Rahud pass, about 100 feet (30·48 metres) above the town. Flights of built steps lead to the portico. The image is rock-cut and about five feet (1·52 metres) high. West of the Chandor fort, and east of the town, is a rock-cut temple in the form of a deep apse thirty feet (9·14 metres) wide by twenty-one feet (6·40 metres) deep. It has Jain sculptures, and is now dedicated to Kalika Devi. The town has also an antique mosque known as the Badshahi or emperor's mosque which has a Persian inscription. On the full-moon of *Pausha* (January-February) a fair, attended by about 2,000 people, used to be held in honour of Khandoba. It has been discontinued since long.

Fort : Standing on the flat top of a naturally strong hill immediately above the town, Chandor fort (3,994 feet = 1,217·37 metres) was accessible from only one point which was fortified by a strong gateway. Since the blasting of this route by the Britishers, the fort has been rendered almost inaccessible. Its importance lay in the fact that it commanded the Chandor pass, an important opening between Khandesh and Nasik.

History : Its position on the high road from Berar to Nasik and the coast must have made Chandor a place of trade from very early times. About A. D. 801 Dridhaprahara, the founder of the Chandor Yadava dynasty (801-1073), is spoken of as restoring the glory of Chandor

(Chandradityapura). In 1635 the Moghal army took Chandor fort along with Anjarai (Indrai), Manjna and Kanjna; but Chandor must afterwards have passed to the Marathas as in 1665 it was again taken by Aurangzeb. Between 1754 and 1756 Malharrav Holkar induced craftsmen to settle in it by gifts of land. The new suburb was called Somvar Peth and Chandor came to have a name for its brass-work. In 1804 it surrendered to the British Commander, Colonel Wallace, but was restored to Holkar until its final surrender to Sir Thomas Hislop in 1818. In the Maratha War of 1818, on the 10th of April, after the surrender of Ankai Tankai, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell's detachment encamped at Chandor. In 1820 Sir John Malcolm described Chandor as a town of considerable size, commanding one of the passes into Khandesh. In 1827 Chandor had 920 houses, twenty shops and several wells. The opening of the railway in 1861 affected the fortunes of the town for some time as the bulk of the traffic was diverted. However, with the rising industrial and commercial progress, prosperity has returned to the town.

Chauler Fort: Chauler fort, 1,138 metres (3,733 feet) in height, lying 14·48 km. (nine miles) south-west of Satana, was described in 1826 as a high hill-fort, difficult of access. It is surrounded by strong hilly and woody country. Of the four well-defended gates, two to the lower and two to the upper fort, only one remains in a fairly good condition. Both the forts are well-supplied with water. The interior buildings as also the defences of the fort are lying in ruins. Within 150 yards (137·16 metres) of the first entrance is a winding stair cut through the solid rock for about eighty to ninety yards (73·15 to 82·29 metres). It is completely commanded by the lower works. Though naturally strong, few of its defences are remaining.

Chikhalohol: Chikhalohol, with 3,891 inhabitants in 1971, lies in a valley about 3·21 km. (two miles) to the right of the Bombay-Agra road and 16 km. (ten miles) north-east of Malegaon, the taluka headquarters. It has a travellers' bungalow, a post office and a middle school. About half a kilometre to the south is a large pond mostly utilized for bathing and washing the cattle. The old *Hemadpanti* temple of Mahadeva referred to in the old *Nasik Gazetteer* no more exists. A weekly bazar is held on Tuesdays.

Devalane: Devalane, with 1,081 inhabitants in 1971, is a small agricultural village in Baglan taluka lying about 16 km. (ten miles) north-east of Satana. At a little distance from the village is a well-carved *Hemadpanti* temple of Mahadeva, cast in the shape of a regular *barav*. The temple consists of a porch, a domed hall measuring about 9·14×9·14 metres (30′×30′) and a sanctuary containing a *linga*. The jambs and lintel of the sanctuary entrance are richly decorated and in each corner the temple has pillars, each of a height of about 2·42

metres (eight feet). Two extensions to the *mandap*, on the left and right, hold idols of Parvati and a deity past recognition respectively. A fair, attended by a thousand villagers, is held annually on *Mahashivratra* day. There is a primary school and a *seva sahakari* society. Two wells meet the water requirements of the villagers. The village lands are under well-irrigation.

Devlali: Devlali, with 30,618 inhabitants in 1971, is a railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur section of the Central Railway and is an excellent health resort affording all modern amenities to the holiday-goers. During the hot season it is crowded by holiday-goers for whom holiday camps are provided. The situation is healthy, the water good, and the view of the distant ranges remarkably fine. Devlali is all the more important because of its being a permanent military station where a big artillery training centre has been set up. There are three primary schools and three high schools. It has a 55-bedded hospital with separate maternity ward and a separate ward for infectious diseases. The town has tap water supply. It has a cantonment board which looks after the administrative affairs. The land around produces excellent vegetables.

Dhodambe: Dhodambe, with 2,998 inhabitants in 1971, is a small village in Chandor taluka lying 19·21 km. (twelve miles) west of Chandor and containing a curious old temple of Vateshvara Mahadeva with carved figures. It is entirely stone-built with three small *nandi* images in the front and a *linga* in the *mandap*. The sanctuary also contains another *linga* symbol with an image of hooded cobra coiled round it. Adjacent to this temple there is a small shrine in honour of Vishnu surmounted by a fine little dome or *shikhar*. On *Margashirsha Shuddha Paurnima* a fair, attended by over 5,000 persons, is held at the temple. It lasts for two days. The village has a primary and a secondary school. A library is conducted by the *gram-panchayat*. The Zilla Parishad conducts a civil and a veterinary dispensaries. Wells are the only source of water-supply.

Dhodap Fort: Dhodap Fort 1,445 metres (4,741 feet) high, about 24 km. (fifteen miles) north-west of Chandor, is the highest and most prominent hill in the Ajanta or Chandor range. It stands out from the rest, distinguished by its deeply-cleft level top and lofty tower-like peak at the eastern corner. It has also this peculiarity that its shape is the same whether viewed from the north or the south side, and it forms a conspicuous feature in the distant landscape both from Nasik and Sinnar on the one side, and from Kalvan and Satana on the other. It is approached by two paths, one from the south leading straight from the Chandor to the Machi, a little village below the defensible works of the fort, and the other from Otur, a large village on the north or Kalvan side, at the foot of one of the lower spurs of the system

which culminates in Dhodap peak. The latter is the easier, but has the disadvantage of being considerably the longer. Leaving Otur to the west, the path winds up along gentle grassy slope covered with cactus and sparse brushwood. After a short distance the first scarp is reached, at the edge of which there is a considerable number of the commoner trees, *jambhul* (*Eugenia jambolana*), *sadada* (*Terminalia arjuna*) and wild mango (*Mangifera indica*). To the right of the path, at a distance of about half a mile, there are the ruins of a small collection of mud-built houses which were deserted after a bad out-break of cholera some years ago. To the west of this hamlet, and a little nearer the second scarp, is a forest in which a well-known cattle-slaying tigress and several panthers were shot in days gone by. Continuing the path along the north slope of the hill, the bed of a small torrent is reached, across which there seems once to have been thrown a rough outwork, the first trace of fortifications. At the top of the scarp, which is ill-defined towards the north and north-east, is a large level space of rocky ground covered with a thin coating of soil, the result of the disintegration of the trap above. Here a few patches of *nagli* are cultivated, and a pool or two to which the cattle of the Machi hamlet resort when grazing on this side of the hill. Following the path southwards for about half a mile, the outer gate of the lower fortified portion is reached. Inside the wall is a fine *pipal* tree and one or two small wells, containing remarkably offensive water. From this point the upper scarp presents the appearance of a smooth wall of basalt, the south-eastern corner alone being somewhat jagged and broken. The path follows the line of the hill southwards under some very fair mango trees, with an undergrowth of corinda, and after about three quarters of a mile or rather more, the second gate of the outer line of defence is reached, of more solid construction than the first. Within this is the little village which is all that remains of the colony that sprang up round the fort when the latter was in its glory as a military depot. The road from the south meets the other just outside the gate, leaving to the east a few Bhil huts built on level pasture ground similar to that to the north. The village consists of a few houses of Ladsakka Vanis and Shimpis, who do a little business in loans and grain or cloth. The remainder of the population is chiefly of Pardeshi or Bengal origin, with a Brahman or two and a goldsmith. These Pardeshis are chiefly Ahirs, or Rajputs, though at Dhodap itself there are few of the last-named class. Just below Dhodap there is a small village. The Ahirs hold usually a fair amount of land, but do not, round Dhodap at least, show any signs of very careful husbandry. The Rajputs live on a little land. Most of the Pardeshis at Dhodap came originally from near Lucknow in order to obtain service as sentinels, store-keepers, and even soldiers in the fort establishment. Some of those who have not taken to agriculture, and

who look upon the profession of arms as the only one for which they are suited, are to be found attached to the households of money-lenders as guards or duns, and have also found employment in the forest guard establishment. A few large *champa* and banyan trees and a good deal of cactus seem to be the chief vegetable productions on the ledge which the village occupies.

Ascent: To ascend to the fort, the entrance to which is imperceptible from the village, a path is followed which zigzags up a steep slope to a bare wall of black rock cut into steps in two places. These being surmounted, a double gate is reached in a series of bastions and walls called the *khandari* or outworks. The actual fort is still at a considerable height above, and the way re-commences its tortuous course up a second slope, varied with projecting slabs of bare rock. At last the real entrance to the fort is attained. This is a completely hidden passage cut in the living rock with two towers in it, and concealed by an outer wall of solid rock and, in its upper portion, by passing through a tunnel. Two inscriptions in Persian characters are cut on the rock near the doorway. One has been defaced by weather, and the letters are very indistinct. The other is much clearer, and in addition to the Musalman creed records the name of the builder of the fort. On emerging from the passage, the first sight that presents itself is the peak, still towering perpendicularly at a height of three to four hundred feet (91·44 to 141·92 metres) above the gateway. To the right of the gateway facing east, is the *sadar*, or masonry apartment for the captain or *killedar* from the top of which a fine view of the Chandor range is obtained. Behind this is a pool of filthy water in a small quarry. To the south is a bastion on which was mounted a ten-pound gun, now lying on the ground, with its muzzle pointing over the plain it once commanded. Behind it is a high flag-staff. It belongs to the temple of Devi on a higher part of the fort. A fair is held in *Navratra*. Between the court and the foot of the peak lies a grassy slope after crossing which are found remains of chambers formerly used by the residents of the fort for various purposes. These are cut in the living rock of the highest part of the hills. First is the powder magazine, a spacious chamber every crack in which has been carefully built up, leaving only a single entrance. At the side of this is the small cave from which the powder guardian had to keep watch. Beyond, to the west, are the provision chambers, including a huge one for grain and a smaller one at the sides with two rock-hewn sarcophagi, one of which contained clarified butter, and the other molasses. Between these and the next cave, that of Devi, are a few small recesses, walled in with rough stone work, apparently modern, which now serve as rest-houses for mendicants and pilgrims. Immediately to the west of the Devi's cave is a rock-cut reservoir said to be unfathomable, containing excellent water, probably

filtering through cracks in the rock from above, as there is no appearance of any spring. It is a peculiarity of this south face of the rocky peak that the base of the scarp inclines outwards a little from the point where it springs from the grassy slope, a formation which has been taken advantage of in building up these chambers. On the north side of the peak the strip of grass-covered and slippery ground between the base and the vertical scarp is much narrower than on the south, and the cave chambers on the former side appear to have been for the gunners and soldiers. The path can be followed right round to the court again, and up the peak itself, though the climb is somewhat dangerous except to hard and naked feet. The summit which consists of a huge mass of rock nearly precipitous for half its height and then conical, rises about 400 feet (121·92 metres) above the level plateau on which the main portion of the fort was situated, and is all but inaccessible. At the very summit of the peak is a Musalman shrine said to have been miraculously built in connection with a tomb below, known by the name of Bel-pir, and adventurous Muhammedans make occasional excursions to visit it. Leaving the peak, the western side is perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the fort. A wall of basalt, thinly covered with soil and coarse grass, juts for some 300 to 400 yards (274·32 to 365·76 metres) from the base of the peak. Its top is fairly level, and its sides, some 200 to 300 feet (60·96 to 91·44 metres) high, appear to be sheer precipices presenting scarcely a crack or inequality. The wall is in no place more than perhaps thirty feet (9·14 metres) wide and is inaccessible from every side except the fort. As the western abutment was less steep than the rest of the wall, it was apparently thought advisable to cut off communication from that quarter by making a breach in the wall about 100 feet (30·48 metres) deep and some ninety feet (27·43 metres) wide, from the sides of which the extreme thinness of the basaltic slab can be well seen. Perhaps, on the other hand, the indenture was no more than a freak of some of the *Padshahas* who resorted to the fort, who, finding so peculiar a natural feature, considered it a profitable task to show the power of man over it in this very unmistakable manner. This view is in some degree supported by the fact that at the very brink of the gap on the fort or eastern side, there is a small rectangular mosque, a building intended for worship, over the door of which is a stone carved with an Arabic text from the *Qoran*. To the left hand corner of the door, there is, curiously enough, a smaller stone with an inscription in what seem to be Devanagari characters. Wherever the precipice below the peak is a little less perpendicular than usual, or presents irregularities which might be taken advantage of by an escalading force, there are built walls with loopholes and bastions, which extend along a considerable portion of the east, north-east, and north sides of the fort. The height of the peak is 4,741 feet (1,445 metres) above the sea-level,

while the caves and main portions of the fort are 4,317 feet (1,315·82 metres) high. There is a trigonometrical base-mark just at the starting point of the basaltic wall, from which observations were taken a few years ago connecting this hill with the fort of Ankai-Tankai to the south-east, Ramsej and Anjaneri to the south and south-west, and the huge mass of Salher (5,263 feet) to the north.

History: Dhodap may be Dhorapavanki mentioned as one of the forts in the possession of Burhan Nizam Shah (death 1553). The earliest known mention of Dhodap is the somewhat doubtful notice of a fort named Dharab which surrendered to the Moghal general Allah-vardi Khan in 1635. From the Musalmans it passed to the *Peshva* who made it the chief of the Nasik forts. In 1778, Raghunathrav, ever ambitious to wrest the *Peshvaship* for himself, made preparations to march against the *Peshva* with the connivance of the British and the Nizam and active help of Holkar, Damaji Gaikvad and Janoji Bhosle and camped in the vicinity of Dhodap. In order to forestall the junction of Bhosle's troops with that of Raghunathrav's, Madhavrav swiftly marched to Dhodap, hearing which Raghunathrav took shelter in the fort. He was besieged, captured and brought to Poona to be confined in the *Peshva's* palace. Under the *Peshvas* two *subhedars*, Appaji Hari and Bajirav Appaji are said to have once held the fort with 1,600 men. At that time Ajabsing and Sujkum, two Kshatriyas in Holkar's employ, attacked and took it, and plundered and burnt the village, which never afterwards recovered its prosperity. It seems to have passed back to the *Peshva* as it was the *Peshva's* officers who, in 1818, ceded the fort without a struggle. In 1818, immediately after its cession, Dhodap was visited by Captain Briggs. He described it as a large hill of the same basaltic nature as others in the Chandor range, with very strong artificial fortifications. The town, which was tolerably large, stood some hundred feet (30·48 metres) up the hill and the bottom of the perpendicular rock where there was much tableland. A road into Khandesh ran under the town and fort wall. There was a very strong gate to the town, and a gate to the pass on each side, leading up from Khandesh and Gangathadi. Besides those in the fort, there were several guns in the town and on other parts of the tableland, pointing to the plain below. The roads to the town and over the pass were rough and steep on both sides, but not difficult to horses. The only way to the fort was through the town. The fort had many rock-cut storehouses and a large water-supply. There were thirty-seven militiamen or *sibandis* in the fort, and of military stores 1,590 matchlock balls, two pieces of lead, and a large quantity of gunpowder.

Dindori: Dindori, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name, with a population of 5,520 in 1971, lies about 24 km. (fifteen miles) north of Nasik, the district headquarters. It is situated on the

Dhaman rivulet which serves as an additional source of drinking water besides wells. Somewhere between Vani and Dindori was fought one of the bloodiest battles, known as Vani-Dindori battle, in October 1670 between the Moghals and the Marathas. While Shivaji was returning laden with a booty of 66 lakhs after the second sack of Surat he was attacked by Daud Khan, the Moghal general. Shivaji managed to send the booty through a secret pass and in the sanguinary conflict that ensued three thousand Moghals were killed, four thousand of their horses captured, besides a number of officers and men who were allowed to go later. On the Maratha side the losses were light. The battle is important, for it rendered the mighty Moghal power impotent for over a month and ended in the transfer of his services by Siddi Hilal, the Moghal governor of Dindori, to Shivaji. On *Chaitra Shuddha* 12, a *Rathayatra* is held in honour of the temple of Rama. Along the Nasik-Kalvan road are situated, besides the revenue offices, those of the forest ranger and the police. Nearby is the *panchayat samiti* office with quarters for the staff. The village is served by a post and telegraph office, a veterinary dispensary and a civil hospital with an attached maternity ward. While the number of outdoor patients treated was 5,405 in 1964 those of indoor was 295. There are, besides the primary schools, a high school and a *vasatigriha* for *adivasi* children. Beyond the high school building is a mission in the vicinity of which is the taluka seed farm. Around the village there are some fine mango-groves. To the west of the village, not far away, is a hillock crowned by a temple of Vindhyavasini goddess where a larger fair is held in *Navratra*. Close-by is Ranatale whose waters have been tapped for irrigation. Sunday is the weekly bazar day.

Galna Fort: Galna Fort lies about fourteen miles ((22·53 km.) north of Malegaon. It consists of a circular detached hill with a fairly flat top affording an area of twenty or thirty acres (8 to 12·14 hectares). The top is 2,316 feet (706 metres) above mean sea-level or about 800 feet (243·84 metres) above the plain. It is accessible only by a broad flight of steps, now in a ruined condition, cut into the northern face. These steps cross the hill from east to west, and then reversing the line climb again to the eastward, and pass under four gateways, Parkot, Lokhandi, Kotval Pir and Lakha. Of these, the Lokhandi gate is remarkably handsome and is lined with iron plates from which it takes its name. There is a small opening in one fold of this gate to admit a single man. The third and fourth gateways, at about two-thirds of the ascent from the town, are approached by covered ways and are furnished with strong iron-cased doors and surmounted by walls nearly twenty feet (6 metres) thick, where the gateways are situated. These walls are continued westward and eastward

along the face of the hill till they unite in the highest battlements on the west and on the east ends of the hill, while a single wall encircles the plateau on the east, south and west sides.

The upper walls have bastions, which are semi-circles and must have commanded the approach in every direction on the south and west, while the face of the hill, being almost perpendicular for nearly one thousand feet (304·80 metres) below the wall, the lines are as straight as the outlines of the rock allow, and have been defended by large wall pieces, which were moved on iron pivots many of which are still seen on the round bastions at every eighty or hundred yards (73·15 to 91·44 metres) on the west and north faces.

The south side of the hill is a bare scarp for many feet from the wall, and, at about two-thirds of the length from the east, there is a bastion in which are arches of Saracenic form between the central two of which was a slab containing a Persian inscription dated A. D. 1569 (*H.* 977). There was a second slab in a niche between the battlements, fronting the north and surmounting a row of cellars furnished with moderate-sized windows, and probably intended for residences. This slab contained a Devnagari inscription dated A. D. 1580 (*Saka* 1502). Below the date were four lines in Persian to the effect that this bastion was built by one Muhammad Ali Khan and completed on the first of *Rabi-ul-Akhir Hijri*, or from the employment of the Arabic numerals it may be *Sursan*, 985, which will make the date fourteen years later or 1583.

This tower and bastion is close to the north-west corner of the fort, a part where the whole of the wall shows marks of repairs, which must have been recent as compared with the ruins of the original structure in the valley below. From this tower a narrow stone pavement, which connects the whole circle of the battlements by flights of steps, leads east towards the entrance gateways, to a second tower built so as to command the entire ascent, and immediately facing the third and fourth gateways at different elevations. From this second tower the side of the hill, whose slope makes the plateau on the top more conical towards the east than towards the west, admitted of two walls with batteries for swivel guns and pierced with loop-holes at every elevation. At the second tower there was a third tablet dated A. D. 1587 (*H.* 993), which ascribed its foundation to Muhammad Ali. Underneath the tower were many cells filled with bad powder and small balls of limestone or trap. The hill above this spot approaches within thirty yards (27·43 metres) of the wall, and between this tower and the mosque there are the idol of Galneshvara Mahadeva, five cisterns and a series of rock-cut caves. Beyond the caves is a handsome mosque, open to the east, upon a stone terrace, from which a few steps lead down to a square masonry

cistern, beyond which again begins the descent to the plain. The mosque consists of one room about forty-eight feet long by twenty-five feet broad (14·63 × 7·62 metres), and has a handsomely-carved stone window opening on a balcony surmounted by an elegant cupola which unfolds a fine view. A stone staircase leads to the roof of the mosque which is surmounted by six small domes; close-by are the ruins of a palace called the Pleasure Palace or *Rang Mahal*. The view from Galna is magnificent. On the south, ranges of low hills, a most difficult country, fall behind each other to the bank of the Panjhra, fifteen to eighteen miles (24 to 28·97 km.) distant, and the green masses of trees, the white houses, and the long walls of the jail at Dhulia are distinctly visible in the declining sun. The distant northern horizon is bordered by the dim but picturesque outlines of the Satpuda hills beyond the Tapi. To the east, the wide valley of the Tapi, crossed by the rapid but scanty streams which water Khandesh, forms a plain, which, but for the abrupt peak of Laling fort and the rough forms of the hills near it, continues unbroken, till it vanishes in the mists which hang over the cotton fields of Berar. On the west, an impenetrable mass of mountains of every variety of shape and hue, stretches from the Tapi to the peaks of the Sahyadri range round Saptashring and Dhodap, from which the chain is continued in bleak outline of cone and tableland, until far in the south-east the dim figures of the Chandor range sink into the plains beyond Ajanta.

History: Galna was an important place at the end of the fifteenth century. It had for some time been held by a plundering Maratha chief when, about 1487, two brothers Malik Wuji and Malik Ashraf, the governors of Daulatabad, took it and held it for some time. They brought the country into excellent order. In their contest with Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar, and the disturbances that followed the murder of Malik Wuji, the Musalmans seem to have been forced to give up Galna, and it again passed to a Maratha chief who was reduced to order and made to pay tribute by Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah in 1506. On the death of Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah in 1510 the Galna chief once more threw off his allegiance and could not be made a tributary till 1530, when, with other Maratha chiefs, he was defeated and forced to pay tribute. Again he became independent, and in 1560 had once more to be brought under subjection. In 1634 Muhammad Khan, the Musalman commandant of Galna, intended to deliver the fort to Shahaji, who had possessed himself of Nasik, Trimbak, Sangamner and Junnar, as far as the country of the Konkan. But, after promises of imperial favour and of a great reward, Muhammad Khan delivered the fort to the representatives of the emperor. In the wars between the Marathas and Moghals at the

close of the eighteenth century the fort changed hands more than once. It was attacked by Aurangzeb in 1704 and taken after a long siege in 1705. In 1750, under the name Kelna, Galna is mentioned as a Khandesh fort bounding Khandesh on the south. According to a statement prepared from Maratha records about 1800, Galna in the Khandesh-Burhanpur *subha* gave its name to a *sircar* of seven *parganas* and yielded a yearly revenue of about Rs. 2,10,000. In December 1804, after a slight resistance, Galna was taken from Holkar by Colonel Wallace. In March 1818 it was evacuated by the commandant and garrison and occupied by a company of Native Infantry. In 1862 it was found to be ruinous. Galna fort seems at one time to have been used as a sanatorium for Dhulia. There are the ruins of one or two houses on the top, and the tomb of a young European officer, who is said to have committed suicide from grief at having killed an old woman while he was shooting bears. There are also seven Musalman tombs on the hill-top. Immediately below and to the north-east of the fort lies the village of Galna. It appears to have been of great size and importance and was protected by a double line of defences, traces of which remain. For a few years after 1818 a Mamlatdar held his office in Galna village.

Ghargad Fort: Ghargad Fort, lying about 9·55 km. (six miles) east of Trimbak and 1,088·75 metres (3,572 feet) above sea-level, was visited by Captain Briggs in 1818. He has left a fair description of this fort too. From that description it can be said that the lower part of the fort is fairly easy of ascent. From the lower part the road runs for some distance under the hill-scarp which affords cover for an assailing force from stones. The road up the scarp is by traverse outside the rock which, though not high, is remarkably steep. The top of the fort is very small with ample water-supply. Captain Briggs notes houses for the garrison but no bomb-proofs, and two gates, one tolerable, the other old and much out of repair. Ghargad surrendered to the British immediately after the fall of Trimbak in 1818.

Ghoti Bk.: Ghoti Bk., with 8,122 inhabitants in 1971, is a village of commercial importance in Igatpuri taluka, lying eight kilometres (five miles) north of Igatpuri, the taluka headquarters. It is a railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur section of the Central Railway and has the additional advantage of being on the Bombay-Agra trunk route. There is a large trade in paddy and other grains, paddy and wheat being the principal crops. There are six rice mills and a few oil mills too. The village has one high school, a *balvadi* and three primary schools of which one is Urdu. It has post and telegraph facilities, a primary health centre, a veterinary dispensary and a police station. Of the temples dedicated to various deities, that

of Shani claims religious importance. Though quite antique it is in good repair. The dependence of the populace on well and river water would be done away with, with the installation of water-works under way. A largely-attended weekly bazar is held on Saturday.

Govardhan Gangapur: Govardhan Gangapur, lying 9·65 km. (six miles) west of Nasik on the right bank of the Godavari, are actually two independent settlements with in 1971, 766 and 1,291 inhabitants respectively. The settlement of Govardhan also known as Gordhan lies a little upstream and that of Gangapur a little below. Govardhan is an old place and is noticed twelve times in five inscriptions (3, 4, 5, 10, 12) of about the beginning of the Christian era in the Pandu Caves which are about ten miles (16 km.) to the south-east of the village. The inscriptions describe it as an *ahara* or the official head-quarters of a district, as the seat of the Satavahana viceroy, and as having several guilds of weavers. Except the remains of one or more Brahmanical or *Hemadpanti* temples of about the eleventh or twelfth century, there is little of antiquarian interest in the village. The chief remains are two well-carved and two plain pillars in a lane running down to the river-bank at the entrance to a temple of Rama. A few yards to the north is an old flight of sixteen steps or *ghat*, about 100 yards (91·44 metres) long. At the west end of the *ghat* is a small stone temple of Mahadeva with a dome and a modern inscription over the eastern door. Both the *ghat* as well as the temple are much damaged. Age has withered the temple dome. There is none to look after the temple and hence neglect is sure to bring its ruin sooner or later. To the left of the temple, under a *pipal* tree, were five images, a four-handed Vishnu, Lakshmi-Narayana and Rama and Sita, and two others broken. The Rama-Sita group was well carved. Rama wore a quiver on his shoulder and carried a bow in one hand and arrows in the other. The *pipal* tree has fallen and of the images except three all were washed away in the river floods. The three that remain are disfigured beyond recognition. On a plinth behind the temple is a broken image of Vishnu. About eighty yards (73·15 metres) west, across a stream, is the small temple of Govardhaneshvara with the *samadhi* of one Bhagvat *Maharaj* in front of it. In its vicinity lie the broken pieces of what might have been a pillar. Those may be that of the pillar which once stood under an old *pipal* tree about 18·28 metres (20 yards) east of the Govardhaneshwara temple. Across the river from the flight of steps is Jalalpur village. On the Jalalpur side the river-bank is lined with steps and has a handsome stone temple of Vararishvara. In front of this temple is a *nandi* housed under a canopy and here is a large metal bell. Behind the *nandi* canopy is an antique but a well-built fountain lying in a defunct state. A permanent paid ministrant performs the daily *puja* and looks after

the temple. In the middle of the river, between the Govardhan and Jalalpur steps, is a rock smeared with red lead, and locally worshipped as Mhasoba. To the east, Govardhan passes into Gangapur, the only separation being a narrow lane. The only object of interest in Gangapur village is a mosque whose lower part is of old dressed stones. Gangapur is a large straggling village whereas Govardhan is a neat compact place with good houses and paved lanes.

Water-fall: About a quarter of a mile east of Govardhan-Gangapur, the Godavari passes over a wall of dark trap which from below rises about twenty feet (6·09 metres) from the bed of the river. Except in floods the water passes through a partly artificial cleft close to the right bank of the river. It rushes down in two falls each about eight feet (2·43 metres) high which, from the whiteness of the foam during the fair season, are locally known as *Dudhasthali* or the Place of Milk. About fifty yards (45·72 metres) below the falls a flight of twenty-three steps, some of which seem to be of great age, lead down to the river. Above the fall the river stretches in a long pool with a fine mango-grove on the north bank and the peaks of the Ramsej hills showing behind. On the left, flights of steps, most of them rock-cut, lead to two rest-houses, one of brick, the other of stone. Both are in the Muhammedan style each with five waving-edged arches fronting the river. The steps and the rest-houses were built by Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav, the fourth *Peshva* (1761-1772). On the bank behind the rest-houses was the large mansion of Gopikabai. It is no more in existence. The lower part was of stone and the upper of brick. The inside was plain.

Earthen dam: About two miles (3·41 km.) up on the confluence of the Godavari and the Kashyapi is built the Gangapur earthen dam which would irrigate a total of 64,000 acres (25,899·90 hectares) of land in Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts. Thus the waters which were hitherto going in waste have been tapped to enrich the agriculture.

Burial mound: About five hundred yards (457·40 metres) south-east of the water-fall and about two hundred yards (182·88 metres) north-east of the Nasik-Govardhan road near the sixth mile-stone, in a large mango garden, is a smooth conical mound of earth twenty-six feet (7·62 metres) high with a few bushes on its sides and an oldish tamarind tree on its top. The base which is not quite round is 624 feet (190·19 metres) in circumference. Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, who examined the mound in February, 1883, sunk a shaft about ten square feet (0·929 metres^2) from top to bottom. For the first six feet (1·82 metres) there was deposit of black clay; the next five and a half feet (1·67 metres) were of black clay mixed with lime or *kankar*: the next six feet (2·13 metres) which reached to the bottom were of yellow-black clay mixed with black clay. At the bottom of

the last seven feet (2·13 metres), on a four-inch layer of river sand, were arranged in a circle nine rough trap boulders varying in size from 1′ to 1′9″ (0·304 to 0·533 metre) high. Of the nine boulders eight were roughly in a circle. The ninth on the south diverged from the circle and on examination showed that in the south of the circle the boulders were unusually far apart. The diameter of the circle from without was about 4′ (1·219 metres) and from within 2′5″ (0·736 metre). In the middle of the boulders was small red clay pot containing burnt human bones, which on medical examination proved to be the bones of a child about seven years old. With the bones was a damaged bead of coral or some other stone. Over the red clay pot was a covering or screen of clay pierced with many holes. Round the middle pot lay broken pieces of seven or eight other clay pots joined together by a wet and sticky cement of soft black clay. This clay deposit rose about seven feet (2·13 metres) above the pots, and as it had shrunk in drying the pots were all broken and the pieces clung so tightly to the clay that it was not possible to free a single pot entire. Of the contents of these pots there was no trace. They had probably held water, curds, milk and offerings which had disappeared in the course of time.

Someshvara's Temple: About a quarter of a mile to the east of the mound, and about five and a half miles (8·84 km.) west of Nasik is a hollow, shaded by some *babhul* and one or two large mango and tamarind trees, is an old temple of Someshvara. Fairs attended by a large number of people from Nasik, Anandvalli and Govardhan, are held here on the Mondays of *Shravana* and *Karttika* months. The building is about fifteen paces long and eight broad, and includes a modern shed to the east, a central hall and a shrine. The outer roof of the shrine dome, which is seven feet by eight feet (2·13×2·43 metres), rises about four feet (1·21 metres) from the ground. At the base are four stone slabs each about seven feet (2·13 metres) long. Above the slabs the dome rises in three layers of rough blocks of stone with the corners knocked off, and on the top is a large central keystone. The old temple dome is surrounded by a ruined stone and mud wall about seventeen square feet (1·579 square metres), the south and west walls being twelve feet (3·65 metres) and the north wall about six feet (1·82 metres) high. Inside of this wall, about four feet (1·21 metres) on each side of the dome, are the remains of a rounded cement and brick cover or sheath, which seems to have been built perhaps in Maratha times to shelter the old dome. All is ruined because, they say, the god likes the dome to be in the open air. In the enclosing wall are several carved stones older than Musalman times, which seem to have belonged to the original roof. The hollow or dell has filled several feet deep since the old temple was built. The temple is entered from the east. The

hall, which is about sixteen square feet (1·486 square metres) has rough masonry walls and a flat timber roof supported on four wooden pillars carved in the Musalman cypress tree style. In the west wall of the hall a passage (7′6″×7′=2·28×2·13 metres) has on either side a niche in the wall, about 2′6″ square, standing out about six inches from the wall, with ornamental side pillars. The dome of the passage is of modern brick work. At the west end of the passage is the shrine door, part of the old temple with plain side posts and outer pilasters carved in alternate square and circular bands. The threshold of the door is about one foot high and is richly carved. The walls of the shrine, which are nine feet by eight feet (2·74×2·43 metres) have been repaired with mortar. The west wall contains an old niche and the north wall an old shelf. The dome is in the old cross-corner style. In the centre of the shrine is a handsome *linga* in a well-dressed case (4′2″×4′2″×2′6″= 1·27×1·27×0·762 metres). The roof rises in three tiers to a plain keystone. In front of the passage is a small bull. Leaning against the back or west wall of the hall is a red Mahishasurmardini, with six hands, killing the demon Mahishasura. This probably belonged to the old temple. There is another old stone in the outer corner of the hall, part of a capital. In front of the temple to the east is a plinth probably of the *Peshva's* time. In the vicinity is a small old group of Parvati and Mahadeva. About six yards (5·48 metres) further east is the old bull broken in two, with a garland of bells round both the front and the hind parts. The head is much broken. About thirty yards (27·43 metres) further east is an old Ganapati. A flight of old broken steps lead to the river and on the right a wall with niches at intervals stretches about thirty feet (9·14 metres). The steps have a frontage of about 100 feet (30·48 metres) on the river bank. They are well placed at the bend of the river and about eighty yards (73·15 metres) below a water-fall. Another fair on *Shivaratra* in *Magha* is celebrated. It is attended by a large number of people. The village has a primary school teaching up to the seventh standard and a branch post office.

Harish Fort: Harish Fort, 6·43 km. (four miles) west of Trimbak and 1,120·44 metres (3,676 feet) above sea-level, was one of the forts in the possession of the Ahmadnagar Sultans. It was visited by Captain Briggs in 1818, who has left a fairly detailed description of the fort. It is tolerably easy of access till half way up, where several paths from the foot of the hill unite and where there is a reservoir and some wells, as also some houses for the garrison. The houses are no longer in existence. The real ascent to the scarp begins here and has been described by Captain Briggs as truly wonderful. He further states that words would not be able to give an idea of its dreadful steepness. It is perfectly straight for about 60·96 metres (200 feet) and can only be

compared to a ladder up a wall 60·96 metres (200 feet) high. The steps are bad and broken at places and hence holes are cut in the rock to support the hands. At the top of the steps is a door, now partially dilapidated, and then a walk under a rock-cut gallery with no wall along the outer edge. After the gallery there is the second flight of stairs, worse than the first, and at the top of trap-door with only enough room to crawl through. Then there are two more gates. Captain Briggs adds that so difficult was the hill to climb that only five men could hold it against any odds. He noticed a well-built bomb-proof for powder. The grain and provisions were kept in a thatched house. In 1636 Harish with Trimbak, Tringalvadi and a few other Poona forts was given by Shahaji to the Moghal general Khan Zaman. Harish was one of the seventeen strong places that surrendered to the British on the fall of Trimbak in 1818. The fort is well supplied with water.

Hatgad Fort: Hatgad Fort, near Mulher and almost on the edge of the Sahyadris, stands overlooking the Surgana taluka and the southern Dangs. It occupies a flat-topped hill which rises some 183 metres (600 feet) above the plain, and about 1,097·28 metres (3,600 feet) above sea-level. At its foot lies the village of Hatgad with a population of 890 as per the 1971 Census. The village has a primary school teaching upto fourth standard and a bee-keeping training centre where instruction is imparted in bee-keeping and honey-gathering. The course is spread over a period of three and a half months and in each batch eighteen trainees are admitted. The villagers eke out their living by cultivating paddy, *nagli*, wheat and *jowar*.

The ascent to the fort is through a narrow passage cut in the rock, provided with steps. It was defended by four gates which have fallen into ruins to-day. Most of the passage is roofed. Below the natural scarp the hill-side is pleasantly and thickly wooded. The path climbs through the woods, and, after passing under one or two small ruined gateways, enters the rock and runs underground for a few yards. As the natural scarp is not very perfect a masonry wall has been run completely round the upper plateau. The wall is now in disrepair. The plateau, which is not very large, is covered with ruins of buildings and with reservoirs. Two of the reservoirs, called Jamna and Ganga, are very deep and spacious, and contain a good supply of excellent drinking water throughout the year. No historical mention of Hatgad has been traced. The only local story is that in the time of Rangrav Aundhekar, the last officer who held the fort for the *Peshva*, one Supkarna Bhil came with a large following and laid siege to the fort. The siege continued for some time and was not raised until a shot from the garrison destroyed one of the Bhil guns. The Bhils then burnt the village and withdrew. In 1818 Captain Briggs, who visited the fort, reports that it was not more than 400 feet (121·92 metres) above the plain. Like other Nasik forts it had a perpendicular scarp of rock all round, and its want of height was more than made up by the strength of its gateways and the works connected with them. It had a wall all round which, though not very thick, was sufficient to give the garrison over from everything but large guns. There were five gateways in a large tunnel which traversed the rock as it ascended by steep steps. There was one small built bomb-proof filled with mortar for repairs to the fort. In the middle was a round tower which appeared much like a work but was only a deposit for grain. The absence of any good bomb-proof was likely to give an invading force means of annoying the garrison, and these were aggravated by a hill about 1,200 yards (1,097·28 metres) off, from which a very raking and destructive fire might be brought to bear on the fort. The water-supply was ample, but the water was bad and guineaworm was common. There were no militia in the fort. In 1826, the Committee of inspection thought it advisable to station a small detachment of native soldiers in Hatgad.

Hill Forts: Hill Forts, of which there are thirty-eight in the Nasik district, may be divided into two classes, those on the main range or on the eastern spurs of the Sahyadris, and those on the Chandor or Ajanta range in the centre of the district. There are twenty-three Sahyadri forts: beginning from the north, Salher (5,295), just beyond Nasik limits; Mulher (4,320), Galna (2,316), Kankrala (2,507) and Malegaon (1,481) in Malegaon; Chauler (3,722) in Satana; Hatgad (3,686) in Kalvan; Dhair (3,579) and Ramsej (3,273) in Dindori; Vaghera (3,517), Bahula (3,165), Ghargad (3,572), Anjaneri (4,295), Trimbak (4,248) and Harish (3,676) in Nasik; Bhaskargad, Tringalvadi (3,085) and Kavnai in Igatpuri; and Kulang-Alang, Kalsubai (5,427), Bitangad (4,708), Aundha-Pattah (4,587) and Ad on the Nasik-Ahmadnagar frontier. There are fifteen forts on the Chandor range, beginning from the east, Manikpunj in Nandgaon; Kantra and Ankai-Tankai (3,182) in Yeola; and Chandor (3,994), Indrai (4,526), Rajdhair (4,409), Koledhair, Kachna, Dhodap (4,741), Kanhira, Ravlya-Javlya, Markinda (4,384), Ahivant or Ivatta (4,014), and Achla or Achalgad (4,068) on the borders of the Malegaon, Chandor, Kalvan and Dindori talukas. Saptashring or Chatarsingi (4,659), one of the leading hills in the Chandor range, is not fortified because it is sacred to the Saptashringi goddess. Of the Nasik hill forts Archdeacon Gell wrote in 1860: All are natural and formed on one plan. Lower slopes ribbed with great horizontal bands of rock, about the same thickness and distance from each other; and upper slopes rising steeper and steeper to a summit, capped by a mass of rock scarped by nature, from forty to 400 feet (12·19 to 121·92 metres) high

Along the crest of this scarp run walls, and at accessible points, where perhaps a spur leads up from the plain, are massive gates. Within the area of the hill-top, on a rolling table-land, are the ruined storehouses and dwellings of the garrison; and often, rising several hundred feet higher, is an inner hill-top called the Upper Fort or *Bale Killa,* generally fortified with special care as the last resort of the beleaguered garrison. The natural history of these forts is everywhere the same. All the hills are volcanic and to a great extent contain the same ingredients in every variety of combination, chiefly augite, porphyry, basalt, laterite, tuff and trap. A series of waves of lava, issuing from many centres, have poured over the land. In these successive layers of molten matter all trace of organic structure has been destroyed. Some of them were deposited above, perhaps others under the water; some, giving off their gases rapidly, cooled into the loose stratum of trap; others cooling more slowly, and hardening as they cooled, turned into the more compact basalt; some crystallized into porphyry; others were built into rude columns; in others a large mixture of oxide of iron reddened the stratum into laterite. After these layers were poured forth, under the gentle but ceaseless violence of air and water, helped by heat and cold, a process of wearing set in and still goes on. Streams cut through the softer layers and undermined the harder, cleaving their way, and bringing down great blocks of hardened basalt which, ground to powder and mixed with other materials, have become the black cotton soil of the eastern plains. Any specially hard section of a layer which withstood the wearing remained an isolated block, which needed little from man to become an impregnable fortress. Thus when skill in war made stockades and village walls an insufficient shelter these strange islands in a sea-like plain offered the leaders of the local tribes a safe retreat.

Regarding the forts of the Chandor or Ajanta range of hills, Lieutenant Lake wrote in 1820: 'A series of basalt hills joined to each other by low narrow necks rise sharply from 600 to 1,100 feet (182·88 to 335·28 metres) from the plain, and end in level plateaus. In some cases on these level tops stand sheer bluff rocks 80 to 100 feet (24·38 to 30·48 metres) high. The belts of basalt in the sides and the blocks of rock on the top are often as beautifully and regularly scarped as if they had been smoothed by the chisel. Cisterns to hold water, flights of steps hewn in the solid rock, and a number of ingeniously intricate gateways, are often the only signs of artificial strengthening. Nothing but a determined garrison is necessary to make these positions impregnable. This strange line of almost inaccessible fortresses, stand like giant sentinels athwart the northern invader's path, and tell him what he will have to meet as he penetrates south to the Deccan.'

History: Of the origin of these forts there is no authentic history.

Report ascribes the construction of most of them to Shivaji, but some existed before his time and were the work of the early Hindu rulers. During the Moghal ascendancy the Muhammedans became masters of the forts, and have left traces of their handiwork in Saracenic arches, inscriptions and tombs. One tomb bearing the name of a commandant stands on the small fort of Kachna to the east of Dhodap, and between it and the Bhumbari pass leading from Chandor to Satana. The system of fortification varied according to the nature of the hill and rock. When the summit was naturally scarped, as it is in many places, only means of access were required, and this was attained by cutting through the rock steps, sometimes straight, sometimes winding, sometimes tunnel-wise. The upper part would be defended by a gateway possibly flanked by side bastions. When nature had not done enough to insure security from assault, the upper portions of the rock face would be cut and scarped, so as to make it unscaleable, and where a hill comprised more than one portion or where there might be a plateau which it was desirable to defend, lines of wall were added with gates and bastions at intervals, such as would be proof against the assault of undisciplined warriors. Many of the works show great power of design and in places attempts at ornamentation. They must have been most effective for the purposes for which they were constructed. It is probable that within the inner lines buildings of some sort were erected as a protection from the weather, but of these few remains are left, and in most cases all traces have vanished. The only monuments of the past that remain, intact in some cases, dilapidated in others, are rock cisterns for holding water. These, which are generally on the summits, would be fed by the abundant rains that fall on the hill-tops, and to this day afford an excellent supply of apparently good water. No doubt, also, there existed in former days granaries for storing grain. Firewood would probably be stacked in the open. Some of the forts were undoubtedly armed with artillery, and old guns remain on the Chauler fort in Baglana; the walls, too, were pierced or loop-holed for the use of matchlocks. The present ruinous state of these old forts is no doubt to a great extent due to the action of the British Government. Up to the close of the eighteenth century it is probable that most of them were intact and fit for occupation and defence. On the close of the long series of wars in 1818, most of those that fell into the hands of the British were dismantled. Their armaments were removed, and the walls where necessary were blown up. Since then the recurring storms of the rainy season have completed the work of destruction, and year by year their disintegration goes on. It would be hopeless to attempt to restore them. But as relics of a past age and a system gone by, they will ever be interesting even to the most prosaic and careless of observers. Mulher and Salher

stand first in point of height and size and extent of fortifications. Ankai-Tankai is perhaps the best preserved, while Dhodap and Chauler are interesting from the greater intricacy of the approaches and fortifications. In many cases the handiwork of man has disappeared. But all repay ascent if only for the crisp breeze that blows over their tops and the varied hill-views which they command.

Several of these Nasik hill-forts, especially the stronger ones, such as Salher and Mulher, Galna, Dhodap, and Trimbak, often figure as changing masters in Musalman and Maratha history. The only wholesale transfer was their partial reduction by the Moghals between 1632 and 1635, and their complete reduction by Colonel McDowell in 1818.

Igatpuri: Igatpuri, a municipal town of 17,415 inhabitants as per the 1971 Census, is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name lying 48·28 km. (30 miles) south-west of Nasik, the district headquarters. Igatpuri is actually the corrupted form of Vigatpuri and signifies city of difficulty, so thought of perhaps because of the hilly country and forested area around. It is an important station on the Bombay-Nagpur track of the Central Railway where the electric engines are replaced by steam or diesel engines for hauling the trains. However, recently the electrification has been extended as far as Bhusaval.

Municipality: The municipality here was established in 1868. The town-limits extend over an area of 11·36 square kilometres (4 square miles) which is also the area of municipal jurisdiction. An elected council of 16 members presided over by a president looks after the municipal affairs.

Finance: In 1964-65 the total municipal income derived from various sources amounted to Rs. 2,41,716. It comprised rates and taxes Rs. 1,36,597; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 50,176; grants and contributions Rs. 47,661 and miscellaneous Rs. 7,282. During the same year it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,94,575. The expenditure comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 39,434; public safety Rs. 4,238; public health and convenience Rs. 1,10,735; public instruction Rs. 25,419; contributions Rs. 35 and miscellaneous Rs. 17,714. A sum of Rs. 1,24,571 was also spent on the provision of water to the populace.

Health, sanitation and water-supply: The town has a primary health centre, a civil dispensary conducted by the municipality and a hospital named as Lady Hardinge Hospital maintained by the railways. There is also a leprosy eradication centre. It is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The town has only ordinary gutters and the sullage is allowed to flow in the *nalas* flowing alongside the town. Wherever it is not possible to direct the waste water in the *nalas*, it is collected in cess

pools and then removed. At present the people depend upon a few tube-wells and some taps installed at public places. These taps receive water from the railway reservoir for which the municipality has to make a certain payment to the railways. A water provision scheme estimated to cost Rs. 12,45,712 is under execution. It has received a 40 per cent grant from Government. With the completion of this scheme a major difficulty experienced by the people would be removed and a long-felt need satisfied.

Municipal Works: The municipality has provided one vegetable market with thirteen stalls, one each for beef and mutton with eight and ten stalls respectively and a general market with seventeen stalls. There is also a market with thirteen stalls and a separate shed for selling dry and fresh fish. Two separate slaughter-houses for beef and mutton have been provided. A morgue belonging to the Buildings and Communications department is utilised by the municipal dispensary for carrying out *post-mortems*.

Education: Primary education is compulsory in the town and is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. Towards this end the municipality contributes 5 per cent of the annual letting value which comes to about Rs. 18,000. There is only one high school receiving an annual grant of Rs. 1,300 from the town municipality. A convent school teaching upto the fourth standard is managed by a Mission. The town has two libraries, one of which is conducted by the municipality.

Cremation and Burial Places: Two cremation and two burial grounds are maintained by the municipality for Hindus. The Christian Churches have their own cemeteries as also the Mohammedans their burial-grounds. The Parsees also have a fire temple and a tower of silence for the disposal of the dead.

The position of Igatpuri at the top of the Thal pass about 607 metres (1,992 feet) above sea-level and its cool and bracing climate makes it an excellent health resort during April and May. It was much improved by a reservoir built by the railways to supply water to Kasara and Igatpuri at the foot of the Thal pass and which now belongs to the Central Railway. This is the very reservoir from which a part of the Igatpuri town gets its water. The reservoir with beautiful surroundings is situated at the foot of the Pardevi Khind about half a mile (0·804 km.) north-east of Igatpuri. The railway employees have formed a boat club which owns one boat. Igatpuri has an English Church and a resident chaplain paid by the society for propagating the Gospel. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Methodist place of worship too. There are temples dedicated to Rama, Hanuman, Shitaladevi, Balaji, Mahadeva and Buddha. The railway has a large station with good waiting and refreshment rooms and a large locomotive shed and workshop employing over a thousand workers, skilled and unskilled.

Apart from the Mamlatdar's office, Igatpuri has the offices of the *panchayat samiti,* soil conservation, superintendent of cattle breeding, judicial magistrate's court, etc. It has post and telegraph and telephone exchange facilities. There is also a police station. Igatpuri rice is well known all over the district. It is also the principal agricultural produce market. In the Agricultural Research Centre here, research is undertaken in paddy crops. There are some rice mills also. Pimpri which adjoins Igatpuri, on the south, has the tomb of Sadr-ud-din, a great Musalman saint of local repute. Three miles (4·82 km.) on, to the north is the Tringalvadi with some cave temples in the fort. Panthers and *nilgais* are occasionally seen in the forests of Igatpuri as also to the north of the Mhalungi hill that forms a notable landmark above the railway reservoir.

In 1827 Captain Clunes noticed Igatpuri as being on this high road from Nasik to Bhivandi and having fifteen houses and some wells.

Indrai Fort: Indrai, also known as Indragiri fort, 4,526 feet (1,379·52 metres) above the sea and lying 6·43 km. (four miles) north-west of Chandor on the Roura pass, is a small tower which was dismantled by Captain Mackintosh in 1818. The approach to the fort is difficult. The only object of interest on the hill are some caves and sculptures. These caves have fallen into decay due to lack of care and are used by the shepherds. Cattle also resort to these caves during the rains. Below the foot of the steps leading to the rock is a Persian inscription. Time has rendered the inscription almost illegible. In the 1818 campaign, the burning of the neighbouring fort of Rajdhair so terrified the garrison that they abandoned the fort without a struggle.

Jaikheda: Jaikheda, lying 24 km. (15 miles) north of Satana in Baglan taluka, was previously the headquarters of an old petty division. Its population in 1971 was 4,103. There is much garden land around, irrigated by a second class *bandhara* across Mosam river and 40 irrigation wells. Sugarcane is the principal crop. Some fine mango-groves are also seen around the village. Drinking water is drawn from the Mosam river and a few private wells. The village has a primary school, a high school, a police station, a post office and the *grampanchayat* which has laid a *kachcha* drainage system. There is, however, no dispensary and hence the people depend upon the one in the nearby village of Taharabad.

Jambutke: Jambutke, with a population of 1,002 in 1971, is a village in Dindori taluka lying 6·43 km. (four miles) west of it and having a plain *Hemadpanti* well 4·180 square metres (forty-five square feet). To-day the well is not only silted up but the construction also is lying amidst ruins. About 1·60 km. (one mile) south of the village a tank has been constructed by the Zilla Parishad. But for the ruins of this antique well the village is insignificant.

Kachna Fort: Kachna Fort, about 3·21 km. (two miles) west of Koledhair and 16 km. (ten miles) north-west of Chandor in the Chandor range, is described by Captain Briggs who visited it in 1818, as a large hill and much steeper than the neighbouring fort of Koledhair. The road to it lies from the north and from that road a bad pass to Gangathadi leads up to the fort. Captain Briggs noticed a wall of loose stones, with a small opening in the middle which could be filled in no time, as running across nearly the whole breadth of the pass and enabling a handful of men to defend the pass. To-day, however, nothing except ruins remain to point out the existence of the wall. The fortifications on the hill-top are also lying amidst ruins. There is, however, plenty of water and the rock-cut rooms which must have served as granaries are now frequented by cattle. When Captain Briggs visited the fort there were seven of the *Peshva's* militia in the fort. Kachna was one of the seventeen strong places that surrendered to the British after the fall of Trimbak in 1818.

Kalsubai: Kalsubai, the highest peak in the Deccan, 1,654 metres (5,427 feet) above the sea, is said to take its name from a Koli girl by name Kalsu. Kalsu, according to the legend, was fond of wandering in the forest. One day she came to Indore, a small village with only 702 inhabitants at the foot of the hill now known as Kalsubai, and took service with a Koli family on condition that she should not be asked to clean pots and sweep. Matters went smoothly till one day one of the family-members ordered Kalsu to clean some pots and clear away some litter. She did as she was told to, but immediately after that climbed the hill and stayed there till her death. The spot where she cleaned the pots is known as *Thale Mel* and that where she cleared away the litter as *Kaldara*. The hill is a natural stronghold about 16 km. (ten miles) south-east of Igatpuri, the nearest railway station. Its top is a cone with room only for a small shrine and a trigonometrical survey cairn. There is a large lower shoulder without remains of buildings and water cisterns which shows that the hill was never used as a fort.

The hill falls very abruptly on three sides. On the fourth, that is the south side, there are numerous pathways cut by grass-cutters and the visitors to the temple. There is also a road up the hill from Indore village, steep but practicable, the only difficult bit being near the top where it passes over a slippery wall of rock, where holes are cut to climb. On every Tuesday many people visit the temple to pay their respects and make offerings and on this day a priest from Indore climbs up to perform the necessary ceremonies. About one-third of the way on the north side which is singularly bare of trees, a fine spring of water flows from a well-built stone basin. The water is said to appear in Shukla *tirtha*, another large basin of cut stone with a *gomukha* or cow's mouth, about one and a half kilometres (one mile) from the base of

the hill. Though there is no regular fair held in honour of the goddess, all the passers-by visit the temple.

Kalsubai is worshipped at two places, one half way up and the other on the hill-top. Many Kolis consider the goddess as their household deity and worship Her with the fervent belief that She favours those who make a vow to Her in cases of trouble and difficulty. The village of Bari in Ahmadnagar district was granted to that Koli family which gave employment to Kalsubai, because their breach of contract gained the hill a deity and the people a guardian.

In 1860 Archdeacon wrote the following account after his visit to Kalsubai : "During the night I mounted this king of the Deccan hills, the ascent of which was more than usually precipitous. At one place the only possible advance was through the branches of a sturdy little tree, which conveniently grew out of the cleft and formed a ticklish sort of a staircase to walk up in the middle of the night. When we reached the foot of the knot of rocks, which form the highest bit of earth in the Deccan, so chill a night wind struck us that my guides declined the further ascent and assured me there was nothing whatever on the top, which we, being so under the rock, could not see. Scrambling up I found a little temple dedicated to Devi Kalsu on the bit of platform only a few yards in circumference, at a height of 5,427 feet (1,654·15 metres) above the sea-level. I knew the sunrise would give me fine prospect, and I was not disappointed. Below, to the northward, lay a ruck of hills, sinking into the wide Godavari plain, the great rocks of Trimbak, Anjani, and Harish at its source being distinctly observable. A shade of green in the far plain showed where lay the city of Nasik over which lay the Dhair and Ramsej forts and their range of hills. Above and beyond, the great Chandor range stretched across the horizon, Achla, Ahivant, Saptashring, Markinda, Ravlyà-Javlya, Doramb or Dhodap, Rajdhair and Indrai lifting their summit heads against the morning sky. Beyond the hollow of Chandor, hidden by two projecting forts belonging to the line of the Kalsubai hills, were Alang and Kulang, and to the east and north-east, the giant heads of Bitangad, Pattah, Aundha and Ad. To the south the eye ranged over dense forests, rising amid which, along the line of the Sahyadris, were several more forts, the chief of them Harishchandragad ; and beyond, to the south and west lay the Konkan, and resting on it the great fort of Mahuli. Further to the south, the Matheran range was dimly visible, like islands floating on a sea of wave-like hills."

Kalvan : Kalvan, the taluka headquarters with 7,546 inhabitants in 1971 and lying 56·37 km. (35 miles) west of Malegaon, is an important centre of *nagli*, paddy and timber trade. A second class *bandhara* on the Markinda and as many as 25 irrigation wells help to raise good crops of sugarcane, wheat and onion, the last-named being

another important item of export. The *Shetkari Sangh*, recently established here, has gone a long way in helping the agriculturists with seeds, manures, insecticides and even oil-engines to lift water for irrigation. Branches of the district central co-operative bank and the land development bank have also substantially helped the agriculturists financially. In times to come Kalvan is bound to attain in commercial importance as it has good made roads connecting it with the major district centres, which in turn are connected with the outside commercial centres. There are post and telegraph facilities also. Till it was made the taluka headquarters Kalvan was an insignificant village infested with malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Now it has not only Mamlatdar's office but also those of the *panchayat samiti*, agricultural supervisor, civil judge, range forest officer, sub-registrar and many other minor ones. There is also a police station. In 1960 was established the cottage hospital with a capacity of forty beds. Its O. P. D. caters to the needs of the patients coming even from Baglan and Malegaon talukas. The efforts of the public health department have largely succeeded in eradicating the malaria fever. The town has also a veterinary dispensary. At Abhona, only 16 km. away, is a primary health centre. Kalvan has a high school and a primary school teaching upto the seventh standard. The wooded scenery west of Kalvan is very beautiful and Abhona is one of the most picturesque portions of the collectorate.

Kanhira Fort : Kanhira Fort, 11·26 km. (seven miles) north-west of Dhodap, is in the Chandor range. In 1818 Captain Briggs described it as having scarcely anything that could be described as a well. Its only defence is its height and the steep ascent. The overhanging nature of the hill affords cover to an attacking force. The fort has a good supply of water from the reservoirs and there are a few rock-cut stone-houses. Captain Briggs reports that there were seven of the *Peshva's* militia in the fort. Kanhira was one of the seventeen strong places which surrendered to the British after the fall of Trimbak in 1818. About two kilometres away is the small hamlet of Kanhervadi.

Kankrala Fort : Kankrala Fort lies 19·31 km. (12 miles) north-west of Malegaon. The fort is practically in ruins.

Kantra Fort : Kantra Fort lies about 6·41 km. (four miles) distant from Ankai. The hill on which it stands is lower than the others near it and is entirely commanded by one about a thousand yards (944·40 metres) distant. In 1818 Captain Briggs found the ascent to the fort fairly easy, the entrance being by a bad gate about six feet (1·[illegible] metres) wide. There was plenty of water and a small place cut out of the rock served as a store-house for grain and ammunition. Near the gateway but outside the fort was another rock-cut room useless as a military store-house on account of the fire that could be brought to

bear upon it from below. It was probably one of the forts captured by Malik Ahmad Nizam Shah. To-day the gate lies amidst ruins and one finds hardly any supply of water except during the rains.

Kavanai : Kavanai, a small settlement at the foot of the fort of the same name in Igatpuri taluka lying 16 km. (10 miles) north of Igatpuri, is chiefly inhabited by the Marathas, Kolis and Thakurs, with a sprinkling of Gujarat Osval Vanis. The Gujarat Osval Vanis are originally from Viramgam to which they still pay occasional visits. In 1971 the total population was 1,450. The chief crops grown are wheat and paddy. There is a post office, a primary school and a subsidised medical practitioner.

Fort : The only object of interest is the historic fort of Kavanai which is said to have been built by the Moghals. It was ceded to the *Peshva* by the Nizam under the terms of the treaty concluded after the battle of Udgir (1760). When the Marathas were defeated at Trimbak in 1818, Kavanai like Tringalvadi and fifteen other neighbouring forts fell without resistance to the British. Captain Briggs who visited it after its surrender found two houses at the foot of the hill where the garrison lived. The ascent is easy till the scarp is reached. The scarp, though not high, is nearly perpendicular and is climbed by bad rock-cut steps. There is only one entrance gate which is fairly in a good condition. The top of the fort is small, but it has ample water-supply. There were good houses for the garrison of which now only fragments remain. The foot of the hill on the north is comparatively well clothed with trees, chiefly an inferior description of mangoes. At the foot of the hill is the seat of sage Kapila and Kapildhara *tirtha*. There is a ruined temple of Kamai Devi to whom offerings of coconuts, betelnuts and money are made on the *Dasara* day. On this day a large number of persons go to pay their respects to the goddess. A small pond close-by the temple holds water throughout the year. The inhabitants of the village depend upon well-water.

Koledhair Fort : Koledhair Fort on the Chandor range, about 6·43 km. (four miles) west of Rajdhair fort and 11·26 km. (seven miles) north-west of Chandor, was described by Captain Briggs, who visited it in 1818, as a poor stronghold, hardly deserving the name of a fort. It is large but easy of ascent. The wall and the door which Captain Briggs mentions in his report have fallen into decay. There are, however, good rock-cut granaries and store-houses. The water-supply is deficient. When Captain Briggs visited the fort he found seven of the *Peshva's* militia in the fort. Koledhair was one of the seventeen strong places that surrendered to the British after the fall of Trimbak in 1818.

Kothure : Kothure, with 2,561 inhabitants in 1971, is a village in

Niphad taluka 4·82 km. (three miles) south of Niphad, the latter of which is a railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur section of the Central Railway. It has an antique temple of Malhareshvar Mahadeva and surrounding it are shrines of Ganapati, Devi, Vishnu and Surya. All the buildings are of stone and mortar and are enclosed by a stone wall. Within the wall there is a rest-house, also of stone, and from the wall to the water's edge of the Godavari is a *ghat* or a flight of steps. The whole work is plain and except for a part of the enclosure and the *ghat*, which is in a ruined condition, is in good repair. Two inscriptions giving the dates of the building of the temple and the *ghat* as also the name of the builder have been traced. One of these is on the upper storey of the main temple and records the date of the building of the temple as A. D. 1717 by a *Mukadam* of Kothure. The second one is on the western corner of the *ghat* and gives the date as 1727 A. D. Kothure has a primary school teaching upto the seventh standard, a post office and a subsidised medical practitioner. There is tap water. Sugarcane, *bajra*, wheat and onion are the principal crops grown.

Kulang : Kulang and Alang on the Ahmadnagar frontier about 16 km. (ten miles) south-east of Igatpuri station, are two miles (3·21 km.) distant from each other ; Alang being almost entirely in the Ahmadnagar district. Their tops are inaccessible, the old way of approach having been destroyed. The two blocks are separated by the smaller mass of Madangad which was also rendered inaccessible, probably in 1818, by the destruction of the rough staircase leading to it through a cleft in the almost perpendicular rock. Though Alang can be climbed, the path is not only difficult but dangerous at places. The crags in this range are perhaps the steepest and hardly afford foothold for any but the smallest brushwood. Under strict conservancy the ledges between the chief scarps show better growth. *Badshaha Nama* states that Khvaja Abul Hasan who was sent to reduce Nasik, Trimbak and Sangamner with 8,000 horse in 1629 had halted in the vicinity of Alang in the village of Dhaliya to pass the rainy season. To the east of Alang lies the steep pass known as *Navara-Navari* or Husband and Wife, from two curious pillars of rock that jut up from the ridge dividing the Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts. The pass, though very difficult, is passable on foot. In the absence of records it has not been possible to determine as to who built these forts. In 1760 they were probably ceded by the Moghals to the *Peshva* along with many other Nasik forts. In 1818 they passed on to the British from the *Peshva*.

Lasalgaon : Lasalgaon, with a population of 6,855 persons in 1971, is a rapidly-growing town in Niphad taluka, situated 19·31 km. (12 miles) north-west of Niphad. It is an important station on the Bombay-Nagpur line of the Central Railway and one of the chief centres of

onion marketing in the district. Wheat and *bajra* are the other important crops grown. There is an agricultural produce market committee, a *Kharedi-Vikri Sangh* and branches of State Bank and the District Central Co-operative Bank. Besides the primary schools, there are three high schools, one of which is conducted by a Church mission where English is the medium of instruction. To one of these high schools, *viz.*, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, two play-grounds are attached. The village *panchayat* maintains a library and has built a *bandhara* for the provision of potable water. Medical needs of the inhabitants are met by a civil dispensary with a maternity home attached to it and some two private nursing homes. There is also a veterinary sub-centre. The town has postal and telephone facilities and a community hall. Of the places of worship the temple of Rama deserves a mention for at this temple a fair attended by over 3,000 persons is held on *Chaitra Shuddha Navami*. Sunday is the weekly bazar day at which corn, cattle, goats, poultry and horses figure prominently.

Malegaon: Malegaon, situated in north latitude 20°32′ and east longitude 74°35′, lies on the Bombay-Agra road about 247·83 km. (154 miles) north-east of Bombay and 38·62 km. (24 miles) north-east of Manmad, an important railway junction on the Bombay-Nagpur cord of the Central Railway. It stands on level ground on the left bank of the Mosam, which unites with the Girna down-town. About 29 km. (18 miles) east of the town on the borders of Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas a dam is being constructed at the confluence of the Panzan and the Girna. It is expected to irrigate about a lakh of acres in Jalgaon district. In 1971 Malegaon had a population of 191,847. The Muslims in Malegaon are chiefly engaged in the weaving industry and are known as *momins*. Nearly 30,000 powerlooms and 1,500 handlooms are worked here. The *saris* and other type of cloth manufactured here are marketed all over the State including Bombay. Rope-making, broom-making industries and preparation of mats and baskets from bamboo thrive well here. These industries have provided means of livelihood to many a family. Being situated favourably for transport and communications Malegaon has made and is expected to make rapid progress in the industrial field. Cotton, groundnut, wheat, *bajra* and onions are the major crops and during the season the agricultural produce market committee handles large quantities of these commodities. In this yard a weekly cattle market is also held. There are a few ginning and pressing factories and oil mills.

Malegaon consists of three distinct parts, *viz.*, the older quarter or the city, the camp area or the cantonment included in the municipal limits since the abolition of the contingents stationed here, and the village of Sangameshvar lying across on the left bank of the Mosam and connected with the rest of the town by a causeway built across

the river. Malegaon is the headquarters of Malegaon sub-division placed in charge of a sub-divisional officer, and besides the usual revenue offices including that of the Mamlatdar, it has a *panchayat samiti*, civil and judicial courts, deputy engineers for irrigation, and buildings and communications respectively, soil conservation officer, range forest and a host of other offices. It is also the headquarters of sub-divisional police officer and has three police stations within the city-limits. Malegaon has post and telegraph facilities as also a telephone exchange. Weekly bazars are held on Fridays and Mondays in the city area and the camp area respectively. There are many co-operative societies embracing different cottage industries, and branches of some of the important banks including that of the District Central Co-operative Bank. In the British days a wing of the infantry regiment was always posted in the cantonment.

Municipality: Malegaon borough municipality was established in 1863. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 10·36 square kilometres (four square miles). A total of thirty-three councillors constitute the municipal committee. Its meetings are presided over by a president of the councillors' choice and it is this body that directs the municipal affairs with the aid of the necessary ministerial staff.

Finance: In 1964-65 the municipal income from normal sources was Rs. 44,58,482. Income from extra-ordinary and debt heads and which has not been included in the above figure stood at Rs. 7,84,232. The normal sources of income comprised municipal rates and taxes contributing Rs. 31,93,473; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 1,86,857; grants and contributions for special and general purposes Rs. 8,88,385 and miscellaneous Rs. 1,89,767. Expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 38,69,543. The expenditure figure likewise excludes a sum of Rs. 13,31,003 incurred under extra-ordinary and debt heads. The expenditure heads were general administration and collection charges Rs. 3,66,652; public safety Rs. 2,11,162; public health and convenience Rs. 8,59,939 and miscellaneous Rs. 2,36,252.

Municipal Works: Municipal Works include a vegetable market and a causeway across the Mosam connecting Sangameshvar with the main part of the town. These works cost the municipality a total of Rs. 1,97,000. While the market was completed in 1964, the causeway was built in 1953. Apart from the building housing the municipal offices, it has constructed ten school buildings at a considerable cost. A hundred-bed hospital is now under construction.

Health and sanitation: Since the establishment of the first dispensary in 1869 to cater to the medical needs of the populace, the municipality has considerably extended its activities in this sphere. Not only the old dispensary has been expanded but two new dispensaries have

been added providing facilities for treatment to even T. B. patients. In times of epidemics besides inoculating and vaccinating campaigns, a temporary isolation hospital is also set up and all measures are taken to localise the outbreak on the advice of the public health officer of the Zilla Parishad. Propaganda is also launched to educate the people on the necessity of taking vaccinations and inoculations.

Drains consist of only stone-lined open gutters and the refuse is allowed to flow in the Mosam just below the town. Public Health Works Division, Poona, has been entrusted with the work of preparing a scheme for underground drainage. It would satisfy a long-felt need. Water-works installed on the Girna provide tap-water to the major part of the town. It has outgrown its capacity and hence the camp area feels acute scarcity of water during summer. The water-works needs to be expanded. It was built in 1956 at a cost of Rs. 21,00,000.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. There are nearly fifty-three primary and middle schools in Malegaon, some of which have Marathi as the medium of instruction and others, Urdu. In 1964-65 the municipality spent a sum of Rs. 7,69,181 on public instruction including grants to various other educational institutions and libraries. The institutions of higher education are either conducted by the Government or by private bodies. Thus there are nine high schools, an arts, science and commerce college conducted by Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Mandir, two primary training colleges, one technical and one agricultural school. Late Shri Bhausaheb Hire was a pioneer in this field in Malegaon and much of the credit for educational facilities in the town should go to him. The town has three libraries.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the concerned communities. A modestly-equipped fire-brigade is maintained by the municipality. The town has twelve parks, five cinema theatres and a score of local clubs.

To-day Malegaon ranks second amongst the towns in the district, the first being Nasik itself. In the beginning of the 19th century, it was one of the chief seats of Arab settlers, in Western India, who had a saying, 'Hold Malegaon and you have Khandesh by the nose.' On the capture of Malegaon fort in 1818 some of the Arabs were escorted to Surat and shipped to their native country. Others retired to Kathiavad, Kutch and Hyderabad in the Deccan. A trace of Arab blood remains in some families who dress like Marathas, but at home speak a mixture of Arabic and Marathi.

Fort: Malegaon fort is said to have been built in 1740 by Naro Shankar. It stands in the centre of a broad rich plain on the left bank of the Mosam, a little above its meeting with the Girna. The soil on the left bank of the river is black mould about a foot deep, resting on a white sandy rock, soft and easily worked near the surface, but increasing

in hardness in proportion to its depth. The right bank is a shelving rock covered with loose sand. The Mosam runs under the west and round a great part of the north and south sides of the fort. When besieged in 1818 the fort was described as consisting of three distinct lines of works with a ditch in front of the middle line. The body of the place was an exact square of 120 yards (100·33 square metres), flanked by a round tower at each angle and one in the centre of each side. The middle line, which was a *faussebraye* or mound outside of a rampart, was also quadrangular, running parallel to and at a short distance from the inner work; but assuming an oblong shape from the distance between them being greater on the east than on the other sides. The outer line was irregular, running to the body of the fort on the west side only, and extending to some distance on the other side where it embraced a large space of ground. It was strengthened, throughout its whole extent, by round towers at irregular intervals. Towards the east, and also on part of the northern side of the fortress, there was an additional line of mud works, old and much decayed between the ditch of the middle line and the other line. It extended from the south-east angle of the ditch as far as the works of the gateway on the northern side with which it was connected. The middle line and *faussebraye* were of excellent stone masonry and so was the outer line on the south side and towards the river, but the parts which faced the town were of mud and somewhat decayed.

The height of the inner wall to the parapet was sixty feet (18·29 metres), the thickness of the parapet at top was six feet (1·82 metres), and the breadth of the terreplein or rampart top eleven feet (3·35 metres), making the total thickness of the rampart at top seventeen feet (5·18 metres). The breadth of the space between the body of the fort and the middle line, on part of the north and on the west and south sides, was about forty feet (12·91 metres), of which about ten were appropriated to stabling. The roof of these stables, which was ten feet (3·04 metres) high, formed the top or terreplein of the middle line, and was surmounted by a parapet of five feet (1·52 metres). Thus the middle line was fifteen feet (4·57 metres) high from within, but outside the scarp of the work was forty feet (12·19 metres) in extreme height, including the depth of the ditch, which for the greater part was cut out of the solid rock, immediately below the scarped face of the middle line, without an intervening level space or berm. The facing or revetment was five feet (1·52 metres) thick. The width of the ditch was twenty-five feet (7·62 metres); its depth varied, but was the greatest on the river front where it was twenty-five feet (7·62 metres). The space between the outer slope of the ditch or counter-scarp and the exterior line of works varied; it was least on the west, where it was only sixty feet (18·28 metres), and the greatest on the east, where it was 300 feet

(91·44 metres) wide. The height of the outer line of works was fourteen or fifteen feet (4·26 to 4·57 metres), the thickness of the parapet being three feet (9·914 metre) and that of its ramparts varying from ten feet (3·04 metres) on the west and south sides to fourteen feet (4·26 metres) on the east side of the fort.

The gateways were nine in number, very intricate and containing excellent bomb-proofs. The outer ones were on the north, the inner ones on the eastern side. The fortress was much weakened on the east by the town which stretched to within close musket shot of the outer line of works, and contained a great many and lofty buildings. Besides the disadvantage of the town running so close to the works, the defences of the fort were impaired by the village of Sangameshvar on the left of the river, nearly opposite the outer gate of the fort, which communicated with the town. A thick grove of mango-trees, 400 yards (365·76 metres) deep, also ran along the left bank of the river opposite to the south-west angle.

After the reduction of the *Peshva's* territory a considerable force was kept with its headquarters at Malegaon.

Malegaon has about a hundred temples, small and big, not one of which is noteworthy, about 43 mosques, two *dargahs* and a church. Besides the fort, which is falling rapidly into decay, there is nothing interesting for the tourist. After the fall of Trimbak on the 24th April 1818, Malegaon was besieged on 16th of May by the English and it fell on 29th May.

Manikpunj Fort: Manikpunj is a ruined uninhabited fort, 9·65 km. (six miles) south of Nandgaon and about 3·21 km. (two miles) north-west of the Kasarbari pass. Captain Briggs who visited the fort in 1818 describes it as a very low hill with an easy ascent. He noticed two miserable looking gates and a bad wall running round the hill except for a space of about forty yards (36·47 metres), where the scarp was steep enough not to require fortifications. The wall as well as the gates are in ruins now. A large unfortified rock rose out of the middle of the fort and filled the whole space, except a road of about fifteen paces all round between it and the wall. The water-supply was ample and continues to be so. In 1827 Clunes notes that Manikpunj fort was abandoned. In 1862 it was described as a natural stronghold provided with cisterns. Here is located the village of Manikpunj with 908 souls in 1971.

Manmad: Manmad is a rapidly-expanding municipal town in Nandgaon taluka, lying 72·42 km. (forty-five miles) north-east of Nasik. In 1971 the municipality had an area of 20·42 square kilometres (7·5 square miles) under its control with 29,571 persons residing within its limits. The town once belonged to the Vinchurkar family. Manmad is one of the most important junctions on the Bombay-Nagpur section of

the Central Railway, from where two lines branch off towards Hyderabad and Poona, respectively. It is also an important State transport centre, buses plying from here to Dhulia, Poona, Chandvad and many other important towns and cities. Due to these excellent means of transport and communications the town is rapidly developing and is bound to be one of the most developed towns in Nasik district in course of time. Apart from post and telegraph facilities there is the additional advantage of telephone exchange. Both the station as well as the State transport bus stand are provided with modern amenities for the passengers, such as refreshment rooms, waiting halls and book stalls. Both these agencies combined together provide a large section of the population with means of livelihood. The railways have even provided residential quarters for the staff. The educational institutions include, besides the primary schools, two high schools and a training college. There are a civil hospital with attached maternity ward and a veterinary dispensary. There is a police station and a sub-market yard of Nandgaon market committee. Cotton from Malegaon and a part of Khandesh takes rail here for Bombay and other places. Manmad has two bone-grinding mills and a few ginning and pressing factories. A rest-house for the travelling Government employees is maintained by the Buildings and Communications department.

Markinda Fort: Markinda, a hill-fort in Kalvan, 4,384 feet (1,336·28 metres) above sea-level, stands opposite the sacred hill of Saptashring or Chatarsingi. Captain Briggs, who visited Markinda in 1818, described it as a small barren rock rising out of a flat hill. It faces the Ravlya-Javlya hill, and between the two, over a low neck of hill, runs the pass leading from Kalvan to Khandesh. From this pass two roads strike in opposite directions, one to Markinda and the other to Ravlya-Javlya. The ascent to the fort is very difficult. At the top is a door and a wall both in ruins. The water-supply is ample, but the fort never had a place for storing guns except thatched houses. There is a peak on a tableland on the top, and to the south of it is a pond near an *umbar* tree called Kotitirtha. It is also known as Ramkunda. People come in large numbers to bathe here on no-moon Mondays or *Somvati amavasyas*. There is another pool or *tirtha* on the summit called Kamandalu or the waterpot, which is said to have been built by the Moghals. East of Kamandalu are two underground magazines or granaries. To the west of the magazines is a perennial reservoir with excellent water called Motitanki. The old name of the hill is Mayur Khandi or the Peacock's Hill. The resemblance of sound has given rise to a local story that the hill is called after the sage Markandeya who lived on it and persuaded Devi to punish Bhimasur and other demons who were attacking Brahman recluses. Under the name Mayur Khandi, Markinda appears as the

place from where several grants were issued by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III. If not a Rashtrakuta capital, it must have been an out-post or at least a place of occasional residence.[1] Under the *Peshvas* a garrison was kept on the hill. The hill-slopes used to be cultivated in olden days.

Mulher Fort: Mulher Fort in Satana, on a hill about two miles (3·21 km.) south of the Mulher town and 2,000 feet (609·60 metres) above the plain, lies at the head of the Mosam valley about forty miles (64·37 km.) north-west of Malegaon. The hill is half detached from a range which rises westwards till it culminates in Salher about twelve miles (19·31 km.) further west. The hill has three fortified peaks near one another, Mulher in the middle, Mora to the east, and Hatgad to the west.

Mulher, the strongest of the three, and known as *Bale Killa* or the citadel, is about half a mile in extent. About half way up, after passing three gateways, comes a rolling plateau with the ruins of what must have been a considerable town. There are still some houses, a mosque and some cisterns and reservoirs. The whole plateau is beautifully wooded chiefly with mangoes and banyans. It is defended by a masonry wall which runs along the edge of the lower slope and at each end is carried to the foot of the upper scarp which is about 100 feet (30·48 metres) high. The upper scarp is approached through the usual succession of gateways. The further ascent is undefended until an angle is reached in the natural scarp above, and the crevice leading thence to the plateau above the scarp is defended by a succession of gateways now more or less ruined. The point of the plateau thus reached is nearly at the western end of the western-most of the two plateaus of which the hill-top is formed. There is a more prominent angle and crevice nearer the middle of the hill-top, but the top of this crevice has been closed by a solid masonry wall, which also forms a connection between the two portions of the plateau which are at this point separated by a dip of some fifty to a hundred feet (15·24 to 30·48 metres).

The east half of the plateau is slightly higher than the west half, and is defended at the point just mentioned by walls and gateways, which make the eastern part a citadel or inner place of defence. Near the third gate are three guns known as *Fateh-i-lashkar, Ramprasad,* and *Shivprasad,* each seven feet long. There was a fourth gun called *Markandeya Toph* which the British Government is said to have broken and sold. On the flat top inside the fort are the ruins of a large court-house, and a temple of Bhadangnath in good repair with a terrace in front bearing an inscription. Here and there on the

[1] *Ind. Ant.* VI 64; Dr. Burgess' *Bidar and Aurangabad,* 32.

slopes are about fifteen reservoirs, some underground, others open. All of them hold water throughout the year. There are two ammunition magazines and a third with three compartments.

History: According to a local story, during the time of the Pandavas, Mulher fort was held by two brothers, Mayuradhvaja and Tamradhvaja. The first historical reference is in the *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi,* which says that about 1340, the mountains of Mulher and Salher were held by a chief named Mandev. The next mention of Mulher is in the *Ain-i-Akbari* (1590) which notices Mulher and Salher as places of strength in Baglan. In 1609 the chief of Mulher and Salher furnished 3,000 men towards the force that was posted at Ramnagar in Dharampur to guard Surat from attack by Malik Ambar of Ahmadnagar. In 1610 the English traveller Finch describes Mulher and Salher as fair cities where *mahmudis* were coined. They had two mighty castles, the roads to which allowed only two men or one elephant to pass. On the way were eighty small fortresses to guard the passages. On the top of the mountains there was good pasture with plenty of grain and numerous fountains and streams running into the plain. In 1637 Mulher was attacked by a Moghal army. Trenches were opened and the garrison was so hard pressed that the Baglana king Bharji (Baharji ?) sent his mother and his agent with the keys of Mulher and of seven others of his forts. Salher was captured by Sayyid Abdul Wahab Khandeshi in February 1638 for Aurangzeb. It is *via* Salher that Shivaji proceeded and sacked Surat. Bhimsen Burhanpuri in his *Tarikh-i-Dilkhusha* tells us that on his return Shivaji completely sacked the market of Mulher. In 1663 the hill-forts of Mulher and Salher were in the hands of Shivaji. In 1665 Thevenot calls Mouler the chief town in Baglan. In 1672 Mulher and Salher were plundered by Shivaji. In 1675 it is shown as Mouler in Fryer's map. In 1680 the commandant of Mulher made an unsuccessful attempt to seize Aurangzeb's rebel son prince Akbar. In 1682 all attempts to take Salher by force having failed, the Mulher commandant Neknam Khan induced the Salher commandant to surrender the fort by promises and presents. In 1750 Tieffenthaler describes Salher and Mulher, one on the top and the other in the middle of a hill, as very strong eminences built with excellent skill, connected, by steps cut in the rock, with rivulets, lakes and houses in the middle of the hill. In the third Maratha War Mulher was surrendered to the British on the 15th of July 1818. An amnesty was granted to Ramchandra Janardan Fadnavis who held the fort for the Marathas. The surrender of Mulher ended the third Maratha War. In 1826 a Committee of Inspection described Mulher as a high rock of an irregular and rugged shape and of a large area, towering above and within the precincts of a lower fort. The approach to the lower defences was easy and practicable

for loaded cattle; and it was tolerably defended by a line of works and gates, running along the north and east side. To the north were two gateways, the first protected by two large towers without a gate; the second without towers but with a gate in fair repair, only that the wicket was missing. The lower fort contained a village or *petta*, with many houses, most of them empty. It was well supplied with water from rock-cut cisterns, and appeared to have every requisite for a considerable settlement. The ascent to the upper fort was by narrow winding and precipitous pathway at every turn well commanded from above. Within one or two hundred yards (91·44 or 182·88 metres) of the top began a line of parallel defences of eight well-built curtains at equal distances from each other which continued to the entrance by two strong gateways leading to the top. Inside the fort there were only two buildings, ruinous and uninhabited, but numerous sites showed that it must once have held a large population, situated as it was as a key-post between the fertile Khandesh and the port of Surat. There was a good water-supply in ponds and reservoirs, and there were some dry and secure store-rooms large enough to hold provisions and ammunition for a considerable garrison for a year. Nature had done so much for the strength of the upper fort that there had been no occasion to add artificial works. The Committee recommended some slight repairs to the gateway and that an officer with twenty-five militia or *shibandis* should be stationed on the hill. In 1862 the fort was described as in a strong natural position on a high hill very difficult of access.

Nagpur: Nagpur, in Nandgaon taluka, with 1,011 inhabitants in 1971, is a small agricultural village lying 4·82 km. (three miles) east of Manmad junction. The only notable feature of the village is a fine carved *Hemadpanti* temple of Shiva, thirty-four feet (10·36 metres) long by twenty-six feet (7·92 metres) broad. In recent years a two-roomed *dharmashala* and a well have been constructed near this temple. The village has a primary school. The inhabitants draw upon the wells for water-supply.

Nampur: Nampur, 24 km. (fifteen miles) north-east of Satana in Baglan, is situated on the Mosam and produces abundant crops of sugarcane, cotton, rice and groundnut. In fact it is an important market for cotton and corn and has ginning and oil-expelling mills. The weekly market held on Mondays is largely attended. The village has a post office, a dispensary, a primary school and a high school. There is a rest-house too. It is connected with the taluka headquarters by S. T. bus service. Nampur was a stronghold of the freedom-fighters in the 1930-1932 Civil Disobedience Movement that swept the entire country. On *Magha Paurnima*, a fair is held in honour of Mahalakshmi.

Nandgaon: Nandgaon, the headquarters of the taluka of the

same name, with in 1971 a population of 15,885, is a railway station on the Bombay-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway. It is a municipal town lying 96·56 km. (sixty miles) north-east of Nasik and is also connected by road to Ellora caves which are 70·81 km. (forty-four miles) distant. From a small village in 1881, Nandgaon has grown into a fairly big town but inspite of the commercial activity and prosperity it has brought, the town has not been developed on systematic lines. The roads, though of cement-concrete, are for the most part narrow flanked by rows of congested and ill-ventilated houses, with the exception of the one leading to the railway station. The railway station has comfortable waiting and refreshment rooms. Behind the railway station not far away, is a travellers' bungalow. Here are also located the municipal civil dispensary and the veterinary dispensary of the Zilla Parishad.

Being the headquarters of a taluka the town has the offices of the Mamlatdar, the *panchayat samiti*, range forest officer and a score of other Government offices. Due to the Girna project, offices of the Executive Engineer, Girna project, and a special sub-divisional soil conservation office have been set up here. The town has civil and judicial courts, a police station, and post and telegraph. During the harvesting season the Nandgaon market-yard handles large quantities of grains and cereals. There are two saw mills, two ginning factories and a milk dairy. The town has also banking facilities, and co-operatives in various fields.

Municipality: Established in 1922, the Nandgaon municipality has an area of 40·76 square kilometres (19·6 square miles) under its jurisdiction. The committee composed of 19 councillors is headed by a president who is elected by the councillors from among themselves. With the assistance of the necessary staff, the committee carries on the municipal administration.

Finance: Municipal income in 1964-65 derived from municipal rates and taxes and other sources, but excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 3,63,990. Extra-ordinary and debt heads brought in an income of Rs. 1,10,475. Expenditure during the same year incurred due to general administration and collection, public health, safety, convenience and instruction but excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads stood at Rs. 3,28,644. Extra-ordinary and debt heads accounted for Rs. 1,34,040.

Health, sanitation and water-supply: The town has a public civil dispensary conducted by the municipality and a veterinary dispensary maintained by the Zilla Parishad. The charges for treatment are nominal in these dispensaries. There are also five private medical practitioners in the town. Drainage system consists of only open stone-lined gutters with cess-pools to collect the sullage. Scavengers

are employed to remove it out of the town. For water-supply the inhabitants depend upon wells, private and municipal.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. It is placed in charge of the Zilla Parishad. The municipal contribution towards the enforcement of this amounts to 5 per cent of the rateable value which came to Rs. 15,724 in 1964-65. Besides six primary schools, the town has two privately conducted high schools and a training college. There are three libraries of which one is maintained by the railway employees. One of these libraries receives an annual municipal grant of Rs. 300.

Cremation and burial places are maintained and used by the communities concerned. Of late provision has been made for holding daily and weekly markets. Weekly bazar is held on Thursdays.

Objects: Nandgaon has five mosques of which the *Jumma masjid* is the largest and the most important. It is said to be nearly half-a-century old. There are temples dedicated to Ekvira goddess and Parshvanatha. The Ekvira temple with a 1·52×1·52 metres (5′×5′) *mandap* and 3·65×3·65 metres (12′×12′) *gabhara* is reported to be nearly 200 years old. An eighteen-handed image of the goddess occupies a central position in the *gabhara*. There is a *dipmal* in the court-yard and a *homakunda* in the *mandap*. Ekvira is the village deity or the *gramadaivata* of Nandgaon. A fair is held in Her honour on *Chaitra Shuddha* 15. It is attended by a little over 2,500 persons. Located near the Malegaon Vesh, the Parshvanatha temple is a Jain place of worship. It is a double-storeyed building with a spacious *sabhamandap* richly ornamented with carved arches and other designs. Near the main entrance there are two elephant figures in a sitting posture. In *Bhadrapada*, celebrations are held on a lavish scale. There is a marble *manastambha* about 10·97 metres (36 feet) in height. The town has also a *dargah* known as *Ammacha dargah*.

Nandur Madhmeshvar: Nandur Madhmeshvar, with in 1971 a population of 2,228, is an agriculturally important village in Niphad taluka, lying 9·65 km. (six miles) south of Niphad near the confluence of the Godavari and the Kadva. Near here a large *bandhara* has been built on the Godavari which has not only facilitated irrigation in Nasik district but also in the Ahmadnagar district. As the necessity arises waters from the Darna *talav*, prepared by constructing a solid *bandhara* across the Darna near Asvali station in Igatpuri taluka are released in the Nandur Madhmeshvar *talav*. The chief crops taken are wheat and *bajra*. Some land has also been brought under well-irrigation.

Standing on a small rocky islet is a temple of Madhyameshvara, from which the village derives its second name, said to be over 250 years old. It is a plain building of stone and mortar of 12·80×9·14×6·40 metres (42′×30′×21′) dimensions. There is a hall or *sabhamandap* with small arched entrances, and in front of it is a lamp-pillar or *dipmal* 1·524 metres in circumference (5 feet) and 2·743 metres in height (9 feet). The whole is surrounded by a ruined wall. The lamp-pillar bears an inscription dated 1738 recording the name of an ascetic. On *Magha Vadya Chaturdashi* a fair is held in honour of Madhyameshvara. It is attended by nearly 3,500 persons. Besides there are also temples dedicated to Siddheshvara, Mrigeshvara, Mahadeva, Ganapati etc. Some of these receive some aid from the Holkars. On the bank of the Godavari is a stone-tomb called Agar, about 1·021 square metres (4 square feet) and 0·609 metre (2 feet high). It is said to have been erected on the spot where an officer of the Holkar was buried. Nandur has a primary school and a medical practitioner. A weekly bazar is held on every Monday.

Nasik: Nasik, in north latitude 20° and east longitude 73°51′, the headquarters of the Nasik district, has grown on the banks of the sacred Godavari and lies about eight kilometres (five miles) north-west of Nasik Road station on the Bombay-Bhusaval-Nagpur route of the Central Railway with which it is connected by a bridged cement road. This is one of the two bridges over the Nasardi river, the other being the one over which the Agra road passes. Buses ply in-between these two townships. Taxi and *tonga* services are also available. In good old days trams first drawn by horses and then run on steam used to ply on this road and carried about 25 to 30 passengers. The stand was near where the municipal building stands and the charge per head was one anna. In 1971, the town had a population of 176,091.

Description: From the railway station the road passes north-west with its sides flanked by inhabited colonies and residential quarters. various industrial units and their offices, including Government of India Security Press and the quarters of its staff. There is also an air-strip along this road. A few cultivated patches could also be seen here and there. About three miles (4·82 km.) to the west is a group of steep bare hills, the eastern end of the Anjaneri-Trimbak range. In a low scarp that runs along the north face of the pointed hill farthest to the east are the Pandu Caves, a group of old (B. C. 200/A. D. 600) Buddhist caves, important for inscriptions. To the north of the station the ground rises slightly and the soil grows poorer. In the distance about ten miles (16 km.) to the north is the rough picturesque group of the Bhorgad-Ramsej hills with the sharp cone of the Chambhar cave hill closer at hand to the right and on a clear day behind the Chambhar cave hill the rugged broken line of the Chandor range stretching far to the east can also be seen. About a mile from Nasik, near the hollow of the Nasardi stream, which has been tapped for irrigation, the country grows richer. It is parcelled into hedged fields and gardens and adorned by groves and lines of well-grown mango-

trees. The road crosses the Nasardi a little below a rocky barrier which during the rainy season forms a pretty water-fall. On the right bank, a little above the water-fall stand the buildings of the old distillery which has been lying defunct since the introduction of prohibition. In these buildings is now housed the technical training institute of the MIG project of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. The office as well as the trainees are accommodated in those buildings. To the north of the Nasardi the country continues rich and well-tilled. Close to Nasik to the north-west, the Godavari is hid by a long line of high ground with which four or five spurs to the east and south rises red with house-tops and crowned with lofty trees. Somewhere near the Devlali *Naka* the station road is joined by the Agra road which continues its course towards the south-east and after passing over the Kannamvar bridge on the Godavari runs towards Malegaon. Besides this bridge, the Godavari is bridged at three more places, one of them at the point where the Vaghadi unites with the Godavari, thus establishing easy communications between different parts of the town which has greatly expanded during the last three-four decades. The station road then passes west with the town on the right and Maharvada on the left to a fountain where formerly stood the 'Vankadi' or crooked also known as the *satpayri* or seven-stepped well.

The town of Nasik lies on both sides of the Godavari which has been tapped for irrigation about eight miles (12·87 km.) north-west of Nasik near the village of Gangapur at the point where the Kashyapi unites with the Godavari. It is known as the Gangapur project and irrigates nearly 25,900 hectares (64,000 acres) of land. The part of the river on which Nasik is built is in shape like an inverted S with a bend first towards the right and then to the left. In olden days Nasik was divided into three main divisions. Old Nasik, the sacred settlement of Panchavati which was a place of no great size during hose days on the left or east bank of the river; middle or Musalman Nasik, formerly called Gulshanabad or City of Roses, on the right bank and to the south of Panchavati; and modern or Maratha Nasik, also on the right bank lying north and west of Musalman Nasik and west of Panchavati. The most important of these divisions was considered to be middle Nasik across the river and south of Panchavati. Though to distinguish it from the western suburbs which were added by the Marathas it was known as Musalman Nasik, middle Nasik in fact was an old Hindu settlement. It is mentioned under the name of Nasik in inscription 87 on the Bharhut *stupa* in Madhya Pradesh of about 200 B. C. and in inscriptions 19 and 21 in the Pandu caves about eight kilometres (five miles) south of Nasik of nearly the same age. As Nasik has greatly expanded since then and is expanding with the march of progress, time and population, these divisions do not hold good to-day.

To-day there are no Maratha and Musalman Nasiks. The modern city can be roughly divided into Panchavati lying across on the left bank of the river with Tapovan on the side of it, old Nasik on the right bank and south of Panchavati and new Nasik or modern Nasik also on the right bank extending westward and northward of old Nasik.

The Marathi proverb that Nasik was settled on nine hills supports the view that the origin of the name or at least the Brahmanic interpretation of the name was Nashika or nine-peaked. Except Chitraghanta in the north which is isolated or nearly isolated, the hills on which Nasik is built are spurs stretching from a central plateau rather than the line or group of separate hills.

Nasik town has within itself a net-work of roads and lanes which for the most part are narrow and winding. However, the new quarters have comparatively broader streets than the old ones. Its narrow winding streets and frequent hills make Nasik a different town to understand. Nasik habitations are now not confined to the old limits but stretch far beyond. Even in the old quarters many old houses have been demolished and new ones constructed in their places. Large and decent residential colonies like the Government employees' quarters near the golf club bungalow along Trimbak road, and Gandhi Nagar with its suburb along Nasik-Poona road to give only two examples, have sprung up where there were only open spaces, indicating rapid expansion of the town. Old roads and lanes have been extended and widened wherever possible, new ones laid out and almost all turned into cement-concrete. Bridges and causeways, to establish intercourse between different sections of the city have been built across the Godavari and other streams like Vaghadi or Varuna, Aruna and Nagjhari draining the town. The extension of educational facilities and setting up of social and cultural institutions have served to educate the people to work in the direction of promoting national interests and instil in them a sense of duty to eradicate social evils by working for social uplift. Its trade, commerce and agriculture have greatly benefited due to the extension of banking and credit and insurance facilities, excellent means of transport and communications linking Nasik not only with the major towns and taluka headquarters within the district, but also with important commercial centres outside, and tapping of the rivers like Godavari and the Vaghadi for irrigation, setting up of an agriculture produce market committee and an industrial estate along Nasik-Trimbak road. The industrial complex will include in course of time all kinds of small-scale industries including engineering, agro and timber based, pharmaceutical and chemical, printing and publications and miscellaneous industries. Availability of enough electric power and water supply since the

construction of the dam on the Godavari near Gangapur, excellent means of transport including an ærodrome about three miles from Nasik between Nasik and Trimbak has made Nasik an ideal place for industries and already many industrial plants have been set up. This has gone a long way in bringing prosperity to the town and giving a large segment of its population gainful employment. Lodging and boarding houses have come up, affording facilities to the travellers as also the pilgrims and even some new temples and memorials like Gandhi memorial on the Godavari banks and Gadge Maharaj *dharmashala* have been built. Thus old Nasik has been modernised to a large degree.

Though the site of the main bazar remains the same the Collector's and allied offices have been housed along the diverted Agra road in spacious quarters further up where is the State Transport bus stand. On the opposite side of the road is the municipal garden named Shivaji *udyan,* one of the finest gardens in Nasik. The diversion of the Agra road has relieved traffic congestion in the heart of the town. Only a few remnants point to the existence of the fort while the Jumma mosque is rapidly falling into decay. Near the Trimbak gate, hardly any trace of which remains to-day, the municipality has constructed a grand vegetable market and named it as the "Mahatma Fule Market" after that great philanthrophist who devoted himself for the social advancement and uplift of the untouchables. As has been mentioned elsewhere a fountain stands in place of the crooked well and though a branch post office continues to function there, the head post office has been shifted on Trimbak road in new premises. In the same premises the telephone exchange is also housed. The town has three more post offices. Trimbak gate quarters as also the *Navapura* have been considerably improved. Except a small portion, the *Peshva's* old palace has been demolished and a new building constructed on the site houses an educational institute named Pethe High School. The *Sati* gate and the platforms west of Sundar Narayan's *mandir* were washed away in one of the Godavari floods and the place where once stood the *Sati* platforms is now utilised for holding daily grass market. *Aditvar Peth* along Vivekananda *patha* is no more inhabited exclusively by Brahmans and Kunbis but by people of almost all creeds and walks of life. The *Peshva's* new palace called *Sarkar vada* survives only with one storey most of which is occupied by the general public library. A part of its ground floor facing the river-side is utilised to accommodate two police stations. Renovated sometime in 1930 and from time to time thereafter, the Balaji temple is well maintained. Since the introduction of tap water in the city the water-carriers have taken to other occupations. The damming of the river at Gangapur has helped to keep more or less a steady

level of water in the *Kunds* and the stream below. A bridge known as Rama *Setu* has been built near the confluence of the Aruna and the Godavari. Panchavati has greatly extended and is strewn with more *dharmashalas* or rest-houses built by the wealthy for the pilgrims' convenience, and some fine dwelling places. On the slope of the bluff near the second bend of the Godavari stand the Gadge Maharaj *dharmashala* and a Sikh *Gurudvara.* In Balaji Thakur's house, though re-built on modern lines, the exquisitely carved pillars have been judiciously employed in the new construction. As has been already noted, the Jumma mosque is fast falling into ruins and the diverted Agra road crosses the Nasardi over a bridge to enter the town and then passes over the Kannamvar bridge over the Godavari to leave the town and run towards Malegaon. The construction of the bridges on the various rivers has dispensed with the ferry boat service. However, the piers continue to exist. The cremation ground is provided with cement platforms, sheds, water and fuel depot. On the opposite side there is another for Panchavati part of the town. It is also similarly provided.

View: The best general view of the river crowded with bathers and city of Nasik can be had from the high bluff to the north of the old fort a little below the second bend of the river. Down the centre winds the broad Godavari, its banks lined and its rocky bed dotted with shrines, monuments and temples. During the rains a swift muddy current fills the bed from bank to bank, and in the fair season a clear stream winds among the pavements, temples and shrines. Along the west bank the high southern bluff of the Ganesh hill slopes northwards to the Sarasvati in an unbroken stretch of red-tiled roofs. Beyond the Sarasvati, hidden by trees and broken by spires and pinnacles, the roofs rise slightly to the high ground at the first bend of the river. In the centre of the low eastern bank, behind its fringe of river-side shrines and temples, lies the Panchavati part of the town, its large red roofs relieved by the white domes of Kapaleshvar and the black spire and gilded pinnacle of Rama temple. Between Naro Shankar's and Kapaleshvar temples some fine modern buildings could be seen. East of Panchavati lies the Tapovan. To the south stretch rich gardens and sugarcane fields, fenced by trees and high hedgerows, and all round are groves of handsome tamarinds, *nims,* banyans and mangoes. Nestling among these groves could be seen vineyards. North of these groves a weeded plain stretches to a low tableland whose ends rise into sharp conical hills, in the east-most of which is carved a group of Jain temples known as the Chambhar caves. Behind this nearer range is an irregular group of higher and more rugged hills. Beginning from the right, the first of these hills is known as *Joban Tekdi,* the Breast Hill. The higher level-topped hill to the left is

Rama's Bedstead or Ramsej *Killa* where Rama used to rest. The hill with three knobs further to the left is the Monkey's Tail or *Makad Shepta*, and to the left of it is *Moni Mhatari* or the Silent old Woman. Further to the left and close at hand is *Suliya* or the Cone, the west-most point of the plateau which ends eastwards in the Chambhar Hill. Behind *Suliya*, at about the same distance as *Moni Mhatari*, is Dhair or Bhorgad the Black Fort, with an excellent quarry from which the stone of Kala Rama's temple is said to have been brought. To the left the last in the range is *Radtondi* or the Hill of Weeping because it is said of the roughness of the pass over it. In clear weather the rugged forms of the Chandor range may be seen stretching east behind the Chambhar hill. From near the bluff, through the *Sonar Ali* and *Budhvar Peth* wards, a road leads south-west to the Pirzada's tomb or *Dargah*. From high ground near the tomb the greater part of the southern wards of the town may be seen. From the *Dargah* ward a path leads west to the old Coppersmiths' quarters or *Juni Tambat Ali*, once a busy and prosperous part of the town.

Climate: Nasik enjoys a healthy and pleasant climate. It is characterised by dryness except in the south-west monsoon season. Even in May, though during the day the wind is hot, the nights are cool and refreshing. The prevailing wind is westerly. Observations taken show that for upwards of ten months the wind is from the west of north and south, and that during one month only it blows from north-east or south-east. The average yearly rainfall in the district is 1034·5 mm. (40·73″). Inspite of the healthy climate Nasik in the past had a high death-rate. It was chiefly because of impure water and insanitary conditions due to inadequate drainage system as also want of medical facilities. But progress and advances made in all these fields by the municipality as also the Government have served to keep the death-rate at a substantially low rate. Nasik used to be affected by epidemics like cholera, small-pox, diarrhœa but due to prompt medical care now being taken by the municipality these epidemics have been effectively checked. Realising that the sanitary condition of Nasik has a special importance because of its being one of the chief centres of pilgrimage, where if infectious diseases break out, they can affect large parts of the State, the drainage system has been considerably improved. Likewise water purification plant has been set up besides providing better medical facilities.

Hills: The proverb *Nasik nava tekavar vasavile*, Nasik was settled on nine hills, supports the view that the name Nasik is probably the Sanskrit *navshikhar* or the nine-peaked. The total of nine hills was probably chosen rather for its holiness than for its accuracy. Even if the number was at one time correct the filling of hollows by earth and ruins, and levelling of bluffs has made the limits of the hills

difficult to trace. Their enumeration differs; the following seems on the whole the most generally received and the most correct account:— Beginning with the east, the first hill is the *Juni Gadhi* or Old Fort,[1] an alluvial mound seventy or eighty feet (21·33 to 24·38 metres) high and 410 feet long by 320 feet (124·96×97·23 metres) broad, of which some fifteen to twenty feet (4·57 to 6·09 metres) on the top seem to be artificial. The north side, which overhangs the river, is steep and to the east, south and west deep gullies cut it off from the rest of the town. Except a ruined mosque no trace of its buildings remains. The second hill lies to the south-west of Old Fort. It is known as the New Fort or *Navi Gadhi* and was the site of the Musalman Court-house and of several large mansions. Except a fine banyan tree and an old cistern almost no trace of the old buildings remains. Deep hollows mark off the New Fort on the north, the east and the south. To the west the ground is on the same level as its flat top. The high ground ends southward in the *Pathanpura* quarter is a small hill called *Konkani pura* or East Konkani Hill. Further west it forms the *Jogvada Tek* or *Jogis'* Hill which is now divided into two parts, *Jogvada* in the south and *Dargah* to the north, both of which according to local accounts were included in the early Hindu *Jogis'* hill. The high central land ends towards the west in Mhasrul Hill, perhaps in Musalman times the brocade or *mashru* weavers' hill, now believed to be called after the god Mhasoba but the shrine is modern. The height to the east of the Mhasrul hill is *Dingar Ali* Hill, which passes eastwards into the high level of the west of the New Fort. Between *Dingar Ali* Hill and the New Fort the high central plateau ends northward, over the river in two hills: Mahalakshmi Hill also called Jumma mosque Hill or *Sonar Ali* Hill on the east, and Ganapati's Hill on the west. The ninth hill is an isolated steep height on the river-bank closely covered with houses, a considerable distance to the north of Ganapati's hill and between the *Nav* gate and the Delhi gate. As has been stated elsewhere the gates are no longer in existence. This is called Chitraghanta's Hill after a shrine of the goddess Chitraghanta on the hill-top.

Natural drainage: The natural drainage of the town of Nasik is north and north-east to the Godavari; east and south-east to the Nagjhari, which winds round the town to the south and east and joins the Godavari, and west and north-west into the Sarasvati, which skirts the west and north-west of the town and falls into the Godavari near the Delhi gate. The Maratha suburb or *pura*, except a little in the north which drains into the Godavari, discharges its water east and south-east into the Sarasvati. A small area in the north of Panchavati drains into the Aruna and a considerable section in the south from

[1] To-day the position does not remain the same as the fort is lying amidst ruins.

both sides drains into the Vaghadi or Varuna. The rest slopes west to the Godavari. The four minor streams, the Nagjhari, Sarasvati, Aruna and Vaghadi, go dry during the fair weather and seldom have much water except during heavy rains. The Godavari which either directly or indirectly receives the whole of the town drainage passes through Nasik in a double curve or inverted from north-west to south-east. The first part of its course within town-limits is towards the east. Near the ford, between Jenappa's steps on the right and the Dangar landing on the left, it takes a gradual bend to the south-east and flows south-east between Panchavati and Nasik about 800 yards (731·52 metres) as far as the Asara gate where it turns to the east (182·88 metres). At its widest the river-bed is about two hundred yards (182·88 metres) broad. Most of the bottom is trap rock but there are patches and hollows of coarse sand. The whole breadth of the river is not covered with water except in high floods. During much of the rains there is a broad margin at the sides and patches of dry rock in the centre of the stream. Prior to the construction of the dam the river-bed used to go practically dry during the summer months except for the large paved pools which always contained ample water. Now the waters are controlled and discharged from time to time to maintain a steady flow. These pools are considered to be holy and a dip in them is believed to have purifying effects. All the year round pilgrims come to drink and to bathe in these pools and on the steps which line great part of the river-bed town's people come to wash clothes and vessels and to draw water, and at the level sandy patches cattle come to drink. Except when there is a strong scour during the rains the river-water is much defiled in its passage through the city.

Houses: The 1971 Census returns show 32,165 households. Most of the houses have upper storeys and many of the old ones have stone foundations with brick or mud walls and tiled roofs. The modern houses inhabited by the well-to-do or the richer section of the population are of cement-concrete or burnt brick walls plastered with either cement or *chunam* and have mostly terraced roofs instead of tiled ones. Most of them again are two or three storeyed. In the poorer parts the roofs are generally covered with dark flat tiles, in houses of the better class the pot tiles are used. In *Aditvar peth* and some other portions are the houses of the Maratha gentry including the new and old *Peshva's* palaces.* Most of these houses present a dead wall to the street and are built on revised stone-plinths approached by steps. Inside they enclose a paved court-yard open to the sky and admitting light and air to all parts of the

* It may be noted that *Peshva's* old palace has been demolished. The new palace survives only with one storey and is used to house the general public library and two police stations.

building. An open corridor usually runs around the quadrangle on the ground floor which is generally used as servants' quarters, part of it being sometimes walled off as a stable. On the upper floor sleeping and living rooms open into the corridor which looks into the quadrangle.

A chief point of interest in a considerable number of the old houses in Nasik is their richly-carved wooden fronts. These carved fronts belong to two styles, the Hindu, locally known as Gujarat work and the Musalman, locally known as Delhi work. The Gujarat style is richer and more picturesque with massive square pillars with horizontal and vertical brackets deeply cut in double lotus-heads and chain festoons, and balcony fronts with panels carved in broad belts of flowing leaf and creeper tracery. The Delhi style is more minute and delicate. The pillars are rounded and slightly fluted in what is known as the *surul* or cypress pattern. Instead of by brackets the upper parts are supported on rounded arches with waving edges in the prayer-niche or the *mimbar* fashion; the carving in the balcony fronts is minuter but shallower, and the flower patterns are in stiff geometric squares and five corner figures oftener than in flowing scrolls. Some of the Hindu creeper panels have a marked likeness to traceries as old as the second century before Christ in the Pandu caves five miles (8 km.) to the south of the city. But the quaint double lotus-head and chain festoons are more modern. According to the local authorities many of them were carved as late as the famine of 1802. The Musalman style of wood-carving is said to have been introduced by Devrav Mahadev Hingne, a North Indian Brahman, who was family priest to *Peshva* Balaji Bajirav about A. D. 1750, but some of the Musalman carvings are probably as old as the Moghal governors (1620-1750). Hingne's mansion or *vada* was supposed to be the most beautiful building in Nasik, the private court being carved in the Hindu and the public court in the Musalman style. According to local accounts the Musalman parts were carved by workmen whom Devrav Mahadev and Bapuji Mahadev Hingne brought with them from Delhi.

Besides a few carved house-fronts which are worthy of note in Sonar Ali and in old Tambat Ali there are six chief specimens of wood-carving in Nasik.

The Hingne's mansion is no more in existence, a modern four-storeyed building having replaced it. It is rumoured that some of the finest wood-work from this palace was lifted to England.

From Hingne's mansion Bhadrakali lane leads east about fifty yards to Bhadrakali's shrine, and from that about a hundred yards further to the Cross of Tiundha.

Returning to the Tiundha cross and passing south about 150 yards

up the Dingar Ali road, on the right or west is Mahadev Thakur's with a handsome balcony and brackets carved in the lotus, and chain and peacock style. From Mahadev Thakur's with a winding lane to the east and south-east lead about 200 yards to Sripat Thakur in Budhvar Peth. This has a double balcony and pillars on the outer edge of the veranda supporting a wooden shade. The carving is in the Hindu or Gujarat style. It is much like that in the private or inner court of Hingne's mansion except that there is a group of animals in the centre of each panel and that the under-face of the lower balcony is carved into squares and other geometric patterns. Besides these houses there are some good specimens of the Gujarat double lotus carvings in the Somvar Peth and Tambat Ali wards.

As mentioned earlier Nasik is served by a net-work of roads, lanes and by-lanes giving access to its different parts. The total length of the roads in the city is 74 kilometres (46 miles) of which 49·88 km. (31 miles) have been converted into cement-concrete and the remaining either asphalted, metalled or *kachcha*. The Agra road is the most important road that passes through the town. In the town itself the main road, now named as Deshpande road, is the only road of sufficient breadth. Others, though extended and broadened, remain narrow for the most part. Besides the Kannamvar bridge over which the Agra road leaves the town and runs towards Malegaon, a total of nine bridges and causeways have been constructed by the municipality over the rivers and streams to facilitate vehicular as well as the pedestrian traffic.

Gates: Though it was never a walled town several of the entrances to Nasik were adorned by gateways or entrance arches. It appears that these gates, not one of which remains today except Bhagur gate, were built during the days when Nasik came under Musalman rule. Though the gates have disappeared long since, many of the localities are still known by the gate names. Panchavati had one gate to the north-east and was called the Bhadak Gate, and is now in ruins. The present gate is said not to be older than the *Peshva's* time. The Old Town or *Kasba* including *Kazipura* or the south division had eight gates : *Darbar* Gate in the east, Bhagur in the south-east, *Kazipura* in the south, Trimbak in the west, Delhi in the north-east, and *Nav*, *Ashra*, and *Ketki* in the east. The *Darbar* Gate was in the east near the east of Bombay-Agra road at the east end of the road that runs down the hollow between the Old and New Forts. Of the *Darbar* gate which was built by the Musalmans no trace remains. About 300 yards south-west of the site of the *Darbar* gate, in the extreme south-east of the city, is Bhagur Gate. It is plain square topped brick gate-way, much in ruins, but still standing. This is probably a Musalman gateway. It gets its name because it is on the road to Bhagur town

close to which is the Devlali cantonment. About 200 yards to the west was the *Kazipura* Gate. It was plain and square topped. It was a Musalman gate and was said to have been built by Syed Muhammad Hasan, who came from Delhi about A. D. 1667 and founded the *Kazipura* quarter and established the Kazi Saheb's family which is still one of the two leading Musalman families in Nasik. In the west of the town about 500 yards, north-west of the *Kazipura* Gate was the Trimbak Gate. It was repaired by *Subhedar* Dhondo Mahadev in about A. D. 1790. Despite repairs Trimbak gate did not last long and no trace of it remains today. According to the Musalmans there was an older gate on the same site which was called the Aurang Gate after a noble of the name of Aurangzeb who settled part of the city. On the bank of the river a few yards to the south of Balaji's temple stood the Delhi Gate with a Persian inscription which indicated that it was built in 1681 (*H.* 1092) by Tudekhan *Subha*. About 175 yards south was the *Nav* or Boat Gate, and about seventy yards further was the *Ashra* Gate. It was called after the goddess of that name built by a Brahman named Yajneshvar Dikshit about 200 years ago. About 200 yards east was the *Ketki* Gate also close to the river.

In the Maratha suburb (Nasik) or *Pura* there were three gates, the *Hatti* or Elephant Gate in the west, the Malhar Gate in the north-west, and the *Sati* Gate in the north. The *Hatti* or Elephant Gate near Raja Bahadur's mansion was a private gate built at the entrance to his elephant stables. About 100 yards north of the Elephant gate was the Malhar Gate. This was built in the time of Raghoba (A. D. 1773) when an effort was made to extend Nasik to Anandvalli, or Chaundhas as it was originally called, about three miles to the west. No trace of this gate is left. About 300 yards to the north-east was the *Sati* Gate, where, during Maratha rule, widows used to immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands. The gate was built, by Oka, a *Subhedar* of the *Peshvas*. The gate along with the *Sati* platforms were washed away in one of the floods of the Godavari. The place is now utilised for holding daily grass bazar.

Trade: Its position on the best route between the Nagpur and the coast must at all times of prosperity have made Nasik a place of importance. Till 1835 Nasik was without the convenience of a made-road. Traffic was carried on pack-bullocks most of which belonged to Vanjari headmen of the villages round Nasik. Between 1840 and 1845 the Thal pass was made fit for carts; and besides on pack-bullocks a considerable amount of goods began to pass Nasik in carts. About 1850, in the busy season, as many as 500 or 600 carts used to halt at Dangar Utara in Panchavati, their chief loading being cotton on its way from the Berar to Bombay. This continued until by the opening of the railway in 1861, the inland trade ceased to pass through

Nasik. The Agra road passing through the town is the chief route connecting different and distant commercial towns and centres and remains busy all the year round. Nasik is one of the important commercial centres in the State and has a regulated market which was established in 1952. The important commodities traded are paddy, vegetables, onions and grapes. The latter of these commodities are not only marketed to Bombay, Poona, Vidarbha region, Khandesh *via* Manmad and many other markets in India but are exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon and Burma, Egypt and Iran. To finance these commercial activities all the major commercial banks have established their branches here. There is also the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank with branches at all the taluka head-quarters.

Since early times Nasik is known for its brass and copper vessels and it still maintains the reputation in this regard. In those days the Kasars used to manufacture the utensils by hand, but today though handmade utensils continue to be available, the major source of supply are large manufacturing units. These are marketed practically all over the country. *Bidi* turning has become one of the major industries of the district and in Nasik city alone there are not less than twelve large *bidi* factories employing about ten thousand workers, male and female. The town, besides oil, ginning and pressing, flour and rice mills, has also an *ayurvedic rasayan shala.*

Markets: Bi-weekly markets or bazars are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the attendance at the Wednesday bazar being larger than that held on Saturdays. Except during the rains when the bazars are held on the south bank of the Godavari, the markets are held on the stretch of sand to the south of the Rameshvara temple. These bazars last the whole day and close towards evening. No sheds have been provided and the dealers sit in rows in the sun or in small tent-like booths and sell grain, pulse, oilseed, cloth, blankets, shoes, spices, tobacco, salt, sweetmeats, fruits and vegetables ; cattle, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats, poultry, etc., are also brought for sale. Cattle bazar is held on the east bank of the river.

Apart from these bi-weekly bazars which are attended by a little over four thousand persons coming from many of the nearby talukas also, daily markets are held in several parts of the town. Most of these are held in the open where the municipality has provided *pucca* flooring. A market for vegetables is held daily in Panchavati area a little to the north of Naro Shankar's temple. It is open from eight to eleven in the morning and is attended by nearly five hundred persons. The vegetables sold here are mostly grown in the neighbourhood within a radius of about eight miles. Pahadis, Marathas and Malis are the chief sellers. This river-side market is held at this spot only during eight fair weather months. Two similar markets are held

in *Aditvar Peth* and Bhadrakali respectively. Near the Trimbak gate a grand modern type vegetable market has been provided. It was constructed by the municipality in 1950 at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 and serves as a wholesale market for vegetables. The municipality has also constructed two mutton markets in *Vanbag* and *Gharpura* areas respectively and one each for fish and beef in the *Vanbag* area. These are all modern constructions and have together cost the municipal exchequer Rs. 85,000.

Offices: Nasik being one of the most important towns in Maharashtra there are offices of practically each and every department of the Government besides that of the Collector who is the administrator of the district, and the subordinate revenue officers. It is the headquarters of Divisional offices of the Buildings and Communications, Irrigation, Forest, State Transport Corporation, Soil Conservation, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, etc. It has ten courts of joint civil judges, a civil surgeon, a superintendent of police, deputy registrar of co-operative societies and chief executive officer of Nasik Zilla Parishad and many more.

Municipality: The municipality was established in May 1864 and raised to the status of a city municipality in 1874. To begin with, its office was accommodated in a portion of the old *Peshva's* palace and later in rented quarters till 1937 in which year was built the spacious building with a clock-tower in which it is housed today. It was constructed at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. Fifty members compose the municipal council which is presided over by the president. He is elected by the councillors from among themselves. It is this council with the president as the head that is responsible for all municipal affairs. The administration is looked after by the Chief Officer who is responsible to the municipal council.

Finance: In 1964-65 the municipal income accrued from various sources including extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 57,44,741. The income sources were municipal rates and taxes contributing Rs. 29,07,486 ; revenue derived from municipal property and powers Rs. 4,17,274 ; grants Rs. 8,54,740 ; miscellaneous Rs. 7,96,050 and extra-ordinary and debt heads Rs. 7,69,191. As against this it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 52,25,678 during the same year. Expenditure items were general administration Rs. 5,43,636 ; public safety Rs. 2,13,453 ; public health and convenience Rs. 15,96,099 ; public works Rs. 45,244 ; public instruction Rs. 7,95,065 ; grants and contributions Rs. 1,500 ; interest on loans Rs. 1,47,922 ; miscellaneous Rs. 4,52,118 ; extra-ordinary and debt heads Rs. 8,86,603 and capital expenditure Rs. 5,44,038.

Municipal Works: Besides the markets, bridges and causeways and the main municipal office building which have already been

mentioned, the municipality has so far constructed a number of buildings for schools, dispensaries, maternity homes, one open air theatre and a welfare centre at a total cost of Rs. 5,01,900. This expenditure is besides that incurred on laying out drains and improving them from time to time.

Medical aid: Much has been done and achieved in keeping down the incidence of epidemics in whose throes Nasik was perpetually found by improving the medical aid facilities and the drainage system. Besides the many private practitioners and hospitals run by other institutions, Nasik has two allopathic dispensaries, three *ayurvedic* dispensaries and two maternity homes conducted by the municipality. There are also three hospitals maintained by Government, of which the Civil Hospital is the biggest and has facilities to treat all kinds of patients.[1] There is also an isolation hospital. Steps are taken from time to time to immunise the people against epidemics like cholera, small-pox, etc., by means of vaccinations and inoculations. Suspected cases are immediately removed to the isolation hospital. Inspite of these measures Nasik had a mild attack of cholera in 1963 after an interval of nearly ten years. Charges for treatment in these dispensaries are nominal. The town has a veterinary hospital maintained by the Zilla Parishad.

Water-supply: In the early days the water-supply of Nasik was chiefly from the Godavari, though about 5,000 people used water of a large fountain near the Trimbak gate. The Godavari water-supply was far from pure as it was then taken from the bed of the river at the Tas, the pool of Sundar-narayan, and even lower, where the water was soiled by bathing and washing clothes, religious offerings, burnt bones, town-sweepings, and house sullage. Mr. Hewlett, the then Sanitary Commissioner, had recommended that the Godavari should be abandoned because of its impure water. Dr. Leith in 1865 and Mr. Hewlett in 1881 agreed in recommending a scheme which would have brought water from the Nasardi to the south-west of the town, a purer source of supply than the Godavari as it ran through an uninhabited plain. This Nasardi scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 1,30,000, an amount which the Nasik municipality could not raise then. There was also a strong feeling against using any water except from the Godavari.

The fountain near the Trimbak gate, which goes by the name of Dhondo Mahadev's *haud*, was made by a Maratha *subhedar* or governor of that name eighty or ninety years ago. Dhondo also built a reservoir about 225 feet from the Nasardi river near the Trimbak road about a mile and a half west of Nasik. The reservoir was originally paved,

[1] *Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract* of Nasik District, 1962-63 and 1963-64 (Bureau of Economics and Statistics publication), p. 20.

but due to a long neglect it got choked with earth and grass. But even in that neglected state it was far more pure than the Godavari. An underground masonry water-channel led from the reservoir and brought the water to the fountain. Being a private property much of its water was used for watering fields before it reached the town. In 1878 the municipality offered to pay Rs. 30,000 for the aqueduct but the offer was turned down. Besides the supply from the Godavari and from the Nasardi fountain, there were 825 wells in the town, and fifty-three in Panchavati. The municipality had also dug quite a few wells but in some of them the water was found to be brackish. In order to overcome the difficulties of water-supply water-works were planned and piped water-supply was thus introduced in the town for the first time in 1912 and was augmented from time to time thereafter. Today Nasik city receives its entire water-supply from the Gangapur earthen dam and the Anandvalli weir. The water-works are installed four miles downstream of the Gangapur dam on the Godavari and pumped in the huge reservoirs built in the city. From these reservoirs a net-work of pipe-lines make water available to the public. As the old distributive system has out-lived its utility as well as capacity a new scheme envisaging an additional trunk line and an elevated reservoir with a capacity of 3,37,000 gallons in Budhvar Peth has been taken up. While the trunk line is estimated to cost Rs. 11,88,918, gross expenditure incurred on the reservoir till the middle of 1965 amounted to Rs. 5,10,392. With the completion of this scheme the hardships experienced by the people in getting adequate supply of water would be removed. Nasik municipality has also undertaken the work of improving the purification system. It is found that the existing infiltration works in the Godavari do not work satisfactorily during the monsoons and hence turbid water has to be supplied to the populace. To overcome this difficulty a surface purification plant has been planned and is expected to cost Rs. 37,36,623. Though in the immediate stage it will provide purified water only to 1,30,000 inhabitants it is equipped to supply purified water to a prospective population of two lakhs in the ultimate stage.

In olden days the municipality used to turn nightsoil into manure.

The drainage system continued to be in an unsatisfactory condition until 1935. In 1935 the then consulting public health engineer had suggested an elaborate drainage system to keep the town sufficiently clean and also to prevent the sullage from entering the *kund* near the Victoria bridge which was used by the people for drinking purposes. It, however, did not materialise until the outbreak of a serious cholera epidemic. The remarks of the Director of Public Health in 1935 roused the municipality to action and Nasik was provided with an elaborate intercepting drainage system which was extended and improved as the city expanded with the expanding

population. A scheme has now been prepared to overhaul and streamline the entire drainage system. It is estimated to cost about 27 lakhs of rupees. Under the scheme all the sullage water from Nasik and Panchavati side which is now emptied in the Godavari would be collected in a sump well on the Panchavati side from where it will be pumped to a point sufficiently away from the inhabited locality to be used for farming. Work has commenced on this project and sewers have already been installed on both the banks of the river. The pumping house has also been constructed but the machinery which is to be imported remains to be installed. This will be followed by the internal drainage system for which a plan has been drawn up by the Public Health Sub-Division, Nasik. Underground drainage has already been provided along the Agra road and is expected to cover most parts of the town within a few years' time.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is conducted by the Nasik borough municipality. On March 31, 1965 there were 17,472 pupils on the rolls of the primary schools with 416 teachers imparting instruction. There are nearly ten high schools in the town. All of them except one, a technical school conducted by Government, are privately managed. Nasik has also a police training college where most of the police personnel in Maharashtra is trained and a military school named Bhosle Military School. There are three colleges, *viz.*, H. P. T. College, M. E. R. Institute and B. Y. K. Commerce College and two training colleges of which one is for women only. Nasik *Sarvajanik Vachanalaya* is perhaps the biggest public library in the town. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by the municipality towards the construction of its building in 1960-61.

Miscellaneous: Nasik municipality maintains a well-equipped fire brigade employing sixteen firemen and twelve drivers with a superintendent. An ambulance and a hearse are also attached to the fire brigade. Two cremation grounds are provided by the municipality on the banks of the Godavari, one on Panchavati side and the other on Nasik side. Besides, there are about fourteen burial grounds utilised by different sections of Muslims. For cultural and recreational activities the town municipality maintains an open air theatre, a welfare centre and five parks of which three are located on the Panchavati side. Of the two on Nasik side along Agra road the Shivaji *udyan* is perhaps the best and well-maintained park. Three of these gardens have corners for children and radio sets. Though the municipality itself does not maintain a gymnasium, it gives grants to various gymnasiums as also many other cultural centres privately conducted. Nasik municipality celebrated its centenary in January 1965 in commemoration of which a Souvenir was published under the caption of "*Jivanganga*", giving a brief resume of its activities since inception.

Nasik has a large number of social service institutions whose activities have been detailed under Chapter XVIII.

Temples: There are in all about 200 temples, big and small, ancient and modern, in Nasik, a number which has earned for it the name of the Benares of Western India. This large number is due to three causes, the holiness of the Godavari, the belief that Nasik and Panchavati were for years the scene of the exile of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana and the wealth and political importance of Nasik as the second city of the *Peshvas'* territories. The earliest mention of a temple at Nasik is by the Jain writer Jinaprabhasuri who wrote about the fourteenth century. He notices Kuntivihar, a temple of Chandraprabhasvami, the eighth Tirthankara. No trace of this temple remains. The next notice of Nasik temples is, that in 1680 twenty-five temples at Nasik were destroyed by the Deccan viceroy of Aurangzeb (1656-1705). Among these are said to have been temples of Sundar-narayana and Uma-maheshvara in the *Aditvar Peth* on the right bank of the Godavari, of Ramji and Kapaleshvara in Panchavati, and of Mahalakshmi in the Old Fort which the Musalmans changed into their Jama mosque. The only vestiges of early Hindu buildings are Mahalakshmi's temple now the Jama mosque, and the door-post of the small temple of Nilkantheshvara near the Ashra gate, which is much like the door-post of Someshvara's near Gangapur, six miles west of Nasik. Only a few vestiges of the fort are existing and the ravages of time have left the mosque beyond repairs. It was under the *Peshva's* rule (1750-1818) that most of the large temples which now adorn Nasik were built. Most of them were the work of their Nasik governors or Raja Bahadurs and other *sardars*, of whom Naro Shankar, Oka, Chandrachud and Odhekar were the most prominently known. The wives and relations of many of the *Peshvas*, especially Gopikabai, the mother of the fourth *Peshva* Madhavrav (1761-1772), visited Nasik and several of the temples and shrines were built by them. One group of buildings is the gift of the Indore princess Ahilyabai Holkar (1765-1795) so famous for her zeal as a temple-builder. Since the fall of the *Peshvas* (1818) no large temple has been built at Nasik. The only building with any pretensions to architectural beauty that dates since the British rule is the Kapurthala fountain and rest-house near Balaji's temple which was built in 1878.

Most of the Nasik temples are of stone and mortar. The best stone has been brought from the Ramshej-Bhorgad hills about six miles (9·65 km.) north of Nasik. Three temples have special architectural merit, Ramji's in Panchavati, Naro Shankar's or the Bell temple on the left bank of the river near the Rama Setu bridge and Sundar-narayan's in *Aditvar Peth*. Of these the largest and simplest is Ramji's and the most richly sculptured is Naro Shankar's; Sundar-narayan's comes

between the two others both as regards size and ornament.

Sundar-narayan: Beginning in the north, in *Aditvar Peth* in New Nasik where the river takes its first bend to the south, on rising ground on the right or west bank about a hundred feet (30·48 metres) above the river-bed, is the temple of Sundar-narayan. It faces east and measures about eighty square feet (7·43 square metres) standing on a stone plinth about three feet (0·914 metre) high. On the east, north and south it is entered by flights of steps each with a richly carved and domed portico with front and side arches in the waving-edged style locally known as the *mimbar* or Musalman prayer-niche. To the west or shrine end the outside of the temple is rounded. Over the centre of the building is a large dome and behind the dome is a handsome spire. The whole is of beautifully dressed stone and is highly ornamented, especially the main or eastern door which is richly carved with figures, chains, bells, and tracery. In 1848 the central dome was struck by lightning. It was restored in 1858, but some broken ornaments on the north and west show traces of the damage. In the shrine are three black stone images, a three feet (0·914 metre) high Narayana in the middle flanked on the right and left by smaller images of Lakshmi and Vrinda, wife of the demon Jalandara. Though they are about 50 feet (15·24 metres) from the outer wall and are separated from it by three gates, the building is so arranged that at sunrise on the 20th and 21st of March the sun's rays fall on Narayana's feet. Viewed from the Kapaleshvara shrine which is 1,000 yards (914·44 metres) on the other bank of the river one can see the lamp burning inside this shrine. The temple charges are met and a large number of Brahmans are fed on *Karttika Shuddha* 14th (November-December) from an annual Government grant. From the east or main entrance a flight of sixty-eight dressed stone-steps leads to the river. Once a year on the *Karttika* (November-December) full-moon the steps and the temple are brilliantly lighted. Over the east doorway, a marble tablet, with a Devanagari inscription in seven lines of small letters states that the temple was built by Gangadhar Yashvant Chandrachud in 1756. The cost of the temple and flight of steps is said to have been about Rs. 10,00,000. On the spot where the temple stands there is said to have been an old Hindu temple which was destroyed by the Musalmans and the site turned into a *kabarastan* or burial ground. On the overthrow of the Musalman rule probably about 1750 *Peshva* Balaji is said to have destroyed the graveyard, cleared the ground of the bones, and sanctified the spot on which the present temple stands.

Badrika Sangama: On the river-bank a few yards north of the flight of steps which leads to Sundar-narayan's temple, is a shrine of Ganapati, and to the south was a Bairagi's monastery or *math* where now stands the office of the Gavkari, a Marathi daily, published from

Nasik. Nearby is a pool called the Badrika Sangama into which, according to the local story, Hemadpant, the temple-building minister of Ramchandra, the Devagiri Yadav ruler (1271-1311), threw the philosopher's stone which he had brought from Ceylon. Search was made, and one link of an iron chain with which the pool was dragged was turned to gold. The pool was drained dry, but the stone had disappeared.

Ojha's Steps: In the bed of the river, close below the Sundar-narayan stairs, the next flight of steps are known as Ojha's steps. They were built in 1808 at a cost of about Rs. 2,000. On the high bank at the top of Ojha's steps, on the north side, is a temple of Dattatreya and a monastery of Raghunath Bhatji who, about hundred and sixty years ago, was famous for his power of curing diseases and controlling the elements. This monastery is much in disrepair. To the south is a temple of Shiva which was built in 1820 by Balajipant Natu at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The front hall or *sabhamandap*, and rest-house close-by, according to an inscription on the east face of the outer wall, were built in 1845 (*Shaka* 1767) by Narayanrav Yamaji Potnis. The cost is estimated at Rs. 6,000. About fifteen yards (13·71 metres) to the south of this rest-house, at the foot of a pipal tree, is a four-armed Maruti, which, in the hope of getting children, women constantly circumabulate and hundreds of lamps made of wheat-paste are burnt. In the neighbourhood are several monasteries or *maths* and ascetics' tombs or *samadhis*.

Uma-maheshvar: About seventy yards (64 metres) south-east of Sundar-narayan's is Uma-maheshvar's temple. It faces east and is surrounded and hidden by a stone-wall with two small houses in front which are washed by the river when it is in flood. Within the wall, in front of the temple, is a large wooden outer hall with a handsomely carved ceiling. In the shrine in the west, with a passage in front, are three black marble images about two feet (0·609 metre) high, Maheshvar or Shiva in the middle, Ganga on the right, and Uma or Parvati on the left. These are said to have been brought by the Marathas from the Karnatak in one of their expeditions. The temple was built in 1758 at a cost of about Rs. 2,00,000 by Trimbakrav Vishvanath Pethe, the uncle of Sadashivrav Bhau, the hero of Panipat. Close to the north of Uma-maheshvar's temple are about twenty ascetics' tombs or *samadhis*. In *Karttika Tripuri Paurnima* day is celebrated.

Nilkantheshvar: On the right bank of the river, about seventy yards (64 metres) south-east of Uma-maheshvar's, stands Nilkantheshvar's temple. It is built of beautifully dressed richly carved trap. It is fast falling into decay and unless prompt measures are taken to repair it, it may crumble before long. It faces east across the river

and has a porch dome and spire of graceful outline. The object of worship is a very old *linga* said to date from the time of the mythic king Janaka, the father-in-law of Rama. An inscription in the front wall states that the present temple was built in 1747 (*Shaka* 1669) by Lakshmanshankar, brother of Naro Shankar Raja Bahadur of Malegaon, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. In times of flood the rocks on which the temple stands are surrounded by water. In front of the temple a flight of steps leads to the water.

Panchratneshvar: About fifty yards (45·72 metres) south-west of Nilkantheshvar's, and reached from it by a flight of forty-eight steps, is the Panchratneshvar temple, a brick and wood building which from outside looks like a house. The *linga* in this temple is believed to date the time of Rama and to take its name from the fact that Rama offered it gold, diamonds, sapphires, rubies and pearls, a gift which is known as the five jewels or *Panchratna*. The *linga* has a silver mask with five heads which it wears on certain days, especially on the full-moon of *Karttika* (November). The temple was built by Yajneshvar Dikshit Patvardhan in 1758 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000. By keeping the original central *gabhara* intact the rest has been converted into cloisters which are let on hire to the pilgrims. The management is in the hands of the Dikshit family. In front of the temple is an ascetic's monastery and outside of the monastery a small temple of Ganapati. About twenty feet (6 metres) south-east of Ganapati's temple in a corner is a small broken image of Shitladevi, the small-pox goddess. When a child has small-pox its mother pours water over this image for fourteen days and on the fifteenth brings the child to the temple, weighs it against molasses or sweetmeats, and distributes them among the people. The image was broken about 175 years ago by one Rambhat Gharpure. His only son was sick with small-pox and though he did all in his power to please the goddess his son died. Enraged at his loss, Rambhat went up to the goddess and broke off her hands and feet. Though maimed, the people still trust in Shitladevi, and during small-pox epidemics so much water is poured over her that it flows in a stream down the stone-steps to the river. This belief is on the wane now and persists only amongst the more credulous and the illiterates.

Gora Rama: High above the river-bed, about ten yards (9·14 metres) east of Panchratneshvar's, is an antique temple of Rama called Gora or White to distinguish it from the Black or Kala Rama across the river in Panchavati. The temple is reached by a flight of forty dressed stone-steps from the river-side. There is also a smaller door from the town-side on the south. In front of the temple is a large outer hall or *sabhamandap* about sixty square feet (5·57 square metres). It has room for about 2,000 people, the men sitting below and the women in the gallery. Every morning and evening holy books of *Puranas* are read almost always to a crowd of listeners. In this outer hall are four figures, about three feet (0·914 metre) high, of Ganapati, Maruti, Godavari, and Mahishasur-mardini or the buffalo-slaying goddess. On the left is a right-trunked Ganapati, and on the right an eight-armed Mahishasur-mardini with beautiful images of Shiva and Parvati. The image of Godavari to the north has lately been added. Facing the shrine and about fifty feet (15·24 metres) in front of it is a Maruti. In the shrine is a group of five white marble images two and a half feet (0·762 metre) high. The central image is of Rama; on either side are Lakshmana and Sita, and at their feet Bharata and Shatrughna. The temple was built in 1782 by Devrav Hingne, *Jahagirdar* of Chandori. A great yearly festival is held on *Jyeshtha Shuddha* 10th (June-July) in honour of the image of Godavari and is paid for and other temple charges are met from a grant by the Hingne family. On *Chaitra Shuddha* 10, a fair is held in honour of Rama also. The temple holds *inam* land in Chandori village of Niphad taluka. This family supplied the chief house-priests or *upadhyayas* to Bajirav, the second *Peshva* (1720-1740). They were afterwards raised to the rank of *Sardars* and for many years their fortunes were bound up with the *Peshvas*. For some time during the period of Savai Madhavrav, Govindrav Hingne was the *Peshva's* ambassador at Delhi. The beautifully carved Hingne's *vada* belongs to this family.

Murlidhar: On raised ground in the river-bed, about twenty yards (18·28 metres) south of Gora Rama's is Murlidhar's temple. In the shrine of this temple is a group of cleverly-cut white marble figures about three and a half feet (one metre) high. In the centre Murlidhar or Krishna the flute-bearer, stands on one foot with a flute in his hand, and by his side are two cows each with a calf. The image was brought from Chandori by the Hingne family. When dressed in woman's robes as *ardhanarishvar*, the half-man half-woman deity, it is much admired. The temple was built in 1828 by one Dada Bava. Between this and Gora Rama's temple were several *sati* platforms some of which were washed away in one of the floods of the Godavari. From the first of *Shravana vadya* (July-August), in the hall in front of the images, a *nama-saptaha* or recital of the god's names goes on for seven days. During these seven days the god is dressed in different robes and there is an unceasing clashing of cymbals and singing of songs. One band of eight to thirty men plays and sings for three hours and then gives charge to another party. On the eleventh of the same fortnight a palanquin-procession or *dindi* starts about three in the afternoon and returns about nine at night. Thousands of people visit the temple for *darshan* during these days. On the following day a feast is given to about 500 Brahmans and cymbal-players. A public trust has been created and one Krishna Hari Damodar appointed as the *Vahivatdar* or manager.

Vriddheshvara: Close to Murlidhar's is a temple to Shiva under the name of Vriddheshvara. It is a square stone building of no great beauty and contains a stone *linga*. It was built by the Durve family in 1763. Hardly any devotee dares worship this god as his worship is believed to bring bad fortune.

Tarakeshvar: Conspicuous by its red and white dome is Tarakeshvar's temple about fifty yards (45·72 metres) south-east of Gora Rama's, in the bed of the river, opposite to Naro Shankar's or the Bell temple. It is a stone building with a portico and an inner shrine with a *linga*. In the veranda is a well-ornamented bull or *nandi*. The temple has no endowment and no special festival. Two small tablets built high up in the back wall of the veranda state that it was built in 1780 (*Shaka* 1702) by Krishnadas Paranjpe.

Balaji: Balaji's temple is a large and rich building about ten yards (9·14 metres) south-west of Tarakeshvar's. The temple is regarded with peculiar holiness as being at the meeting of the Godavari and the small Sarasvati stream, which flows under the temple. The bed of the river in front of the temple is paved, and the ground floor fronting the river is faced with stone-arches. Thirty steps lead to the upper storey whose side walls and interior are more like a large dwelling-house than a temple. In front of the shrine is a court about fifty square feet (4·64 square metres), and to the west of the court, within an outer hall, is the shrine, an oblong building about forty feet by twenty (12·19×6·09 metres). The shape of the shrine is interesting as it resembles a nave with two aisles and a chancel or apse at the west end. Part of the walls of the outer hall are covered with rough but spirited paintings of scenes from the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*. The paintings are renewed every few years. In the shrine are three small copper images, Balaji the god of riches in the centre, Ramadevi on his right, and Lakshmi on his left. Balaji always wears a gold mask and jewellery worth about Rs. 50,000 and he has silver vessels worth about Rs. 3,000 more. The temple was built in 1771 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,00,000 by a Vir Vaishnav named Bappaji Bava Gosavi, son of Trimbak Bava or Timmaya Bava. The story is that Ganpatrav, the father of Timmaya, while travelling in the south found the image in the Tamraparni river in Tinnevelly, and taking it with him set it up in his house at Junnar in Poona district. In 1701, after Ganpatrav's death, his son Timmaya was warned in a dream that within fifteen days Junnar would be burnt to ashes. Leaving Junnar he settled in Nasik and built a temple for the image in Somvar Peth. From this in 1758 it was taken to another temple, and after Timmaya's death his son Bappaji in 1771 built the present temple. His father's tomb is at the outer gate. Besides eleven Nasik villages granted by the *Peshva* and continued to the present yielding a large amount of revenue, Balaji's temple has a yearly cash

allowance and yearly grants from Shinde, Holkar, the Gaikvad, the Dharampur chief, and others. Many presents of food and other gifts are also made. There is a public trust the managing body of which looks after income and expenditure. It is from this income that the expense of the yearly car-festival between the 1st and 11th of *Ashvin Shuddha* (September-October) when the god is borne through the town in a small car drawn by two men, is met. A rich worshipper sometimes invites the god to dine at his house. The god goes with the chief ministrant in a palanquin, accompanied by all the members of the ministrant's family, and they arrange to cook the dinner and eat it.

In Balaji's temple the routine of daily worship begins with the *kakad-arati* or the wick-lamp waving at six in the morning. The object of this ceremony is to awaken the god by well-omened songs or *bhupalyas*. A camphor-lamp is also waved before the image. About twenty-five persons attend. Service or *puja* is performed from nine to twelve and again from six to seven. After nine at night is performed the *shej-arati*, the object of which is to bring sleep to the god by songs and the waving of lamps. About twenty-five people generally attend. On the first night of the Nine Nights or *Navaratra* festival, during the first fortnight of *Ashvin* (October), Balaji's wheel-weapon or *sudarshana* is laid in a car and drawn through the town. The route is from Balaji's temple along the paved river-bed, past the Delhi gate, then through the *Nav Darvaja* to Tjundha, past Dhondo Mahadev's mansion, along old Tambat *Ali* to near the inside of the Trimbak gate and then by a side lane past Hundi-vala's *vada* and Kakirdya's *vada* back to Balaji's temple. During the circuit the people of the houses by which the car passes offer flowers, plantains, guavas, sweetmeats, cocoanuts, and money. The number in the procession is generally about 600 of whom five-sixths are usually women. Throughout this procession the temple ministrant has to walk backwards with folded hands and face towards the car. On each of the following nine days the image is seated on a carrier or *vahan* and borne round the outside of the temple. The carrier varies from day to day. On the first day it is a lion, on the second a horse, on the third an elephant, on the fourth the moon, on the fifth the sun, on the sixth the monkey-god Maruti, on the seventh an eagle, on the eighth a peacock, on the ninth a serpent, and on the tenth it is again seated in the car. On the night of the seventh day the god is married to Lakshmi. On the seventh and eighth days a feast is arranged for the Brahmans. Formerly the feast was held on the twelfth day on the pavement on the right bank of the river, the site of the Kapurthala tower. In 1839 an officer in the public works department passed between two rows of about 300 Brahmans who forming a mob, attacked his bungalow, broke the windows, and destroyed the furniture. On the tenth day or *Dasara*, the images are placed in the car and the car is dragged round the hall *sabhamandap*.

A large crowd of visitors come to worship the images in the evening. During these *Navaratra* holidays a large amount of money is collected. Some of these receipts are on account of *kanagi*, a percentage on their profits which merchants and others lay by in the name of Balaji. On the eleventh day the chief images are taken in the car to the river and are bathed and worshipped. The ceremony on the river-bank lasts for about three hours. On this occasion two or three hundred musicians from the neighbouring villages attend and sing and play. Each of them gets a turban. *Rama Navami* and *Gokul Ashtami* are also celebrated. *Pravachana* and *kirtana* are an every-day affair. In 1842 some armed dacoits entered the temple and removed the idols along with whatever jewellery they could lay hands upon. However, the idols were traced at Ramsej and brought back to the temple in a palanquin procession.

Gondeshvar Krishneshvar: On the river-bank, about ten yards (9·14 metres) south of Balaji's are the temples of Gondeshvar and Krishneshvar, which were built in 1776 by Dhondo Dattatraya Naygavkar at a cost of over Rs. 10,000. In the shrine of each is a white marble *linga*, both of which end in a five-headed bust of Mahadeva. Between the two temples is that of Vithoba containing stone idols of Vithoba and Rakhumai, each about one and a half feet (0·457 metre) high. These temples have no endowments and no special ceremonies.

Tilbhandeshvar: About fifty yards (45·72 metres) south-west of Gondeshvar's and Krishneshvar's and about 500 feet (152·40 metres) west of the river-bank, stands the temple of Tilbhandeshvar. It is a plain brick structure with a porch, an inner shrine, and a spiral top or dome. The *linga* is a plain stone pillar two feet (0·609 metre) high and five feet (1·52 metres) round. It is the largest *linga* in Nasik. It owes its name to a belief without foundation that every year it grows the length of a grain of sesamum or *til*. It was built in 1763, at a cost of about Rs. 25,000, by Trimbakrav Vishvanath Pethe, the uncle of Sadashivrav Bhau, the hero of Panipat. It has a yearly Government grant part of which is spent in payments to priests who daily recite *puranas* and *kirtans*. It also receives an annual income of Rs. 205 from the lands of its propriety. In front of the temple is a stone bull or *nandi*. Close-by are several ascetics' tombs or *samadhis*, and a group of temples to Devi, Vithoba, Narsimha and Vamana. On *Mahashivaratra* (January), and on each Monday in *Shravan* (July-August), at about three in the afternoon, a silver mask is laid in the palanquin and borne round Nasik. On the way it is bathed in the river on the left bank near the Tarakeshvar temple, worshipped, and brought back. About a hundred people attend the procession. On *Shivaratra* (January) and *Vaikuntha chaturdashi* (December-January) thousands of people visit the temple. On both of these days the god wears the silver mask and is dressed in rich clothes and adorned with flowers. On the night of

Vaikuntha chaturdashi (December-January) the god is dressed as *ardhanarishvara*, half as Mahadev and half as Parvati. A public trust has been created and the trustees discharge the duty of the maintenance of the temple.

About twenty yards (18·28 metres) south-west of Tilbhandeshvar's is Siddheshvar Mahadev's temple, a plain brick building with a stone *linga*. It was built by one Kale in 1775 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000. It has no income and no worship.

About ten yards (9·14 metres) south of Siddheshvar's at the feet of the pipal tree inside the Delhi gate,[1] is a temple of Kashi Vishveshvara. This was built in 1798 by Khandubhat Daji Bhanavsi at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500. The stone pavement round the tree was built in the same year by one Povar Patil. The temple contains a *linga* but has no income and no worship.

Murdeshvar: Two or three yards west of Kashi Vishveshvar's, at the meeting of the Gayatri and the Godavari, once washed by the river but now at some distance from it, is the temple of Murdeshvar or Mrigayadhishvara. According to a local story Mahadeva rescued the five rivers Godavari, Gayatri, Sarasvati, Shraddha and Medha, who were pursued by their father Brahmadeva and so earned the name of Mrigayadhishvara or the god of the chase. The temple was built in 1770 by Jagjivanrav Povar whose brother built the temple of Kapaleshvar in Panchavati. The temple has no endowments and no special ceremonies. About 100 yards (91·44 metres) west of Murdeshvar's in a lane on the Delhi gate road is a temple of Someshvar, a stone building with a domed top and a large *linga*.

Kapurthala monuments: In the river-bed, about fifty yards (45·72 metres) south of Balaji's temple, are the Kapurthala monuments, which were built in memory of the chief of that state who died at Aden on his way to England in 1870. They include a shrine or *samadhi*, a fountain, and a rest-house with temple. The *samadhi* near the ferry is a plain stone structure with a marble inscription slab. It is moderate in size and of no particular interest. The fountain in the bed of the river, with an extensive stone pavement around it, is a handsome structure erected at a cost of Rs. 12,610. It is about thirty feet (9·14 metres) high and consists of a basalt basement with three steps, and over it a square superstructure with sides of white perforated marble. The whole is surmounted by a flat melon-shaped dome. On each side is carved a lion's head. On the south face is the following inscription :—

"Erected in memory of His Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasukhoolat quad-Doulut-i-Englishia Raja-i-Rajgam Rajah Rundheer Singh Bahadur Ahloowallia, G. C. S. I., Valee I Kapoorthalla Boundee Batonlee and

[1] Now there is no gate.

Acouna. Born in March 1832. 15th *Chet Sumbut* 1888, and died at sea near Aden in April 1870, 22nd *Chet Sumbut* 1926 on his way to England, to which country he was proceeding to pay his respects to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Sovereign of the United Kingdom of England Ireland and Scotland and Empress of India and the Colonies."

On the north face are inscriptions in Sanskrit and Urdu to the same purport. The Kapurthala rest-house, which is about twenty yards (18·48 metres) west of the fountain, is about thirty feet (9·14 metres) above the river-bed and is reached by twenty-four steps. The rest-house was built at a cost of Rs. 14,690. It is a cut-stone building with an open central court about thirty feet by twenty (9·14×6·09 metres). In the west or back wall a shrine with images of Rama, Lakshmana, Sita, Ganga and Godavari.

Between the Delhi and *Nav* gates, about seventy yards (64 metres) south-east of Murdeshvar's, is the open altar-like shrine or *Chabutra* of Mukteshvar with a *linga*. It is entirely in the bed of the river, and during the rains is surrounded by water. Near the altar are two holy pools or *tirthas* called Medha and Koti. The altar-shrine stands on a cut-stone plinth at the top of a flight of three stone-steps. Yearly festivals are held on *Akshayatritiya* (May-June) and *Mahashivaratra* (January-February), the charges being met by the Dikshit family. The shrine and the flights of steps were built in 1782 by Ganpatrav Ramchandra Dikshit. Close-by, on the river-bank is a temple of Siddheshvar and one of the best rest-houses in Nasik, which were built in 1830 by a banker known as Chandorkar at a cost of Rs. 15,000. In the space in front of Chandorkar's rest-house, and about twenty-five yards (22·86 metres) to the south along the bed of the river, about fifty tombs or *samadhis*, mark spots where Hindus have been buried or burnt. A little to the south of these tombs is a shrine of Maruti called the *Rokda* or Cash Maruti from his practice of attending to no vows that are not paid in advance.

Nilkantheshvar : About eighty yards (73·15 metres) south of *Rokda* Maruti's shrine are the Satyanarayan temple and monastery, Nilkantheshvar's shrine, and a small temple of Modkeshvar Ganapati. Satyanarayan's shrine and monastery are in the same building which is of wood and has a small niche to Devi in the west or back wall, and a shrine of Satyanarayan in a corner of the south wall. A door in the north corner of this building leads to a small temple of Nilkantheshvar Mahadeva. It is a stone building with a shrine and porch. The shrine has what looks like an old door-post of about the twelfth or thirteenth century much like the door-post of the ruined Someshvar temple at Gangapur six miles (9·65 km.) west of Nasik. The shrine is about twelve square feet (1·114 square metres) and has a *linga* with a high

case or *salunkha*. In the porch facing the *linga* is a bull or *nandi* which appears to be antique. A door in the north-east corner of this temple leads to the shrine of Modkeshvar Ganapati, the object of worship being a large red figure of Ganapati in the centre of the building between two pillars.

Durgadevi : About 150 yards (137·16 metres) south-east of Satyanarayan's monastery a winding road passing the *Ashra* gate leads to the shrine of Durgadevi, a small stone and mortar building about four feet (1·219 metres) wide and eight feet high (2·438 metres), having within its back or west wall an image of Durgadevi besmeared with red lead. About 190 yards (173·73 metres) south-east of Durgadevi's shrine are the Varashimpi's steps which were built by a tailor named Vara. Here also are steps which lead up to the ruined *Ketki* gate and four shrines or *Chhatris* erected in memory of cremated or buried Hindus, one of them in honour of the father of Mr. Raghoji Trimbakji Sanap.

Talkute : About 100 yards (91·44 metres) further south, is the Talkute temple, the last building on the right bank of the river. It is a small Mahadeva's temple of stone with rich ornament and a graceful porch dome and spire. It was built in 1783 by a tailor named Sopanshet Talkute, at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. It contains a *linga* and in the porch is a bull or *nandi*. When in flood the river surrounds the temple. About a hundred yards (91·44 metres) south of this temple is one of the two Hindu cremation grounds.

Besides the temples described above, there are others of lesser importance. The Lakshmi-Narayan temple in Chandvadkar *galli*, though the recent construction, contains attractive crystal idols of Lakshmi and Narayan. It was built by one Annapurnabai, wife of one Vaman Dhakdev Chaughule. Yeshvantrav Maharaj *samadhi* and *mandir* is yet another noteworthy temple on the bank of the river. It is built on the place where Yeshvantrav Maharaj *alias* Dev, a local saint, took *samadhi* in 1887. The temple and *samadhi* have been built by his followers and are after the style of the Pandharpur temple. The spacious yard around serves as a public meeting place. The whole has cost about Rs. 20,000. Behind Bhatji Maharaj's monastery is a temple of Dattatraya with a one-faced idol of Dattatraya which is the only one of its kind in Nasik. Amongst the memorials the most outstanding is the Mahatma Gandhi *Jyot*, a tapering pillar-like structure of marble on top of a *dharmashala*. It is near the Ramakund on the right bank of the river where Gandhi's ashes were immersed.

Vithoba : Including those in Panchavati, there are innumerable temples on the left bank and side of the river. Beginning with those farthest up the stream, the first beyond the Aruna, to the north-west of Kapaleshvar and about eighty yards (73·15 metres) north-west of

the very holy Ramakund, is a temple of Vithoba locally held to be not less holy than Vithoba's temple at Pandharpur. The buildings include an enclosed yard with a rest-house. In the right of the yard is the monastery of the *Bairagi* in charge; and in the left the temple, a brick and stone building, with a porch and an inner temple and spire. The image is supposed to be the same as the Pandharpur Vithoba. The story is that one Vishvanath or Devdatta, a blind or sick Brahman, for the accounts vary, was left by a band of Pandharpur pilgrims in Nasik. In his grief that he would not be able to see the god, he sat by the river mourning and refusing food. While he sat. Vithoba in the form of a Brahman tempted him to eat, but in vain. This devotion so pleased the god that he assumed his proper form, and in answer to Vishvanath's prayer promised to remain in Nasik. The temple was built in 1755 by Tatya Kakirde at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5,000. In the shrine is the image of Vithoba, two and a half feet (0·762 metre) high with Radha on his right and Rukmini on his left. A large fair is held on *Ashadha Shuddha* 11th (June-July), and on the second day many Brahmans are fed. The *Bairagi's* monastery near the temple was built 135 years ago by *Bairagis* at a cost of Rs. 10,000. To the north and west are rest-houses which are usually full of *Bairagis*. In the monastery are many metal images, chiefly on Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. To the south, on a raised platform, is an image of five-faced or *panchmukhi* Maruti, built by Jagjivanrav Povar in 1763. In the open air a few yards east of the five-faced Maruti is Baneshvar *linga*. The foundation of a temple was laid in 1780, but the building was never finished. According to the local story the god warned the builder that he did not wish to have any temple. Persons in bad circumstances or suffering from fever often cover the *linga* with rice and whey, a dish called *Dahibhat*. Near it is a temple in honour of the Godavari with an image of the goddess Ganga. It was built in 1775 by Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav, the fourth *Peshva*. To the north of the Ramakund are several other temples and stone rest-houses which also were built by Gopikabai at a total cost of Rs. 7,000. One of these is a temple sacred to the five gods or *panchayatana*, Ganapati, Samba, Devi, Surya and Vishnu. To the south-west of Ramakund are eleven small temples called the Panchdeval. They remain under water during the rains.

Ajgarbava's monastery: Near the Ramakund about 30 yards (27·43 metres) south-east of Vithoba's temple, is Ajgarbava's monastery, a small plain structure. It was built in 1788 by Amritrav Shivdev Vinchurkar at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 in memory of Ajgarbava, a Kanoja Brahman, a cavalry soldier who turned ascetic. He was called Ajgarbava or the Ajgar devotee, because like the

serpent of that name he was indifferent to anything that happened.

Ahalyabai buildings: About seventy feet (21·33 metres) south-east of Ramakund are the Ahalyabai buildings including temples to Rama and Mahadeva, and a rest-house. These are all solid structures which were built at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 in 1785 by the princess Ahalyabai Holkar, the famous temple-builder. Rama's temple is a massive square building of brick and stone with an outside flight of steps. It contains images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita, which are said to have been all found in the Ramakund. There are also images of Ahalyabai and Maruti. Special festival in honour of the images are held in the *Chaitra navaratra* (March-April) from the first to the ninth day of the bright half of the month. To the south of Rama's temple is Mahadeva's temple generally called the *Gora nandi* or Gora Mahadeva. It is a graceful building with porch, shrine and spire. The object of worship is a *linga*. To the east of the temple of White Mahadeva is a rest-house, with a row of arches along the east and west fronts.

Shiva Kampaleshvar: East of Ajgarbava's monastery, about fifty feet (15·24 metres) above the river-bank at the top of a high flight of steps, about forty yards (36·57 metres) from the Ramakund and exactly opposite Sundar-narayan's is the temple of Shiva Kampaleshvar or the skull-wearing Mahadeva. The present building stands on the site of an older temple which was destroyed by the Moghals. Its architecture is square and massive with little ornament. Its shrine is at the east end. Its notable white cement dome once distinguished it from the neighbouring temples. Due to neglect and want of proper care, rain and heat has turned the white dome black. The only object of worship is a *linga* which has no guardian bull. This is one of the most important temples in Nasik and is always visited by pilgrims. The interior was built by Kolis in 1738 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 and the outer or western part at a cost of Rs. 10,000 in 1763 by Jagjivanrav Povar, a Maratha officer, whose descendants were later headmen of Nasik. The following tale explains the origin of the name God of the Skulls, and the absence of the attendant bull. In the course of a discussion as to which of them was the chief of the gods Brahma's taunts so enraged Shiva that he cut off one of the Brahma's heads. The skull stuck to Shiva's back and as he was unable to get rid of his burden in heaven he fled to earth. Wandering in search of a place where he might wash away his guilt, he chanced to hear a white bull tell his mother that he would kill his master, a Brahman, and then go to the Godavari and wash away the sin. Shiva watched the bull slay his master, turn black with guilt, go to a pool in the Godavari, and come out as white as snow. The god followed the bull's example and on taking a dip in the pool the skull dropped off. In

reward for the bull's advice Shiva is said to have excused him from doing duty in front of his temple. The flight of steps up the hill in front of this temple was built by Krishnaji Patil Povar, a relation of Jagjivanrav, at a cost of Rs. 15,000. The days sacred to the god are *Mahashivaratra* (January-February), Mondays in *Shravana* and *Vaikuntha Chaturdashi* (December-January). On *Mahashivaratra*, at about four in the afternoon, a silver mask of Mahadeva is laid in a palanquin, taken round Panchavati, and bathed in the Ramakund. On this day and on *Vaikuntha Chaturdashi* (December-January) thousands of people of Nasik visit the temple. On both of these days the god wears the silver mask and is adorned with rich clothes and flowers. On the night of *Vaikuntha Chaturdashi* (December-January) the god is dressed half as Mahadeva and half as Parvati. On every Monday in *Shravana* at three in the afternoon the silver mask is laid in a palanquin and taken round Panchavati when about a hundred people accompany the procession. On its return the mask is bathed in the Ramakund and worshipped. A public trust has been created and the temple receives cash allowance from the Government.

Pataleshvara: About fifty yards (45·72 metres) north of Kampaleshvara's is a well-built stone temple of Pataleshvara, facing east. The temple, which is handsomely ornamented, is said to have been built by one Bhagvat a few years after Ramji's temple. It was struck by lightning some years ago. Traces of the damage can still be seen in the north-east corner.

Indrakund: About 400 yards (365·76 metres) north of Pataleshvara's, on the wooded banks of the Aruna stream, is a built pool called Indrakund where Indra is said to have bathed and been cured of the thousand ulcers with which he was afflicted under the curse of the sage Gautama whose wife he had violated. The pool holds water throughout the year.

About eighty yards (73·15 metres) south of Indrakund is Muthe's *Mandir*, a temple of Rama, built in 1863 by Ganpatrav Muthe in memory of his father. To the west under a canopy is a Maruti looking east. The temple has floor of white marble and several square wooden pillars supporting a gallery. From the ceiling are hung many lamps. In the shrine which faces west, are images of Rama and Sita.

Krishna: About 150 yards (137·16 metres) north of Muthe's *Mandir* is a large building known as Raste's *vada* said to have been built about 1760 by a member of the Raste family. Opposite the *vada* is Gopikabai's Krishna *Mandir*, a wooden building with a central hall and side aisles supported by plain pillars which uphold a gallery where women sit to hear *kathas* and *puranas*.

Sita Gumpha: About half a mile east of the Krishna *Mandir*, and about fifty yards (45·72 metres) north-east of the temple of Kala Rama, close to some very old and lofty banyan trees, which are believed to have sprung from the five banyans which gave its name to Panchvati, is the Sita *Gumpha* or Sita's Cave. The cave is hid by a modern rest-house whose front is adorned with some well-carved wooden brackets in the double lotus and chain style. A large ante-room (30′ 9″×8′ 2″×8′=9·37×2·48×2·43 metres) leads into an inner room (19′×12′ 4″×10′=5·79×3·75×3·04 metres) in whose back wall a door leads down seven steps to a valued chamber (5′ 8″ broad and 7′ high=1·72 and 2·13 metres). In the back of the chamber a door opens into a close dark shrine on a two-feet (0·609 metre) higher level with images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita in a large niche in the back wall. A door (2′ 7″×1′ 8″=0·787×0·508 metre) in the left wall of the shrine leads one step down to a small ante-room (3′×2′ 6″×5′ 2″=0·914×0·762×1·574 metres) at the foot of the left wall of which an opening 1′ 8″ (0·509 metre) high by 1′ 3″ (0·381 metre) broad, only just large enough to crawl through, leads two steps down to a vaulted room (9′ 3″×5′×9′ 9″=2·81×1·52×2·97 metres). A door in the east wall of this room leads to a shrine of Mahadeva on a one foot (0·304 metre) higher level. The shrine is vaulted and contains a *linga* symbol. All these rooms and shrines are without any opening for air or light. Behind the Mahadeva shrine is said to be the entrance to an underground passage, now blocked, which led six miles (9·65 km.) north to Ramsej hill, where Rama used to sleep. It was in this cave that Rama used to hide Sita when he had to leave her, and it was from here that Sita was carried by Ravana disguised as a religious beggar. The shrine has no grant. The ministrant, who is a Kunbi *Gosavi*, lives on the *dakshina* given by the pilgrims and the charge levied on account of the lamp-carrier who guides the pilgrims through the cave. He is said to make a considerable income.

Karta Maruti: Above 900 yards (823 metres) east of Sita *Gumpha*, is the temple of *Karta* Maruti on high ground beyond the Vaghadi stream. It was built by Raghunath Bhat Karte in 1781. The image of Maruti is about nine feet (2·74 metres) high. In the neighbourhood are a temple of Mahalakshmi built by Khedkar at a cost of Rs. 2,000 to the west and an eight-sided temple of Murlidhar to the south without any image. The image which belonged to this temple as well as the image of Narhari were brought into the town when *Narsingpura* was deserted. Close-by, in *Ganeshvadi* is a temple with a red image of Ganapati, which was built in 1767 by the Kulkarni of Nasik at a cost of Rs. 5,000. A fair is held on *Pausha Vadya* 4.

There is a description of an earthen mound nearabout Sita *gumpha* appearing in the old *Nasik District Gazetteer*. Today there are no

traces of this earthen mound as the area round about is full of houses recently constructed. However, a description of the same is reproduced below :—

Earthen mound: In the south side of a field, about a hundred yards (91·44 metres) south-east of Sita's cave, is a smooth-flat-topped mound of earth about thirty feet (9·14 metres) high, ninety paces round, and twelve feet (3·65 metres) across at the top. The mound is much like the Gangapur mound and the whole of the surface is of earth. There is no legend connected with it. The popular, and probably the correct, belief is that the mound was made at the time of building Kala Rama's temple, which is about eighty yards (73·15 metres) to the west of it. The earth is said to have formed a slope to the top of the walls up which the heavy stones used in building the temple were dragged. When the building was finished the earth was cleared away from the walls and piled into this mound. Large number of stone-chips scattered over the mound support the belief. At the same time these stone-chips may be only a surface deposit, and considering its likeness to the Gangapur and Malhar mounds to the west of the city this mound seems worth examining.

Kala Rama: About eighty yards (73·15 metres) west of the earthen mound is the temple of Kala Rama or Shri Rama, one of the finest temples in Western India. A seventeen-feet (5·18 metres) high wall of plain dressed stone surrounds a well-kept enclosure 245 feet (74·67 metres) long by 105 feet (32 metres) broad. It is entered through a gate in the middle of each of the four walls. Over the east gate is a drum chamber or *nagarkhana*, which, at a height of about thirty feet (9·14 metres) from the ground, commands a fine general view of Nasik. Inside of the wall, all round the enclosure runs a line of cloisters of pointed Musalman arches. In front of the cloisters, on each side, is a row of trees, most of them *ashoks*, *Jonesia asoka*. In the centre of the north wall a staircase leads to a flat roof twelve feet (3·65 metres) broad, twenty-one feet (6·40 metres) high, and about four feet (1·21 metres) below the level of the top of the parapet that runs along its outer edge. In the east of the enclosure is a detached outer hall or *sabhamandap* (75′×31′×12′= 22·86×9·44×3·65 metres) open all round, handsomely and plainly built of dressed stone. It is supported on four rows of square stone pillars, ten pillars in each row. The rows of pillars, which are about twelve feet (3·65 metres) high, form a central and two side passages, each pair of pillars in the same row being connected by a Musalman arch with waving edges. The hall stands on a plinth about a foot above the level of the court. The hall is used for *kathas* or Marathi sermons, and for *purana* or scripture reading. About two yards (1·82 metres) from the north-west corner of the hall are a shrine of Ganapati to the right and of Martanda to the left.[1] About four yards (3·65 metres) further west, on a star-shaped stone plinth about two and a half feet (0·762 metre) high, stands the temple, eighty-three feet (25·29 metres) from east to west by sixty feet (18·28 metres) from north to south. It has one main porch with a cupola roof to the east and small doors to the north and south. The central dome and the dome over the eastern cupola are in the grooved melon style. On the top of each is a water-pot with a stopper in its mouth. The spire, which is sixty-nine feet (21 metres) high and surmounted with a gift cone, is plain except that up its edges there runs a curious fringe of water-pots, whose outsides are protected by sheaths. The general plainness of the temple is relieved by horizontal bands of moulding. In each of the side walls and in the north and south faces of the tower are two empty niches, and at the east end of the spire is the figure of a lion. In the west wall are two niches in the tower and one in the spire. The whole is simple, elegant, and finely finished. The beautiful stone was brought from Dhair or Bhorgad fort near Ramsej, six miles (9·65 km.) north of Nasik. The temple is supposed to stand on the spot where Rama lived during his exile. It was built in 1782 by *Sardar* Rangrav Odhekar on the site of an old wooden temple to which belonged the shrines of Ganapati and Martanda, noticed above. The work is said to have lasted twelve years, 2,000 persons being employed daily. According to an inscription in the shrine the total cost was about Rs. 23,00,000. In the shrine in the west of the temple, on a beautifully carved platform, stand images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita, of black stone about two feet (0·609 metre) high. The image of Rama has gold moustaches and golden gloves. Besides the images mentioned, there are many of metal and stone, chiefly of Martanda, Ganapati, Dattatraya and Maruti. The temple enjoys a yearly Government grant and the land income from the *inam* village of Shingve. The Odhekar family also gives Rs. 80 a month, and about Rs. 1,000 a year are realised from the daily presents.

The first part of the daily service consists of the *kakad-arti* or wick-waving at about six in the morning, when about 100 persons attend. At about ten a service by the temple ministrant follows. It consists of bathing the images, dressing them with clothes, ornaments and flowers, burning incense and a clarified butter lamp, and offering food or *naivedya*. On this occasion no visitors attend. About nine at night is the *shej-arti* or the bed-waving, when twenty to fifty persons attend. The day specially sacred to the god is *Ramanavami*, a festival which lasts for thirteen days in *Chaitra* (March-April). The rites differ from those of ordinary days in nothing except that the robes and ornaments are richer

[1] These two small shrines are old. They were preserved under an agreement by Odhekar when he bought the ground on which the temple stands.

and more beautiful. The attendance is considerably larger. On the eleventh of these thirteen days is the car or *ratha* fair, when people from the town and the villages round attend to the number of 50,000 to 60,000. At this time the temple is so crowded that both gates have to be used, the east for men and the north for women. Two cars presented by Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav, the fourth *Peshva* (1761-1772), are driven through the city. The cars are kept in repair by the Raste family and the temple ministrant respectively. They are similar in appearance except that one is larger than the other. The larger consists of a wooden platform 11′×8′ (3·35×2·43 metres) on solid wooden wheels. On the platform twelve wooden pillars support a canopy and at one end is a smaller canopy in which the images of the god are placed during the procession. The larger car conveys the image of Rama and about ten Brahmans. It is pulled by about 100 people with ropes. The smaller car called *Vimana* carries an image of Maruti and some Brahmans and is pulled by about fifty people. The cars start about three in the afternoon and are brought back to the temple about twelve at night. The route is from the temple by *Karta* Maruti, through *Ganeshvadi* and the fair-weather market by Rameshvar and Ramakund and Raste's mansion back to the Kala Rama temple. In the soft sandy surface of the fair-weather market the cars are dragged backwards and forwards. The cars reach Ramakund about seven in the evening and stop there for three hours, when a complete service with fireworks is performed. During the whole time that the procession is moving the temple ministrant has to walk backwards, his face towards the car and his hands folded.

The other special holidays are the eleventh day, *Ekadashi*, in each fortnight of every Hindu month, when in the evening the footprints or *padukas* of Rama are set in a palanquin and is carried round the temple inside the outer wall. Except in *Ashadha* and *Karttika* (July and November) when 200 to 300 people come, the attendance is not more than 100 or 150. This palanquin show also takes place on the *Dasara*, the tenth of the bright half of *Ashvina* (September-October) when the padukos are taken outside the town to cross the boundary. About 100 people attend and 1,000 to 2,000 persons visit the temple on *Dasara* day. On the *Makara Sankramti* (14th January) 4,000 to 10,000 persons, chiefly men, visit the temple. On the next day (15th January), almost all Hindu women visit the temple to offer turmeric or *halad*, saffron or *kunku*, and sugared sesamum to Rama's wife Sita and give them to each other. *Ramanavmi* is also celebrated when about 60,000 devotees gather at the temple.

Bhairav: To the north of Rama's temple is a shrine of Bhairav which was built in 1793 by *Kanphate Gosavis* at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,000. Close to the north of it is a monastery built by

Kanphate Gosavis in 1773 and repaired in 1858 by an idol-seller. It has a *linga* of Mahadev and several ascetics' tombs.

Shankaracharya Monastery: Leaving Kala Rama's by the middle door in the south wall, a winding road leads south-west towards the river. After about fifty yards (45·72 metres), a large two-storeyed rest-house on the left gives entrance to an enclosure in the centre of which is a tomb of a Shankaracharya or *Shaiv* pontiff, and a temple of Shiva with wooden pillars on the north and some fine stone masonry in the south. At the back of the enclosure is a large three-storeyed monastery for *Shaiv* ascetics.

In the time of the second *Peshva* (1720-1740) Sachchidanand Shankaracharya is said to have come from Shringeri in Mysore and stayed in Nasik. He died in Nasik after choosing as his successor a disciple of the name of Brahmanand. Soon after his appointment Brahmanand sickened and died within a month. Both are buried in this enclosure. The tombs and temple are said to have been built by the *Peshva Savai* Madhavrav (A. D. 1774), the front rest-house by Nana Fadnis (1760-1800), and the monastery by Naro Shankar (1750). The total cost is estimated at Rs. 16,000. A fine bust of Shankaracharya has been installed on the tomb. Besides an allowance from the revenues of Pimpalner, the monastery has a yearly Government grant. About eighty yards (73·15 metres) further west a paved lane, lined with rest-houses and small shops, leads to the river-bank a little above Naro Shankar's temple.

Rameshvar or Naro Shankar: Naro Shankar's Temple, also called the temple of Rameshvar, is the richest and most highly sculptured building in Nasik. It stands on the left bank of the Godavari opposite to Balaji's and Tarakeshvar's temples and to the east of the Ramagaya pool in which Rama is said to have performed funeral services in memory of his father. The temple, though smaller than Kala Rama's, the enclosure being 124′×83′ (37·79×25·29 metres), is more richly carved, and has some humorous and cleverly designed figures of ascetics. The temple stands in the middle of the enclosure. It includes a porch with the usual bull or *nandi*, an inner domed hall capable of holding about seventy-five persons, and the shrine facing west which contains the *linga* and is surmounted by a spire. The outer roof is elaborately carved, being a succession of pot-lids, arrayed in lines and adorned at intervals with grotesque and curious figures of men, monkeys, tigers and elephants. The west or main entrance porch has waving edged arches and many niches filled with cleverly cut figures. The top of the wall which encloses the temple is eleven feet (3·35 metres) broad. At each corner are semi-circular domes about ten feet (3·14 metres) in diameter, and there is a fifth dome in the middle of the west wall with a large bell, dated 1721 in European

Arabic numbers. The bell which is six feet (1·828 metres) in circumference at the lip is probably Portuguese. It is said to have been brought either from Bassein or from Delhi; but Bassein is more likely. In the great flood of 1872 the water of the river rose to the level of the bell. The top of the wall near the bell commands a fine view of the right bank of the Godavari. A high wall runs along the river-bank, and over the wall rises a row of large three or four storeyed houses. From the high ground to the north the land slopes towards the central hollow of the Sarasvati. From the Sarasvati confused piles of gable ends rise up the slopes of Chitraghanta hill and behind it are the high lands of Mhasrul hill, *Dingar Ali*, and Ganesh hill stretching east to *Sonar Ali*, on the crest of the north scarp of which is Mr. Raghoji Sanap's house and to the east the level top of the Old Fort. The temple was built in 1747 by Naro Shankar Raja Bahadur of Malegaon at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,00,000. The flight of steps leading from the water's edge to the temple was also built by Naro Shankar in 1756 at a cost of Rs. 60,000. To the north of Naro Shankar's temple is a shrine of the goddess Saptashringi. Further north and out in the river a memorial building, with an arched and pillared veranda to the west, was built in 1878 by the widow of the family-priest of the *Maharaja* of Kolhapur in memory of her husband.

Besides these temples and shrines, along both sides of the river facing the different bathing pools or *kundas*, are a number of small temples and shrines dedicated some to Mahadeva, some to Ganapati, some to Devi, and some to Maruti. These are all completely under water during floods. They seem never to be repaired and no one seems to look after them, except that the municipality cleans them when they get choked with mud.

Bhadrakali: This completes the temples and shrines on or near the banks of the Godavari. Besides these, the interior of Nasik has about twenty temples and shrines, most of them of Devi and one of *Shani* or the planet Saturn. The most important of these is Bhadrakali's temple in Tiundha *Peth* originally known as Tiundha cross, a shrine without a dome or spire built by Ganpatrav Dikshit Patvardhan in 1790 at a cost of Rs. 30,000. It enjoys a yearly grant. It consists of an outer stone and brick wall with an entrance facing west. Inside this wall is a large open court-yard, with, on the south side, small garden, a well, and a building. The building is a well-built two-storeyed house with a tiled roof, and consists of an outer hall or *sabhamandap* and a shrine. The hall which is about three feet (0·914 metre) higher than the court-yard, is seventy feet by forty feet (21·33 × 12·19 metres), and has a gallery all-round for the use of women. At the east end of the hall facing west is the shrine containing

nine images on a raised stone seat. The chief image is of copper less than a foot high. On either side of the central image are four stone images each about two and a half feet high (0·762 metre), and at the foot of each four small metal images each less than a foot-high. The yearly festival is in October during the *Navaratra* or nine nights, of the bright half of *Ashvina*, when about fifty Brahmans sit during the day in the hall reading the *saptashati* or seven hundred verses in honour of Devi from the *Markandeya Purana*. *Puranas* are read in the afternoon or at night, and lectures with music or *kirtans* are delivered at night. Attached to the temple is a hall meant for marriage and such other auspicious ceremonies. There is also a *Veda Shala* where instruction in the four *Vedas* is given. This temple plays a leading part in the services which are occasionally practised during outbreaks of cholera. When the city is visited by cholera, verses from the *saptashati* to appease Devi and the planets are recited by a large number of Brahmans for ten or twelve days. Then in honour of Kali the Brahmans light a sacred fire and offer her the finest incense, butter, rice, oil, and flowers, wood of holy trees, and sacred grass. The rice is cooked and about eighty pounds are placed in a cart, turmeric, saffron and red powder are spread over it, and burning incense-sticks and five torches are set in the rice, one in the middle and four at the corners. At each corner the stem of a plantain tree is fixed and to one of the plaintain trees a sheep is tied. A Mang woman who is supposed to be possessed by the cholera goddess, declares whence the cholera spirit came and how long it will stay. She is bathed in hot water and dressed in a green robe and blue bodice, her forehead is marked with vermilion, a cocoanut, a comb, a vermilion-box, five betel-nuts, five plantains, five guavas, five pieces of turmeric, and a pound of wheat are tied in her lap, and her face is veiled by the end of her robe. Four bullocks are yoked to the cart and in front of the cart the Mang woman, with folded hands, walks backwards, facing the cart, supported by two men. Lemons are waved round her head and cut and thrown away. In front of the woman walk a band of musicians and a crowd of men, women and children follow the cart cheering loudly. The cart is dragged out at the furthest point from that at which cholera first appeared, about two miles, to where four roads meet and is there emptied. Two or three days after a feast is given to Brahmans and milk or a mixture of milk, curds and clarified butter is poured round the city as an offering to the cholera spirit. Bhatias and other rich pilgrims if they feed as many as three or four thousand Brahmans sometimes hold the feast in Kala Rama's temple, but when, as is usually the case, not more than 500 are fed the feast is held in Bhadrakali's temple. The *Navaratra* festival ends on the last day of the full-moon of *Ashvina* (October). On the night

of this day, which is known as the vigil full-moon or the *Kojagiri Paurnima*, a fair is held and attended by a large number of people. On the same night fairs are also held at Kapaleshvar, Panchratneshvar and Tilbhandeshvar.

Near Bhadrakali's stands the temple of Saturn or *Shani*. It consists of a small shrine built into a wall and containing a rude stone image covered with red lead. The image is worshipped every Saturday and also whenever the planet Saturn enters a new sign of the Zodiac.

Renuka: The two Renuka *Mandirs* in new and old *Tambat Ali* belong to the Tambats. Each has a tiled roof without dome or spire. These temples contain no images but those of Renuka. The chief festivals are during the *Navaratra* or the first nine nights of the bright half of *Ashvina* (October) and on the full-moon of *Karttika* (November).

There is a Sarasvati Keshava *mandir* near *Dingar Ali*.

Jarimari: There are three small temples of Jarimari or the cholera goddess in three different places beyond town-limits. The ministrants who are Marathas make considerable gains, especially when cholera is prevalent, as members of all castes make the goddess presents of cooked rice and curds called *dahibhat*, a bodice or *choli*, cocoanuts and money.

Mahadeva: There are two temples of Mahadeva. One near Jenappa's steps was built by a Lingayat in 1828. The other near Gharpure's steps was built by Rambhat Gharpure in 1776 with the help of the *Peshvas*.

Ganapati: There are two temples to Ganapati, a domed building inside the *Nav* Gate made by Hingne, the other in the *mandir* or dwelling house style about fifty feet east of the jail in *Aditvar Peth*, built by Bapaji Lathe and enjoying a yearly Government grant.

Khandoba: The temple of Khandoba on the *Malhar Tekdi* outside the Malhar gate was built in 1748 by Mahadaji Govind Kakirde at a cost of Rs. 5,000. It contains an image of Martanda on horse-back. Fairs are held on *Champa-shashthi* and *Magh Paurnima* (January-February).

Svaminarayan: The Svaminarayan monastery is in the *Somvar Peth* and has the tomb of a saintly ascetic or *Siddha-purusha*.

The Shenvis' monastery is just to the north of the spot where was situated Collector's office previously.

Besides these temples and shrines Nasik, including Panchvati, has about thirty rest-houses, several of which, especially in Panchvati, have been built by Bombay Bhatias. A recent addition is the Gadge Maharaj *dharmashala* near Rama *Setu*. There is one *Sadavarta* for the free distribution of cooked food. Daily 20 students are served with free food.

Bathing places: In the bed of the Godavari, between Govardhan

about six miles (9·65 km.) to the west and Tapovan about a mile and a half (two kilometres) to the south-east of Nasik, are various bathing-places called *tirthas* and sacred pools called *kundas*. Most of the bathing-places are named after some *Puranic* personage with whose history they are believed to be associated; all except three of the pools take their names from their builders. There are in all twenty-four *tirthas* of which eleven are between Govardhan and Nasik, ten between Sundar-narayan's steps and Mukteshvar's shrine opposite the Delhi gate, and three below Mukteshvar's shrine.

The eleven *tirthas* between Govardhan-Gangapur and Nasik are Govardhan, Pitri, Galav, Brahma, Rinmochana, Kanva or Kshudha, Papanashana, Vishvamitra, Shveta, Koti and Agni. The Govardhan *tirtha* is at the village of Govardhan. It is believed that the gift of one cow at this *tirtha* is equal to the gift of 1,000 cows in any other place, and that a visit to a Mahadeva temple in the neighbourhood secures as much merit as the gift of a mountain of gold anywhere else. The Pitri or spirits' *tirtha* is to the south of Govardhan *tirtha*. A bath in this holy place and the offering of water to the spirits of the dead are supposed to secure them a place in heaven. Galav *tirtha*, called after a *Puranic* sage of that name, is believed to be as holy as the Pitri *tirtha*. Its water frees the bather from sin and secures him a seat in Brahma's abode, the home of pious spirits. Near the Galav *tirtha*, is the Brahma *tirtha* whose water ensures the bather being born a Brahman in the next life, and gives him the power of knowing God both by thought and by sight. Rinmochana *tirtha*, as its name implies, is the debt-releasing pool. The pilgrim who bathes here and makes gifts to Brahmans is freed from all debts on account of neglected offerings. The Kanva or Kshudha *tirtha* is near the Rinmochana *tirtha*. The following legend explains the names: There lived in the neighbourhood a sage named Kanva. In his religious rambles he happened to come to the hermitage of Gautam Muni, a Jain saint. The sun was high, Kanva was hungry and tired, but he would not ask food from a Jain saint even though the saint had abundant food. Kanva toiled on to the Godavari, sat on its bank, and prayed to the river and to the goddess of food *Annapurna*. The deities were touched by the earnestness of his prayers and appearing in human form satisfied his hunger. They told him that whoever, at that place, would offer such prayers as his would never want for food. The next is the Papanashana or sin-destroying *tirtha*. It is near the steps leading to the old temple of Someshvar about a mile east of Govardhan-Gangapur. The legend says that a bath in its water cured a leprosy which had been sent as a punishment for incest. This place is held in great veneration. Near the Papanashana *tirtha* is the Vishvamitra *tirtha*. Here during a famine the sage Vishvamitra propitiated Indra and the gods by offering them the

flesh of a dead dog, the only thing he could find to offer. The gods were pleased and at the sage's desire freed the earth from the curse of famine. The next is the Shveta *tirtha*. It has great purifying power and is believed to free women from the evil spirit of barrenness. So great is the power of this *tirtha* that a man named Shveta, who lived near it and who died while in the act of worshipping a *linga*, was restored to life. The God of Death was himself killed for destroying a man in the act of worship and was restored to life on condition that he would never again attack people while worshipping Shiva or Vishnu. Four miles (6·43 km.) east of Govardhan and about a mile west of Nasik is the Koti *tirtha*. Here is a flight of steps, and a temple of Kotishvar Mahadeva. The legend says that this is the scene of a fight between Shiva and a demon named Andhakasura in which Shiva was so hard pressed that the sweat poured down his brow and made a torrent which still flows into the Godavari at this place. This is regarded as making one *koti* or crore of the three and a half *kotis* of *tirthas* which are believed to take their rise from Shiva's body. About half a mile west of Nasik, near the Malhar Mound, is the Agni *tirtha*. Near it is an ascetic's monastery which was built about 230 years ago. The *tirtha* is believed to possess healing powers, and according to its legend, got its name because Agni, the god of fire, was cured of an illness by bathing in it.

Within Nasik limits, the first two *tirthas* are Badrikasangama, a little to the north-west of Sundar-narayan's and Brahma *tirtha* in front of Sundar-narayan's temple. At Badrikasangama a small stream falls into the Godavari. According to its legend, the supreme deity appeared here to one of his devotees in a bodily form and promised him that he would appear in the same form to any one who bathed and prayed at this spot. Brahma *tirtha* is said to possess the power of sharpening and developing the intellect. According to its legend Brahma, the creator, bathed here and refreshed his mind to enable him to complete without mistake the work of creation. Shiva and Vishnu also came to live near here, Shiva as Kapaleshvar in Panchvati on the left bank, and Vishnu as Sundar-narayan on the right bank. Between the Brahma *tirtha* and Rama's Pool is the Shukla *tirtha*. Any pilgrim who bathes in it on Friday and rubs his body with white or Shukla sesamum is freed from sin. The next is the Asthivilaya or Bone-dissolving *tirtha*: This is the westmost part of Rama's Pool, and into it are thrown all the bones of deceased relations which are brought by pilgrims to Nasik. Between Rama's Pool and Naro Shankar's temple, in front of which is the Ramagaya *tirtha*, are five *tirthas*, Aruna, Surya, Chakra, Ashvini and Dashashvamedha. Aruna *tirtha* is where the Aruna joins the Godavari near Rama's Pool, and near it are the Surya, Chakra and Ashvini *tirthas*. The following legend explains the origin of these

holy spots. Usha, the wife of the Sun, unable to bear her husband's splendour, created a woman, exactly like herself, to fill her place. She gave her children into the charge of this woman and made her take an oath never to betray the secret to her husband, the Sun. Usha then went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva. In time the woman whom Usha had created bore three children to the Sun, and as she had her own children to look after, failed to take care of Usha's children. They complained to their father and said they doubted if the woman really was their mother. The Sun, suspecting that he was deceived, went to Kanva's hermitage in search of his wife. On seeing him Usha took the form of a mare *ashvini* and ran towards Janasthana, but Surya becoming a horse ran after and overtook her and in time a son was born who was named Ashvini-kumara or the mare's son. The reconciliation of Surya and Usha was a day of great rejoicing. The Tapi and the Yamuna (believed to be the local Aruna and the Varuna or Vaghadi), daughters of the Sun, came to Janasthana to meet their parents. Brahma came to visit the Sun and offered him his five daughters, Medha, Shraddha, Savitri, Gayatri and Sarasvati. The river-bed between Rama's Pool and the Sarasvati near Balaji's temple is known by the name of Prayaga or the place of sacrifice. Brahma reduced the intense lustre of his son-in-law with his discus or *chakra* and this gave its name to the *Chakra tirtha*. Near the *Chakra tirtha* is the *Ashvini* or Mare's *tirtha*. The holy spot known as the Dashashvamedha or Ten Horse Sacrifice lies between Rama's Pool and Nilkantheshvar's temple. Its legend connects it with Sita's father, king Janaka, who performed sacrifices here to gain a seat in heaven. He is believed to have established the *linga* of Nilkantheshvar. Next comes the Ramagaya *tirtha* in front of Naro Shankar's temple. It is called Ramagaya as Rama here performed his father's obsequies. This completes the ten *tirthas* between Sundar-narayan and Mukteshvar.

Further down the river, on its left bank, is the Ahalya-sangam *tirtha*. Near it is a shrine of Mhasoba. About half a mile south-east of Nasik is the Kapila-sangam *tirtha* within the limits of Tapovan. Here, in a natural dam of trap rock which crosses the river, much like the natural dam at Govardhan, are two holes said to be the nostrils of Shurpanakha. She was a sister of Ravana, the enemy of Rama, who, wishing to marry Lakshmana, Rama's brother, appeared before him in the form of a beautiful woman. Lakshmana, who did nothing without his brother's advice, sent her for approval to Rama. The inspired Rama knew who she was and wrote on her back "Cut off this woman's nose.". Lakshmana obeyed and the holes in the rock are considered to be Shurpanakha's nostrils. About a hundred yards (91·44 metres) to the south of the nostrils, in the same belt of rock,

which at this point forms the right bank of the river, are eleven plain rock-cut cells which are known as Lakshmana's caves. About a mile further south is a second Papavinashana or Sin-cleansing *tirtha*, near which are tombs or *samadhis* of ascetics.

Holy Pools: The *Kundas* or Holy Pools in the bed of the Godavari are all between Sundar-narayan's steps and Mukteshvar's shrine. About fifty yards (45·72 metres) east of Sundar-narayan's steps the water of the river passes through a narrow artificial gulley called *tas* or the furrow. The gulley is 430′ long, 10′ broad and 10′ deep (131×3×3 metres), and was made by Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav, the fourth *Peshva* (1761-1772). About forty feet (12·19 metres) east of the *tas* is the first pool called Lakshmana's Pool (68′×54′=20·72×16·45 metres). It is said to have been made by *Sarsubhedar* Mahadaji Govind Kakde in 1758. This pool is believed to contain a spring and its water is generally regarded as good and is said never to fail. In 1877-78 when the rest of the river was dry, Lakshmana's Pool was full of water. From Lakshmana's Pool a second gulley, called Dhanush or the Bow Pool, fifty feet (15·24 metres) long and five to seven feet (1·52 to 2·13 metres) broad, leads to Rama's Pool (83′×40′=25·29×12·19 metres). This is the holiest spot in Nasik, as it is believed to be the place where Rama used to bathe. It contains the bone-dissolving or Asthivilaya *tirtha*. It was built by Chitrarav, a landholder of Khatav in Satara, in 1696, and repaired by Gopikabai in 1782. Ten feet (3 metres) north of Rama's Pool is Sita's Pool (33′×30′=10×9·14 metres) which was built by Gopikabai. Twenty feet (6 metres) further south, in front of Ahalyabai's temples, is Ahalyabai's Pool (60′×42′=18·28×12·80 metres). It was built by the Indore princess Ahalyabai towards the close of the eighteenth century (1766-1795). To the west of Ahalyabai's Pool is Sharangpani's Pool (39′×34′=11·88×10·36 metres) which was built by a Deccan Brahman of that name in 1779. Twenty feet (6 metres) south of Ahalyabai's Pool is Dutondya Maruti's Pool about fifty square feet (4·64 square metres). Ten feet (3 metres) south of Sharangpani's Pool is a long narrow pool called Panchdevalacha Pool and also known as the Sun's or Surya Pool. It was probably built by Balaji Mahadev Oak (1758) who built the chief of the Panchdevale or Five Temples near it.[1] In this pool an inner pool has lately (1874) been built by the widow of Tatya Maharaj of Poona. Close to the south is a large nameless pool (216′×90′=65·83×27·43 metres). The next, close to the south and in front of Nilkantheshvar's and Gora Rama's temples, is Gora Rama's or the Dashashvamedha Pool (256′×132′=78×40·23 metres). The part on the Nasik side was built in 1768 by Hingne and Raja Bahadur and the part on the Panchvati side by the last *Peshva* and Holkar, the

[1] Though called five temples, there are eleven.

Peshva's portion being close to the side of the fair-weather market. Sixteen feet (4·87 metres) south of Gora Rama's Pool, in front of Naro Shankar's temple, is the Ramagaya Pool (110′×90′=33·52×27·43 metres). The part on the Nasik side was built by Krishnadas Paranjpe (1780) and the part on the Panchvati side by Naro Shankar's brother Lakshmanshankar (1763). After this pool comes the main crossing of the Godavari which is sixteen feet broad between Tarakeshvar's and Naro Shankar's temples. Close to the south of the crossing is Sintode Mahadeva's or the *Peshva's* Pool (260′×90′=79·24×27·43 metres). In this pool meet the Varuna or Vaghadi, Sarasvati, Gayatri, Savitri and Shraddha streamlets. The pool was built by Bajirav I (1720-1740) on the Nasik side, and by Kotulkar Gaydhani and a dancing girl named Chima on the Panchvati side. Twenty feet (6 metres) to the south is Khandoba's Pool (79′×88′=24×26·82 metres) which was built by Trimbakrav Mama Pethe, the maternal uncle of Sadashivrav Bhau, the hero of Panipat. Next to the south is Oak's Pool (122′×44′=37·18×13·41 metres) which was built by Krishnarav Gangadhar Oak (1795). This Pool is believed to be haunted by a Brahman spirit or Brahmarakshasa who drags people under water and drowns them. Further to the south is the Vaishampayana Pool which was built in 1870 by a pensioned Mamlatdar named Ganesh Narayan Vaishampayan and by the Mali community of Nasik. Last, in front of Mukteshvar's shrine is the Mukteshvar Pool which was built in 1788 by Moro Vinayak Dikshit, a Mamlatdar under the *Peshva*, and enlarged by his son Nana Dikshit in 1828. This pool is considered specially holy.

Pilgrims: Several causes combine to make Nasik one of the five most holy places in India. The sacred Godavari, as it enters the city, takes a bend to the south which according to the *Puranas*, gives its water special holiness. Seven small streams join the Godavari at Nasik to which the holy names Aruna, Varuna, Sarasvati, Shraddha, Medha, Savitri and Gayatri have been given. There are two specially holy bathing places; the Brahma and the Asthivilaya or Bone-dissolving *tirtha*. Lastly and chiefly there is the belief that Rama, Sita and Lakshmana passed several years of their exile near Nasik.

The holiest spot in Nasik is Rama's Pool or Ramakund, near the left bank of the river where it takes its first bend southwards through the town. Here it is joined by the Aruna and here also is the Bone-dissolving Pool. In no part of the Godavari, not even at its sacred source, has its water more power to purify than it has in Rama's Pool. As one's father's funeral rites are nowhere so effectively performed as at Gaya, 130 miles (209·21 km.) south-east of Benares, so the people of Upper India believe that a mother's funeral rites are never so perfect as when performed after bathing in Rama's Pool at Nasik. The waters

of the Godavari at Rama's Pool, and at its source in Trimbak, about eighteen miles (28·96 km.) south-west, are always sacred and cleaning. But in the *Sinhastha* year, once every twelfth year when the planet Jupiter enters the sign of the Lion, according to the local history, its waters have so special a purifying power that even the sacred rivers, the Ganga, the Narmada, the Yamuna, and the Sarasvati, come to wash in Godavari.

Every year from all parts of Western India, from Vidarbha, Andhra and the Madhya Pradesh, and especially in the great *Sinhastha* year from the farthest parts of India, pilgrims continually arrive at Nasik. They come all the year round but chiefly in March at the *Ramanavami* or car-festival time. Before the opening of the railway they used to travel in large bands under a Brahman guide, or in family parties in carts, or with the help of horses, ponies and bullocks. They always approached Nasik from the east or from the west and were careful to keep the rule against crossing the river until all pilgrim-rites were over. Now, except a few religious beggars all come by rail and road. Pilgrims' parties coming in hired buses have become a regular feature in recent times due to good tar roads. Easy travelling has raised the number of pilgrims to about 20,000 in ordinary and 100,000 to 200,000 in *Sinhastha* years.

Pilgrims are of two main classes, laymen and devotees. The laymen are chiefly good-caste Hindus, Brahmans, Vanis, Rajputs, Vanjaris, craftsmen and husbandmen. A smaller number of Bhils, Mhars and others bathe in the river and feed the priests. Among the lay pilgrims, men occasionally come alone, but, as a rule, all who can afford to, bring their wives and children. From early times the pilgrim's need of food and lodging and of having some one to officiate at the various religious ceremonies has supported a special class of priestly hosts and guides. These men are known as priests of the place or *Kshetra upadhyas*; they are sometimes also called *Ramakundyas* or priests of Rama's Pool. All of them are Brahmans mostly of the *Yajurvedi* or *Madhyandina* sub-division and some of the families have held their posts of professional entertainers and guides for more than 300 years. Most of them are families of long standing who live in large ancestral houses in high comfort. Each family of guides has a certain number of families of different castes and from various parts of the country, to some member of which he or his forefathers have acted as guides. These families are called the guide's patrons or *yajmans*. To guard against mistakes, and prevent any of their patrons leaving them in favour of a rival, each family of guides keeps a record of his patrons. This record, which, in some cases, lasts for over 300 years, is very detailed. It is kept in the form of a ledger, and contains letters signed by each patron giving his name and address, stating that on a certain date he visited Nasik as a pilgrim and went through the different rites;

adding the names and addresses of his brothers, uncles, sons and other near relations; and enjoining his descendants or any member of the family who may visit Nasik, to employ the owner of the book as his priest. When another member of the family visits Nasik he states that he has seen the former's letter and passes a fresh declaration, and a note is made of all family changes, births, marriages and deaths. Many of the longer established guides have entries relating to from 10,000 to 5,00,000 families of patrons, filling several volumes of manuscripts. The books are carefully indexed and the guides are well-versed in their contents. They need all their quickness and power of memory, as the pilgrims seldom know who their guides are, and the calling is too pleasant and too well paid not to draw keen competition. Though the system of *yajmans* or fixed priests continues even to the present day, this practice is going out of vogue as Nasik has a large number of lodges where the pilgrims can lodge and a large number of priests who are readily available to perform any type of ceremonies and oblations. The system of taking down the names and entering those in the ledgers, however, still continues. Pilgrims, on alighting at the railway station, at the toll house half-way to the town, or at the outskirts of the town, are met by guides or their agents well-dressed well-fed men with their books in their hands. The pilgrim, if he knows it, mentions his guide's name; if he does not know it the guides offer their services. A pilgrim who is the first of his family to visit Nasik, accepts as a rule the offer of the first man who accosts him. But though he may not know it, the chances are that some member of his family has been at Nasik, and so long as he stays he is probably pestered by other guides, asking his name, his family and his village, in hope that his family may be found enrolled among their patrons. Sometimes from an oversight or from a false entry, for false entries are not uncommon, a pilgrim finds his ancestors' names in the books of more than one guide. In such cases the rule is to accept as priest the guide who has the oldest entry.

If they have relations or friends the pilgrims stay with them. If they have no friends they halt in rest-houses, or, as is more usual, in rooms provided by their guide, who gives them cooking pots, arranges for their grain, fuel and other supplies, and if they are rich engages a cook and a house servant. The lodging and boarding facilities in Nasik have deprived the priests of a considerable amount of their income, as in early days the pilgrims generally lodged and dined at the priests' and paid them substantially for their services.

The ceremonies begin on the day of the arrival, or later, should there be any reason for delay. They generally last for three days, though if necessary they can be crowded into one. They are of two kinds, memorial rites for the peace of the dead, and bathing and alms-giving to purify the pilgrim from his own sins. When three days

are devoted to these ceremonies, the first is spent in bathing and fasting, the second in the performance of memorial rites, and the third in feeding Brahmans and visiting the chief holy places in the city. The first and third days' observances are conducted by the guides or their agents, and all pilgrims share in them. The memorial rites are managed by different priests, and only the chief mourners, women for their husbands and men for their fathers, take part in them. The first ceremony, called the river present or *Gangabhet*, is to make offerings as a present to the river at Rama's Pool, or, if this is inconvenient, at some part of the river below Rama's Pool. After the present to the river and before bathing, each pilgrim makes five offerings or *arghyas*, each offering consisting of a cocoanut, a betel-nut, almonds, dates, fruit, and money or *dakshina*, varying according to his means. A wife, who comes with her husband, sits on his left with her right hand touching his right arm. She is not required to offer separate gifts. After making the offerings they bathe, and their wet clothes, and in rare cases, their ornaments, are made over to the priest. If the father or mother is dead, or the husband in the case of a woman, the pilgrim, without changing the wet clothes, goes a few yards to one side, and if she is a woman has her head shaved, or if a man the whole of his face beginning with the upper lip, the head except the top-knot and the arm-pit. After paying the barber the pilgrim bathes a second time and offers one to 360 atonements or *prayashchittas*, each of one anna to Rs. 60. At the same time he also makes gifts nominally of cows or *gopradana*, but generally in cash, from one to ten gifts the total amount varying from ten annas to Rs. 100. This is followed by a gift to Brahmans called *samasta dakshina*, usually four annas to Rs. 5 but sometimes as much as Rs. 4,000. This is distributed among Brahmans; the guide, when the sum is large, generally keeping a considerable share to himself. Finally, if he has the means, the pilgrim offers a sum with a libation of water for feeding Brahmans, or building a flight of steps or a temple. He then goes to his lodging and fasts for the rest of the day.

Early next morning, before breaking his fast, the pilgrim, if a father, mother or husband is dead, performs a memorial ceremony or *shraddha* in their honour. The ceremony almost always takes place in the pilgrim's lodging. Two to five Brahmans are called to represent the dead and are fed. Rice-balls or *pinds*, according to the usual form, are offered to the dead, and in front of them a gift of five *paise* and upwards according to the pilgrim's means is laid for the officiating priest. Besides this gift, presents of cash, clothes, pots and lamps are made to each of the Brahmans who are fed. After the ceremony a meal is taken.

For the third day there remain the worship of the river or Ganga and of Rama in the morning; the feeding of Brahmans at noon; and the visiting of temples in the afternoon.

Ganga worship: To worship Ganga or the Godavari the pilgrim has to go through a long process which is shortened according to the time and means at his disposal. There are two services or *pujas*, one prescribed for Brahman men called *vedokta* in which verses from the *Vedas* are recited; the other for Brahman women and for all pilgrims of other castes called *puranokta* in which texts from the *Puranas* are recited. Each of these two services has five forms, the first of five rites, the second of ten rites, the third of sixteen rites, the fourth of thirty-eight rites, and the fifth of sixty-four rites. Any of these forms of service is performed according to the pilgrim's means. The same is the case with Rama's worship. It is usual for the pilgrim to wash the image with the *panchamruta*, milk, curds, butter, honey and sugar, and lastly with water. He then marks the brow of the image with sandal-powder, lays flowers on its head, and presents the ministrant with money.

In the ceremony of going round the town or *pradakshina*, which is optional and is not always done, there are two courses, one of six and the other of ten miles. Unlike the *Panchkroshi* round Allahabad, this rite includes no funeral or other ceremony. The chief places visited are Kala Rama's temple, Sita's cave, Kapaleshvar and Tapovan. No pilgrim should pass less than three nights in eastern Nasik or Panchvati.

This completes the ordinary details of a pilgrim's ceremonies and expenses. In addition to these the rich occasionally ask learned Brahmans to recite hymns from the *Vedas* paying each 25 *paise* to Re. 1, or he calls a party of learned Brahmans and gives them presents. It was a practice of presenting a sum of money to every Brahman household in the town which is no more in vogue.

When all is over the pilgrim gives his priest a money gift according to his means with shawls and other clothes in special cases, and makes an entry in the priest's book stating that he has acted as his guide. Under certain circumstances special arrangements are made to meet the expenses of the different ceremonies. Before beginning, a list of the different items is drawn out and the whole sum the pilgrim means to spend is put down and divided among the items. In the case of a poor pilgrim the priest sometimes takes over the whole amount the pilgrim means to pay and meets the cost of whatever articles have to be brought. The amount usually spent varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. For very poor pilgrims even one rupee is enough. It may be roughly estimated that an average pilgrim spends Rs. 10 to Rs. 75. As the influence of religion in its ritualistic form is fast waning in recent times only a few of those who visit Nasik, care to go through the observance of rituals described in detail above.

Growing influence of modernism with its rationalism and a complete change in the social set-up also accounts for the same tendency. It is feared that the one-time stabilizing social influence of the priestly class will decline if it has not done already so.

Ascetics: The second class of Nasik pilgrims are professional devotees. A century and a quarter years ago, men of this class chiefly of the *Gosavi* sect used to cause very great trouble. Strong big men from north India used to come in armed bands of 3,000 to 5,000. They belonged to rival sects, the *Nirbhanis* and the *Niranjanis*, who used to fight, sometimes with fatal results, for the right of bathing first in the Kushavarta Pool at Trimbak. Of late years these devotees have ceased to come in great gangs and those who come are prevented from causing any mischief on account of the police *bandobast*. The last difficulty was in the 1872 *Sinhastha*, when a body of *Nirmalis* declared that they meant to walk naked from Nasik to Trimbak. They were warned that this would be considered an offence and gave up the idea.

Muslim remains: The Musalman remains at Nasik are the Old Fort, the Delhi gate, the *Kazipura* gate, the Jama mosque, the Pirzada's tomb and twenty-two smaller mosques, fourteen of them built in Moghal times and eight of them modern. Excepting the site of the old fort and a few scattered fragments nothing remains. The Jama mosque is beyond repair while the tomb is in a fairly good condition. However, the description of these monuments as given in the old *Nasik Gazetteer* is as follows :—

Old Fort: "In the extreme south-east of the town rising about eighty feet from the river-bank is a flat-topped bluff known as the Old Fort or *Juni Gadhi* (410′×320′). Though now except for a small ruined mosque on the west crest, bare of buildings and without a sign of fortification, fifty years ago the hill was girt with a wall. The ground on the top of the hill shows that it has a pretty thick layer formed of the ruins of old buildings. The mound is said to have been first fortified by the Musalmans. The exposed north scarp shows that it is alluvial throughout.

A Persian inscription on its east face shows that the Delhi gate was built by order of Tude Khan, governor of Nasik in *H.* 1092 (A. D. 1681), during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb. The *Kazipura* gate was built by Kazi Syed Muhammad Hassan in *H.* 1078 (A. D. 1667) or fourteen years before the Delhi gate.

Jama mosque: On the top of the hill to the west of the Old Fort is the Jama *Masjid* or Public Mosque (95′×56′). It is reached through a small walled enclosure with a few trees and tombs. The mosque is of stone. The front is plain except for two stone brackets near the centre and small stone pillars at the ends. Inside, the pillars are plain short and massive about three feet nine inches square below and five

feet nine inches high to the point from which the roof rises in Musalman arches. The building bears clear traces of a Hindu origin. According to the local belief it was a temple of the goddess Mahalakshmi. The brackets in front have the carved double lotus-head ornament and the festoons of chains and smaller lotus flowers, so general in Nasik wood carving, and the end pillars, which are about five feet eight inches high according to the common pattern, are square at the base, then eight-sided, and then round. In the north wall in the back of one of six-arched brick niches or resting places is an old Hindu gateway with a prettily carved lintel and side posts and on either side of the gateway a Hindu image. Near the east gate is a slightly broken cow's mouth.

Dargha: In the Dargha sub-division of Jogvada, in a large enclosure is the tomb of Syed Sadak Shah Husain Kadari Sirmast of Medina who came to Nasik about the middle of the sixteenth century. The tomb is in the centre of a large enclosure and is surrounded by a low inner wall which marks off a space about eighteen paces square. The outside of the tomb is brightly painted and has an upper storey of wood with a deep cave. In the centre of the building, which is about twenty-two feet square and eight feet high, is the tomb covered by a brocaded cloth with a second cloth or canopy stretched about five feet over it with the ostrich shells at the corners. The walls are painted with flowers and peacock fans. Incense is always kept burning. A fair is held on the fifth of the dark half of *Phalgun* (March-April) which is said to be attended by about 2,000 people. Outside, near the gate of the *Dargha* enclosure, is a tomb which was built in memory of the nephew of Syed Sadak Shah."

Of the smaller mosques fourteen are old and eight new. Most of the old mosques are ruined and six of them enjoy Government grants. Besides the mosques there is a *chandni* or travellers' rest-house which was built in 1736 and was repaired in 1882. Some new mosques have been built since, but none is noteworthy.

Peshvas' Palaces: The *Peshvas'* new and old palaces were the other objects of interest in Nasik. The *Peshvas'* new palace stands at the head of the main bazar road which for sometime was used as the Collector's office. The Collector's office has now been shifted along Agra road. It survives only with one storey which is occupied by the public library and a part of the ground floor occupied by two police stations. It is also known as *Pulavarcha Vada* or the Palace on the Bridge. The palace stands on a handsome plinth ten feet high, with a broad band of polished basalt brought from Bhorgad hill near Ramsej. It was never finished and the east front has been disfigured by the addition of a heavy eave supported by long square wooden pillars resting on an unsightly brick wall.

The old palace, also known as Court-house, was an old Maratha mansion built by a Brahman called Rairikar. It afterwards fell into the *Peshva's* hands and came to be known as the *Peshva's* Old Palace. It was a very extensive building, and accommodated the high school and the Mamlatdar's office, as well as the court. The judge's court was a fine room, a central square of about eighteen feet, with four massive pillars on each side with arches between, supporting a gallery with fronts of richly carved wood. Now in place of the old *vada* a grand high school building has been erected. The judge's court as also Mamlatdar's office have been housed in spacious quarters along the Agra road.

Raja Bahadur's mansion: On the Khadkali road in the west of the town is Naro Shankar Raja Bahadur's mansion said to be about two hundred and thirty-five years old and probably the largest building in Nasik belonging to antiquity. The street face, on the east side of the *Matabarpura* road, is a plain brick wall three storeys high with in the lowest storeys small irregular windows and at the corners of the upper storey richly carved wooden balconies and deep plain eaves overhanging the whole. In the centre a plain flat gateway leads along a lane and through a door on the right-hand wall into a large court surrounded by plain two-storeyed buildings now used as quarters for the police. To the right a door leads into an inner court surrounded by two-storeyed buildings. The lower storey, which is open to the court, has a row of plain massive teak pillars and in the upper storey are lighter pillars and ornamental wooden arches. Across the road is a second mansion with a rectangular court, thirty feet by sixty-six feet (9·14×18·28 metres), surrounded by two-storeyed buildings the lower storey open and with a row of heavy plain pillars with slightly carved capitals and brackets. This mansion is unfinished and out of repair. Down the centre of the courtyard, with the object of establishing a vegetable market, the municipality built a plinth and covered it by a peaked matting roof. The scheme proved a failure and the building was abandoned. To the north of the mansion and about 150 yards (137·16 metres) south of the Malhar gate is the *Hatti* or Elephant gate built by Naro Shankar about 1750.

History: According to Hindu accounts, in the first cycle or *Krita Yuga*, Nasik was called Padmanagara or the Lotus City; in the second cycle or *Treta Yuga*, it was called Trikantaka or the Three-peaked; in the third cycle or *Dvapara Yuga* it was called Janasthana or the peoples' habitation; and in the fourth or present cycle, the *Kali Yuga*, it is called Nasik or Navshikha apparently the Nine-peaked.[1] Of Padmanagara and Trikantaka, the Nasik of the first two

[1] The derivation of the name "Nasika" from Sanskrit "Navashikhara" is philologically impossible. (V. V. Mirashi).

cycles, no tradition remains. Janasthana, the Nasik of the third cycle, is said to be the Janasthana on the Godavari, the scene of Rama's exile described in the *Ramayana* as a forest country, peopled by sages, rich in fruit and flower trees, full of wild beast, and birds in the midst of Dandaka inhabited by tribes of *Rakshasas.* It is not likely that Rama's Janasthana was further east near the mouth of the Godavari, as supposed by some. Whether on a basis of fact or of fancy local interest has associated with Rama many places in and near Nasik: Tiundha, Panchvati, Sita's Cave, Ramsej Hill, Tapovan, Shurpanakha's Nostrils, Lakshmana's Caves, Rama's Panchratneshvar and Janaka's Nilkantheshvar.

The earliest historical reference to Nasik is about B. C. 200 in an inscription on the Bharhut *stupa* in the Central Provinces, about 100 miles (160·93 metres) north-east of Jabalpur. The inscription is on one of the pillars of the rail, and records 'the gift of Gorakshita of Nashika, the wife of Vasuka'. About B. C. 125-100 Nasik is mentioned in the two earliest inscriptions Nos. XVIII and XIX of the Pandu Caves five miles (eight kilometres) to the south of Nasik. One of them records the making of a cave by a Minister of Religion of Nasik; the other records the gift of a carved cave-front by the guild of grain-dealers of Nasik. These inscriptions show that about B. C. 125-100 Nasik was of sufficient political importance to be the seat of an officer styled the Minister of Religion, perhaps for the whole of the Deccan, and was a place of sufficient trade and standing to have merchant guilds. The other Pandu Cave inscriptions which reach to about the fifth or sixth century after Christ, do not notice Nasik. In its stead they ten times mention Govardhana, six miles (9·65 km.) west of Nasik, twice as the political head of a district and thrice as a place with guilds of weavers and grain-dealers. Though the local authorities may have moved their head-quarters to Govardhana, Nasik either as a trade or religious centre, remained a place of note, as it is mentioned as Nasica by the Egyptian geographer Ptolemy about A. D. 150. About A. D. 500 the celebrated astronomer Varahamihira mentions Nasik as one of the countries included in India or Jambudvipa.* About the

* (There are some other early references to Nasik or places situated in the district in inscriptions. Nasik was probably the capital of Pulakeshin II in the first half of the seventh century A. D. when he extended his kingdom to the Narmada. Hiuen Tsang seems to have met him at Nasik. A copper-plate grant of this Pulakeshin, dated *Shaka* 552 (A. D. 630), has been found at Lohaner (Baglana taluka). It records his grant of the village Goviyanaka (modern Gavhan) to a Brahmana of Lohanagara (modern Lohner). Pulakeshin's son Dharashraya-Jayasimha was ruling at Nasik. His plates dated in the Kalachuri year 436 (A. D. 685) record the grant of the Dhondhaka (modern Dhondgaon near Trimbak) in the Nasika *vishaya* (district). The Vani plates of the *Rashtrakuta* king Govinda III, dated in the *Shaka* year 730 (A. D. 808), record the grant of Vatanagara (modern Vadner) in the Nashika-desha. Nasik was thus the headquarters of a district even in ancient times.) (V. V. Mirashi)

eleventh or twelfth century Jainism seems to have been strong at Nasik, as to this time belong the Chambhar Caves, three miles (4·82 km.) to the north of Nasik, and the Jain additions to Nos. X and XI of the Pandu Caves. In the beginning of the fourteenth century the Jain priest and writer, Jinaprabhasuri, devotes to Nasik a chapter of his book on the *tirthas* of India. He notices its old names Padmanagara and Janasthana, and that it was the residence of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana, and the place where Shurpanakha's nose was cut off. In his time there was at Nasik, a temple of Chandrapabhasvami, the eighth Jain Tirthankara, which was called Kuntivihar, after Kunti, the mother of the Pandu princes.

Early in the fourteenth century, Nasik came under the power of the Delhi viceroy at Daulatabad, and afterwards (1350) of the Bahamani kings. From the Bahamani kings, early in the sixteenth century, it passed to the Ahmadnagar dynasty, and was wrested from them by the Moghals about a hundred years later. By one of its Musalman rulers the name of Nasik was changed to Gulshanabad, the City of Roses, and it was made the head-quarters of a division. Musalman Nasik was limited to the nine hills or *teks* to the south of the Sarasvati stream. The north-east hill, now known as the Old Fort or *Juni Gadhi*, was fortified, and the New Fort or *Navi Gadhi* was made the site of the governor's residence or *darbar*. The Delhi, *Kazipura*, and Aurang (now Trimbak) gates and the Jama mosque, built from the stones of a Hindu temple, also belong to the Musalman period. In 1682, Prince Akbar, the rebel son of Aurangzeb, took refuge in Nasik, but being closely pursued passed on to the Konkan. In 1684 the Marathas plundered round Nasik, but fled on the approach of the Moghal general Khan Jahan. They seem shortly after to have gained some power in Nasik as the masonry work of the Ramakund was completed in 1696. In 1705 the Musalman governor of Nasik is noticed as being unable to punish a Maratha officer of his, who maintained a band of robbers and openly trafficked in plunder. According to local records the country round Nasik passed to the *Peshva* in 1751-52 (*Fasli* 1161) when the name of Gulshanabad ceased and the old name of Nasik was revived. In 1740 (*H.* 1153), according to Musalman accounts, the Nizam held Mulher and a fort near Nasik. At the same time the Maratha right to levy a fourth and a tenth of the revenue was admitted and they probably had an officer styled *Kamavisdar* in Nasik to look after their interests. In 1747 their influence in Nasik was strong enough to enable them to complete the temple of Nilkantheshvar and to begin the temple of Rameshvar, two of the handsomest buildings in Nasik. Shortly after this, either on the death of Cin Kilic Khan the first Nizam in 1748, or after their victories over the second Nizam Salabat Jang in 1752 and 1758, the Marathas made Nasik one of their chief

cities; they settled the new quarter called *Navapura* to the north of the Sarasvati, and enriched it with mansions and temples. It rose to special importance during the reign of the fourth *Peshva* Madhavrav (1761-1772). Many of the temples, pools, steps, and mansions at Nasik and at Gangapur, six miles (9·65 km.) west of Nasik, were built at this time by Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav *Peshva*, by Trimbakrav Pethe the uncle of the *Peshva*, and by successive viceroys. About this time Nasik was the favourite resort of Raghunathrav or Raghoba, the uncle of Madhavrav, and his wife Anandibai, who changed the name of the village of Chavdas, three miles (4·82 km.) west of Nasik, to Anandvalli, and built a mansion there. Anandibai's ambition is said to have been to make the town spread westwards till Nasik and Anandvalli formed one city. About 1790 Nasik or Gulshanabad appears in Maratha records as the headquarters of a sub-division in the district of Sangamner with a yearly revenue of about Rs. 1,67,760. In 1803, Nasik was sacked by Amritrav, the adopted son of Raghunathrav *Peshva*. During the third Maratha war, after reducing the hill-forts of Ankai Tankai and Rajdhair, Colonel McDowell's detachment came to Nasik on the 19th of April 1818. On reaching Nasik it was found that the armed population had retired to Trimbak and that the place had quietly surrendered to the Civil Commissioner, Captain Briggs. Jewels belonging to the *Peshva*, said to be worth Rs. 76,00,000 and silver articles valued at Rs. 12,000 were found in Nasik. An officer of Colonel McDowell's detachment describes Nasik as a pleasing spot, a considerable town with two palaces, several beautiful temples on the river-bank, some handsome and spacious buildings, and a rich neighbourhood of gardens and vine-yards. The principal inhabitants were Brahmans. In 1843 a riot was caused over the slaughter of a cow by some Europeans.

Early in the 20th century Nasik, with the rest of India, began to seethe with discontent under the British domination. It figured prominently on the political horizon of India because it was the chief centre of revolutionary activities led by the late Vinayakrav Savarkar who came to be called as *Vir* Savarkar for his daring plots and attempted escape from the steamer while being transported from London as a political prisoner. *Mitra Mela* (Congregation of Friends) was a secret society consisting of Savarkar, Darekar, Bhat, Mahabal and a few others who took a vow to end the British rule in India by all possible means, violent or otherwise. The activities were suddenly interrupted on account of the unplanned murder of Mr. Jackson, the then Collector of Nasik, in December 1909, when he had gone to witness a dramatic performance. People were fired by the flame of patriotism by the poetical compositions of late Mr. Darekar, one of whose couplets ran thus: "O Rama! when will thou be pleased to

satisfy our burning desire for freedom ? " The poet came under British persecution which he faced bravely and at last breathed his last in 1926 in utter poverty when the freedom was not anywhere in sight. Before that Savarkar had been imprisoned and the disappearance of these two leaders virtually broke the back of the secret society. However, the political fervour and desire for independence had been so instilled in the heart of the people that Nasik participated in every movement *en masse*. Thus Nasik played a heroic role in the struggle for independence along with the rest of India.

Neighbourhood: Among the objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Nasik are, the *Dasara Patangan* or *Dasara* Pavement, close to the east of the Station road, about half a mile to the south-east of the city ; Tapovan, Shurpanakha's Nostrils, and Lakshmana's Caves, about a mile east of Panchvati ; the Jain Chambhar Caves, about three miles to the north of Nasik ; the old settlement of Govardhan now called Govardhan-Gangapur, six miles (9·65 km.) to the west, with an old burial-mound, a fine waterfall, and a few pillars and images of about the eleventh or twelfth century ; and the Pandu Lena or Buddhist Caves in a hill on the Bombay-Agra road, five miles (8 km.) to the south.

About half a mile to the south-east of the city, close to the east of the Station road, is a row of four or five small standing stones. These stones have been set by Nasik Kunbis in honour of their ancestors. On some, which are laid flat, feet are carved ; others which stand up like headstones, have their faces carved with rude human figures and with a sun and moon. The heroes or *virs*, pronounced *virs*, who live in these stones were once worshipped on every *Dasara* (September-October). A body of Kunbis and other castes, headed by the headman of the town, used to go with a long pole called Kanhoba's Kathi, with streamers of red yellow and white cloth and a young buffalo. The buffalo was killed by the headman by a stroke of his sword, and the procession then proceeded to the row of stones, and the spirit of the heroes entered the body of one of their descendants. The possessed man was scourged with a hemp rope and the spirit left his body and passed then into the body of the scourger. The people then danced round and sang.

Tapovan: Tapovan or the Forest of Austerities is in a direct line about a mile (1·60 km.) east of Panchvati. It has a famous shrine and image of Rama who is believed to have lived on fruits collected by Lakshmana from this forest. Rama cleared this place of the *Rakshasas* who were putting obstacles in the performance of the *yajnyas* by the sages and seers. There is a fine temple of Lakshmana built by one Virbai Manji in 1817 at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. Nearby there is the confluence of the Godavari and the Kapila and hence is known as Kapila-Sangama *tirtha*. There are also shrines of Gopal Krishna and

Lakshmi Narayana. The chief interests are its magnificent banyan and tamarind trees which are believed to be as old as the hermitages of the seers or *rishis* who lived here and performed austerities. To the south-east of Tapovan the river-bed is crossed by a band of rock with a narrow central channel through which, except in times of high flood, the whole water of the river passes. Two holes in thick rocky passages are said to be the petrified nostrils of the giantess Shurpanakha's nose, which was cut off by Lakshmana. Across the river the wall or dyke of rocks forms the right bank for about three hundred yards (274·32 metres). The rock faces east, a bare steep scarp twelve to thirty feet (3·65 to 9·14 metres) high. This east front has been carved into a line of eleven small plain cells called Lakshmana's Bogde.

These are all rough plain cells with doorways and small benches but without anything to show their age or the religion of the men who made them.

Nasik Road: Nasik Road, about 8 km. (five miles) south-west of Nasik, is a busy railway station on the Bombay-Bhusaval-Nagpur route of the Central Railway. All the trains running on this track take a halt here. In 1971 its population was 55,436. Nasik Road-Devlali, apart from Devlali Cantonment, has a combined municipality. It is a fast developing town, industrially as well as commercially. Its advantageous situation has made it an ideal place for the location of industries, and already various plants and factories have come up manufacturing a variety of tools and machinery, spare parts, chemicals, medicines, etc. Due to the MIG aircraft project at Ozar, which is not far away, the Hindustan Aeronautics have set up their office here as also a technical training centre imparting training to the employees in the factory. Here is also located the India Security Press printing stamps and currency notes. Along jail road a one rupee note press has recently been set up. All these industries have not only contributed to the growing prosperity of the town but provided a large segment of its population with the means of livelihood. Many of these industrial concerns including the India Security Press have provided residential quarters for a large number of their staff. Nasik Road is also a centre of wholesale grain, onion and timber trade as also grapes for which Nasik is so justly well-known. There are quite a few wholesale dealers and commission agents in these commodities. Oil companies maintain huge oil depots here.

Municipality: Established in 1952, the Nasik Road-Devlali municipality has an area of 20·72 square kilometres (eight square miles) under its jurisdiction. The municipal committee, composed of twenty councillors, is headed by a president who is elected by the councillors from among themselves. With the assistance of the necessary staff the administrative affairs are directed by this committee.

Finance: Income during 1964-65 due to various heads but excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,22,406. Extra-ordinary and debt heads brought in Rs. 5,33,962 to the municipal exchequer. The sources of income comprised municipal rates and taxes contributing Rs. 5,96,825; realisation under special acts Rs. 2,261; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation Rs. 1,07,375; grants and contributions Rs. 93,924 and miscellaneous Rs. 22,021. An expenditure of Rs. 11,16,583 was incurred during the same year on normal heads. The expenditure incurred on extra-ordinary and debt heads stood at Rs. 3,24,062 during 1964-65. The normal heads of expenditure were general administration Rs. 1,16,119; public health and conservancy Rs. 8,34,861; public instruction Rs. 74,596; and miscellaneous Rs. 99,007.

Municipal Works: Two major vegetable markets have been built and named as Yashvant *Mandai* and Javahar *Mandai*. While the former was built at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000, the latter has cost Rs. 2,75,000. Besides, daily markets are held at Sinnar *Phata* and Gorevadi. On every Monday a weekly bazar is held at Devlaligaon. Apart from culverts built on roads, it has provided for Harijan quarters and a cattle-shed costing Rs. 50,000.

Health, sanitation and water-supply: The town is served with adequate medical aid facilities. The municipality conducts a dispensary, a maternity home and a surgical home, equipped with up-to-date equipment, where honorary surgeons of known repute perform all types of operations. A dispensary is also maintained by the India Security Press. Though the town has no veterinary dispensary, arrangement for bi-weekly visit of the veterinary surgeon of the camp area has been made by the municipality towards which end it pays Rs. 500 annually. As the place enjoys a healthy climate no epidemics have been reported in recent years.

Drainage system consists of well-built surface drains. The sullage and waste-water is let into the *Gosavi Ohol* which meets the Valdevi river down-stream.

The town receives tap-water from Chehadi water-works on the Darna maintained by the Public Health Department, Nasik Division, Nasik. Water is pumped in the filtration galleries located in the distillery premises from where it is distributed for consumption after purification. The municipality is required to pay a charge of Rs. 1·15 per thousand gallons. It was previously meant exclusively for the India Security Press.

Education: Primary education is compulsory, its enforcement resting with the Zilla Parishad. The municipal contribution is calculated at 5 per cent of the annual letting value which on an average approximates to Rs. 55,000 per annum. The high schools numbering about seven are all managed by various private institutions including missions. There is also a college for higher education named as R. N. Chandak Arts and Bytco Commerce College, and Nasik Road Science College. Towards the acquisition of land for the college premises the municipality made a grant of Rs. 30,001. Apart from privately-conducted public library, there is a municipal public library in Yeshwant *Mandai* where all daily newspapers and numerous magazines are made available for the general public. Only the lending section charges a nominal fee.

Fire-fighting equipment consists of only one fire-fighter with other necessary accessories. In times of emergencies, however, the fire-brigades of Nasik municipality and military camp are pressed into service.

On the Valdevi banks two cremation grounds with sheds have been maintained by the municipality. Cremation and burial grounds are also maintained by the various other communities. Of the recreational places could be mentioned the *Durga Udyan* wherein are a temple dedicated to Durga Devi and a statue of Shivaji. It is a municipal garden. The town has a temple dedicated to Shankara. The well-known Pandu Lena caves are only eight kilometres away. The town is electrified and has post and telegraph facilities, telephone exchange and a police station. There is regular bus service between Nasik Road and Nasik.

Naydongri: Naydongri, a village in Nandgaon taluka lying 19·31 km. (twelve miles) north-east of Nandgaon, is a railway station on the Bombay-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway. A large weekly market at which agricultural produce, especially *bajra*, figures prominently is held on Mondays. The village has a high school, a primary school and a post office. Medical aid is rendered by a primary health centre and a maternity home. Naydongri had a population of 4,161 in 1971.

Nimbait: Nimbait, lying 16 km. (ten miles) north-west of Nandgaon, with 3,720 inhabitants in 1971, is an agricultural village in Malegaon taluka chiefly producing *bajra*, wheat, groundnut and onions. Large tracts of land have been brought under well-irrigation. It was formerly the headquarters of a petty division. We have it on the authority of the old *Nasik District Gazetteer* that there was an old mud-fort in the village. Today nothing remains to indicate its existence. The curious effigy of the horse on which Prophet Muhammad is said to have ridden to heaven and referred to in the old *Nasik District Gazetteer* is also not to be seen today. The village has a middle school and a post office. Drinking water is obtained from the wells.

Niphad: Niphad, with a population of 9,274 as per the 1971 Census, is the headquarters of the taluka of the same name lying 32·18 km. (20 miles) north-east of Nasik, the district headquarters.

It is a railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur section of the Central Railway and principally produces onion, grapes, vegetables, wheat, *bajra, jovar* and sugarcane, there being a sugar factory worked on co-operative basis. *Tur* and gram are also grown successfully. There are well over a hundred irrigation wells and a *bandhara* across Vadali river, which though not located in Niphad proper, helps its agriculture. The medical needs of the populace are met by a civil dispensary with attached maternity ward and family planning centre, as also a few private medical practitioners. There are also a veterinary dispensary and a leprosy eradication centre which has been doing good work in this direction. It is the birth-place of late Shri Govind Mahadev Ranade and has two high schools, one primary school and an Urdu school. Besides the usual revenue and police offices, the town has a post and telegraph office, *panchayat samiti,* civil court etc. There is also a rest-house. It has the advantage of the branches of the State Bank and the land mortgage bank. The agricultural produce is marketed through the sub-market yard recently established here. Though the people continue to depend on well-water, they will soon have tap-water when the water works scheme, already approved by the Government, is implemented. Weekly bazar is held on Thursdays. There are quite a few insignificant temples dedicated to various deities. On *Magha Shuddha Paurnima* a fair attended by over 2,000 persons is held in honour of Khanderav. There is also a *dargah* and some mosques, not one of which is mentionable. A similar fair is also held in honour of Khandoba in Chandori village of Niphad taluka.

Pandu Lena Caves: *Pandu Lena:* About[1] five miles (eight kilometres) to the south of Nasik the Trimbak-Anjaneri range ends in three isolated hills six to eleven hundred feet (182·88 to 335·28 metres) above the plain. The highest and most to the east, 1,061 feet (323·39 metres) above Nasik and 3,004 feet (915·61 metres) above the sea, has the special interest of having a group of old Buddhist caves (B. C. 250--A. D. 600) carved in the low scarp that runs across its north face about half-way up. The three hills are bare, steep and pointed. The cave hill, besides being the highest, has the most sharply cut and shapely outlines. From Nasik or from Govardhan six miles (9·65 km.) up the Godavari, its form is so perfect a pyramid as to suggest that its pyramid or triple fire-tongue shape was the origin of the name Trirashmi (Pk. Tiranhu) or Triple Sunbeam, by which it is known in seven of the cave inscriptions (2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 18, 19). The caves are reached from Nasik by the excellent Bombay-Agra road starting from the travellers' bungalow in the south-west corner of the town.

[1] Originally contributed by Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji. Mr. Bhagvanlal's facsimiles of the inscriptions in these caves are given in Dr. Burgess' *Arch. Sur. of Western India,* IV Plates LI-LV.

About five miles (8 km.) from Nasik, and about 100 yards (91·44 metres) to the right of the road, stands a group of cattle-keepers' sheds with one or two old tamarind trees and a ruined Musalman tomb. A few yards to the east of the tomb are several rock-cut cisterns. These originally had small square mouths, but a large section of the surface roof has fallen in and several of the cisterns now form one open pool. About 200 yards (182·88 metres) east, across smooth easy ground, is the foot of the Pandu Hill. Up its steep northern face, over stones and rocks, a rough path, partly stepped, has been cut which winds about 300 feet (91·44 metres) to the level of the cave scarp. At the top of the ascent, in front of the caves, a broad smooth terrace stretches round the north-west corner of the hill and continues for several hundred yards eastwards along the northern face. In the north-west face of the hill the scarp has been blasted by powder, perhaps while making the Agra road (1820-25) to which large blocks of rock could be easily rolled. In the extreme west are chisel-marks and a few small open rock-cut cisterns, much like the *nana-podhis* or bathing cisterns of the Kanheri Cave inscriptions. Until the corner of the north face has been turned there are no traces of caves.

View: The caves face north and north-east. The broad terrace, which runs in front of them, commands a beautiful and extensive view. A broad plain stretches west, north and east, rising in the west into confused groups and lines of low broken hills. Northwards it stretches about ten miles (16 km.) to the picturesque rugged Bhorgad-Ramsej hills, which fall eastwards into a level table-land broken by the sharp cone in whose steep southern face are carved the group of Jaina temples (A. D. 1100) which are known as the Chambhar Caves. Beyond the sharp cone of the Chambhar hill, in the distance, stretching roughly east and west, the long line of the Chandor range rises into lofty and rocky peaks, pinnacles, and castellated tops. In the distant north-east the hills sink into the plain, and again rise in a group of rugged peaks. To the east the plain swells into level uplands. In front of the cave near the hill-foot the plain is bare, seamed with water-courses, hedgeless, and with few trees. Further north along the line of the Nasardi stream and towards the hardly noticeable hollow of the Godavari, are patches of rich garden lands and groves and long lines of mango-trees. Further north partly hidden by the hollow of the Godavari deep green mango tops mark the site of Gangapur, and close to the west of it, of Govardhan, an old settlement which is mentioned in inscription 3 of about the first century after Christ in cave III, as the *ahara* or headquarters of a district and which seems to give their name to the Govardhans, one of the earliest tribes of local Brahmans. To the north-east a long stretch of richly-wooded country begins with the village of Sharanpur and passes into the broad woods and garden-

lands of Nasik whose nine hills covered with red-roofed houses show among the trees in the evening sun. The railway station stands out from the bare eastern plain and from near the eastmost cave may be seen the buildings and barracks of Devlali.

The Caves, which are in one row with a levelled space or terrace in front, stretch east and west. Their northern frontage saves them from the sun and the south-west rains, and as the rock is a close-grained seamless trap, much of the rich carved work and many long and most valuable inscriptions have passed fresh and unharmed through 1,500 to 2,000 years.

Cave I: The caves are numbered from west to east. Cave I is a large unfinished excavation, including a veranda, and a hall. The veranda is 38′ 3″ broad, 6′ 5″ deep and 12′ 8″ high. The front was intended to have four pillars and two pilasters, but the work went no further than marking out plain four-sided blocks of rock, one of which, that to the extreme right, has disappeared. At each end of the veranda is the beginning of a cell. A middle and two side-doors, separated by square windows, lead from the veranda into the hall. The left door and window and the right post of the main door have been blasted with powder. The hall has been turned into a rain-water reservoir by hewing out the floor several feet below its original level. The change was probably made because of leakage through some crack or slit in the ceiling. The only point of interest in this cave is an unfinished but unusually well-carved rail in a frieze in the outer face of the veranda. In this frieze besides the central rail which is covered with animals and Buddhist symbols, are two bands of sculpture, an upper band with festoons of flowers and animals, and a lower band of animals in panels formed by the leaves of a creeper. The best executed animals in the rail are a bull biting his hind-leg, a tiger devouring a man, a running elephant, a deer scratching his mouth with his hind-foot, a galloping bull, and prowling tiger. These groups are difficult to make out as they are small and much weather-worn.

Cave II: Cave II, about twenty-two feet east of cave I, is an old (B. C. 10) dwelling cave which about A. D. 400-500, seems to have been turned into a Mahayana or late Buddhist shrine. Marks in the ceiling show that it originally consisted of a veranda and two plain cells in its back wall. The Mahayana or image-worshipping Buddhists broke the back wall of the veranda, knocked down the partition between the two cells, and turned the whole into a hall. In the back wall of the hall they cut two recesses and adorned them with rock-cut images. The right recess is 6′ 6″ broad, 2′ 2″ deep and 6′ high. In its back wall is a central Buddha, 3′ 4″ high, in the teaching or *dharmachakra* attitude seated on a lion-throne, his feet resting on a lotus flower. From the stalk of the plant two flowers

rise on either side of Buddha, and on each flower stands a Bodhisattva, with matted hair. The Bodhisattva to the right of Buddha holds a fly-whisk in his right hand and a blown lotus with stalk in his left hand. He is probably Padmapani Lokeshvara. The left Bodhisattva holds a fly-whisk in his right hand and a thunderbolt or *vajra* in his left hand. He is probably Vajrapani Lokeshvara. Above the Bodhisattva are floating figures with bag-wigs, probably the demi-gods called *vidyadharas* or heavenly choristers. The *vidyadhara* to the right holds flowers in his hands and that to the left a garland. By the side of the left Bodhisattva three small images of Buddha are seated one over the other. The uppermost is seated cross-legged on a lotus, a position known as the *padmasana* or lotus seat.

In the side walls of the recess are two standing Buddhas, 3′ 3″ high. Each has his right hand hanging with the palm open in the blessing or *vara* attitude, and the left hand holds the end of the shoulder-cloth. In the floor of this recess a modern *linga* and a bull or *nandi* have been carved and flying Hanuman has been traced.

The left recess, which is 7′ broad, 3′ 6″ deep and 6′ 5″ high, has in the back wall a central teaching Buddha, 4′ 10″ high, seated on a lion throne, his feet resting on a double lotus. The face is surrounded by an aureole. The throne-back or *pithika* is ornamented with water-fowls coming out of alligators' mouth. Above the alligators float two Nagarajas. On either side of Buddha is a standing figure of a Lokeshvara, 5′ 5″ high. The figure to the visitor's left wears a crown, ear-rings, a necklace, and his hair hangs down his neck. In his left hand he holds a thunderbolt or *vajra* and in his right hand a fly-whisk. The figure has matted hair worn like a crown or *jatamukuta* and in the hair over the centre of the forehead is a teaching Buddha. His right hand holds a fly-whisk and his left hand a lotus-bud with stalk. He wears no ornaments. In the left wall of the recess a central Buddha, 4′ 9″ high, sits on a lion-throne, his feet resting on a lotus. From the stalk of this lotus branch two side lotus flowers on each of which stands a Lokeshvara 4′ 2″ high. Both have matted hair. The right figure has a fly-whisk in his right hand and a lotus with stalk in his left. The left figure rests his left hand on his thigh and holds a fly-whisk in his right. Above both are floating figures, probably *Gandharvas,* bearing garlands.

To the left of this group on the inner face of the front wall, is a standing Buddha, 4′ 10″ high, the face surrounded by an aureole. His right hand is held in front with the palm open. The left grasps one end of the shoulder-cloth.

In the right end wall of the veranda is a Buddha seated cross-legged with an open right hand held in front; his left hand is broken. To the right is a fly-whisk bearer whose companion on the left has

disappeared. Above the central figure is an unfinished group of a seated teaching Buddha with side Bodhisattvas.

To the right or west of this cave is an unfinished excavation. To the left is a cistern partly filled with earth but still holding good water. Near this is another two-mouthed cistern and behind it an open modern pond partly filled with boulders.

Inscription I: On what remains of the back wall of the veranda of cave II, close to the ceiling is Inscription 1. All but the first line was broken off when the original cave was turned into a late or image-worshipping shrine.

Cave III: Cave III, just beyond the filled-up cistern, is a large beautifully sculptured dwelling-cave made by the mother of the great Gautamiputra (B. C. 15). The front is borne by six large figures whose massive heads and shoulders appear close to the ground. These are the demi-gods called *Yakshas* or *Guhyakas* bearing the cave from heaven to earth, which as the large inscription in the back wall of the veranda states, 'is equal to the best of heavenly chariots in its great perfection'. It is in three parts, a hall, eighteen cells, and a veranda. The hall is 45′ broad and 10′ 6″ high. In the back wall of the hall are six cells, and there are seven in the right wall and five in the left, making eighteen in all. In front of the cells is a bench 1′ 8″ broad and 1′ 2″ high. Between the third and fourth cells in the back wall is a relic-shrine or *chaitya* in half-relief. It begins with a moulding 4″ high ornamented with a tracery of lotus petals. Above the moulding is a plinth 2′ 8″ high and 4′ in diameter. At the top of the plinth is a band of rail 8″ high, ornamented with eight-petalled flowers between well-carved bars now hidden by red lead. Above is the dome 2′ high and 3′ 6″ in diameter. Over the dome is a shaft 1′ 5″ broad, with a band of rail 8″ high. The shaft supports a four-plated tee 1′ high the uppermost plate 1′ 5″ broad. Over this plate are five small pyramidal ornaments or *kangras*. Above are three double umbrellas, one in the middle and two at the sides, the side ones supported on lotus flowers which branch off from the base of the central umbrella staff. To the left of the relic-shrine is a bowing female figure 3′ 5″ with a pair of anklets on each foot, a cloth tied round her waist, and ornaments in her ears. To the right is a similar female figure 3′ 2″ high with single anklets. She has a waist-cloth and ear ornaments like the left figure. She rests her left hand on her waist and with her right hand waves a fly-whisk towards the relic-shrine. Above these female figures, to the left of the dome is a lion, and to the right a wheel. These three, the relic-shrine in the middle representing Buddha, and the wheel and lion on either side representing religion and the Buddhist congregation, constitute the *Triratna* or Three Gems, the chief objects of Buddhist worship. Above the lion and the

wheel two demi-gods or *Gandharvas* float towards the relic-shrine. The right *Gandharva* holds a basket of flowers in his left hand and throws flowers at the relic-shrine from his right hand. The *Gandharva* to the left holds a garland.

The cells are all plain, about 6′ 6″ square and 6′ 6″ high, with doorways about 2′ 6″ broad and as high as the ceilings. Except a cell in the wall, which has a sleeping recess in its right side, all have benched recesses along their back walls. All have holes about two inches square for the monk's pole or *valagni* and grooves in the doorways for a wooden frame-work. The holes in the edge of the outer bench and on the floor are modern for tying cattle in the rainy season. The round holes in the floor are for husking grain.

The hall has a large main doorway 5′ 10″ broad and 9′ 10″ high in the middle and a side door to the right 3′ 7″ broad and 7′ 8″ high. On either side of the main doorway is a window, the right window 6′ 5″ broad and 3′ 6″ high, and the left window 6′ broad and 3′ 6″ high. Both the doorways have grooves for a wooden frame-work. The main doorway is beautifully decorated with an ornamental gateway or *torana* of nineteen panels, each about a foot square, seven of them over the doorway and six on the face of each door-post. Of the seven panels over the doorway, the middle panel has a relic-shrine in half relief with umbrella, and two male figures standing on either side of it. On each side of this central panel are three panels. On the first of those to the left is the *pipal* or Bodhi tree. In the corresponding panel to the right is the Buddhist wheel on a shaft. In the second panel to the left a standing Buddhist monk salutes with his hands joined on his breast. In the corresponding panel to the right is a male figure with a monk-like shoulder cloth but a turban instead of a monk's bald head. In the third panel on either side is a male figure with a turban with hands folded on the breast.

In the lowest of the six panels on each side of the door is an ugly dwarf-like male figure. The upper five panels on each side appear to tell two stories, each of which seems to begin from the lowest panel. In the lowest panel on the left stand a man and a woman, the man holding the woman's left hand in his. In the second panel the same man and woman stand with their arms round each other's necks. In the third panel is a woman dressed like a nun, but that she is not a nun appears from her anklets and her coiled hair; near her is a man entreating or coaxing her. In the fourth panel the man of the third panel carries off a woman, dressed like the woman in the second panel, who clings to the nun-like figure with her arm round her neck. The fifth panel shows that the woman who was being carried off has been rescued by the man in the second panel. The story seems to be of a married pair who were living affectionately with one another (the

first panel showing their marriage and the second their affection), when a nun acting as go-between, persuades the wife to visit an ascetic in the forest. He tries to carry her off by force, and while she struggles her husband rescues her and takes her home.

In the lowest of the five right-hand panels a woman with a jaunty head-dress leans her left hand on a tree and feeds a swan with her right. In the second panel a man winds his left arm round the same woman's neck and raises his right hand to her face imploring her to speak; below, a boy holds her foot and she rests her left hand on his head. The third panel shows the same man and woman with their arms round each other's necks, and the small boy sitting looking on with folded arms. In the fourth panel the woman sits under a tree with her arms thrown round the boy's neck; the man drags her by the hand but she does not look at him. In the fifth panel the man carries off the woman by force. The story seems to be of man married to a gay wife who loved a servant. She elopes with the servant to a forest where her husband finds her, and failing to persuade her to come, carries her home by force. The first panel shows three marks of the woman's coquetry, her jaunty head-dress, her vain attitude leaning against a tree, and her feeding a swan. In the second panel her hand is laid on the servant's head to show that she loves him. The servant's arms are folded in the third panel to show that he conceals the intrigue with his mistress. The tree in the next panel shows that the scene is in a forest to which the lady has eloped with the servant. In the next her love for the servant is shown by her throwing her arm round his neck, and in the last her downcast hand and averted face show how unwilling she is to go home with her husband.

The two stories illustrate the chaste and the unchaste wife. The chaste wife, inspite of persuasion and force, remains true to her husband and is rescued by him. The unchaste wife, though married to an affectionate husband, elopes with a menial and has to be dragged from him by force.

On either side of the doorway two male figures, 6′ 2″ high, stand with bunches of lotus flowers in their hands. They wear waist-cloths or *dhotars* and a second cloth is tied round the waist and its ends left hanging. The left figure wears two plain bracelets. Both wear turbans tied in a high central and two side bosses. The right figure has a single bracelet graven with a waving pattern an armlet wound nearly twice round like a snake, and large ear-rings. These are probably Yakshas, guarding the door of Buddha's shrine.

The veranda is 7′ 10″ deep, 46′ 8″ broad and 13′ 4″ high; its floor is about 2½ inches lower than the hall floor, and its ceiling 2′ 10″ higher than the hall ceiling. On the left wall is a bench 7′ 10″ long, 1′ 10″ broad and 1′ 8″ high. In the right wall is a cell 9′ deep, 6′ 9″ broad and 6′ 11″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 6″ broad and 6′ 11″ high. Along its back wall is a bench 2′ 5″ broad and 2′ 5″ high. Near the left end of the back wall of the veranda is another cell 6′ 10″ deep, 6′ 7″ broad and 6′ 3″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 5″ broad and 6′ 3″ high. Along its left wall is a recess for sleeping. Caves of this kind as a rule have cells in the ends of the veranda facing each other. In this case the cell was cut in the back wall of the veranda, apparently because a cell in the left end of the veranda would have broken into cave IV, which, therefore, seems to be the older excavation. In the front wall of the veranda is a bench 2′ 1″ broad and 1′ 10″ high. This bench has a back whose right-hand or western portion is much broken. From the bench rise two pilasters and six pillars. The two right-hand pillars are broken, and of them nothing but the capital remains. The pillars are of the Satakarni type, eight-sided shafts with inverted pot capitals. On the pot various peculiar leaf patterns are engraved, and on a slab over the pot is the myrobalan pattern or *amalaka*, with, on each of its four corners, figures standing in various attitudes. Of these figures some are children; some are animals with tiger's faces, ears like a hare, and wings; and some, on whose backs are riders, are animals with tiger's faces and antelope-like horns. These figures are on the four middle pillars. The central pair of pillars have human figures and the outer pair animal figures. Over the myrobalan or *amalaka* are six square plates, each larger than the one below it. On the highest plate rests a belt of rock dressed like a beam of timber, and on the beam rests the ceiling. Over the capital, on either side of the beam-like band of rock, both within and outside of the veranda, are pairs of animals seated back to back. Beginning with the inside faces of the capitals and taking the pillars in order from west to east, the first pillar has two elephants with drivers; the second has two goat-like animals each with a rider; the third has two elephants, the left elephant holding two bells in its trunk and being driven by a woman; the fourth has two elephants each with a driver and the left elephant has his trunk wound round a woman; the fifth has two imaginary animals with bird-like faces, long ears, and beast-like bodies, each with a driver. The sixth pillar has two elephants, each with a driver and a rider. The left elephant holds in his trunk a lotus flower and stalk.

Outside, beginning from the (visitor's) left or east and going west or right, on the first pillar, are two tigers, each with a driver; on the second two animals with bodies like tigers, faces like birds, and long hare-like ears, each with a driver; on the third two elephants, the left one with a driver and the right one with a rider and driver; on the fourth two lions, each with a rider; on the fifth two elephants each with a driver and a rider, the right-hand group unfinished. Each of these elephants holds in his trunk a bunch of lotus flowers and buds.

The animals on this pillar are unusually well carved. The sixth pillar has two bulls, one of them with a driver. The faces of the bulls are well carved but the bodies are unfinished. The pilasters are plain and four-sided, with in the middle of the outer face, a lotus and below and above it a half lotus of the style found on rail pillars of the Satakarni type. The right pilaster has lilies by the side of the lotus ; on the left pilaster the lily work is unfinished. Between the two central pillars five steps lead down to the front court.

From above the great beam of rock that passes between the outer and inner faces of the animal capitals the ceiling projects about two feet and supports a frieze about three feet broad. The ceiling at intervals of about nine inches is lined with bands dressed like rafters whose ends stand out about two inches in front of the face of the ceiling beam. Above the ceiling beam, with its projecting rafter ends, the frieze rises about three feet. It consists of a rail of three horizontal bars together about two feet broad, between two six-inch belts of tracery. The faces of the upright and horizontal bars of the rail are carved into lotus flowers, the flowers on the upright bars standing out about two inches further than those on the faces of the horizontal bars. The upper belt of tracery, which is about six inches broad, consists of a row of festoons divided at about every nine inches by hanging tassel-like lotus seed-vessels or lily-heads, and within the curve of each festoon a half lotus flower. The under-belt of tracery is also about six inches broad. It consists of a long creeper scroll with nine-inch panels carved in leaves or animals. Beginning from the right or west end of the scroll, in the first panel a child drags the creeper from the mouth of a crocodile ; in the next panel an elephant tosses his trunk ; in the third panel is one large leaf ; in the fourth a tiger and tigress, the tigress with her head close to the ground ; in the fifth two leaves ; in the sixth two wild bulls ; in the seventh two leaves ; in the eighth two leaves ; in the ninth two wild buffaloes ; in the tenth two elephants at play ; in the eleventh two lions with their heads close to the ground ; in the twelfth two fanciful animals ; in the thirteenth two animals, one much defaced on the right, apparently charging, and to the left a deer scratching his face with his hind foot ; in the fourteenth two prowling tigers ; in the fifteenth two leaves ; in the sixteenth something defaced on the right, perhaps a tree, and on the left a wild hog ; in the seventeenth a lion and lioness ; in the eighteenth on the right two defaced animals fronted on the left by a rhinoceros ; in the nineteenth two leaves ; in the twentieth three lions ; in the twenty-first an animal with a human face, erect horse-like ears, and a tiger's body ; in the twenty-second a cow facing east ; in the twenty-third three horses, the middle horse much worn ; in the twenty-fourth a pair of prowling tigers ; in the twenty-fifth three sitting deer ; in the twenty-sixth two leaves ; in the twenty-seventh a pair of sitting elephants ; in the twenty-eighth a sitting bull and in the twenty-ninth two leaves. The north or outer face of the veranda bench is carved into a rail tracery about two feet broad with a six-inch band of festoons above it divided by hanging lily-heads or lotus-seed-vessels nine inches apart ; and below the rail a belt of tracery about six inches broad with leaves and perhaps animals but the carving is too worn to be identified. Below is a beam with the ends of rafters standing out and under it are the six massive beams which are borne on the shoulders of the six *Gandharvas*.

In front of the veranda is a court 43′ 8″ broad and 14′ deep, over which the rock roof projects 9′. On the face of the right wall are two recesses, the inner one unfinished. The intention seems to have been to have one room with a central pillar in front, but the design was not carried out. Above the recesses, between two belts of tracery, is a rail pattern, and in front of the rail and tracery are three female figures, one over the central pillar and one at each end. By the side of the inner woman is a tree towards which she stretches her right hand ; her left hand is on her waist. The middle woman rests her left hand on her waist, and in her right which is held over her shoulder, holds some small article. The third woman, who is much defaced, wears an ascetic's dress, and seems to have a shaven head. Below is a belt of three horizontal rails with an upper band of festoons and a lower belt of animal figures. Below the underbelt of animals is a beam-like band with rafter ends projecting. The beam was borne on the heads of three birds. The two outer birds are gone. The inner one has two prominent temples, large eyes and a huge parrot-like beak. Below is a ruined recess which may have been a cistern. Part of its front was carved in the rail tracery. In the left wall of the court is a cistern in a recess. It is half full with earth, and in the dry season holds no water.

Inscriptions 2 and 3 : On the back wall of the veranda to the left of the doorway under the ceiling and above the left window are Inscriptions 2 and 3. Being one below another, they look like one inscription. Inscription two is in eleven long lines of large and distinct letters. Except two holes for a hold-fast made in the last two lines, and a crack in the rock which runs from top to bottom, the inscription is well preserved.

Cave IV : Close to Cave III, on a slightly lower level, is Cave IV. It was originally a dining hall or *sattra*, but the cracks in the veranda ceiling suggest that it became water-logged and was turned into a large cistern or reservoir by hewing out the rock several feet below the level of the original floor.

Enough of its upper part remains to show that it was in two sections a veranda and an inner hall about twenty feet square and nine feet high.

The line of a bench of rock that ran along the side and back walls can be traced. The left side of the hall is irregularly cut or is unfinished. The entrance into the hall was by a doorway in the middle of the back wall of the veranda, and on either side of the doorway was a window with strong lattice work. The veranda is 19′ 7″ broad, 5′ 2″ deep and 5′ 10″ high. Water seems to make its way through the ceiling during the rains. At the ends of the veranda are recesses which appear to be the beginnings of unfinished cells. In front of the veranda were two pillars and two pilasters of the Satakarni type. Except the right or west pilaster only the capitals remain. In the front face of each capital are two elephants seated back to back. In the right pilaster, the right elephant has a driver and the left elephant has a driver and two riders, a woman of rank with a man-servant behind her. The woman has her hair rolled in a large knot on the back of her head, and sits facing the visitor coquettishly arranging her hair with her right hand and holding a handled mirror in her left hand. Her servant has a beard and a monkey-like face, the head and ears being hid by a cap. In his right hand he holds what looks like a goblet. On the next pillar the right elephant has a driver and a rider and the left elephant a male driver and two female riders, facing the visitor, both of the riders wearing their hair in large rolls. The left has both her hands folded over her head as if making a reverence or *namaskara*; the right rider leans forward on the elephant resting her brow on her right hand. On the second pillar the right elephant has a driver and two women-riders. The right woman has her hair in a round roll and is without ornaments. The left woman has a tasselled head-dress and anklets, and her right hand is stretched out helping a third woman to mount the elephant. The left elephant has a driver and a rider. The capital of the left pilaster is much damaged. The right elephant has a driver and the left elephant a driver and two women-riders. The style of dress seems to show that the left woman is the mistress and the right woman the maid.

The ceiling projects about one foot beyond the capitals of the pillars. It rests on rock-cut imitations of wooden rafters, the ends of the rafters projecting and being alternately plain and carved into women's faces. Some holes in the front of the rock show that in some cases where the rock gave way stones were dressed and fitted into the holes to look like the ends of rafters. Above the rafters is a band in the rail pattern about a foot broad, and above the rail the rough rock, which is much broken projects three or three and a half feet.

To the left of Cave IV is a large excavation which appears to be comparatively modern as the chisel-marks are different from the early chisel-marks. Much of the rock above the original excavation has been blasted with gunpowder. A small runnel of water trickled down the rock at the back of this excavation and was carried along a channel to

the sides and led by a groove or crevice to Caves IV and V, which are now used as cisterns.

Cave V: Cave V is close beyond this excavation. It was originally a dwelling cave or *layana* with two cells, but is now a large cistern with good water. The rock has been hewn about twelve feet below the level of the original floor and a space has been hollowed in front. A crack in the ceiling of the veranda which lets in water is probably the reason why the cave was turned into a cistern. The change seems to be modern judging from the chisel-marks and from the carving of a rude Hanuman in the back wall of the right-hand cell. The position of this figure shows that it was cut while the floor of the cell was at its original level. The chisel-marks in the lower part are modern. The original floor was almost as high as the floor of Cave IV or about six feet above the level of the terrace. It was in two parts, a veranda, and two cells in the back wall of the veranda. The cells appear to have been plain about six feet square and about six feet high. Each cell had plain grooved doorways as high as the ceiling, and each has holes for a peg and for the monk's pole or *valagni*.[1] There is no trace of a bench. The veranda was about 10′ broad and 4′ deep with in front of it two eight-sided pillars and two pilasters. Both the pillars and the right pilaster have disappeared. Only parts of the left pilaster and pillar remain. A band of rock dressed like a beam of wood rests on the tops of the pillars and pilasters, and over this beam a stone cave projects about one foot. Over the cave the rock is carved as if into rafter ends, and above the rafter ends is a band of moulding and over the moulding a belt about a foot broad carved in the rail pattern. The rock-roof which is now much broken, projects about two feet in front of the rail.

Cave VI: Cave VI is close beyond Cave V. Between them was a cell which, as its partition wall is broken, now appears to be part of Cave VI. Cave VI is a four-celled dwelling cave, whose floor, like the floor of Cave V, has been hollowed out and turned into a large cistern. Marks, in the right cell seem to show that gunpowder was used in blasting the rock. The cave is now filled with earth and stones.

The veranda was about 15′ broad, 5′ deep, and 6′ 6″ high, and there were three cells in its back wall and one in its right end wall, making the whole a four-celled dwelling or, as is mentioned in inscription 6, a *chaugabhbha layana*. In the walls of all of the cells are holes for pegs. Along the veranda front are two plain eight-sided pillars and two four-sided pilasters. Along the tops of these pillars the rock is dressed like a wooden beam with at intervals of about three feet the projecting ends of four cross beams which support an upper frieze.

[1] The *valagni* was used for hanging the monk's clothes or his begging bowl on.

Each of the beam-ends is carved into a Buddhist trident with an umbrella over the middle tooth. The frieze above rests on rafters whose ends stand out an inch or two from the face. Above are a small and a larger band of rounded moulding, and above the moulding a belt of rail about a foot broad. Above the rail the rock overhangs about three feet.

Inscription 6: In the back wall of the veranda, between the doorways of the middle and left cells, is a deep-cut and well-preserved inscription 6.

Cave VII: Cave VII, which is close beyond Cave VI, has like it been turned into a cistern which is now filled with earth. It was originally a dwelling cave of one cell (about 7′×6′×6′ 6″) with an open front. The cell had a grooved doorway and a benched recess in its right wall. In what remains of the left side wall of the open front there seems to have been a relic-shrine or *chaitya*. In the back wall of the open front to the left of the doorway is an inscription 7 originally in five lines but now almost defaced.

Cave VIII: Cave VIII, close beyond Cave VII, is a small dwelling cave or *layana*, consisting of a veranda and an inner cell. The cell is 7′ 9″ square and 7′ high. In the right wall is a benched recess 7′ 2″ long, 2′ 5″ broad and 2′ above the ground. In the back and front walls are holes for pegs and for the monk's pole. There is a grooved doorway 2′ 4″ wide and 6′ 10″ high. The veranda is 12′ 5″ broad and 3′ 9″ deep. Originally along the veranda front were two eight-sided plain pillars and two four-sided pilasters; but except their tops, the left pilaster and both the pillars are gone. On the east face of the right pilaster is the well-known double crescent ornament. As is mentioned above, the right half of the veranda floor has been broken; and the partition wall that divided the veranda from Cave VII has been blasted away with powder. To the left of the veranda is a cistern. In the back wall of the veranda on either side of the doorway is an inscription.

Inscription 9: Inscription 9, to the left of the doorway, small but well-preserved, is in two lines of clear though small and somewhat shallow letters.

Cave IX: Cave IX, which is close beyond Cave VIII and almost opposite the end of the path down the hill, is a small dwelling cave in two parts, a veranda and three cells. Two of the cells are in the back wall of the veranda and one is on the left end wall. The cell in the left end wall of the veranda is 6′ 5″ deep, 6′ 7″ broad, and 6′ 3″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 5″ wide and 6′ 3″ high. In its back wall is a benched recess (2′ 1″ × 2′ 8″) and in its right wall are holes for pegs. The left cell in the back wall of the veranda is 5′ 10″ deep, 6′ 4″ broad and 6′ 1″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 5″ broad and 5′ 11″ high. In its back wall is a benched recess (2′ 2″ × 2′ 2″) with holes for pegs. The right cell in the back wall of the veranda is 8′ 7″ deep, 8′ 8″ broad and 6′ 8″ high with a grooved doorway 2′ 9″ wide and 6′ 6″ high. In its right wall is a benched recess (2′ 5″×2′ 2″). A doorway 2′ 4″ wide and 6′ 2″ high in the back wall leads to an inner cell 6′ 10″ deep, 7′ 4″ broad and 6′ 7″ high. In its back wall is a benched recess (2′ 8″ × 2′ 9″). In the seat are holes, probably modern, for fitting a wooden frame-work. Rope-rings and grain-husking holes in the cells show that the cave has been used for tying cattle. The veranda is 4′ 5″ deep, 19′ 4″ broad and 7′ 1″ high. In its front are two pillars and two pilasters. The pillars are eight-sided shafts without bases and with inverted pot capitals of the Satakarni type. The pilasters are four-sided and have the double-crescent ornament. On the front faces of the capitals of the pillars and pilasters are animals which, except the tigers, are well carved. On the right pilaster is a single tiger with his right fore-leg folded across his left fore-leg. On the right pillar are two elephants seated back to back with riders; the right elephant holds a woman by his trunk. The left pillar has two well-carved bulls, the right bull with his head close to the ground and the left bull biting his hind foot. On the left pilaster is an antelope in the act of rising.

Five broken steps lead from the veranda down to the front court which is 8′ long and 14′ 10″ broad. Its floor is rough and its right side wall is broken. The left side wall, which is entire is 8′ long. In the right of the court is a cistern full of earth. It is surprising that so well finished a cave should have no inscription. Below, and partly under the front court is a large cistern. Above the cistern, on a slightly lower level than Cave IV, is a cell too small and plain to deserve a separate number. Its left side wall has been left uneven so as not to cut into the corner of one of the cells in Cave X. This part has been broken, and there is now a large opening into Cave X.

Cave X: Cave X, close beyond this cell, is a large dwelling cave, alike in plan but plainer than Cave III. What ornament there is, especially the animal pillar capitals, is as good as, if not better than, the carving in Cave III. Cave X is in three parts, a hall, sixteen cells, and a veranda. The hall is 45′ 6″ deep, 40′ broad in front, and 44′ 6″ broad at the back. The height is 9′ 9″. There are six cells in the back wall of the hall, and five in each side wall. In a recess in the middle of the back wall between the doorways of the third and fourth cells, there was, as in Cave III, a relic-shrine or *chaitya* in half relief with a dancing woman on each side. Probably about the eleventh or twelfth century, this relic-shrine was turned into a large figure of Bhairava. The figure is 6′ high and 2′ 3″ across the chest. It holds a dagger or *chharo* in the right hand and a mace in the left and wears a large garland or *mala*, which falls from the shoulders over the arms to within three

inches of the ankles. The head ornament is lost; it was probably a hood or a top-knot of curled hair. On either side of Bhairava the dancing women which belonged to the relic-shrine, are still kept as attendants.[1] Over Bhairava the Buddhist tee capital, three umbrellas and two flags may still be seen. On either side of the tee is a hold probably for pegs to support curtains or to hang flower garlands or ornaments over the relic-shrine.

The cells have no continued bench in front of them as in Cave III and their floor is on a level with the hall floor. They vary in depth from 7′ to 10′, in breadth from 7′ to 9′ and in height from 7′ to 8′; they have grooved doorways about 2′ 3″ broad. Each has a bench along its back wall 2′ broad and 3′ high and in some the pegs to support the monk's pole or *valagni* remain.

The hall has one main door, 6′ 1″ broad and 9′ 5″ high and on either side of it a smaller doorway, each about 2′ 9″ wide and 7′ 6″ high. Between the main door and each side door is a window, the right window 5′ 2″ broad and 3′ 11″ high, and the left window 4′ 11″ broad and 4′ 2″ high. All the three doors and windows have grooves for wooden frames.

The veranda is 37′ 4″ broad, 9′ 4″ deep and 11′ 9″ high; its floor is on a level with the hall floor and its ceiling is 2′ higher than the hall ceiling. In each end wall of the veranda is a cell, the left cell 9′ deep, 7′ 5″ broad and 7′ high, with a grooved door 2′ 9″ wide and 7′ high, and a bench along the back wall 2′ 5″ broad and 2′ 6″ high. The right cell is 7′ 6″ deep, 8′ 7″ broad and 7′ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 10″ wide and 7′ high and along the right wall a benched recess, the bench 2′ 6″ high, and 2′ 3″ broad. In front of the veranda are four pillars and two attached pillars or three quarter pilasters, all of the Satakarni type. On the veranda floor rest four plates, each smaller than the one below it. On the top plate is a round moulding and on the moulding a large water-pot about 1′ 6″ high and 9′ 6″ round. From the mouth of the water-pot rises an eight-sided shaft ending in an inverted pot capital. On the bottom of the inverted pot rests a square box with open sides and faces carved in the rail pattern. Inside of the box is a rounded moulding carved in the myrobalan or *amalaka* style. Above top plate, separated by a beam of rock, are two groups of animal capitals, some of the animals real, others fanciful. Inside the veranda on the right pilaster are two animals seated back to back; the right animal a tiger looking back, the left a fanciful animal with curious branching horns. The first pillar has

[1] The image of Bhairava is probably of the same age as the Jain images in Cave XI. The Jains worship Bhairava as the protector or agent of the Jain church or community not as the terrible god of the Shaivas or Shaktas. The Jains do not offer him flesh or blood sacrifices, but fruit and sweetmeats.

two fanciful animals sitting back to back, each with a tiger's body, the beak of a bird, and uplifted ears. The second pillar has two tigers back to back. The third has two sphinxes. The fourth has a horned goat on the right and a hornless goat on the left. The left pilaster has two tigers, the left tiger looking forward and the right tiger resting its face on its crossed forelegs; the position is natural and the carving good. Outside the veranda on the front face of the capitals returning from left to right, the left pilaster has a single lion with a rider. The first pillar has two bulls back to back with a rider on each; the second pillar has two elephants back to back with a rider and a driver on each; the third pillar also has two elephants back to back, each with a driver and rider; the fourth pillar has two lions back to back, each with a rider; and the right pilaster has two elephants each with a driver and rider.

In the veranda are four inscriptions (10, 11, 12, 13), well preserved.

Inscription 14: There are two weather-worn inscriptions (14 and 15) in the court. Of Inscription 14 which is on the right wall of the court the weather has worn away the beginning of each line, the injury increasing from the top downwards. After the first eleven lines there is an empty space with room for two or three lines and then about four lines of writing.

Inscription 15: Inscription 15 is on the left wall of the court. The first seven lines are entire but uneven, as the space is taken up by the trunk of one of the elephants in the capital of the left pilaster. The letters are not deep cut; and time and weather have worn away the right side of the inscription.

Cave XI: Cave XI, close beyond Cave X, but on a higher level, is a small dwelling cave or *layana*, consisting of a veranda, a small hall, a cell, and a half cell. The hall is 11′ 8″ broad, 6′ 10″ deep and 6′ 8″ high, with a grooved door 2′ 7″ wide and 6′ 8″ high. In its back wall to the left is a half cell 7′ 3″ deep, 5′ 7″ broad, and as high as the hall. Along its back and left walls is a continued bench 2′ 3″ high and 2′ 2″ broad. In the hall to right of the back wall is a small recess which in later times has been broken and a hole made through to the first cell in the right wall of the hall of Cave X.

That this is only a recess, not a cell, as it would have been had not the cell in Cave X, interfered, shows that this cave is later than Cave X. There may have been a small bench in the recess, but as the lower part is broken no trace of the bench remains. In the part of the back wall between the recess and the half cell is blue figure of a Jaina saint or Tirthankar, of about the eleventh century. It seems to be Rishabhadeva, the first Tirthankar, as his hair falls on his shoulders, a peculiarity of that saint. The figure is in the cross-legged or *padmasana mudra* and 2′ 3″ high. Below his seat are two tigers look-

ing forward, and between the tigers is the Dharmachakra. Near the left leg of the image is something like a small child, probably the son of the person who paid for the carving of the image. The throne-back of the image has on each side the usual alligators or *makaras*, and round the face is an aureole. On either side of the face a human figure floats through the air bearing a garland, and outside of each figure is a small fly-whisk bearer. Above the aureole are three umbrellas each smaller than the one below it, denoting the sovereignty over the three worlds, *trailokyadhipatya*. At the extreme top are two floating figures with fly-whisks. In the right wall, to the left is an image of the Jaina goddess Ambika and to the right an image of the Jaina demi-god Vira Manibhadra. Ambika sits cross-legged on a lion under a mango-tree in which are a cleverly carved monkey and some birds. In her lap is an infant and to the right of the infant is a boy with a fly-whisk. Ambika has her hair in a large roll drawn to the left side of her head; she wears ear-rings and a necklace. What she carried in her right hand is broken; it must have been the mango branch with fruit which is prescribed in Jaina books. To the right of the image is a standing figure of a bearded man with an umbrella in his right hand and a conch shell in his left, probably a worshipper. The entire image of Ambika with her lion is 2′ 9″ high. Manibhadra is a male figure sitting on an elephant, his toes drawn under him, and his hands resting on his knees. He held something in his hands, but it is too broken to be made out. This group is 3′ 5″ high including the elephant. He wears a four-storeyed conical crown and a sacred thread. In the left wall of the hall is a cell 6′ 2″ broad, 6′ 5″ deep and 6′ 8″ high, with a door 2′ 5″ broad and 6′ 8″ high. Its floor and ceiling are on the same level as the hall. The veranda is 10′ 4″ broad and 3′ 11″ deep. Its floor was originally on a level with the hall floor, but it is now much broken. Its ceiling is about two inches higher than the hall ceiling. To the left of the veranda, is a benched recess. In front, above the veranda, is a band of rail about a foot broad supported on a double line of moulding and a beam-like band with outstanding rafter ends. At present part of the floor of the veranda, part of its side walls and of the seat, are broken; and there is no access to the cave except through the hole mentioned above which must have been made in later times to communicate with the first cell in the east wall of the hall of Cave X.

In the back wall of the veranda, to the right of the doorway and close under the ceiling, is Inscription 16 in two lines.

Cave XII: Cave XII is close beyond Cave XI but on a lower level, being partly below its veranda floor. It is a small dwelling cave or *layana* consisting of a veranda and a cell. Of the veranda no trace is left. The front wall of the cell is also broken and the cell is partly

filled with earth and is useless as a residence. The cell is 11′ 10″ broad, 7′ 11″ deep and about 8′ high. There are holes for the monk's pole or *valagni* and along the right wall is a benched recess.

In the back wall of the veranda, to the left of the broken doorway, is Inscription 17 in five entire and a sixth part line. The letters at the right end of the lines, though not difficult to make out, are weather-worn.

Cave XIII: Caves XIII and XIV are close to one another, just beyond Cave XII. As their partition wall and veranda ceiling are broken they seem to be one cave, but their structure shows that they were originally two separate dwelling caves.

Cave XIII: Cave XIII is in three parts, a veranda, a middle room, and cells. The veranda was 12′ 8″ broad, 4′ deep and 7′ 2″ high. It is now ruined, but its height, breadth and depth can be known from its floor and a well-preserved part in the right corner. The middle room is 11′ 8″ broad and 7′ 7″ deep, and 6′ 10″ high, with along the right wall a benched recess 2′ 8″ high, 7′ 2″ long and 2′ 5″ broad. In the back wall of the middle room are two cells, the right cell 6′ 9″ high, 7′ 3″ deep and 6′ 9″ broad, with a grooved door 2′ 4″ wide and 6′ 9″ high. The left cell which is 7′ 1″ deep, 6′ 10″ broad and 7′ high, has along the back a benched recess 2′ broad and 2′ 3″ high. Its door is 2′ 3″ broad and 6′ 10″ high.

Cave XIV: Cave XIV is close to Cave XIII but 1′6″ higher. Its entire right wall which was originally the partition between Caves XIII and XIV and most of its ceiling are broken. It consists of two parts, a veranda, and cells in its back wall. The veranda is 14′ 11″ broad, 5′ 11″ deep and 6′ 7″ high. In front of the veranda appear to have been two pilasters of which only the left with the usual double crescent ornament remains. Outside of the veranda the front face of the floor is carved in the rail pattern. Most of the veranda ceiling is broken. In the back wall of the veranda are three cells, the right cell 6′ broad, 9′ 2″ deep and 6′ 9″ high, the partition between it and Cave XIII being broken. There is a bench in a recess 2′ 6″ broad and 2′ 2″ high. Its door, which was originally grooved, is broken. The middle cell is 5′ 3″ broad, 9′ deep and 6′ 10″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ broad and 6′ 10″ high, and along the back wall a benched recess 2′ 6″ broad and 2′ 5″ high. The left cell is 6′ 8″ broad, 9′ 2″ deep and 6′ 9″ high, with a grooved doorway 2′ 2″ wide and 6′ 7″ high, and along the back wall is a benched recess 2′ 6″ broad and 2′ high. Probably both these dwelling caves had inscriptions on the broken front.

Close beyond Cave XIV is a cistern in a recess containing good water. In the left wall of the recess is a woman's face with large round ear-rings. It is probably a late work representing Shitala, the small-pox goddess, who is generally shown simply by a head.

About ninety feet to the left of the cistern is an empty space

where cutting was begun but given up on account of a fissure in the rock.

Cave XV: Cave XV, close beyond the vacant space, is a shrine-like cell, made about the sixth century by Buddhists of the Mahayana sect. The carving of Buddha, Bodhisattva and Nagaraja is like that of the sixth century images in the Ajanta and Kanheri caves. The cell is 6′ 9″ broad, 6′ 9″ deep and 7′ 8″ high. The front wall is gone, but the round holes in the ceiling and the square holes in the floor cut for the wooden frame-work of the door remain and are different from those in other Nasik-caves. In the back wall a five feet high Buddha sits on a lion-throne or *Simhasana* his feet resting on a lotus. About a foot below the lotus is a wheel or *dharmachakra,* and on either side of the wheel a deer. The back or *pithika* of the throne have the usual crocodile-mouths supported on tigers. Above, on either side, is a bowing Nagaraja. Buddha's face is surrounded by an aureole, his right leg is broken, and his hands are broken off at the wrist. The wheel and the deer suggest that he was sitting in the teaching position or *dharmachakra mudra.* On either side of Buddha's lion-throne is a Bodhisattva 5′ 2″ high, only the legs of the right figure remain. The left Bodhisattva has matted hair. His left hand rests on Buddha's throne and his right hand holds a lotus stalk or *nala.* Above each Bodhisattva is an image of Buddha 1′ 6″ high, sitting on a lotus in the teaching position or *dharmachakra mudra.*

On the left wall is a Buddha seated cross-legged in the teaching position or *dharmachakra mudra* over a lotus. The image is 3′ 8″ high and 3′ 3″ across the knees. The stalk of the lotus on which Buddha sits is supported by two Nagarajas. The Nagaraja's head-dress is a five-hooded cobra over a crown; the hair hanging behind in curls in the Sassanian style. From either side of the stem a branch shoots forth about two feet broad with buds and leaves. Behind Buddha is a pillow and round the face is an aureole. To the right and left of the central image are six images of Buddha, three on each side, 1′ 7″ high sitting cross-legged on lotus-seats one above the other. Of these the two lower images on the left are broken.

On the right wall there seems to have been an image of Buddha like that on the back wall. All that remains is part of the back of his throne with crocodiles, traces of the feet of the two Bodhisattvas, and two Buddhas over the Bodhisattvas. There seem also to have been standing Buddhas on each side of the doorway; only traces of their feet are left. To the right of Cave XV are two excavations which look like recesses. The work seems to have been stopped because of the badness of the rock.

Cave XVI: Cave XVI is about twenty feet above Cave XV of

some rock-cut steps which originally led to it, from near the front of Cave XV, almost no trace is left. The only way of access to Cave XVI is by an iron staircase of nineteen steps which was set up about 1880 by a Lohana merchant of Bombay. Cave XVI is an old cell turned into a Mahayana shrine. It seems originally to have consisted of an outer veranda, an inner veranda, and a cell, and about the sixth century the three sides of the cell seem to have been deepened and images cut of a Mahayana Buddha. But this is doubtful and probably Caves XV and XVI were both cut anew. The cell was originally 5′ 3″ broad and 6′ 3″ deep; it is now 11′ broad, 10′ 4″ deep and 7′ 2″ high, with a doorway 2′ 5″ broad and 6′ 2″ high. On the back wall is an image of Buddha, 5′ high and 2′ across the shoulders. He sits on a lion-throne or *simhasana* in the teaching position, his feet resting on a lotus. On either side of the back of the throne are tigers, over them are crocodiles swallowing water-fowls, and above is a bowing Nagaraja. Buddha's face is surrounded by an aureole. On his left is a standing Bodhisattva 4′ 10″ high with matted hair in the centre of which is a relic-shrine. In his right hand he holds a fly-whisk and in his left a lotus with a stalk, thus resembling the figure of Lokeshvara Padmapani or Bodhisattva Padmapani. On Buddha's right is a figure of a Bodhisattva dressed in the same way and of about the same size. In his right hand he holds a fly-whisk, and in his left a purse or a jug. Over each Bodhisattva is a teaching Buddha 1′ 6″ high seated cross-legged on a lotus. On the left wall is a larger (6′ 2″ high and 3′ broad) Buddha sitting in the same position on a lion-throne. He has fly-whisk bearers 5′ 6″ high, and above them are Buddhas, the same as those on the back wall. The fly-whisk bearer to the left of Buddha has matted hair with a relic-shrine in the centre; the one to the right wears a crown. Both hold fly-whisks in their right hands and rest their left hands on their hips. The crowned fly-whisk bearer is probably Indra or Lokeshvara Vajradhara; the figure with matted hair has not been identified. To the right is a similar sitting Buddha of the same size with a similarly ornamented throne back or *pithika.* Of his fly-whisk bearers Vajrapani Lokeshvara or perhaps Indra on the right has a crown on his head, fly-whisk in his right hand, and a sword in his left hand; Padmapani on the left has matted hair, a fly-whisk in his right hand, and a lotus stalk with leaves and a bud in his left hand.

Cave XVII: About forty feet beyond and sixteen feet higher than Cave XV is Cave XVII. The space between Caves XV and XVII was left empty because the rock was seamy and unfit for working. At some later time the rock seems to have been blasted with gunpowder and reservoirs made which are now filled with earth and stones.

Its inscription seems to show that Cave XVII was intended to be a dwelling-cave with a shrine attached. The shrine-room or *chaitya-griha* is mentioned in the inscription but it was never completed, and has been turned into a cell with a bench 3′ 9″ broad and 2′ high. This cell is 8′ deep and 7′ broad and 7′ 8″ high, with a doorway 3′ 9″ broad and 7′ high. In front of the door a piece of rock, in form like an altar, has been left unworked probably to make ornamental steps. In later times a *shalunkha* or *linga*-case has been cut in the rock and a *linga* inserted. In front of the cell is a passage 22′ broad, 4′ deep and 11′ 4″ high. In the back wall of the passage to the right of the cell door, in a shallow recess a four feet high Buddha stands on a lotus in the gift position or *vara mudra*. This is a sixth century addition of about the same time as the images in other caves. In front of the passage are two pillars and two pilasters with animal capitals on the front and back. On the pillars between the groups of animals runs a beam-like band of rock and on the beam rests the roof. The pillars and pilasters are plain and four-sided. It was probably intended to make round shafts with pot-shaped bases, but they are rough and unfinished. At the top of the pillar is a capital of five plates each larger than the one below. Over the topmost plate, on either side of the beam, carved animals sit back to back with riders and drivers. The dress of the riders and drivers is curious and is valuable as evidence of the style of dress which was in use before the time of Nahapana. On the inner face of both pilasters a man rides a fanciful animal with the beak of a bird, the body of a tiger, and uplifted ears. On the inner face of both pillars are two elephants back to back, each with a driver and rider. On the outer face of the pilasters is a single elephant with a driver and two riders, a man and a boy. On the outer face of the right pillar, the driver of the right hand elephant wears a high turban and holds a goad or *dhoka* with a handle, not a hook; the rider is a boy. The driver of the left elephant is a woman with a curious head-dress. The riders are a man and a boy, the man with a curious head-dress. In his right hand he holds a pot such as is used in worship.

On the outer face of the left pillar two elephants sit back to back. The right elephant is driven by a man and ridden by a woman and a girl. The woman's dress is much like that now worn by Vanjari women with a central and two side bosses of hair. The left elephant is driven and ridden by men.

In front of these pillars is a hall 22′ 9″ broad, 32′ deep and 11′ 4″ high. Its floor is on a level with the floor of the inner passage and the ceiling is of the same height as the porch ceiling. In its right wall are four cells, the one in the extreme (visitor's) left unfinished. The floors of the second and third cells are on a level with the hall floor but the floor of the right or fourth cell is about 1′ 6″ higher, and is

entered by a step. The left and the third cells have no bench, the second and fourth have benches along the back wall. At each end of the left wall of the hall is a small cell and between the cells a large narrow benched recess 18′ 6″ long, 2′ broad and 2′ 6″ high. The right cell is unfinished; the left cell is very small and in making it much care had to be taken lest it should break into Cave XVIII the great chapel or *chaitya* cave. A modern hole shows the thinness of the partition of rock.

The hall has a large main door 4′ 10″ broad and 10′ high and on its left a small door 2′ 8″ broad and 8′ 4″ high. On either side of the main door is a window the right one 3′ 8″ broad, 3′ 5″ high, and the left one 3′ broad and 3′ 8″ high. Over the small door and window in the back wall of the veranda is Inscription 18 in three and a quarter lines. The letters are large, deep and well-preserved.

The veranda is 6′ 2″ deep, 31′ broad and 12′ 2″ high. In front of the veranda are two pillars and two attached three-quarter pillars. On entering, to the west of the right three-quarter pillar is a little rough piece of wall which seems to have been intended for a fourth pillar but left unfinished. In the right or west end of the veranda is an unfinished cell. Between the pillars five steps lead down to the front court, but these steps are not, as is usual, in front of the main door but, between the main door and the small door, opposite the left window. Some mistake seems to have been made in the construction of the cave. The pillars and pilasters are of the Satakarni style with large water-pot bases eight-sided shafts and inverted water-pot capitals with rail boxes, a pile of five plates, and animal capitals, closely like the pillars in Cave X. On the inner face of the capital of the east pilaster are two animals back to back with the mouths of birds, the bodies of tiger and erect ears; each is ridden by a woman. On the inner face of the first pillar capital are two elephants back to back each driven by a man and ridden by a woman. On the second pillar are two lions back to back, a woman riding the right one and a man riding the left one. The head-dress of both is curious, a braided knot of hair or *ambodo* with five plates in front. On the inner face of the left pilaster are two elephants, the right elephant with both a rider and a driver, and the left one with only a rider. On the front faces of both pillars and pilasters two elephants sit back to back. On the left or east pilaster the left elephant is driven by a man and ridden by a boy and the right elephant is driven by a woman and ridden by a man and a boy. On the first pillar the left elephant is driven by a man and ridden by a boy, and the right elephant is driven by a man and ridden by two women. The first woman's head-dress is a curious circular disc, the second's head-dress has three bunches or *jhumkhas* like a Vanjari woman's. The second woman stretches her left hand to help

a third woman to mount. On the second pillar the left elephant is driven by a man and ridden by two women, the foremost of whom raises her folded hands over her head in salutation. The right elephant is driven by a man and ridden by a man and a boy. On the left pilaster the left elephant is driven by one man and ridden by two others, and the right elephant has one driver and one rider.

A frieze about two feet broad stands out about two feet from the animal capitals. It is supported by a belt of rock carved at intervals of foot in imitation of wooden rafters whose ends, which were alternately plain and carved in woman's faces, stand about two inches beyond the base of the frieze. Above the base of the frieze is a plain rounded moulding and above the moulding a rail with four horizontal bars together about fifteen inches broad. Above the frieze overhangs a much-broken eave of rock.

In front of the veranda is the court whose floor is 2′ 4″ below the veranda. It was originally 28′ 3″ broad and 14′ long, but now nearly half of it is broken. To the left of the court is a broken cistern with one step leading to it. In the hall are several rope rings and rice-husking holes showing that the cave has been used for stabling horses and as a granary.

Cave XVIII: Cave XVIII is close beyond Cave XVII, but six feet lower. It is the chapel or *chaitya* cave, the centre of the whole group. It is 39′ 6″ deep and near the doorway 21′ 6″ broad. The roof is vaulted and the inner end rounded. It is surrounded by a row of pillars which cut off an aisle about four feet broad. Twenty-six feet from the doorway is the relic-shrine or *daghoba* 12′ high, of which 5′ 4″ is the height of the plinth, 3′ the height of the dome, and 2′ 10″ of the plates and the tee. The circumference of the plinth is 16′ 8″. Above the plinth is a belt of rail tracery 9″ broad, and over the rail, separated by a terrace 4′ broad is a rather oval semi-circular dome 3′ high and 14′ 7″ in circumference. Over the dome is a shaft 10″ high and 1′ 3″ broad with two bands in the rail. The top of the shaft broadens about four inches on the east and west sides and supports on outstanding framework, the bottom of which is carved into four rafters whose ends stand out from the face. This framework supports four plates each about three inches broad and each larger than the plate below. Over the top of the fourth plate is a fifth plate about six inches broad whose face is carved in the rail pattern. In the middle of this plate is a round hole for the umbrella stem, and at the corners are four small round holes for flags.

Down each side of the chapel is a row of five pillars, leaving a central space 8′ 9″ broad and side aisles with a breadth of 3′ 6″. Behind the relic-shrine is a semi-circular apse with a row of five pillars separated from the wall by a passage 3′ 6″ broad. The five

pillars in front of the relic-shrine on either side are plain eight-sided shafts with water-pot bases in the Satakarni style; the five behind the relic-shrine are plain eight-sided shafts without bases. The pillars on the left side have no capitals; those on the right have rough square blocks as if left to be carved into capitals. Along the tops of the pillars, which are 13′ 8″ high, runs a band of rock dressed like a beam of timber 6″ deep. Above the beam the wall rises straight for 4′ 4″ and then curves in a dome 4′ 6″ deep. At the top of the perpendicular part of the wall, as at Karle and Bhaja in Poona, are grooves for holding wooden ribs. Three feet from the doorway are two plain flat columns from the top of which the roof slopes towards the door. Above the door and stretching about six feet on either side is a cut in the wall about six inches deep and six inches broad and there are corresponding marks in the two first pillars as if some staging or gallery had been raised inside of the door.

Inscription 19: Engraved in four vertical lines, on the fifth and sixth pillars of the right-hand row is Inscription 19. Though not very deep cut, the letters are large and well-preserved. The four lines on the two pillars, when read together, make up the text of the inscription.

Inscription 20: The doorway is 4′ broad and 7′ 4″ high. Over the doorway a Buddhist horse-shoe arch stands out about two feet from the face of the cave and is supported on eleven ribs. Under the arch is Inscription 20 in one line. The letters which are well cut and distinct, are older than the letters of Inscription 19.

Under the arch, as in the cells near the Bhut Ling cave, in the south or Manmoda group at Junnar, are figures of horses, elephants, bulls and tigers in the spaces between the bars of an irregularly-flowing rail. In the middle is the favourite Buddhist pentagonal symbol over the trident enclosing a lotus flower. Between the teeth of the trident are two tigers rampant, and in the middle of the pentagonal symbol is a minute standing human figure. Below the bottom bar of the rail is a semi-circle whose front is carved in a lattice tracery of six-leaved flowers. The left door post or *shakha* is richly carved in an elaborate tracery of peacocks, human figures and flowers, in a pattern which occurs on the front of the arch of the Queen's cave at Udayagiri in Orissa. To the left of the post a standing *Yaksha* holds a lotus in his right hand, and the end of his waist-band in his left. Close to his left hand begins the rail pattern of the stairs which lead to cave XIX. Most of the carving on the right door post is destroyed.

Inscription 21: On the plain rounded moulding to the right about six feet above the *Yaksha* is Inscription 21. The letters closely resemble those of Inscription 19. The beginning is worn away.

On either side of the horse-shoe arch, is a band of plain rounded

moulding, on the left half of which inscription 20 is cut. Above the moulding is a beam with outstanding rafter-like ends, alternately plain and carved into women's heads. Above the beam is a band of rail about a foot broad with three horizontal rails. Above the rail is a terrace about six feet broad, and above the terrace, over the small horse-shoe arch below, is a large horse-shoe arch 8′ 10″ high, 10′ 5″ broad and 4′ 2″ deep, supported on eleven rock-cut rafters through which light passes into the cave. In the back of the main arch is an inner arch, 8′ high, 8′ 5″ broad and 5″ deep. The inner arch is grooved, the grooves being probably intended to hold a wooden framework. On either side of the large horse-shoe arch near the foot is a massive rail, and above the rail is a narrow outstanding belt supported on rafter ends. Above this belt on each side are two pillars and pilasters in Satakarni style with reversed bell-shaped rather than pot-shaped animal capitals. On the capital of the left pilaster are two bulls seated back to back; the left pillar has two horses similarly seated and the third pillar has two elephants. On the third pillar to the west of the arch are two bulls, one of them broken, on the fourth pillar are two tigers, and on the west pilaster are two animals whose heads are broken. Between each pair of pillars below is a relic-shrine in half relief, shaped much like the relic-shrine in the chapel. Over each relic-shrine is a band of rail, and over the rail are small horse-shoe arches. Round the relic-shrine and the small arches is beautifully executed lattice work of various designs. On each side of the main arch between it and the nearest pillar and on a level with the animal capital is an erect cobra with expanded hood. Over the main arch rise three bands of moulding each standing out further than the band below it. These bands are plain except that out of the middle band project the ends of rock-cut rafters. Over the third band is a small rail. Above on each side of the peak of the great arch, are two smaller arches, and between each pair of arches are broken figures of men and women. Above are two small bands of rail tracery and in the upper band four minute arches. In the side walls of the recess in front of the chapel face which are almost entirely broken away are broken arches and other traces of ornament.

Cave XIX: Cave XIX is close beyond Cave XVIII, and below the court of the Cave XX. It is so filled with earth and the space in front is so blocked with stones that it can be only entered sitting. It is a dwelling-cave for monks and is the oldest in the group. It is in three parts, a veranda, a hall, and six cells. The hall is 14′ broad, 14′ deep and about 8′ high. In its back wall and in each of its side walls are two cells, or six cells in all. Over the doorway of each cell is a horse-shoe arch and between each pair of arches is a band of rail tracery one foot broad, carved in the ordinary style except in the space

between the side-cells where it is waving. The cells are about 6′ 4″ broad and 7′ 2″ deep; all of them are partly filled with earth. The benches, if there are benches, are hid under the earth. Holes for the monk's pole or *valagni* remain. The doorways of the cells are grooved, 2′ wide, and about 6′ high. The walls of the hall and cells are well-chiselled and the whole work is accurate and highly finished. The gate-way of the hall is three feet broad and on either side of it is a window with stone lattice work.

Inscription 22: On the upper sill of the right window is inscription 22 in two lines. The letters in this, which is the oldest of Nasik inscriptions, are well cut, and except a slit in the first letters of both lines the whole is well-preserved.

The veranda is 16′ broad and 4′ 2″ deep, and its ceiling is about 7″ lower than the hall ceiling. In front of the veranda, are two pilasters and two pillars eight-sided in the middle of the shaft and square in the upper part, in the style found at Girnar in Kathiavad and at Udayagiri in Orissa. Along the tops of the pillars runs a belt of rock dressed like a beam of timber, and over the beam the roof stood out, but is now broken. this cave, the oldest and one of the most interesting in the group, is being rapidly destroyed by water and earth. Steps have been taken to channelize the water outside but yet some water finds its way into the cave.

Cave XX: Cave XX is to the left of Cave XVIII on a fifteen feet higher level, and approached from Cave XVIII by a staircase of nineteen broken steps. As noted above, the railing for this staircase is cut in the front wall of Cave XVIII, beginning from the left of the doorway. This cave seems to have been more than once altered. It was originally like the third cave, a large dwelling for monks, with a central hall, 45′ deep and 41′ broad, six cells in the right and in the left side walls and probably as many in the back wall, with a bench all round in front of the cells. The inscription in the back wall of the veranda recording the excavation says that this cave was begun by an ascetic named Bopaki, that it long remained unfinished and that it was com-pleted by Vasu, the wife of a general named Bhavagopa, and given for the use of monk in the seventh year of Gotamiputra Yajnashri Satakarni. The usual practice in excavating caves was to complete the work so far as it went. If this practice was followed in the present case Bopaki must have finished the veranda and the doorway and done some cutting inside, while Bhavagopa's wife must have done the cells and the hall. Bhavagopa's wife does not seem to have finished the work. The bench along the left wall is still rough and probably the fifth and sixth cells in that wall were left unfinished, as the work in them seems to be later. About four centuries after Bhavagopa's wife completed most of the cave, the back wall seems to have been broken

down and the cave cut deeper into the hill. The line between the original ceiling and the ceiling of the addition shows that the addition is 46′ long, of which 15′ 6″ is in the present hall and the rest has been used as a Mahayana shrine. In the addition two cells were cut in the right wall and the fifth and sixth cells in the right wall, left incomplete by Bhavagopa's wife, were improved. This appears from the style of their doorways which is slightly different from the style of the doorways of the other old cells. In the back wall a shrine was made a little to the right of the middle, with two cells one on its left and one on its right. It is in two parts, a *garbhagara* or inner shrine and a porch or *tibari*. The shrine is 14′ broad, 14′ deep and 12′ 4″ high. In the back wall of the shrine is a colossal Buddha, 10′ high and 4′ across the shoulders, seated on a lion-throne in the teaching position, his feet resting on a small altar or dais.[1] On either side of the image the back of the throne is ornamented with the usual sculpture of elephants, above them imaginary horned lions or *Shardulas* with riders, and above them crocodiles swallowing water-fowl, and above the crocodiles a Nagaraja. Buddha's face is surrounded by an aureole. In the side walls, on Buddha's left and right is a fly-whisk bearer 8′ 8″ high. The left fly-whisk bearer has matted hair with a relic-shrine on the middle of the forehead. In his left hand he holds a lotus stalk and in his right hand a fly-whisk. The right fly-whisk bearer has a crown on his head, his left hand rests on his waist-band, and his right hand holds the fly-whisk. They are both Bodhisattvas. Above each a *Vidyadhara* and his wife fly towards Buddha. The door of the shrine which is grooved and plain, is 4′ 3″ broad and 8′ 6″ high. The porch in front of the floor has a floor about two feet lower than the shrine-door. The porch is 19′ 10″ broad, 10′ 6″ deep and 12′ 5″ high. In its back wall on each side of the doorway is the figure of a Bodhisattva 9′ 5″ high. Both have matted hair and stand in the safety position or *abhayamudra* with a rosary in the right hand. The left Bodhisattva holds a lotus stalk in his left hand of which the top and the lower part are broken; the right Bodhisattva holds in his left hand a lotus stalk with a bud. To the right of the left Bodhisattva a crowned male figure, 5′ 7″ high, holds a lotus flower and leaf in his right hand and rests his left hand on his waist-band. The nose of this figure has been broken and a new nose fastened on and a moustache and a short beard added, all of some hard sticky material. To the right of the right Bodhisattva is a female figure five feet high. Her nose, eyes and brow have been broken and repaired with the same sticky material as the male figure. She has a curious lofty head-dress like

[1] It may be noted here that the Buddha image is no more worshipped though some visitors do offer flowers. There is also no *Gurav* now to look after the shrine.

that worn by some sixth century figures. In her right ear is a large round ear-ring and in both her hands she holds a garland. A robe falls from the waist to the feet. The male and female figures are probably of Mamma who made this shrine and her husband, or they may be Mamma's mother and father. All these figures appear to have been formerly smeared with oil and as they have a second coating of smoke their ornaments are greatly dimmed. In the right and left walls of the porch are two cells, one in each wall, probably for the use of the worshipping priest or for keeping materials used in the worship.

In front of the porch are two pillars and two pilasters. The ornament of the pilasters and pillars is the same as that of several Ajanta pillars of the fifth or sixth century. The pillars are about three feet square below and in the square faces circles are carved holding crocodile or elephant mouths with leafy tails and lotus flowers, and round the circles rows of lotus flowers with leaves. Above the square section is a rounded shaft about two feet high with two circular belts of leaves and lotus flowers, and above is a third belt of hanging rosaries divided by half lotuses and water-pots with leaves. Above these circular belts is a rounded myrobalan capital with rich leaf-like ornaments at the corners, and a lotus flower in the middle of each face. Above the lotus is a plain plate on which a beam rests which stands out in a bracket about a foot deep. The brackets support a large plain beam. In front of the porch the floor is raised about two inches high in a square of 9′ 7″. This is part of the original floor, which was deepened a little all round when the shrine was made. This altar is not exactly in front of the shrine, but is as nearly as possible at the same distance from the two side walls. It seems unconnected with the shrine, and corresponds to the place assigned to the wooden stools or *bajaths* in Jaina temples in Girnar and Shatrunjaya on which small images are placed for visitors to worship on great days when it is not possible for all to worship the image in the shrine.

The hall has eight cells in the side walls though one of them, the second in the right wall, is not a cell but an excavation with no front. The bench along the right wall has bench dressed and finished, while half of the left wall bench has been dressed but the other half towards the door is unfinished.

Except the sixth and seventh cells, counting from the shrine in the left wall the cells have no benches. In front of the fifth, sixth and seventh cells in the right wall a line of four different sized circles or *chakras* are cut in the floor. They were probably used to grind grain on at a later date but are not modern as they are higher than the rest of the floor. Their original use was perhaps connected with the *arti* or waving of lights round the image of Buddha. At present the Nepalese Buddhist light-waving ceremonies consist of three parts. The officiating

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priest first strikes the bell ; he then pours water from an earthen pot in four circles which may not be crossed. After the four rings of water have been poured the priest lifts on his left shoulder a heavy wooden pole and grasping the lower end with his right hand strikes the pole with a second smaller staff. The sound is called *gambhira ghosha* or the solemn sound, and is regarded as very holy. These four circles may represent the four rings of water.

The entrance into the hall is by a large grooved doorway, 5′ 7″ broad and 9′ high, with a small doorway to the left 3′ 5″ broad and 7′ 8″ high, and one grooved window on either side of the main doorway, 4′ 3″ broad and 3′ 2″ high.

Inscription 23 : Over the doorway of the last cell from the shrine in the left wall is Inscription 23 in two small lines in well-cut letters of the fifth or sixth century. It is in Sanskrit and is the most modern of the Nasik cave inscriptions. It records the construction of a dwelling cave. As it is on the doorway of a cell it might be supposed to refer to the cell.

The veranda is 34′ 3″ broad, 7′ 9″ deep and 10′ high with a cell in its left end wall. Along the front of the veranda are four pillars and two attached three quarter pillars. These pillars are plain in the Satakarni pot-capital style. A band of rock dressed like a beam of timbers rests on the top of the pillars, and over the beam the rock-roof overhangs about three feet. Between the second and third pillars, facing the main door, three steps lead down to a court 30′ 10″ broad and 7′ 9″ deep, and 1′ 10″ lower than the veranda floor. Along the veranda face below the pillars is a belt of upright bars about eight inches high. A doorway in the left wall of the court which is now broken led to Cave XXI.

Inscription 24 : In the back wall of the veranda to the left of the main doorway, above the left side door and the left window, is Inscription 24. It is blackened by smoke and is not easily seen, but the letters are well-cut and easily read.

This cave was occupied by a *Vairagi* who walled of the right corner of the veranda as a cell for himself and raised in the hall a clay altar for his god. He was murdered in January 1883 by a Koli for his money.

Fair : In honour of the colossal Buddha which is locally worshipped as Dharmaraja, a large fair, attended by about 600 persons from Nasik and the surrounding villages, is held on the third Monday in *Shravana* (July-August) when boys dressed in girls' clothes dance to a drum accompaniment and men beat sticks and blow shells. Booths and stalls are set up at the foot of the hill.

Cave XXI : Cave XXI close beyond Cave XX is entered by a broken door in the right wall of the court of Cave XX. It is

a rough hall 23′ 10″ deep and 10′ high. In front for 6′ 7″ the breadth of the hall is 17′ 10″ ; then there is a corner and beyond the corner the breadth is 21′ 2″. The ceiling of the hall is rough and uneven and in the back part of the cave the roof is about a foot lower than near the front. In front are two pillars and two pilasters. The pillars are eight-sided in the middle and square below and above. In front is a court 9′ deep and 17′ 7″ broad, with a large and deep cistern, to the right, holding water. This hall does not appear to be a dwelling cave as it has no cells or benches ; nor has it a bench all round as in dining-halls or *bhojana-mandapas*. It is probably a *sattra*, that is, either a cooking place or a place for distributing grain. The large cistern in front seems to be for the convenience of the kitchen. At XXI the broad terrace ends and the rest of the path is rough and in places difficult.

Cave XXII : About thirty-four feet beyond cave XXI and on a slightly higher level, reached by rough rock-cut steps, is cave XXII a cell with an open veranda in front. Its side walls are undressed and the back wall is unfinished. Peg holes in the walls and in the grooved door seem to show that it was used as a dwelling. The cell is 9′ 8″ deep and 5′ 4″ broad, and the doorway 2′ broad. The height cannot be ascertained as the cell is partly filled with clay. The veranda is 5′ 7″ broad and 3′ deep.

Beyond cave XXII there seem to have been two or three excavations, the first of which looks like a cell much filled with earth. The others cannot be seen as they are covered with stones which have fallen from above. They must be small cells of no special interest as the rock is unfit for caves of any size.

Cave XXIII : About twenty-five yards beyond cave XXII, and almost on the same level, is cave XXIII. Marks in the ceiling show that there were originally five or six small dwelling caves with cisterns in front. The first probably was a dwelling cave with one cell and veranda ; the second probably consisted of a middle room with a cell and a half cell ; the third consisted of a veranda and two cells and the fourth of a veranda, two cells, and a half cell. The four partitions of these dwelling-caves have been broken down and the whole made into a large irregular hall, but the marks of the old dwelling-caves can still be seen in the ceiling. Three Mahayana sixth century shrines have been made in the back wall of the hall, and images have been carved in recesses in the wall. Except in the first shrine this Mahayana work is better than the work in caves II, XV and XVI. Proceeding from right to left the first is a shrine in two parts, an inner shrine or *garbhagara*, and a porch or *tibari*. The shrine is 10′ broad, 7′ 8″ deep and 8′ 3″ high. In the back wall is an image of Buddha sitting on a lion-seat with the usually ornamental back,

The image is 7′ 4″ high from head to foot and 3′ across the shoulders. The face is surrounded by an aureole. On each side a *Vidyadhara* and *Vidyadhari* bringing materials of worship fly towards Buddha. To the right and left of Buddha are two fly-whisk bearers each 6′ 5″ high ; the right hand fly-whisk bearer has his hair coiled in the matted coronet or *jatamugata* style and in the hair has a teaching Buddha. He has a fly-whisk in his right hand and a lotus bud with a stalk in his left. The left fly-whisk bearer has broken off from the rock and lies on the ground. He wears a crown, ear-rings, a necklace, and finger rings. He bears a fly-whisk in his right hand and a thunderbolt in his left which rests on his waist-band. In each of the side walls is a Buddha sitting cross-legged over a lotus. They are 5′ high and 4′ across from knee to knee. The feet of the right image are broken. In either side of each image are three small Buddhas one over the other, 1′ 7″ high, sitting on lotuses. The middle image is in the *padmasana* position and the side images are cross-legged in the teaching position. The doorway of the shrine is 2′ 10″ broad and 6′ 3″ high. The side posts of the doorway are carved in a twisted pattern with flowers between the turns and by the side of the posts are carved petals. At the foot of each post is a figure of a Nagaraja of which the right figure is broken.

The porch is 12′ broad, 4′ deep and 8′ 4″ high. In the back wall on either side of the doorway, is a standing figure 7′ high. The left figure holds a rosary in the left hand in the blessing position and in the right hand a lotus bud. He wears his hair in the matted coronet or *jatamugata* style and in the middle of the forehead is a small teaching Buddha. This is probably a figure of Padmapani Lokeshvara. Below on the visitor's left is a female figure 3′ 6″ high with her hair in the matted coronet or *jatamugata* style. Her right hand is blessing and in her left hand is a half-blown lotus with stalk. She is the Mahayana goddess Arya Tara. To the right of the doorway the large standing figure wears a crown, large ear-rings, a three-stringed necklace of large jewels, a waist ornament or *kandora* of four bands and a cloth round the waist. On a knot of this cloth on his left side rests his left hand and the right hand is raised above the elbow and holds what looks like a flower. He wears bracelets and armlets. Below to the right of this figure is a small broken figure. In each of the end walls, of the porch or *tibari* is a Buddha in the blessing position 7′ 4″ high. Below to the left of the left wall figure, is a small Buddha also blessing. Between the end wall Buddhas and the figures on either side of the doorway are two pairs of small blessing Buddhas, one pair on each side, standing on lotuses. In front of the porch are two pillars and two pilasters, four-sided below with round capitals of what look like pots with bands cut on their faces, a very late style. Above the pillars, under the ceiling are five small cross-legged figures of Buddha and on either side of each is a Bodhisattva as fly-whisk bearer. Unlike the five Dhyani Buddhas of Nepal these figures are not all in different positions. The middle and the end figures are in the teaching attitude, while the second and the fourth are in the *padmasana mudra*. Outside of the porch in each of the side walls was a standing Buddha 4′ high in a recess, and over each three, small sitting Buddhas. The right standing figure has disappeared. The chief image in this shrine is worshipped and ornamented with silver. He is believed to be Bhishma the teacher of the Kurus and is supposed to be teaching the row of small Buddhas on the inner face of the veranda.

As is shown by marks in the roof, the second shrine has been made from an old dwelling-cave which consisted of a veranda, middle room, a cell, and a half cell. The middle room had on the right a bench which still remains. All other traces of the room have disappeared. Of the cell, the front wall and part of the left wall are broken. The rest of the cell has been deepened into a shrine. The shrine is 7′ 8″ broad, 6′ 6″ deep and 7′ high. In the back wall is a teaching Buddha 5′ high and 2′ 3″ across the shoulders, seated on a lion-throne with ornamental back. On either side of the Buddha is a fly-whisk bearer, 4′ 9″ high, his hair in the matted coronet style and an aureole round his face. The bearer to the right of Buddha has a relic-shrine, entwined in his coronet of hair. In his left hand he holds a fly-whisk and in his right a lotus stalk. The left figure has an image of Buddha in his coronet of hair, a fly-whisk in his right hand, and a blown lotus stalk in his left. Above each a heavenly chorister flies towards Buddha with a garland. In the right wall is a seated teaching Buddha 4′ 2″ high and 1′ 9″ across the shoulders. On either side was a fly-whisk bearing Bodhisattva smaller than those on the back wall of which the right figure alone remains. Above it a small Bodhisattva about 1′ 4″ high sits on a throne with an ornamental back and rests his feet on an altar. He bows to Buddha with both hands. His cloth is tied in a knot on his left shoulder, his hair rise in matted circles, and his face is surrounded with an aureole. About the Bodhisattva to the left of Buddha, is a seated figure of nearly the same size, the only difference being that he has a top-knot on the head like Buddha. He wears ear-rings and bracelets and has an aureole. Below the feet of Buddha are two deer and between the deer is the Buddhist wheel or *dharmachakra*. By the side of each deer in recess is a male and female figure, probably the husband and wife who paid for the carving of the sculpture. On the left wall are three rows with two seated Buddhas in each row about twenty inches high, the head surrounded with an aureole.

The half cell of the same dwelling cave had along the left wall what looks like an attached three-quarter relic-shrine of which the broken

base is alone left. The back wall of the recess has been deepened and ornamented by a teaching Buddha seated on the usual throne, his feet resting on a lotus. It is 3′ 2″ high and 1′ 4″ across the shoulders. On either side a curly-haired angel in a Sassanian cap flies towards him with flowers. About three feet to the left of the main image, in niche 2′ 4″ broad and 3′ 2″ high, is a teaching Buddha, 2′ 8″ high and 11″ across the shoulders seated on a couch. His face is surrounded by an aureole. About five feet to the left, in a smaller recess in the back of the second cell, is a standing Buddha, 2′ 7″ high, well proportioned and skilfully carved, with an umbrella over his head.

About ten feet to the left of this second recess is the third shrine 7′ 2″ broad, 7′ 6″ deep and 7′ 4″ high. In the back wall is a teaching Buddha, five feet high seated on the usual rich backed throne. He is worshipped as Karna. On either side a figure 5′ 2″ high holds a fly-whisk in the right hand. The figure to the right of Buddha has his hair rising in matted circles which enclose an image of Buddha. The left figure has a crown and curls hanging down his back. In the left hand of the right figure is a lotus flower with stalk and the left figure rests his hand on his waist and holds a thunderbolt. The left figure has no ornaments; the right figure wears ear-rings, a necklace and bracelets. Above each a flying angel carries garlands to Buddha.

In the right wall is a figure 5′ 10″ high standing on a lotus. He wears a high crown, ear-rings, necklace, armlets and bracelets. The right hand, which seems to have been in the gift or *vara* position, is broken below the wrist. He rests his left hand on his waist-band. The entire image is surrounded by an aureole. On either side of him four figures each 1′ 2″ high sit cross-legged, on lotuses one over the other. The lowest on each side is broken. The images to the visitor's left of the central figure are, at the top a Bodhisattva with an aureole round the face wearing a crown, large ear-rings and a necklace. He rests his right hand on his right knee and holds a fruit apparently the *Citrus medica* or *bijorum*. In his left hand is a roll probably a palm-leaf manuscript. The third from below is the figure of a goddess with a long crown, a large ear-ring in the right ear, a necklace and bracelets. She holds in both hands a roll like that held by the last figure, the only difference being that her right hand is raised above the elbow. The next figure is also a goddess with large ear-rings in both ears. She holds a *bijorum* in her right hand and a manuscript in her left. To the visitor's right, the chief figure is that of a Bodhisattva holding the same things as the topmost left figure, the only difference being that his hand is raised above the left elbow; the third from below like the corresponding left figure, has ear-rings in both ears and holds a citron and a manuscript. The second from below is a goddess like the upper one, the only difference being that her right hand is raised above the elbow, while both hands of the upper figure rest on her knee.

The left wall has a similar large central standing Bodhisattva 5′ 2″ high, entirely surrounded by an aureole. His right hand holding a rosary is raised above the elbow in the *abhaya mudra*; the left hand holds the stalk of a large lotus bud. He wears his hair in a matted coronet with a Buddha wound in the hair, and three braids hanging over his shoulder on his breast. He has no ornaments. On either side of him four small figures one over the other correspond to the figures on the right wall. The lowest on each side is broken. To the visitor's left the topmost is a goddess sitting cross-legged wearing a crown, ear-rings and necklace. Her right hand rests on her knee and holds a round fruit like a *bijorum*; her left hand holds a lotus bud with stalk. The third from below is a second goddess without any ornament. Her hair is piled in matted circles, her right leg is raised and her left leg crossed in front. She rests the elbow of her right hand on her right knee. While the hand is raised in the blessing position and holds a rosary, her left hand rests on her left knee and holds a half-blown lotus. The next is a similar-sized figure of another goddess. She sits cross-legged and wears her hair in matted coils; she has no ornaments. In her right hand, resting on her knee, is a *bijorum* and in her left hand, also resting on her knee, is a lotus bud with a stalk.

The images to the visitor's left of the chief figure are, at the top, a sitting Bodhisattva, with the right knee raised and the left leg crossed in front. He wears his hair in matted circles and has no ornaments. His right hand holds a *bijorum* and rests on his right knee; the left hand rests on the left knee and holds a lotus by the stalk. The next figure is a goddess whose hair is drawn up in matted coils. She has no ornaments and sits cross-legged. Her right hand which is raised above the elbow, probably held a *bijorum* and her left hand holds a lotus by the stalk. The second from the below is the figure of a goddess in a similar position, except that she holds a lotus stalk in her left hand and a lotus bud in her right. These goddesses are different forms of Tara Devi.

The shrine door is 2′ 7″ wide and 5′ 7″ high. In the right wall, to one leaving the doorway is an image of Buddha 3′ high, sitting on the usual rich-backed lion-throne with an aureole round his face. Above on either side is a flying angel with bouquets of flowers.

Next, in a recess with three arches, under a large central arch, a teaching Buddha, 2′ 3″ high, seated on a plain backed lion-throne, rests his feet on a lotus. His head is surrounded by an aureole. Above on either side, an angel flies to him with garlands. On either side is a fly-whisk bearer. The one to the (visitor's) left of Buddha has a three-tasselled crown, long curly hair flowing over his neck,

and bracelets and armlets. His right hand holds a fly-whisk and his left rests on his waist. The bearer to the left of Buddha has his hair in a matted coronet and has no ornament. He holds a lotus bud with stalk in his left hand and a fly-whisk in his right. This group is well carved, and is the best proportioned of all the Nasik Mahayana or later sculptures.

Next in the left wall of the hall is a group of five figures. In the middle is a teaching Buddha seated on a backless throne with an aureole round his face, and his feet resting on a lotus. On either side is a Bodhisattva, his hair in matted coils in which a relic-shrine is enwound. Each holds a fly-whisk in his right hand. The left Bodhisattva holds a narrow-necked jug or *chambu* in his left hand, and the right figure a lotus bud with stalk in his left hand. By the side of each Bodhisattva is a standing Buddha, the left figure larger than the right.

Next to the left is a small teaching Buddha seated on a backless throne. Next is a group of three figures, teaching Buddha seated in the middle with a fly-whisk bearer on either side. Next is a figure of Buddha 3′ long lying on his right side on a bed or *gadi*, his head resting on a cushion. This is not like the figure of the dead Buddha at Ajanta and elsewhere, and seems to be a sleeping Buddha.

Close to the left of this large irregular hall was a dwelling-cave consisting of a cell and a veranda. The cell had a bench round the three sides which has been cut away. The back wall of the cell has been broken, the cell lengthened within and the whole, except the old veranda, made into a shrine. In the middle of the back wall is a large teaching Buddha, 6′ 2″ high by 2′ 11″ seated on a rich-backed throne. On each side of him, instead of fly-whisk bearers, are two standing Bodhisattvas whose lower parts have been broken. Each has the hair coiled in matted circles, but wears no ornaments. In the matted hair of the Bodhisattva on the left of Buddha is a relic-shrine. and in the hair of the right Bodhisattva a small Buddha. The left figure held something, perhaps a flower, in his right hand which is broken. The right figure holds a rosary in his right and a lotus bud with stalk in his left hand. Next to the Bodhisattvas on each side is a standing Buddha, slightly larger than the Bodhisattvas. In the right and left walls are two Buddha and Bodhisattva groups similar to those on the back wall, the only difference being that the Bodhisattvas hold a fly-whisk in their right hands. Further in front, on the right side, are three small sitting Buddhas in the teaching attitude.

Close beyond is a ruined cell-shrine probably originally a dwelling-cave of one cell. In the back wall is a teaching Buddha seated on the usual rich-backed throne with an aureole round his head and a fly-whisk bearing Bodhisattva on each side. The lower parts of all three are broken. Above each Bodhisattva is a small Buddha

seated on a lotus. In the right wall is a Buddha the lower part of which has been broken off. Above on either side, is a small image of Buddha sitting in a lotus. The left wall is broken. Near the top of the left wall of the old cell is a small group of a seated teaching Buddha in the centre, and a fly-whisk bearing Bodhisattva on each side. The right wall of the old cell is broken but portion of two figures remain. In the left wall of the old veranda near the roof is a small group of a teaching Buddha sitting on a sofa with his feet resting on a lotus. On either side a fly-whisk bearer stands on a lotus. At the extreme outer end of this group is a small kneeling figure probably of the man who paid for the carving of the group.

Further on is a broken excavation which consisted of a cell and a veranda. For twenty-eight yards further the rock is not suited for excavation and seems to have been blasted. Next is the beginning of a dwelling-cave, which as the rock is bad, has come to look like a natural cavern. But inscription 24 in its front wall shows that it was once a cave.

Close beyond the last broken cave is something which looks like another excavation.

Cave XXIV: Cave XXIV, about forty yards further to the left, was an old dwelling-cave in two parts, a veranda with two cells in its back wall. In the left end of the veranda was a half cell which probably had a seat. The right cell was larger than the left one. In the front of the veranda a band of rock dressed like a beam of timber seems to have rested on wooden pillars. From this beam the ends of four cross beams project. On the face of the left most cross beam is a curiously carved trident, with rampant tigers instead of prongs. The face of the second is broken, on the face of the third are two tigers each with a rider sitting back to back; the fourth has a trident like the first. The beam ends support a belt of rock on the bottom of which about six inches apart rafters stand out about two inches. Above this a frieze about two feet broad consists of a central rail about a foot broad and two side belts of tracery. The lower belt is a row of much worn animals galloping towards the left, each with a boy behind it. Among the animals are tigers, sheep, elephants, bulls, camels, pigs and deer. The rail which is about a foot broad has three horizontal bands, the faces of the uprights being carved apparently with lotus flowers. The upper belt of tracery is a scroll of half lotuses about four inches broad divided by lily heads or lotus seed vessels. On the side wall in the left or east corner is a horse with the face of a woman, who is embraced by a man who rides the horse. Corresponding to this figure on the right end is a tiger, and a little to the right is a broken animal. At the right end of the beam is an owl, and in front of it a small mouse. In what remains of the back wall of the veranda, in the

space between the doors of the two cells, is Inscription 26. It is well preserved and the letters are large, distinct and well cut.

The two cisterns mentioned in Inscription 26 must be to the right of the cave. One of the cisterns has still an inscription on the back of a recess. The letters are large, clearly cut and distinct and resemble the letters of Inscription 26.

The floor of the cave has been hewn out, and with the two cisterns, made into a large and deep reservoir. The original shape can still be traced from the upper part.

These details show that there are twenty-four separate caves, all of which except number XVIII, the chapel-cave, are *layanas* or dwellings. Of the whole numbers III, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XXII are in their original form unchanged except by weather and to a very small extent by later workmen. Caves VIII, XII, XIII and XIV have suffered from weather, X and XI have been altered not in their general plan, but by additions made by Jainas about the eleventh century.

Cave I, though left unfinished, shows that it was made on the same plan as Caves III and X as a large dwelling for monks. Numbers II, XX and XXIII are old caves, which have been altered and deepened and furnished with images. Their original form, which can still be traced, shows that they were ordinary dwelling-caves. Numbers V, VI, VII and XXIV are also old dwelling-caves which in recent times have been hewn into large cisterns. Numbers IV and XXI are neither chapels nor dwellings, but either dining halls or kitchens. There are other caves on the same plan, some with a bench round the hall, others simple halls, and of these cave XXXXVIII at Junnar is shown by an inscription to be a dining hall or *sattra*. Numbers XV and XVI are shrines. Thus, except these last two which are later, the original caves were of three kinds, a *chaitya* or chapel-cave, *layanas* or dwelling-caves and *sattras* or dining-caves. Almost every cave had a cistern or two to supply it with water. These old cisterns had small mouths so that they could be covered, and spread inside into a large quadrangular hollow. The chief of the old cisterns are near caves II, III, VIII, IX, XIV and XXI, the broken cistern of cave XVII and several broken cisterns in front of cave XXIII. The cistern to the west of cave X, though now broken, was probably originally in the old style. These three classes of caves and those cisterns appear to be the only original excavations on the hill.

The caves, when first finished, do not seem to have contained images. The later image-worshippers, perhaps because other suitable sites were not available, instead of cutting fresh caves, changed the old caves to suit the new worship. The images are chiefly of Gautama Buddha, the Bodhisattvas, Vairapani and Padmapani, and the Buddhist goddess Tara ; all in the style of the northern Buddhists. Similar images are found in some of the Kanheri, Ajanta, Karle, and Ellora caves. In several of the Kanheri and Ellora caves, with images of this class the Buddhist formula *Ye dharma hetu* etc. has been engraved. Though this formula nowhere occurs in the Nasik inscriptions, the similarity of the images shows that the later Buddhists of Nasik belonged to the same sect as the later Buddhists of Ajanta, Ellora and Kanheri. And as the formula like the images does not belong to southern Buddhists and is common among northern Buddhists, there seems little doubt that these changes mark the introduction of the form of northern Buddhism which is generally known as the Mahayana or Great Vehicle. Inscription 23 shows that this change was introduced about the close of the fifth or during the sixth century after Christ.

Peint: Peint, with 5,740 inhabitants as per the 1971 Census, was the capital of the *ex*-Peint State which lapsed to the British on the death of the late *Begam* in 1878. Soon after the conquest of Baglan by the Moghals during Shah Jahan's reign, a rebellious member of the Povar or Dalvi family of Peint was sent to Delhi and sentenced to death. While awaiting his execution he cured the emperor's daughter of asthma and on embracing Islam received Peint in grant. Samsher Bahadar, *Peshva* Bajirav's (I) son from Mastani, was married to a girl of this family which thus came to be related to the *Peshvas*. Lakshdhir, a late descendant of this family, was a worthless ruler and his state would have been annexed, but for the service he rendered to the British against Trimbakji Dengle in 1816-17. It is now the headquarters of the Peint mahal and lies 48·28 km. (thirty miles) north-west of Nasik, on a tolerably lofty plateau in the midst of a very broken and woody country. The town itself is nearly on a level with the top of the Sahyadris and hence enjoys a fine climate. Apart from the usual revenue and police offices, the town has the offices of the forest ranger, prant-*cum*-project officer and a branch of the district central co-operative bank. There are primary schools, a high school, post and telegraph facilities, a primary health centre and a veterinary dispensary. A travellers' bungalow is prettily situated on the edge of a woody ravine and is in charge of the forest department. Thursday is the bazar day. Though there is a large tank, the inhabitants depend upon wells as the tank-water is not potable.

Pimpalgaon Basvant: Pimpalgaon Basvant, with 12,289 inhabitants according to the census of 1971, is largely an agricultural village in Niphad taluka situated 16 km. (ten miles) to the north-west of Niphad. The Bombay-Agra road passes by the village in its stretch. It is one of the most important grape and vegetable growing centres in the district, there being extensive vine orchards. The other important

crops raised are wheat, *bajra* and onion. A fruit canning factory canning grapes, mangoes and papayas as also manufacturing fruit juices is profitably worked here by the *Bagaitdar Sangh*, Pimpalgaon. Land irrigation is carried out by means of nearly 150 irrigation wells, two second class *bandharas* and by tapping the waters of the Parashari stream. The civil dispensary of the village which was started in 1879 has since been greatly expanded, a maternity ward has been added and is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. A leprosy prevention centre equipped with the most modern accessories has been recently established here. The village has post and telegraph facilities, a high school and a primary school. The *panchayat* office has been housed in a modern three-storeyed building and is perhaps the biggest office building for a *panchayat* in the Maharashtra State. There are a court, soil conservation office, a seed farm, a rest-house, two community halls and a cinema house also. There is an ancient temple of Basveshvar on the banks of the Parashari and hence the second name Basvant. Weekly bazar is held on Sundays and is largely attended.

Pimpri Sadruddin: Pimpri Sadruddin is a small village of 1,333 inhabitants as per the 1971 Census in Igatpuri taluka lying two miles (3·21 km.) south-east of Igatpuri. The village has a *dargah* of Pir Sadruddin, a Muslim *avaliya* in whose honour an annual fair or *urus* is held on the fourth of the dark half of *Bhadrapad* (September-October). The fair is attended by about 15,000 persons. Rice is the chief agricultural produce and is sent to other places. There is a primary school. River and wells are the sources of water-supply.

Pisol Fort: Pisol Fort, in Baglan, is situated about 6·43 km. north of Jayakhede, a small village in Baglan taluka and 3·21 km. (two miles) west of the Pisol pass which leads into Khandesh. Carts, with difficulty, can use the Pisol pass. The fort is moderately on a high range of hills running east and west. It is easy of ascent and of large area, and on the south-east is separated from the range by a deep rock-cut chasm. At the foot of the hill, and spreading some way up its lower slopes, defended by a wall of rough stones, is the small village of Vadi Pisol, whose ruins show that at one time it was a place of some size. The main ascent to the fort lies through this village. A steep path leads to an angle in the natural scarp. It then passes through a succession of ordinary gateways constructed in the crevice as the angle reaches the plateau on the top. The hill is well supplied with water and of the numerous reservoirs at all points of the ascent only two hold water now. Within the first gateway a path leads to a small opening to the right, now blocked with earth and stones, along the base of the natural scarp to pasture lands on the hills beyond, where the cattle of the fort used to graze. At the mouths of two of the reservoirs, are figures of Mahadeva's bull (*nandi*), and inside are *lingas* which are

hidden except when the water-level is low. The figures of bulls as well as *lingas* now lie in decayed condition. The water of the two reservoirs, which are separated by a partition of not more than a foot and a half thick, stands at noticeably different levels. The natural scarp is imperfect, and nearly all round, the top has been strengthened by a masonry wall. Here and there at weak points, there were special defences and provision for military posts. This wall and defences are now in ruins. To the east, the ridge on which the fort stands, stretches for a considerable distance with only a small drop. This is the weak point of the hill and hence the drop outside the wall has been deepened by an artificial cut about thirty feet deep and twenty feet across. At the back of the hill is an outlying spur with tremendous precipices on all sides and more so on the north-west. Criminals, tied hand and foot, used to be hurled down from where the scarp is steepest, at a point known as the Robber's Leap or *Chor Kada*.

Of the buildings nothing remains except an old and decrepit mosque on the south edge of the precipice which is visible from a distance below, and the other the ruins of a large pleasure palace or *Rang Mahal*. The old gateways are still standing, and nothing else. The *Lokhandi* gate, now at Galna, is said to have belonged to this building and to have been removed when the fort fell into disrepair.

Ramsej Fort: Ramsej or Rama's Bedstead, in Dindori, about 11·26 km. (seven miles) south of Dindori, and about 11·26 km. (seven miles) north of Nasik, is about 997·61 metres (3,273 feet) above sea-level. In 1818 Captain Briggs described Ramsej "as neither so large nor so high as most of the Nasik hills, but not so small as Hatgad. The scarp was neither very steep nor very high and if undefended the ascent was not difficult. There were two gateways, one within the other, large but not so formidable as those of Hatgad. There was less uncovered ground on the way up to the gates than in any other Nasik forts. The works connected with the gates were able to give a good flanking fire at a short distance from them. There was a way down by a trap-door kept covered with dirt and rubbish, called the secret road or *chor rasta* affording passage for one at a time. All round the fort ran a wall tolerably in some places but mostly indifferent. Within the fort were two or three bomb-proof ammunition chambers built of stone. The water-supply was ample. Today, however, the gates are lying amidst ruins, as also the ammunition chambers. Near where the first gateway stood is a small shrine dedicated to Rama. At the base of the fort is a small village known after the fort.

Captain Briggs had stationed two companies of militia in the fort, one on the top of the hill, the other in the village below. This large party was left at Ramsej so that the garrison might always spare ninety or a hundred men to march after Bhils and other marauders. In the

fort besides about a ton of grain and a small quantity of salt there were eight guns, nine small cannons called *jamburas*, twenty-one *jingals*, thirty copper pots, forty-one brass pots, 256 pounds of gun-powder, forty pounds of brimstone, forty-five pounds of lead, and 240 pounds of hemp. There were also elephant trappings, tents, carpets, and ironware, which once had been Shivaji's.

The only reference to Ramsej which has been traced is the notice that, in 1682, Aurangzeb detached Shah-bud-din Khan to reduce the Nasik and Khandesh forts. At Ramsej Shah-bud-din raised a platform of wood able to hold 500 men, and so high that the men at the top completely commanded the inside of the fort. However the commandant of the fort was a veteran Maratha officer and hence all the Moghal efforts to effect the capture were put to naught by his alertness. During the siege Sambhaji's army arrived to relieve the garrison and on their arrival Khan Jahan advanced from Nasik to help Shah-bud-din. After two unsuccessful assaults the Moghals had to raise the siege, and the great wooden platform which was filled with combustibles, set on fire, and destroyed. The fort, however, passed in Moghal possession in 1687. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 the Moghal possessions in the Deccan gradually passed on to the Marathas. During the Maratha war of 1818 Ramsej was one of the seventeen strongholds which surrendered to the English on the fall of Trimbak.

Bhorgad Fort: About 3·21 km. (two miles) north-west of Ramsej is Dhair or Bhorgad fort, 1,090·87 metres (3,557 feet) above sea-level. It has an excellent quarry from which the stones of Kala Rama's temple, the Kapurthala fountain, and the highly polished black band round the *Peshva's* new palace in Nasik are said to have been brought.

Captain Briggs, who visited the fort in 1818, did not find it steep until at the foot of the rock where it became so difficult that it could be climbed only on all fours like a ladder. There was one fairly good gate with ruined bastions. The walls were ruined, and the hill-top was remarkably steep with no place for grain or ammunition. The water-supply was ample.

Ratangad Fort: Ratangad Fort, also called the *Nhavi Killa* or Barber's fort, stands about 9·60 km. (six miles) east of Mulher. About half way up the hill is the chief entrance and inside the fort are the ruins of what must have once been a stately court-house. On the hill sides are about eight rock-cut reservoirs and on the plateau a temple of Mahadeva and a Musalman tomb. The fort is in dis-repair, though naturally strong from the height and steepness of the hill.

Ravalgaon: Ravalgaon, with 11,780 inhabitants in 1971, lies 19·31 km. (about 12 miles) north-west of Malegaon in Malegaon taluka with which it is connected by a good road. It was an insignificant

village until 1933 when late Shri Walchand Hirachand purchased acres of barren land, turned it into fine cultivable land and established a sugar factory. Today it ranks amongst the largest sugar factories in Maharashtra and also produces toffees and a number of other by-products. Around the factory has grown a model township with amenities of a dispensary and a hospital. There is a primary school and a high school, a rest-house and post and telegraph facilities. Except the sugar factory there is little else worthy of notice. However, a group of four small temples standing in a row on a broad stone platform may be passingly noted. The temples from left to right are those of Shani, Rama, Mahadeva and Pimpaldeva. These are of symmetrical designs but unequal in size, the middle two being a little larger than the flanking ones. In front of this group there is a small Hanuman shrine, similarly modelled. Sunday is the weekly bazar day.

At Dabhadi also there is a sugar factory conducted on co-operative basis. It was promoted by late Bhausaheb Hire and the colony which has grown around it is named after him. Dabhadi also has a primary health centre, a primary school, a high school and post office.

Ravlya-Javlya: Ravlya-Javlya are two peaks in the Chandor range to the east of Markinda which jut out, Ravlya on the west and Javlya on the east of a hill about fifteen miles (24 km.) north-east of Dindori. Midway between the peaks is a reservoir divided into two and called the Ganga and Jamna pools.

On the way to Javlya is a gate defended by two towers, and in front of the gate is an image of Ganapati. The gate and the towers are in ruins. The hill was used as a fort during Moghal times and there are the foundations of several buildings. Some parts of the hill are at present under tillage.

In 1818, Captain Briggs, who visited them soon after their surrender to the British, describes Ravlya and Javlya as two small forts standing on a large hill, which is known as Ravlya-Javlya. There are two paths to the hill, one leading from Khandesh, the other leading from either Gangathadi or Khandesh, as it strikes off from a pass between the hill and the neighbouring fort of Markinda. The hill is very large, eight or nine hundred feet (243·84 or 274·32 metres) above the plain, and with a long and easy ascent. The top is a tableland, about a mile and a half long and 700 to 1,400 yards (640 to 1,320 metres) broad. From this plateau rose two curious peaks about 1,000 yards (914·40 metres) from each other. They were of solid rock three or four hundred feet (91·44 or 121·92 metres) high and with almost perpendicular sides. Between the two peaks is a small village whose people live by tilling the plateau. The two forts could be reached only by climbing from rock to rock. The greater part of the top of Javlya is enclosed by a wall with one

gate. Ravlya has no gate and a low wall most of which is ruined. Places are cut on the tops of both the forts for granaries and reservoirs. Captain Briggs found two of the *Peshva's* old militia in each of the forts. By July of the next year (1819) the defences of the two forts were destroyed by Captain Mackintosh. The reservoirs were filled and the steps leading to the top of Javlya were defaced making the ascent almost impracticable.

Saptashring: Saptashring or the seven-horned, but wrongly called *chattar singh* or the four-peaked, rising 1,215·20 metres (4,659 feet) above the sea-level, is one of the highest points in the Chandor range. It rises about the centre of the range on the borders of Dindori and Kalvan talukas, 24·14 km. (fifteen miles) north of Dindori. It is a bare rock of no considerable thickness, but about half a mile in length, somewhat curved, highest at the ends and depressed in the centre, like a wall with towers at either ends. At every turn the appearance of the rock changes. The highest point rises to a little over 275 metres (900 feet) above the plateau, and the rock is perpendicular on all sides but one, where it has crumbled away and grass has grown in the crevices. The rock has more peaks than one, but it seems to have no claim to the title seven-peaked. The hill can be climbed from three sides; by a good but steep bridle road from the north; by a very steep sixty-step path or *satha-payryancha marg* on the east, formerly the only road used by the pilgrims, but now totally abandoned; and on the south by a steep foot-path for part of the way which ends in a flight of nearly three hundred and fifty steps carved in the face of the rock. The first and the last are the paths now commonly used by the pilgrims and the visitors. In the steps figures of Rama, Hanuman, Radha and Krishna, and in one or two places a tortoise are carved at intervals. These steps were made nearly 200 years ago by three brothers Konher, Rudraji and Krishnaji of Nasik. This is revealed by the five inscriptions, one in Sanskrit and four in Marathi, carved at intervals along the ascent on or near the steps. Besides giving the names of the three brothers and their father Girmaji Naik, the inscriptions record that their surname was Rayrav and that the work was begun on the first of the bright half of *Jyeshtha* (May-June) in *Shaka* 1690 (A. D. 1768), *Sarvadhari Samvatsar*, and finished on Friday the first of the bright half of *Chaitra* (April) *Shaka* 1691 (A. D. 1769), *Virodhi Samvatsar*. At the foot of the steps the three brothers built a temple of Devi and a rest-house and at the top a temple of Ganapati and a tank called *Ramatirtha*. These steps lead to the plateau where the settlement of Saptashring, with 504 souls in 1971, has sprung up. The old ruined *dharmashala* here was converted by one Svami Prakashanand Sarasvati into a fine resting place for the pilgrims. Recently a school building with a *vasatigriha* has been constructed. The

boarders are given a free meal in the afternoon. There are two drum chambers or *nagarkhanas* and three rest-houses for the use of pilgrims. The place is well-supplied with water from springs built with masonry sides and with steps leading to the water, and called Kali *kund*, Surya *kund* and Dattatraya *kund*. Besides these, there are five small reservoirs called Sarasvati *kund*, Lakshmi *kund*, *Tambul Tirth*, Ambalaya *Tirth* and Shitala *Tirth*. Some of these are used for drinking, others for bathing, and yet some others for both the purposes. Nearby there is also a tank dedicated to Shiva and hence called Shivalaya *Tirth*. It is a small stone-built reservoir about 30·44 square metres (40 square yards) and not more than 1·22 metres (4 feet) deep, where thousands of pilgrims bathe and wash their clothes. The *tirth* is invested with great sanctity and is said to have been built by Umabai Dabhade, wife of Khanderav Dabhade Talegaonkar, one of the Poona chiefs, whose family were formerly hereditary, generals of the Maratha army. This *tirth* has on one of its sides a *Hemadpanti* temple of Siddheshvar Mahadeva mostly in ruins but with the dome still standing with some rather elaborate stone-carving. Under the dome is housed the *linga* and outside, in front of it, a carved bull. Not far from this place is a precipice known as the *shit kada* which overhangs the valley about 365·76 metres (1,200 feet); from this precipice human sacrifices are said to have been hurled during ancient times.

Near the above-noted rest-house is the *samadhi* of Dharmadev, a chief of the *ex*-Dharampur State near Surat, who died here while on a visit to his *guru*, a Bengal ascetic named Gaudasvami. The *samadhi* is like the ordinary domed temples of Mahadev and contains a *linga*. Though well-built and has some neat carvings, the whole is much out of repair. Close-by is a well and the *samadhi* of Gaudasvami.

From the plateau of the Saptashring settlement a flight of nearly 472 well-built steps leads to the shrine of Saptashringa-*nivasini* Devi. These steps were built by Umabai, whose mention has already been made, in 1710 A. D. before the lower steps. The shrine of the goddess is in a cave at the base of a sheer scarp, the summit of which is at the highest point of the hill. The figure of the goddess, carved in relief out of the natural rock, is about 2·43 metres (eight feet) high. Though generally called as *ashta-bhuja* or eight-handed, the goddess is actually eighteen-handed, all hands armed with different weapons. She wears a high crown not unlike the *papal tiara* and is clothed with a bodice and a robe wound round the waist and limbs. She has a different robe on each day of the week. Every day she is given a bath, warm water being used on two days in a week. In the open square in front of the temple is planted a trident or *Trishula* with the usual accompaniments

of bells and lamps. A silver nose-ring and necklaces are the only ornaments in daily use. The other jewellery of the goddess is kept at Vani and brought to the temple only on the day of the great fair. The whole figure is painted bright red, save the eyes, which are of white porcelain. Something like a portico was added to the shrine of the goddess at the beginning of the last century by the Satara Commander-in-Chief (?) and the plain structure was later added by the then chief of Vinchur. It is widely believed by the credulous villagers that a tiger almost every night comes and stays in the *gabhara* keeping a watch on the temple and disappears at day-break.

A large fair lasting for a week and attended by over a lakh of persons is held on the full moon of *Chaitra* (April). On the occasion a large number of booths are erected and business worth several thousands of rupees is transacted. On the occasion the steps leading to the shrine are crowded with the sick and the maimed who are carried up the hill in the hope that they would be cured. Barren women also go in numbers to make vows to bless them with children. Offerings of grain, flowers, coconuts, money or ornaments are made according to the means. The daily service of the goddess consists in bringing bathing water from the Surya *kund* and laying before her offerings of rice, milk and sugar boiled together called *khir*, of cakes, of flour and butter called *turis*, and of preserves. These offerings, excepting ornaments, become the property of the Bhopa or the hereditary guardians of the temple.

Like the top of Mahalakshmi at Dahanu the top of Saptashring is said to be inaccessible to ordinary mortals. The headman of the village of Burigaon alone climbs on the April full-moon and next morning at sunrise is seen planting a flag. How he climbs up and climbs down again is mystery, any attempt to pry into which, says the tradition, is punished by loss of sight.

As the merit of the pilgrimage is believed to lie in the labour endured in the ascent of the hill, there are for those who desire to secure special religious merit, three other paths round the mountain, one a sort of goat-path round the base of the scarp, a second of greater length on the lower plateau, and a third round the base below. The last which passes through the narrow valleys which divide Saptashring from the rest of the Chandor range is said to be nearly 32 km. (twenty miles) in circuit.

To the east of Saptashring and divided from it by a deep ravine lies the hill of Markinda, believed to have been the abode of sage Markandeya. His spirit is believed to have taken its dwelling in the rock, where during his life-time, he used to recite *puranas* for the amusement of the Devi, a tradition to which a remarkable echo may have given rise.

Besides the three allowances mentioned above, the temple has the revenues of a village by name Chanakapur which was set apart for

the service of the goddess by Bajirav, the second *Peshva* (1720-1740) in the time of ascetic Gaudasvami. These funds are administered by a *panchayat*. It is said that Chhatrasingrav Thoke, the chief disciple of the Bengal ascetic, was a small chieftain who owned the Abhona petty division of twenty-two villages. These villages were granted to his forefathers on the condition that they put down the Mehavasi tribes of the Dangs harassing the pilgrims coming for the great fair. Chhatrasing, instead of following in the wake of his forefathers, himself became their leader, greatly harassed the pilgrims and carried away all the presents from the Bhopas whom he either killed or let go as it suited him best. To put a stop to these depredations the commandant of Dhodap sent every year a guard of fifty to seventy men. One year Chhatrasing came with a band of best of the *Mehavasis* and putting the guard to flight, dashed into the shrine and carried off a large amount of plunder. Thereupon the Dhodap Commandant Haibatrav Naik Dhor, came against Chhatrasing and was mortally wounded in a pitched battle near the Shivalaya *tirth*. The Bhopas then came to terms with Chhatrasing and made an agreement, which bears date 1785 (*Shaka* 1707), allowing Chhatrasing half the income of seventy-two holy days. Devising, Chhatrasing's son, dying without heirs, the Abhona petty-division lapsed to the British and his two widows were given yearly pensions of Rs. 500 each. One of the widows, Krishnabai, long continued to enjoy the pension.

Satana : Satana, the headquarters of Baglana taluka, is a municipal town of commercial importance, settled at the confluence of the Aram and Sukhed rivulets. It lies about 48 km. (30 miles) west of Malegaon, with which it is connected by S. T. bus service.

In 1297 Ray Karan, the last of the Anhilvada kings, after his defeat at the hands of Ala-ud-din Khilji's general, Ulugh Khan, fled to Baglana and maintained himself in independence until 1306 when he was forced to seek shelter with Ramdev of Devagiri.

In 1971 its population was 16,720. Besides the revenue, judicial and police offices the town has post and telegraph, *panchayat samiti*; sub-divisional soil conservation office, a *sahakari* marketing *sangh* and a market yard which is important for cotton and grains. The chief crops taken are *bajra*, wheat, cotton and sugarcane. A second class *bandhara* and irrigation wells together irrigate an area of approximately 408·73 hectares (1,010 acres). There are quite a few ginning factories as also oil mills. The financial needs of the cultivators are supplemented by a land mortgage bank and branch of the Nasik district central co-operative bank. In 1665 Satana was noticed by Thevenot as a considerable town on the high road about half-way between Surat and Aurangabad. At Satana Thevenot met Bishop of Heliopolis on his way from Siam to Surat and France. Mr. J. A. Baines tells us

that the iron bars in the windows of the Mamlatdar's office, now used by the veterinary dispensary at Satana, are the barrels of the Arab guns or *jizails* which were taken from Mulher fort in 1818.

Municipality: The municipality here was established in 1954. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 13·46 square kilometres (5·2 square miles). The municipal committee composed of 16 councillors is presided over by the president. He is elected by the councillors from among themselves. The committee directs the municipal affairs.

Finance: The normal income, excluding receipts under extra-ordinary and debt heads, for the year 1971-72 stood at Rs. 6,37,000 It comprised such sources as municipal taxes, realisation under special Acts, grants from the Government and miscellaneous. Expenditure, also excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads, amounted to Rs. 6,99,000.

Health and sanitation: For medical aid, the Zilla Parishad maintains a primary health centre and a maternity home. It also conducts a veterinary dispensary. No medical aid institution is maintained by the town municipality. Drainage system consists of only open gutters, stone-lined and cemented. A large part of the refuse is turned into compost manure. Water-supply is drawn from wells, private and municipal.

Education: Primary education is compulsory and is enforced by the Zilla Parishad. The municipality, however, contributes 5 per cent of the total cost. The amount so paid stood at Rs. 21,016·55 in 1964-65. There are two high schools, both being conducted privately. There are also two libraries, one of which is maintained by the municipality and for which a new building is under construction.

Cremation and burial grounds: Cremation and burial grounds are managed by the municipality. The cremation ground for Hindus is situated on the Aram bank and the Muslim burial ground along the road to Malegaon.

Platforms for weekly and daily markets have been provided. There is also a proposal to have a separate fire-fighting unit for the municipality.

Satana has temples dedicated to Mahalakshmi, Mahadeva, Khandoba, Maruti. All these were damaged during the 1872 floods, but have since been re-built. There is also a temple built in commemoration of one Yashavant *Maharaj*, a saint highly revered by the local populace. At this temple a fair attended by about 3,000 persons is held on *Margashirsha Vadya* 11.

Sayakhede: Sayakhede, with 2,975 inhabitants in 1971, settled along the banks of the Godavari, is a prosperous and well-built village in Niphad taluka growing rich crops of *bajra*, wheat and onion. In fact it is one of the principal commercial centres in the district dealing

in onion and other agricultural produce. It has an advantageous situation in that, the railway stations of Khervadi and Niphad are only 4·82 and 16 km. (3 and 10 miles) to its south and south-west, respectively. The commercial traffic to the railway stations used to be disrupted in the monsoons due to the flooding of the Godavari, but a bridge laid across it connecting Sayakhede with Ozar on the opposite bank has done away with this hurdle thereby giving impetus to trade and commerce. The village has a high school and a primary school, a library, a civil dispensary, a sub-centre of the veterinary dispensary, a co-operative credit society and a post office. There are several temples on the banks of the Godavari giving it sanctity and a well-built *ghat* for drawing river-water upon which the villagers depend. Sayakhede was for quite some time held by the Vinchurkars, the Maratha *Sardars*. In olden days it was known for its locks.

Shivare: Shivare, with 1,334 inhabitants in 1971, is a village in Niphad taluka lying 6·43 km. (4 miles) south-east of Niphad railway station having a remarkable group of memorial stones. Such memorial stones are found scattered practically all over the district and are specially numerous near the Sahyadris. At Chausale, 12·87 km. (eight miles) north-west of Vani in Dindori taluka, there is a group of unusually large stones. These memorial stones vary in height from 0·914 to 1·828 metres (three to six feet) and are cut square generally about one foot (0·304 metre) across. The faces are carved with rude figures, sometimes of one or more men on horse-back sometimes armed with swords. There are great varieties of figures on foot, some of which are armed. Their number varies from one to three and even four. Many of them are shown to hold each other's hands. Some wear the waist-cloth; others apparently children, are dressed in petticoats. In some cases rude inscriptions are carved under figures. Many of the stones somewhat resemble the old stones found in some of the Scotch grave-yards. It is told that they do not necessarily mark the spot where the dead were buried or cremated. The custom seems to have prevailed among all the cultivating classes, but more especially among Kunbis, Kolis and Vanjaris.

As distinguished from memorial stones, memorial posts have also been discovered at some places. They are of all shapes. The figures are generally fewer and the carving poorer than on the stone slabs. Sometimes stones and posts are found side by side. On *Shraddha* days both these are worshipped and smeared with red paint. Unlike the posts, the stones are highly revered and jealously preserved. In no case have stones and posts been found which are said to mark an old battle-field. As a rule they are close to the village but not connected with temple or any holy spot. They are always said to be memorials of ancestors. This practice of erecting such type of

memorials has, however, fallen in disuse in modern times. In some of the western villages there are posts with a small shrine at the top containing an image inclosed with glass. These are not common nor monumental and belong to the Bhils. The village has a primary school. Some land has been brought under well-irrigation.

Sinnar: Sinnar, a municipal town and headquarters of the taluka of the same name, with in 1971, a population of 20.218, stands on a high level ground, on the Poona-Nasik road, about 27·35 km. (17 miles) south-east of Nasik. It was surrounded by a mud-wall, practically in ruins now, the people having taken the mud for building and thatching cottages. It contains quite a few modern houses. A town planning scheme has been prepared by the municipality on the lines of which the further development of the town would be carried out.

Municipality: Constitution: The municipality here was established in 1860. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 11·36 square kilometres (4 square miles). Eighteen elected councillors constitute the municipal committee, which, with the president as the presiding head, looks after the administration. The council is assisted by the necessary ministerial staff.

Finance: The total municipal income accrued from sources like taxes, municipal property, and grants for special and general purposes amounted to Rs. 7,66,000 during 1971-72. During the same year an expenditure of Rs. 8,98,000 was incurred on various heads such as administration and collection, public health, safety and convenience, public instruction, grants and contributions and the like.

Municipal Works: No permanent sheds have been provided for holding the daily and weekly bazars. However, such a proposal is now under consideration. A bridge across the Sarasvati was constructed in 1952-53 at a cost of Rs. 29,376 thus facilitating communications. The municipal office and the dispensary buildings are of municipal propriety.

Health, sanitation and water-supply: In recent times the municipality has considerably improved and extended the medical aid facilities rendered to the public, there being a dispensary with eight beds and a maternity home with twenty beds. Measures are also taken from time to time to immunise the people against various epidemics. The drainage system consists of *pucca* stone-lined gutters and as the town expands so is the drainage system extended. The proposal for underground drainage was shelved, as the need of asphalting the roads was more acutely felt.

The works supplying water to the greater part of the town were completed in 1954 at a cost of Rs. 7,09,542. It is installed on the Dev river and draws water from three wells sunk in the river-bed, the third

having been sunk at a later date. Besides this, the *Gaothan* area supply is drawn from another well fitted with a pump.

Education: Primary education is compulsory. It is conducted by the Zilla Parishad, the municipality sharing five per cent of the total annual expenditure so incurred. Apart from the primary schools, there are two *bal vadis* and two high schools, one of the latter of which is conducted by the municipality. The high school which is privately conducted receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from the municipality. In 1964-65 the public library of the town also received a grant of Rs. 751.

Fire service: For fire fighting a tractor with a pulley and a tanker with the other necessary equipment is maintained.

Cremation and burial places: There are two cremation and four burial grounds out of which one burial-ground is used by the Muslims and the rest by the Hindus.

Trade and industries: Sinnar is one of the important weaving centres in the district. A large number of power-looms and to a lesser extent hand and other ordinary looms are worked here, weaving a variety of robes and *sadis*. Most of the weavers have been brought under the co-operative fold, there being quite a few co-operatives of weavers. Though the trade is not very flourishing, nevertheless it has succeeded in giving employment to a large number of families. Sinnar has as many as five *bidi* factories, the *bidis* turned here being well-known not only in Maharashtra but also in parts of Mysore State and Goa. The trade is likely to get an impetus with the increasing foreign demand especially from the U.S.A. There is also an oil mill. In spite of this the major section of the population continues to depend solely on agriculture, the main crops grown being wheat, *bajri*, tobacco, sugarcane and groundnut. A large area round the town is watered by means of channels connected with one or the other of the two rivers, the Shiv and the Sarasvati which unite close below the town. It yields rich crops of sugarcane, betel leaves and rice. The town is served by an agricultural produce market committee, a *Kharedi Vikri Sangha* and branches of many of the leading banks including those of the District Central Co-operative Bank and the Agricultural Development Bank.

History: The earliest historical mention of Sinnar appears to be Sindiner in a copper-plate grant of 1069 A. D. Tradition ascribes the founding of the town to a Gavali chief by name Rav Shinguni, perhaps Seunendu of the copper-plate about 800 years ago. In the seventeenth century it became the headquarters of the Chief Officer of the Emperor of Delhi in these parts and its population greatly increased. Later still it was the seat of the government of Amritrav Deshmukh, who was appointed head of fourteen sub-divisions by the Moghal Emperor.

In his time the population of Sinnar still further increased. He is also said to have built the aforementioned town walls and laid a masonry dam across the river. His *vada* or palace, now in partial ruins, was perhaps the largest building in the town then, and contained within its outside walls many separate collections of houses. About the year 1790, Sinnar appears in Maratha records as the headquarters of a sub-division in the district of Sangamner with an yearly revenue of about Rs. 29,000. Sinnar also figured mildly in the revolutionary activities that culminated in the 1857 War of Independence. In November 1822 a band of forty insurgents assembled at Sinnar and were joined by twenty-five more. Their leader, one certain Krishna Kuver gave out that their object was to overthrow the British authority from Kankari, a village about 16 km. south-west of Sinnar and take possession of it; but this was only small part of a large plot. Unfortunately all were captured at Kankari and on surrendering their arms and horses, were released.

Gondeshvar Temple: Of the numerous shrines in Sinnar, the ones sacred to Gondeshvar and Aieshvar are the most significant as also antique. To the north-east outside the town stands the splendid black-stone temple of Gondeshvar weathered by the wind and sun of centuries. According to one tradition it was built by the Gavali prince, Rav Govinda, the son of the founder of Sinnar, at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000. Yet another tradition assigns the building to Govindaraja, a Yadava king who ruled about the beginning of the twelfth century A. D. Be it as it may, it is still the largest, most complete and the best preserved example of mediaeval temples of the Deccan built on a variation of the Indo-Aryan style, which had penetrated into a part of the Deccan during the middle ages. It is a Shaiva *Panchayatan*, or a group of five temples, within a large enclosure, the central shrine being dedicated to Shiva, and the remaining four around it to Parvati, Ganapati, Surya and Vishnu. The central shrine consists of the *sabhamandap* or the assembly hall and the *gabhara* or the towered cell enshrining the Shiva *linga*. It is beautifully proportioned and entered by three imposing and pillared porticos. The design of the *shikhars* or the towers and the pillars are original and unlike those of any other region. The temples of the Deccan are different from other northern or Indo-Aryan temples, in that the *shikhar* does not have turrets or *urushringas* grouped around the lower part of the structure. Instead the *shikhara* has a distinct vertical band rising upwards along each of its angles and taking the form of a spine or quoin. The space between the quoins is filled with smaller reproductions of the *shikhara*. The pillared hall itself, though small, is elegant and is one of the finest in this part of the country. Facing the main or the eastern entrance is a *Nandi* pavilion housing a stone-bull,

Shiva's vehicle. An unusual feature of the Gondeshvar temple, and one peculiar to this part of the Deccan, is the deep projections and the recesses on the wall surfaces. Rising upwards these catch the light or fall in deep shade and to counterpart this upward trend a series of horizontal mouldings have been laid across the entire composition. Many of these mouldings have a knife-edge section called *koni*. *Koni*-mouldings are found not only on the walls but are particularly noticeable on the pillars. On its walls are sculptured scenes from the *Ramayana*, gods and goddesses, *apsaras* and myriad other figures, male and female, from the Hindu mythology. Many of the missing panels, however, appear to have been deliberately removed by curio-hunters. The sculptures, though well executed, do not stand comparison with the best of Indian carving and authoritative references tell us that it shows a decline in style at this date. The real beauty of Gondeshvar temple lies in its symmetrical disposition on a moulded and stepped platform only 125′×95′. Lying around are the crumbling remains of the temple walls and the entrance gate. It is still frequented by worshippers.

Aieshvar Temple: About a furlong distant to the north-west of the town and nearer the main road lie the ruins of Aieshvar temple, also a Shaiva shrine built in the Chalukyan style of Mysore. Here again the date of the temple seems to be in doubt. One source puts it somewhere in the eleventh century and therefore prior to the Gondeshvar shrine. Another source dates the building in 1450 A. D. But regardless of the date this temple is of unusual interest, as two temples of such divergent styles are rarely to be found so close to one another. Owing to its isolated situation the builders of the Aieshvara introduced certain features of the Indo-Aryan Deccani style, such as the brackets above the capitals. This particular motif was unknown to the Chalukyans. It had originally a hall or *sabhamandap*, all of which except four beautifully carved pillars, seems to have been carried off to build or repair other structures. The shrine remains, but without the spire of *Shikhar*. The *Maithuna* ritual of Tantrism — a particular phase of Hinduism — is depicted on the walls of this temple. It is still used as a place of worship though no fair or *yatra* is held. Sinnar has also a huge, majestic image of Ganapati. Such large images of that deity are rarely found.

Sinnar, besides the Mamlatdar's office, has a civil judge's court, *panchayat samiti*, a police station under a sub-inspector, sub-divisional soil conservation office and a host of other public offices. There are a post and telegraph office and a telephone exchange. A largely-attended weekly bazar is held on Sundays. Sinnar is one of the places over which the Nizam released his control after his defeat in the battle of Udgir fought in January 1760.

Trimbak: Trimbak, more correctly Tryambak or the three-eyed,

a name of Mahadeva, is a small but a far-famed place of Hindu pilgrimage, with in 1971 a population of 5,495. It is a municipal town at the base of the eastern spur of the Sahyadris, about 29 km. (18 miles) south-west of Nasik with which it is joined by a fine tar road, buses plying between Nasik and Trimbak every one hour. Taxi service is also available. The road winds with many ups and downs past the precipitous scarps of the Anjaneri range, which continues till the semi-circular wall of hills is reached which encloses the town of Trimbak. Below lie the buildings of the town; then a sloping hill-side covered with brush-wood, then a sheer wall of rock crested with bushes, and a back-ground of upper slopes covered with coarse grass converging in a ridge. On the left, that is, on the east are many curiously-shaped hills split into peaks, ridges and blocks. The ancient outline of Trimbak village is broken by cultivated patches which now occupy the sites of the old houses, many of them having small walled gardens or courts, and of irregular rows of buildings which here and there form a street. In other parts there are many large well-built and antique houses, some of them with richly-carved wooden pillars and eaves. Most of these old houses are on well-raised plinths, and have deep verandas; the roofs are tiled and have a great pitch and far projecting eaves, and some of them have weather boards as a further protection from the rains. In contrast most of the modern houses have small plinths and tin roofs. One line of road is tarred to allow Trimbakeshvar Mahadeva's car or chariot to be dragged in procession, and within the last one or two decades the municipality has not only laid out more roads but has asphalted the major ones.

The 1961 Census showed that the Hindus are in predominance and that a large proportion of them are Brahmans connected with the temples, mostly pilgrims, priests or *tirtho padhyayas*. Some of them held in mediaeval times the hereditary village accountantships of the neighbouring villages in Nasik and Igatpuri. Most of them are well-to-do. Besides Brahmans there are several classes of traders and a large number of shop-keepers. The greater part of the population consists of Koli husbandmen, some of whom also work as *doli*-bearers and thus serve the decrepit and old pilgrims wishing to go up the Brahmagiri and the Gangadvar.

Municipality: The town municipality has an area of 11·90 square kilometres (4·6 square miles) under its jurisdiction. Sixteen councillors constitute the municipal committee which is responsible for the administrative and other affairs connected with the municipal functioning. The committee is presided over by a president elected by the councillors from among themselves. In 1971-72 the total municipal income, derived from various sources of which the pilgrim tax was the major source, amounted to Rs. 3,47,000. Expenditure during the same year stood

at Rs. 3,91,000. The town has a municipal dispensary and a maternity home, and a veterinary dispensary of the Zilla Parishad. As yet there is no good drainage system, there being stone-lined gutters which embrace only a small part of the town. In 1921 were installed the water-works by the Government on the Gangasagar tank. These were later made over to the municipality. A few primary schools, a high school and a *Ved Shala* are the only educational institutions in the town. A library is maintained by the municipality.

Climate: Although Trimbak is only 4·82 km. (three miles) in a direct line from the main Sahyadri line, it is almost completely shut from the western breezes by the intervening hill, on which the hardly accessible fort of Trimbak is built. The fort is 1,297·79 metres (4,248 feet) above the sea-level and about 548·64 metres (1,800 feet) above the town. Towards the town the hill on which the fort stands presents at the foot a steep slope of fragments of trap rock. Above the slope is a sheer, in some places a overhanging cliff, probably a thousand feet (304·80 metres) high. In the northern spur is a great gap called the great Vinayak *Khind* and in the southern face is a cleft known as the great gate or *Mahadarvaja* which served as the main entrance to the fort. Its shut in position as also the want of good drainage once made the town of Trimbak very unhealthy, and sickness, especially fever, was very common. Epidemics used to break out after the annual fairs and during the great *Simhastha* or twelve-yearly gathering. Conditions have eased in modern times due to the tremendous advance in medical science, and the prompt measures taken by the town municipality in concert with the Government. During the 1967 *Simhastha* medical corps were posted at all the check-posts to prevent the entry of pilgrims and others in Nasik and Trimbak without vaccination and inoculation. Since 1865 though there has been a great increase in the number of pilgrims no serious epidemic has occurred either at the annual fair or the twelve-yearly gathering.

Water-supply: As has been already mentioned, the water-supply is drawn from two of the eight tanks or *talavs* in and around the town. These two are the Visoba *talav* at some distance from the centre of the town on the south and the Gangalaya, also known as Gangasagar, on the west. The Gangalaya is a large *talav* of 175·26×175·26 metres (575′ × 575′) dimensions and holds ample water. Its sides are said to have been stone-lined about 1777 by Naro Shankar at a cost of Rs. 75,000. Water from both these *talavs* is pumped in an overhead tank from where it is distributed by pipe-lines. The Gangasagar is fed by springs which never show signs of failing. The overflow of the *talav* is the source of the Trimbak branch of the Godavari, which, though not the highest, is the sacred source. The stream is led to a temple in the town where it feeds a large cut-stone pool, the Kushavarta *tirth*, considered

by the Hindus as the holiest of the holy bathing places in Trimbak. The municipality clears it thrice every year. Legend and mythology whisper many a tale and one such tells us the origin of the *Simhastha* fair as also the formation of the Kushavarta *tirth*. It is told that once Brahma poured water from his earthen pot or *Kamandalu* on the feet of Vaman, the fifth incarnation of Vishnu. The water flowed in all directions till it was checked by Shiv who laid his matted hair in the way. In later times Trimbak became the residence of the great sage Gautama whom the Brahmans requested to bring the Ganga on earth so that they might bathe in her purifying waters. The sage refused to do this. Now one day Parvati sent a cow to graze in the field where Gautama used to cultivate rice for his daily consumption. Gautama in driving the cow gave her a blow with a stick from which it died. Anxious to cleanse himself from the sin of cow-killing the sage began to perform austerities and ceremonies to propitiate Mahadeva. The God pleased with his penance released Ganga from his matted hair and striking her against a stone gave her leave to go on earth. As the water was coming down the sage Gautama gave her a circular motion by turning it round by a blade of *Kush* grass. Thus arose the Kushavarta or *Kush*-turned pool. As this happened when the sun was in the zodiacal sign of Leo, a special fair is held once in every twelve years when the sun enters that sign. The date of the descent of the river from Trimbak or as it is locally called Brahmagiri hill is given as Saturday the tenth day of the bright half of *Magh* (January-February) in the tortoise incarnation of Vishnu during the era of King *Mandhata* after two hundred thousand years of *Krita* or first cycle had passed. Kushavarta is 24·68×22·55 metres (81′×74′) and has three *dharmashalas* on three of its sides. It is stone-lined and has fifteen steps on each of its four sides leading to the water. Platforms have been provided where people can take advantage of the holy bath. It was built by Ravji Mahadev Parnerkar, the *Phadanavis* of the Holkar in 1768 at a considerable cost. Every Monday a silver facial plaque of Trimbakeshvar Mahadev is brought here in palanquin procession for bath.

The wastage and the leakage of the Gangasagar *talav* flow through the town in a channel lined with cut-stone masonry, with at short intervals steps leading to the water. The bed of the channel is used as a dust-bin by the residents in its neighbourhood. The flow of water runs low as early as October, and ceases in the hot season. In passing through the town the water becomes very impure, the last defilement being the ashes of the dead, as the cremation ground is only a short distance from the town.

During and for a short time after the rains a small stream trickles from one of the numerous fissures on the face of the scarp of the Trimbak hill, and flows from a *gomukha* or cow's mouth under a small

stone image of goddess Ganga, which stands in a niche and is the chief object of worship. This is known as Gangadvar and is held to be the source of the Godavari. The water from the *gomukha* disappears mysteriously on the hill and reappears in the Kushavarta *tirth*, and hence the superior holiness of this *tirth*.

Trimbakeshvar temple: Trimbakeshvar Mahadeva temple is the chief and most noticeable temple in the town. It was built by the third *Peshva* Balaji Bajirav (1740-1761) on the site of an older but much humbler shrine. It stands in the midst of a paved courtyard enclosed by a huge rampart wall of 80·77×66·45 metres (265′×218′) measurements with four entrances, the northern entrance being surmounted by a *nagarkhana* or the drum chamber. Near the western entrance is the *kothi* or the store-house. In front of the doors to the temple stand large *dipmals* or lamp-pillars furnished with numerous branched brackets on which lights are placed on festive and holy occasions. Near the temple door, under an elegantly carved stone pavilion with ornamented roof rests the great bull or *nandi*, the carrier of Mahadeva. A square outer hall or *mandap* of massive proportions having a door on each face stands in front of the shrine. Porches with separate roofs, but with the same entablature and cornice as the hall stand out from it. The doorways of the porches are richly ornamented with cusped arches, upon carved side-posts supporting a strongly projecting entablature above which, round both the porches and the outer hall, runs a double cornice and frieze, sculptured with elaborate minuteness. The roof is formed of slabs rising in steps from the architraves. These slabs are curvilinear externally and each supports a discoid termination, the shape of which in every case is related to that of the dome which it surmounts. Above the discoid terminations is a lotus-like finial which gives what grace it may to the flattened domes of these ponderous structures. The great tower of the temple covering the shrine rises behind the outer hall. The ground plan is what may be called a broken square, heavily and thickly buttressed. An excessive solidity of appearance is given by the form of the buttresses which spread at the base, and seem to root the whole building to the ground. The face of every buttress is niched and every niche is filled with carved figures of men and animals, with flowers and scroll work crowded everywhere. The far projecting entablature and the deep cornices cast their strong shadows and add to the rich and massive appearance of the whole. Above the cornice rise numerous spirelets of the same shape and proportions as the great spire, the conical layers of which are each surmounted with a carved ornament. The spire itself rises to a great height. It is crowned with a proportionate terminal and supports a brightly gilt pot or *kalash* unlike the other *linga* symbols, the *linga* here has a hollow or pit in which three small *lingas* of the size of a betel-nut representing Brahma, Vishnu

and Mahesh are set in from under which water oozes out drop by drop. This water is collected in a *kund* in the courtyard and used as *tirtha* by the devotees and pilgrims.

Fairs: Every year two fairs are held at this temple, one on *Karttika* full moon (October-November) and the other on *Magha Vadya Chaturdashi* or the great *Shivratri* (February-March) both of which are attended by a large number of people. Besides land the temple has a Government cash allowance of Rs. 11,514 a year and receives offerings from pilgrims valued at a little over Rs. 5,000. The beautiful chariot or the *Ratha* drawn by worshippers on the fair days was presented to the temple by the Vinchur chief in about 1865. Even to-day the Vinchurkars bear three days' expenditure.

In 1952 was created the Trimbakeshvar trust. The management of the temple as in the olden days rests with the Joglekars, a Brahman family. In olden days, the Tungars who lived in the temple, cleaned it and waited upon the god were under Joglekars receiving all perquisites except ornaments and money which were taken possession of by the Joglekars. Since the formation of the trust, the Tungars receive money and ornaments too. The God who wears a five-faced golden masque, is fed three times a day, at eight in the morning, at eleven and at nine at night. Besides the golden crown, there is another inlaid with diamonds and emeralds. It is told of this crown that the Moghals took it from the Mysore rulers which was later on taken by Bhausaheb *Peshva* from them and gifted it to the temple. It is donned only on festive occasions.

Besides this main temple there is a smaller one on top of the Trimbak fort and enjoys a yearly Government grant of Rs. 160. The original temple was demolished and a mosque erected in its place by the Moghals. After the cession of the fort to the Marathas under the terms of the Treaty of Bhalki ratified on 24th November 1752 between the Marathas and the Nizam, Nanasaheb *Peshva* demolished the mosque and re-built the original temple. Here also there are two *tirthas* known as *Kushavarta* and *Gangodakan,* the latter of which is considered to be the source of the Godavari by some which again descends into Gangadvara in the scarp below to which a reference has already been made. It is just behind the Nivrittinath temple and can be reached after climbing about 750 well-built steps built by one Karamsi Hansraj, a rich Lohana of Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 40,000. He is the same man who built the steps leading to the Elephanta Caves and the large temple near the Byculla Railway station in Bombay. At the top to the left is a broad platform protected by a retaining wall. From the back of this platform, which is a sheer cliff about 300 feet high, water drips and flows from a stone-cow's mouth into a small reservoir. An attending priest constantly dresses the cow's head with leaves and flowers.

Gangadevi Temple: Close-by is the shrine of Gangadevi. This is the Gangadvar where once in twelve years when the sun enters the Leo, or *Simhastha* a fair is held. It is attended by lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of India. Many shops are opened by Nasik merchants who sell grain, cloth, copper, brass and stainless vessels, and numerous other articles of daily use. The Nivrittinath temple is built on the spot where the venerated saint took his *samadhi.* It is said to be founded some 780 years ago by an ascetic, before Trimbak was inhabited. Now the temple has been extended with a *dharmashala* by the *Varakaris.* It is the scene of a large annual fair held on *Pausha Vadya* 11 the day he took *samadhi.* It is attended by over a lakh of persons. On *Jyeshtha Shuddha* 15, a *Dindi* procession leaves towards Pandharpur to attend the *Ashadhi Yatra* held in honour of Vithoba of Pandharpur. In the vicinity is the Varaha *tirtha* and one or two smaller *tirthas* and a small shrine to Rama. Near the Varaha *tirtha* is the temple of Kolambika devi.

Gorakhnath's Cave: To the west of the platform a path runs along the hill-side to Gorakhnath's cave, where some *Kanphata Gosavis* reside. The platform commands a striking view of the town below with its temples and sacred bathing places like Kushavarta, Kankhal Bilv, Ballal, Prayag, Visoba, Moti and numerous others. Across the plain winds the small silvery streak of the Godavari flowing between high banks for about four miles (6·48 km.). Against the horizon, as viewed from the platform, stand the heights of Saptashring (4,659 feet), and close at hand rises the fine hill of Anjaneri (4,295 feet) surmounted by a rock like a crouching lion.

Nilambika Temple: About half a mile to the north of the town, crowning the top of a small hillock is the Nilambika temple of the *Ahavani Gosavis* (अहावाणी) where *Navaratra* is celebrated. Close-by to the west of this *mandir* is another dedicated to Datta. The steps leading up the hill were built by a Bombay merchant in 1858 at an approximate cost of Rs. 16,000. This hill is known as the Nilparvat.

Nirbani Gosavi Monastery: On the plain between Trimbak and Anjaneri are a monastery or *math* and a pool called Prayag *tirtha* where the *Nirbani Gosavis* live. It was from this monastery that the procession of naked ascetics used to walk to the Kushavarta reservoir in Trimbak town. The men walked there abreast with banners flying and gold and silver trumpets blowing while crowds looked on in admiration. Besides *Nirbanis,* other wandering ascetics came from all parts of India to the great twelve-yearly fair. These are *Niranjanis, Habnis, Udasis* old and new, *Kanphatas* and *Nirmalas.* Except *Nirmalas* all these classes are Shiva-worshippers. The *Nirmalas* are Shikhs and Vaishnavas.

Pilgrims: As a rule pilgrims visiting Trimbak do not stay for

more than fourteen days. Some lodge in the town, where wealthy men have provided rest-houses or *dharmashalas*, some others lodge with their appointed *tirthopadhyayas*, but most in the fields round the town. The pilgrim, after going through the prescribed bathing and worship, starts on the round of visiting the chief objects of holiness in and about the town. He bathes in the Kushavarta and after bathing goes to worship Trimbakeshvar Mahadeva. None is allowed to enter the sanctuary, thus putting a stop to the ancient custom when only Brahmans could enter the sanctuary. A feast to the temple Brahmans completes the ordinary round of observances. If the pilgrim has come to perform the *Shraddha* or commemorative ceremony he has to keep several other observances. After shaving and throwing the shaven hair in the small square Kankala pool, the pilgrim bathes in the Kushavarta. After that he prepares some rice balls if he is a Brahman and of wheat flour if belonging to other castes and performs the usual *shraddha* ceremonies, a priest officiating and reciting sacred texts. After having gone through the ceremonies he throws the balls in the marked out pools and then goes to worship Mahadeva in the great temple. On completing the other observances the pilgrim goes to worship other places starting with the source of the Godavari.

Trimbak has many other small temples dedicated to various deities. It has post and telegraph facilities and a rest-house at a mile's distance from the town proper.

Fort: Trimbak fort, which is 4,248 feet (1,294·80 metres) above the sea, was described in 1818 as on a scarp so high and inaccessible as to be impregnable by any army or artillery, however numerous or well served. The hill was ten miles (16 km.) round the base and about four miles (6·43 km.) round the top. The scarp, which varied in height from two to four hundred feet (60·96 to 121·92 metres) of perpendicular rock, surrounded the hill in every part, leaving no points except two gateways. The chief gateway through which the garrison received their stores and provisions was on the south. The north gateway was only a single gate, the passage to which was by narrow steps cut out of the rock, and wide enough for only one person at a time. This passage was cut four to six feet (1·21 to 1·82 metres) in the rock, and had nearly 300 steps, each furnished with side grooves or niches. These grooves were required to hold on by, as at half way up and after, it was hazardous to look back down the cliff which had 600 to 700 feet (182·88 to 213·36 metres) of a sheer drop. The top was surmounted by a building through which a six feet (1·82 metres) wide passage wound about twenty feet (6 metres) in the rock. The mouth was protected by a double gateway, from which the further ascent was through a hatchway. These winding stairs were covered by the building whose beams crossed the stairs overhead, and which, if knocked

down, would only add strength to the place by burying the passage gateway. The head of this passage was defended by two towers connected by a curtain, in which was the gateway. The height of the hill was not so great on the north as on the south side, but it rose more abruptly and the ascent was steeper. Besides the gateways there were a few towers and works on different parts of the hill, but their position did not seem to have been chosen with a view to increase the strength of the fortress. The magazines and almost all the houses of the garrison were cut in the rock.

At the foot of the scarp, and at a short distance from the passage leading to the north gate, was an old village in ruins. The fort has now broad rock-cut steps leading up the top.

History: Trimbak with Nasik is said to have been governed by a brother of Ramchandra (1271-1311), the seventh of the Devagiri Yadavas. In the Musalman histories of the Deccan, Trimbak is always coupled with Nasik, and it is still the practice to speak of the two places as Nasik-Trimbak. The earliest known mention of Trimbak is in 1357 when Mahadeva, son of Bopadeva and author of *Kamadhenukaran*, is said to have distinguished himself in the royal court of that place. It is evident from this reference that although the Muslims succeeded Yadavas in the Deccan, a number of smaller Hindu states held their sway in the far-off mountainous tracts and certainly in the Konkan strip. After the disintegration of the Bahamani kingdom, Trimbak passed under the control of its Nizamshahi off-shoot. In 1629 its Maratha general Shahaji rebelled against the state and took possession of the forts in the Sahyadri range from Trimbak to Junnar. Later a force of 8,000 horse was sent by Shah Jahan, the Moghal emperor, to conquer Nasik, Trimbak and Sangamner. In 1633 mention is made that the commandant of Trimbak fort offered his services to the Moghals. In 1635 a force of 8,000 men was sent against the forts of Junnar, Sangamner, Nasik and Trimbak. In 1636, after his defeat at Mahuli, Shahaji agreed to deliver Trimbak fort along with Tringalvadi, Harishchandragad and others to Khan Zaman, the Moghal general. About a week after the Vani-Dindori battle fought on 17th October 1670 between Shivaji and the Moghals, Trimbak was captured and occupied by Shivaji's *Peshva*, Moropant Pingle. About 1680 Trimbak (Tirmek) is mentioned as a sub-division of Sangamner which was a district of Aurangabad. A manuscript quoted by Orme, apparently of Moghal times, describes the river Ganga as coming from the Konkan hills on which Tirmek is built, passing through the middle of the Sangamner district forty miles (20 *kos*) to Gulshanabad or Nasik. Numbers of Hindus from the most distant parts are said to come every year to Trimbak to bathe on the day the sun enters the sign of the Scorpion. Every twelfth year the multitude was much

greater and some came on every day of the year. The pilgrim tax yielded a large sum and belonged to the commandant of Trimbak fort. The rock out of which the Ganga springs had been fashioned into a cow's mouth. In 1682 Aurangzeb's general advanced from Aurangabad to Nasik-Tirmek, near the source of the river Ganga, and their detachments reduced several posts on detached hills. In 1684 one of Sambhaji's generals gained leave to go with the troops under his command to bathe in the Ganga at Nasik-Tirmek, as according to their belief every Maratha was bound to wash at least once a year in the Ganga, and in preference at Nasik-Tirmek. In 1718 Sayyad Husain Ali, one of the Sayyad brothers, secured the assistance of the Marathas under Shahu for seizing the power at Delhi promising among other things to restore the fort of Trimbak to the Marathas; but the Moghal emperors refused to abide by the conditions and it seems to have remained with the Moghals till 1720 when the whole of Khandesh passed to the Nizam. In 1730 the fort was captured by Kolis, but the Nizam recovered it and held it till 1752 when it was ceded along with other forts by the Nizam to the Marathas under the terms of the treaty of Bhalki signed on 24th November 1752. In 1750 Tieffenthaler mentions Trimbak as a good fort on the bank of the Godavari. In 1767 Trimbak is mentioned as part of the territory which Madhavrav *Peshva* agreed to give to his uncle Raghunathrav. In a revenue statement, prepared from Maratha records of about 1790, Trimbak is entered as a sub-division in the Sangamner district yielding Rs. 8,482.

During the Maratha war of 1817, Bajirav II yielding to the threats of Elphinstone surrendered the control of Trimbak, Sinhgad, Purandar and Rajgad to the British. He also issued a declaration branding devoted Trimbakji Dengle as a rebel who should be caught dead or alive. As the war continued Trimbak, Rajdhair and Malegaon were the only Nasik forts which offered resistance to Colonel McDowell's force. Marching from Nasik on the 22nd of April Colonel McDowell's detachment halted half way to Trimbak, while the engineers went ahead to reconnoitre and summon the fort to surrender. As the party approached the village of Trimbak, the enemy left it and opened fire from the guns on the north side of the fort which were numerous and well served. They afterwards made a sally on the party but were at once driven back. The same evening a reconnaissance was made of the south gateway which was on the other side of the fort and at a considerable distance from the village. The commanding engineer Lieutenant Davies recommended an attack on the north gate. The plan of attack was to silence the fire of the enemy's guns, particularly those which bore on the ruined village, and for this purpose to erect a battery for the heavy ordnance at the northern side of the bottom of the hill

then to occupy and form a lodgment in the village at the foot of the north gate, to erect a battery in the village for four six-pounders to batter the gateway, and thence to carry the guns up to the gateway by hand as had been done at Rajdhair fort. At the short distance of about 100 yards it was hoped that the towers and curtains of the gateway might be demolished and that the troops might advance to storm the breach under cover of the fire of the batteries and of musketry from the post in the village. At all events, it was hoped that a lodgment so immediately under the gateway would alarm the garrison and induce them to surrender.

To cut off from the Maratha resisters all hope of escape by the south side, and to distract their attention, two six-pounders and a howitzer were detached and established as high up the hill and as near to the south gate as the nature of the ground allowed. The attack began on the 23rd. At eight in the morning the detachment took its ground before the fort, and the whole of the entrenching tools and materials collected for the siege were carried into the village to the place chosen for the engineer's store. At four in the evening a detachment of fifty Europeans, fifty irregulars, and 150 horse with two six-pounders, marched from camp to take a position opposite the south gateway. With them was a working party under an officer of engineers, consisting of a small detail of sappers and miners, thirty pioneers, and fifty litter-bearers, provided with forty wickercages or gabions and 2,000 sand-bags. A battery for the two six-pounders and a place of arms for the troops were prepared during the night, and one of the guns was carried up and placed in battery. For the operations on the north side a working party was got ready of half the corps of sappers and miners, fifty Europeans, 100 litter-bearers and about 100 *lascars*. As soon as it was dusk, the battery and place of arms were laid out, and when it grew dark the working party advanced and began operations. At twelve at night the relief for the working party arrived in the trenches, consisting of the remaining half of the sappers and miners, fifty sepoys, 400 pioneers and 200 litter-bearers. Owing to the rocky nature of the ground it was necessary to carry the earth to the battery from a distance. It was deemed, therefore, advisable not to relieve the old working party but keep both at work, and thus, by great labour, the works were finished a little before daylight, and four heavy guns, two eight-inch mortars and two eight-inch howitzers, were got into battery. During the night the enemy fired occasionally on the working party from their different guns, but no casualties occurred.

On the 24th the battery opened at daylight and with great effect, so that in three hours all the Maratha guns were silenced, and it was found on reconnoitring that they had left the ruined village. This induced the commanding officer to attempt a lodgment there at midday

instead of waiting till night as had originally been intended. The working and covering parties for this service were ordered to parade at noon in rear of the work. From some misconception of orders the covering party advanced three quarters of an hour before the time ordered and before the working party were ready and instead of remaining quiet under cover of the walls and houses, they attempted to force the gateway and the bluff rock 200 feet (60·96 metres) in perpendicular height.

The Marathas opened a very heavy fire of *Jinjals* rockets, and matchlocks, and rolled large stones on the assailants. When the working party arrived they tried in vain to establish themselves. At the same time the British battery discontinued firing as the artillerymen were worn out by twelve hours' incessant labour and the working party were forced to retire with loss behind the walls of the village where they remained till night when a battery for four six-pounders was completed. During the afternoon of the 23rd the Marathas, fancying from the desperate enterprise of that morning that an attempt had really been intended by the narrow passage, and believing that neither rocks, walls nor artillery could stop their assailants, lowered one of their number by a rope, who when within hail, called out that the commandant was willing to treat with Colonel McDowell. The usual demand of the payment of arrears was made and refused. About six in the morning of the 24th, a *Jamadar* of the garrison came down, and terms were arranged for the surrender of the place, the garrison being allowed to retire with their arms and private property. In the course of the day the garrison turned out. There were about 535 men, Rajputs and Marathas with a few Sidis or Abyssinians. It was arranged that they should leave by the south gate but so well had it been secured inside by heaps of stones that they were not able to clear a way for themselves before three O'clock in the afternoon. Within the fort were found twenty-five pieces of ordnance, from a thirty-three down to a one-pounder, with a sufficiency of ammunition. The loss in taking this important fortress amounted to thirteen Europeans and nine Indians, including two officers. This loss was small, but the state to which the heavy guns and their carriages was reduced was a serious inconvenience. There were no means of replacing them. The siege of hill-forts was particularly destructive to gun-carriages. To give the pieces sufficient elevation it was necessary to sink the trails into the ground. Where this, as at Trimbak, was impracticable from the rocky site of the battery, the wheels had to be raised on sand-bags.

The fall of Trimbak so alarmed the commandants of the other forts that sixteen strong places surrendered without resistance. The occupation of so many forts caused serious embarrassment. No regular could be spared, and irregulars raised for the purpose were

unworthy of trust. The temporary use of irregulars could not be avoided. At the same time application was made to Brigadier-General Doveton for more Native Infantry, who ordered two companies of the second Battalion of the 13th Regiment to join from Jalna with all expedition.

Two months after the surrender of Trimbak fort Trimbakji Dengle tried to re-take it by surprise. Only a few men of the 13th Madras Infantry, commanded by a *Subhedar*, had been left in the fortress. One morning the sentries at the north gate were asked to admit a band of pilgrims who wished to worship the source of the Godavari. They were admitted without suspicion. Before all of the party had entered one of them attacked the sentry, who, at the cost of his life, succeeded in closing the gates. The garrison, immediately alarmed, overpowered the few who had gained admittance, and the rest of the pilgrims, in the narrow flight of steps leading to the north gate, suffered severely from stones dropped on them from above.

The Brahmans of Trimbak played a heroic role during the 1857 War of Independence. At their instigation a party of Bhils and Thakurs attacked the Trimbak treasury on the night of the 5th of December 1857, and some of the men who took part in the rising hid themselves in the hills round Trimbak. The hills were searched and among the men who were made prisoners a Thakur named Pandu acknowledged his share in the outbreak and stated that he and his people had risen under the advice of a Trimbak Brahman whom, he said, he knew by sight and could point out. Another of the prisoners confirmed this story and promised to identify the Brahman. Mr. Chapman, the civil officer in charge of the district, who knew that the rising and attack on Trimbak had been organized by Brahmans, had brought all the Brahmans of Trimbak into his camp and ranged them in rows, but no one had come forward to identify the leading conspirators. Pandu was called and told to examine the rows of Brahmans and find out whether the man who had advised his people to revolt was among them. Pandu walked down the line and stopping before a Brahman, whose face was muffed, asked that the cloth might be taken away, and on seeing his face said that he was one of the Brahmans who had persuaded the Thakurs to attack Trimbak. Then the other Thakur who had confessed, was called in, and walking down the line picked out the same Brahman. Next morning this Brahman was tried, found guilty, condemned to death, and hanged. Another family which participated in the 1857 struggle was the Jites. Their entire property was confiscated. Involved in the conspiracy was Vasudev Bhagvant Joglekar. Before being taken to the gallows he was asked to express his desire upon which he said that the management of the Trimbakeshvar temple should rest with

the Joglekar family. His wish was given effect to.

Tringalvadi Fort: Tringalvadi Fort, at the foot of which is the settlement of Tringalvadi with 1,018 inhabitants as per the 1971 Census, stands 881·78 metres (2,893 feet) above the sea and lies 9·65 km. (six miles) north-west of Igatpuri and 6·43 km. (four miles) north of the Thal pass. It was visited by Captain Briggs in 1818 who found the path up the lower part of the hill long and easy. The scarp of the rock is low and a flight of sixty rock-cut steps leads up its face at the end of which is a Hanuman in bas-relief in the opposite wall. Time has withered some of these steps. The way up has been strategically cut in that its winding nature and open banks above do not permit the enemy to rush headlong as at every curve the enemy could be held only by a handful of men. Adjoining the Hanuman carving is the entrance gate also but in rock. One has to bend double to pass through this gateway as it is practically blocked up by silt and mud drained during successive monsoons. The sides of the rock in which the flight is cut have also developed deep fissures which might lead to the caving in of the sides and block the passage altogether. There is also a second approach on the other side of the hill but it has purposely been stopped with stones and earth. In 1636 Tringalvadi fort is mentioned among the places which Shahaji, Shivaji's father, was forced to cede to the Moghals after his defeat at Mahuli in Thana district. It is one of the sixteen fortified places which surrendered to the British on the fall of Trimbak in April 1818. Tringalvadi has several caves of which only one is in a fairly good condition and a ruined temple of Brahmadeva with a Sanskrit inscription dated *Shaka* 1266 (A. D. 1334).

Vaghera Fort: Vaghera, about 37 km. (23 miles) north-west of Nasik, is a fort and hill-station 1,161·90 metres (3,812 feet) above sea-level. It differs from most of the Nasik forts in its waving and conical shape, and being almost all covered with grass except on the west where there is a steep descent. Captain Briggs who visited Vaghera in 1818 rode almost to the foot of the fort without any difficulty. Here he found a few houses occupied by a part of the garrison. Today only a few remnants of those houses are seen. The way up the fort is steep and difficult. It leads to two gateways, the outer of which has two bastions. Both the gates as well as the bastions are in disrepair. Captain Briggs found many thatched huts for the garrison but not a single bomb-proof for ammunition and provision. Vaghera is one of the sixteen fortified places that surrendered to Colonel McDowell's force on the fall of Trimbak in 1818. When it was taken by the Britishers it had a large quantity of ammunition and stores The water-supply in the fort is ample.

Vani: Vani, perhaps the largest village in Dindori taluka, lying

about 20·92 km. (thirteen miles) north of Dindori and 4·82 km. (three miles) south of Saptashring hill, was once the headquarters of a petty division. The Nasik-Dindori-Vani road branches off at this point towards Surgana and Kalvan, and it is because of facilities of good transport that the timber depot from Chausale seems to have been removed hither. About a mile south of the village is located the forest bungalow. Vani is also known for grain trade and is inhabited by many well-to-do grain-dealers. The weekly market is held on Tuesdays. In 1971 its population was 6,548.

The earliest historical mention of Vani is as Van in a copper-plate of 930 A. D of the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III. The old site of Vani is said to have been at the base of the Ahivant fort, about 8 km. (five miles) to the north-west of the present site. According to the local account about 1478 A. D. (*Shaka* 1400) Ganpatrav Janardan, the Moghal commandant of Ahivant fort, seeing that great injury was caused to Vani and its people by cannon balls fired on *Mehvasis*, and other free-booters from Ahivant fort, settled Vani on the present site, and built a small fort to the west of the new settlement. In 1760 when the Nasik forts passed from the Moghals to the Marathas, Dhodap took the place of Ahivant, and the people of the village of Ahivant went and settled at Vani thereby greatly increasing its population. In a statement prepared from Maratha records about 1790, Varia, probably Vani, appears as the headquarters of a sub-division of Sangamner next to Nasik with a yearly revenue of Rs. 1,17,100.

Near the fort built by Ganpatrav there was a small reservoir and a temple of Mahalakshmi. After the temple fell to ruin the image of the goddess lay in the fort till it was taken to Nasik when Vani ceased to be the local headquarters. To the east of Vani is a temple dedicated to Saptashring-*nivasini* Goddess. It is widely believed that the goddess comes from the top of Saptashring to help such of her devotees who cannot climb the hill. These are stories built by credulous villagers and do not have any credence. The present temple was built in about 1780 by a Shenvi named Shridhar Lakshman, the agent or *Vahivatdar*, of Gopikabai, the mother of Madhavrav *Peshva* (1761-1772), who lived at Nasik and enjoyed as her private allowance the revenues of the petty division of Vani-Dindori. Shridhar also built two reservoirs and threw a dam across a small stream in the neighbourhood. Immediately after the fair held in honour of the goddess on the hill the Vani fair starts and lasts for about a fortnight. Over a lakh of persons gather on the occasion. The fair arrangements are looked after by the *grampanchayat*. The jewels of Saptashring goddess are kept at Vani. To the west of Vani lie the ruins of a *Hemadpanti* temple of Agastyeshvar Mahadeva. The temple of Tilbhandeshvara Mahadeva on the Deva river was washed

away in one of its floods. Both these shrines also were built by Shridhar Lakshman. Where the Tilbhandeshvara temple stood once are three reservoirs and a dam over the Deva river, also known to have been built by Shridhar. Vani has, besides the primary schools, a high school, a veterinary dispensary as also a civil dispensary, to which a maternity ward is attached. There are also postal facilities.

Vinchur: Vinchur, largely an agricultural village in Niphad taluka with a population of 7,199 in 1971, lies 6·43 km. (4 miles) south of Lasalgaon, the nearest railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur route of the Central Railway, with which it is connected by a bridged and metalled road. It was the residence of the Chief of Vinchur, a Maratha *Sardar* of rank, and whose descendants continue to stay there to the present times. Vinchur was granted as a military *saranjam* estate to Vitthal Shivdev who distinguished himself at the capture of Ahmadabad in 1755. The scheming Raghunathrav had halted here for some time after his break with the *Peshva* Madhavrav. Here he was joined by his friends and accomplices and decided to fight the *Peshva* with the support of Nizam Ali and Janoji Bhosle. In olden days it was surrounded by a mud-wall of which hardly any trace remains to-day. The tank here used to be supplied with water through earthen pipes of which traces still remain. However, there are quite a few good houses. The chief of Vinchur was a Deshastha Brahman and held 45 villages in Nasik, three in Ahmednagar and two in Poona, with a total population of 30,000 and an yearly rental of approximately Rs. 72,700. He held the powers of a first class magistrate in criminal offences and settled civil suits as they arose among the people.

Though Vinchur has made good progress in the co-operative field and has co-operative societies of weavers, oil-expellers, better farming, multi-purpose and the like, it has made no progress whatever towards industrialization and hence the population even to-day depends upon the land. The chief crops grown are wheat, *bajra* and groundnut. There is also a small trade in cotton goods, the weekly market being held on Fridays. The village has a high school, an agricultural school, a primary school and an Urdu school. An *ayurvedic* dispensary is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. There is also a post office. Vinchur has quite a few temples and four mosques, none of which merit any attention. Fairs are held in honour of Shani, Khanderav and Mahadev on *Magha Vadya Amavasya, Margashirsha Shuddha Shashthi,* and *Chaitra Shuddha Pratipada* respectively. Each fair is attended by nearly 2,000 persons.

Vavi: Vavi is largely an agricultural village in Sinnar taluka with a population of 6,142 in 1971, chiefly producing *bajra*. It is connected by a good made road with the taluka headquarters, buses plying either way. The coarse blankets woven here are well-known and find

a ready market all over the district. Vavi contains two antique shrines dedicated to Siddheshvar and Vaijeshvar respectively and a *samadhi* built in memory of one Parasharam, a local poet.

Siddheshvar Temple: Built on a dressed stone-plinth of 4·34×5·04 metres (14′ 3″×16′ 6½″) dimensions, the Siddheshvar temple is situated near the bus-stand on the land belonging to the *grampanchayat*. It is simple in construction and square (3·48×3·48 metres=11′5″×11′5″) in shape comprising a sanctuary crowned with a *shikhara*. There is a projection of stone-slabs all around over the top of the sanctuary, with the *shikhara* consisting of three tiers superimposed with the traditional *kalash*. The lowest tier is square in plan with five carved images on each side. The upper two tiers are octagonal with eight panels each and images carved therein. Whereas the sanctuary is white-washed the *shikhara* is painted. An inscription in Devanagari could be seen over the lintel but it is so thickly coated with white-wash that it is indecipherable. It may probably be giving the date of the construction of the temple. Inside the sanctuary there is a *linga*. In front of the temple a *nandi* is housed under a canopy.

As one faces the temple there is a rectangular step-well to the right having two flights of steps, one each on either side of the rectangular platform-like structure on level with the ground. In the wall above the flight of steps nearer the temple there is an inscribed stone bearing an eight-lined inscription. It has developed cracks, but the date *Shaka* 1710 is clearly legible. It appears that the well was constructed in that year, *viz.*, 1788 A. D. and perhaps is contemporaneous with the temple. Local inhabitants use the well for washing clothes. There is no provision for the maintenance of the temple or for the daily *puja*. However, the local *gurav* attends to the daily routine.

Vaijeshvar Temple: Situated about a furlong away from the Siddheshvar temple, the Vaijeshvar shrine is *Hemadpanti* in style and resembles more or less the temple at Lonad in Bhivandi taluka of Thana district. However, it is in a better state of preservation than that at Lonad. Like the one at Lonad it has five carved panels over the lintel. The square wooden pillarred *sabhamandap* appears to be a later addition. The vestibule contains a *linga* facing east. A *nandi* is seated in front of the sanctuary across the *sabhamandap*. As one approaches the sanctuary on the left is an inscription in six lines, the third and the sixth lines being half. The letters are so irregularly carved, that the style cannot be determined. The colour wash has made deciphering a difficult job. From the text, however, *Shaka* 1139 (A. D. 1217) can be read. This probably is the date of construction of the temple. The monument is in bad repair.

Parasharam Samadhi: Hardly a furlong away from the Vaijeshvar

temple is the *samadhi* of Parasharam, a poet of Vavi, whose period is given as 1754 to 1844 A. D. The *vrindavan* is supposed to have been built at the place where he resided. He belonged to the tailor community and composed ballads. The *samadhi* is inside a walled structure with a roof of tin-sheets. It is half open. The whole construction is in a miserable condition. The date of construction of the *samadhi* cannot be determined in the absence of any records. It may be considered to be of historical importance, and sentimental value.

In a mound near a tank a stone *prabhaval* was discovered. The main image is missing from its place. At the top of the *prabhaval* there are a few images including one of seated Buddha.

Yeola : Yeola, the headquarters of the taluka of the same name, with in 1971 a population of 24,533, is a station on the Manmad-Dhond section of the Central Railway, 29 km. (18 miles) south of Manmad and 260·71 km. (162 miles) north-east of Bombay. It is also connected with all the major towns of the district as also outside with good made roads, the Malegaon-Ahmadnagar high road passing close to the west of the town.

Municipality : The town has a municipality which was established in 1858. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 6·73 square kilometres (2·6 square miles). A council composed of 21 members and presided over by a president looks after the administrative affairs.

Finance : In 1964-65, the total municipal income amounted to Rs. 4,03,941. The items composing the municipal income were municipal rates and taxes Rs. 2,61,334 ; revenue derived from municipal property apart from taxation Rs. 73,419 and grants and contributions Rs. 69,188. Expenditure during the same year stood at Rs. 3,75,734. It comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 99,233 ; public safety Rs. 28,781 ; public health and convenience Rs. 2,07,112 ; public instruction Rs. 9,229 and miscellaneous including capital expenditure Rs. 31,179. However, it is to be noted that both income and expenditure figures quoted above exclude extra-ordinary and debt heads which stood at Rs. 40,544 and Rs. 61,950 respectively.

Health, water-supply and sanitation : The medical aid facilities available to the inhabitants have been considerably improved with the establishment of the Zilla Parishad. Now the town has one civil dispensary with an attached maternity ward and a veterinary dispensary working towards the improvement of the live-stock bread as also treating the live-stock. There is also a charitable *ayurvedic* dispensary privately conducted by Messrs. Gangaram Chhabildas.

The water is supplied, at present, from quite a few wells fitted with electric pumps. One of these wells is located about a mile north of the town and has a good spring. From this well water is led by

a drift way and piped into some reservoirs in the town. This supply is augmented by another water-supply scheme executed in 1953, as also from a well in Nagde village which is brought by means of tankers. However, supply from all these sources falls short of the requirements of the town in summer. To counter this scarcity, a water works scheme to be implemented in two stages and estimated to cost about Rs. 22,87,800 is being implemented. The first stage would consist of the tapping of the Godavari left bank canal at its mile No. 34 near Isgaon village. The water so tapped would, after filtering, be stored in a service reservoir near the Mamlatdar's office and then distributed. This is expected to meet the immediate requirement. To meet the ultimate needs the Kadva left bank canal would be similarly tapped during the second stage. In order to meet the liabilities the scheme may impose upon the municipality, it is proposed to distribute water on metre basis at the rate of Rs. 1·25 per 1,000 gallons (4,546 litres) at least till the second stage actually materialises. It is expected to take at least ten years' time for the second stage to materialise.

The town has no special drainage. There are only stone-lined open gutters which are inadequate to carry the waste water. With the implementation of the water-supply scheme it is expected that the drainage problem would be very acute and hence the municipality is proposing to have underground drainage.

Education : Primary education is compulsory and is entrusted to the care of the Zilla Parishad. However, the municipality bears 5 per cent of the total annual cost so incurred. Yeola has two high schools, both privately conducted and two libraries, *viz., Sarvajanik Vachanalaya* and *Akbari Vachanalaya* which receive annually Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively from the municipality as grant-in-aid.

Fire Service : The municipality maintains no separate equipment for fire fighting as such. In times of emergencies the water tankers are pressed into service.

Cremation and burial places : Only one cremation and burial ground is managed by the municipality. Besides this there are nine such burial-grounds located at different places which are privately maintained and used, *i.e.*, by the communities concerned.

History : Yeola is the birth-place of that famous revolutionary Tatya Tope who played such a prominent role in the 1857 War of Independence against the British. At the time of its foundation it was under the emperor of Delhi. Subsequently it passed on to the Satara King. Madhavrav, the fourth *Peshva* (1761-1772) made it, along with several other villages, in military grant over to Vitthal Shivdev, the ancestor of the Chief of Vinchur. The Chief of Vinchur enjoyed the

revenue of the lands attached to the town even during the British days. He, however, had no authority within the town-limits. Yeola had also its share in the struggle for independence. During the twenties and thirties of the present century Yeola threw in quite a large number of selfless workers who participated in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi. Yeola had a national school several of whose students and teachers played no small part in the struggle for independence. Many of Yeola's rich inhabitants are presumed to have secretly supported the movement financially. In olden days the town was surrounded by a mud-wall of which no trace remains to-day.

Miscellaneous: Yeola is the third important town in the district, its importance dating back to 1667, when one Raghoji Patil persuaded a number of craftsmen to settle them by offering them land on favourable terms. From historical times Yeola is well known for the manufacture of silk and cotton goods and of gold thread or *jar*. Though this industry finds itself in the doldrums to-day, yet silk *saris*, *shalus* and *paithanis* woven here find a place in the markets of Bombay, Calcutta, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Despite the competition of mill-made cloth and decline in silk and *jar* manufactures, it still continues to be a major handloom weaving centre. A little over a thousand persons are engaged in this occupation. There is a weaving school here. There are also carpentry and leather schools. A club affords some means of entertainment.

Muralidhar Temple: Yeola has two temples dedicated to Muralidhar of which the one standing in front of the ruined *vada* of Mahajani, the money-lender of the *Peshvas*, is quite antique. The temple resembles more or less an old palace, the wooden pillars and the arches in-between them being some of the finest wood-work in the district. The ceiling is also similarly decorated. To-day for want of proper maintenance it lies in a disused and decayed condition. Nothing except the frontal gate of the Mahajani *Vada* giving a glimpse of its grandeur, remains to-day. Not far away from the old Muralidhar temple, in the Tilak Chowk is the new one dedicated to the same deity. Built in 1935 it is a double-storeyed structure of mosaic floors and galleries on the four sides. Yet in point of artistic beauty it pales into insignificance when compared to the old one. In the Tilak Chowk is installed a bust of Shivaji flanked by two lion statuettes under a canopy.

Parshvanath Temple: Yeola has also a temple of Parshvanath with its floor tiled in mosaic with black and white combination. Whereas its entrance is decorated with images of animals and *dvarapalas* moulded in plaster, its walls are beautified with some mural paintings, covered with glass, depicting scenes from the Jain *Puranas*. Eight of its pillars on the ground floor are plated with silver sheets highly decorated.

Jumma mosque: The Jumma *masjid* admeasuring 15·24×15·24 metres is located in the Pinjari lane and is the biggest mosque in the town. Its ceiling is supported on massive pillars and the top is crowned by two minars.

Being the headquarters of a taluka there are a court, Mamlatdar's office, *panchayat samiti*, soil conservation and land consolidation offices, a police station and amenities of post and telegraph and telephone. A market is held on Tuesdays on a well-shaded site. The prominent commodities that figure among others are wheat, *bajra* and other cereals, cattle and sheep. It is attended by about 20,000 persons some of whom come from great distances. A large amount of business is transacted.

Zodage: Zodage, with 5,134 inhabitants as per the 1971 Census, is a large village on the Bombay-Agra road, about 24 km. (15 miles) north-east of Malegaon in Malegaon taluka. In 1881 it was noticed as a staging station for troops on the road from Ashirgad to Malegaon with 100 houses and a rest-house. Today the rest-house is no more maintained, while the number of houses has considerably increased and touches almost a thousand. It has a beautiful shrine of Shankara about 5·57 square metres (60 square feet) partly ruined and containing an almost illegible inscription. On *Magha Vadya* 13, a fair in honour of Shankara is held. The village has a high school, a post office and a dispensary. Thursday is the weekly bazar day.

* * *

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATIONS OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of Towns and Villages are arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the District

Column 1.—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. Abbreviations indicating tahsils:—

BGN.—Baglan.	KLN.—Kalvan.	NSK.—Nasik.
CDR.—Chandor.	MLG.—Malegaon.	PNT—Peint.
DDR.—Dindori.	NDG.—Nandgaon.	SGN.—Surgana.
IPR.—Igatpuri.	NPD.—Niphad.	SNR.—Sinnar.
		YVL.—Yeola.

Column 2.—(*a*) Direction and (*b*) Travelling distance of the village from the tahsil headquarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from tahsil headquarters:—

E—East.	S—South.	NW—North-West.
W—West.	NE—North-East.	SW—South-West.
N—North.	SE—South-East.	

Column 3.—(*a*) Area (acres); (*b*) Total population; (*c*) Number of households; (*d*) Agricultural population.

Column 4.—(*a*) Post Office; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column 5.—(*a*) Railway station; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column 6.—(*a*) Weekly bazar; (*b*) Distance of the bazar place from the village; (*c*) Bazar day.

Column 7.—(*a*) Nearest motor stand; (*b*) Its distance from the village.

Column 8.—Drinking water facilities available in the village:—

br—brook.	str—stream.	o—scarcity of water.
n—nalla.	p—pond.	W—big well.
t—tank.	rsr—reservoir.	w—small well.
pl—pipe-line.	cl—canal.	spr—spring.

Column 9.—(*a*) Miscellaneous information about school, panchayat, co-operative society, temple, math, mosque, dargah, chavadi, gymnasium, library, dispensary, church and inscription:—

Sl—school.	(i)—industrial.	mq—mosque.
(h)—high.	(con)—consumers.	dg—dargah.
(m)—middle.	(mis)—miscellaneous.	dh—dharmashala.
(pr)—primary.	(mp)—multipurpose.	gym—gymnasium.
tr. clg—training college.	(gr)—group.	ch—chavadi.
mun—municipality.	(sp)—sale and purchase.	lib—library.
pyt—panchayat.	(wvg)—weaving.	dp—dispensary.
Cs—Co-operative society.	(Fr)—fair.	(vet)—veterinary.
(c)—credit.	tl—temple.	Cch—Church.
(fmg)—farming.	(m)—math.	ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu Calendar:—

Ct.—Chaitra; Vsk.—Vaishakha; Jt.—Jaishtha; Asd.—Ashadha; Srn.—Shravana; Bdp.—Bhadrapada; An.—Ashvina; Kt.—Kartika; Mrg.—Margashirsha; Ps.—Pausha; Mg.—Magha; Phg.—Phalguna; Sud.—Shuddha (first fortnight of the month); Vad.—Vadya (second fortnight of the month).

N.B.—Figures for distance in columns (2), (5), (6) and (7) are given in miles and furlongs.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	*Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aad Bk.; PNT. आड बु. ..	SE 13–0	1168; 400; 84; 269	Karanjali; 4–	Nasik Road; 35–0	Karanjali; 4–0; Fri.	Karanjali; 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp).
Aad Kh.; PNT. आड खु. ..	SE 9–0	710; 231; 31; 126	Karanjali; 3–	Nasik Road; 35–0	Karanjali; 3–0; Fri.	Karan-Jali; 3–0	W.	Cs; tl.
Abheti; PNT. अभेटी ..	S 21–0	744; 256; 49; 144	Chinchwade; 3–	Nasik Road; 40–0	Harsul; 5–0; Sat.	Chinchwade; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp-gr); tl.
Abhona; KLN. अभोन ..	W 8–0	728; 2725; 433; 312	Local; ..	Manmad; 44–0	.... .. Fri.	Local; ..	W;W.	4sl (pr, 2m,h); Khandeerao Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl; Mq; dg; ch; lib; 2dp.
Adgaon; CDR. आडगांव ..	W 6–0	1998; 973; 139; 473	Sogras; 1–	Lasalgaon 14–0	Chandwad; 6–0; Mon.	.. 0–7	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; MothaBaba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; Akshyayatritiya Fr.; tl; m; mq; dg.
Adgaon (Bhuvan); PNT. अडगांव (भुवन) ..	W ..	827; 259; 52; 162	Bhuvan; .	Nasik Road; 45–0	Peth; 6–0; Thu.	Peth; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Adgaon (Harsul); PNT. अडगांव (हरसूल) ..	S 40–0	2111; 477; 90; 275	Shirasgaon; 5–	Nasik Road; 90–0	Harsul; 12–0; Sat.	.. 12–0	W;rv;n.	Sl(pr); 3tl.
Adgaon; NSK. आडगांव ..	NE 7–0	8227; 5410; 831; 1777	Local; .	Odha; 3–0	Nasik; 7–0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Dagadoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15, Maruti Fr. ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; dh; lib; dp.
Adgaon Chothava; YVL. आडगांव चोथवा ..	S 2–4	2374; 878; 143; 351	Yeola; 2–	Yeola; 2–4	Yeola; 2–4; Tue.	Pimpalgaon Jala!; 1–4	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Adgaon Repal; YVL. आडगांव रेपाळ ..	NW 10–5	2493; 1121; 174; 507	Vikharni; 2–	Ankai; 6–0	Patoda; 1–6; Mon.	Kasarkhede; 6–0	W.	pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl; gym.
Adharwad; IPR. आधरवड ..	E 10–0	2261; 1071; 176; 361	Khed; 2–	Ghoti Bk.; 8–0	Taked Bk.; .. Wed.	.. 0–1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.; tl.
Adsare Bk.; IPR. आडसरे बु.	E 17–0	2378; 1294; 138; 326	Taked Bk.; 3–	Ghoti; 15–0	Taked Bk.; 3–0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Adsare Kh.; IPR. आडसरे खु. ..	E 14–4	900; 526; 97; 291	.. .	.. 12–4	Taked Bk.; 0–4; Wed.	Taked. Bk.; 1–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Adsuregaon; YVL. आडसुरेगांव ..	E 16–0	1292; 659; 77; 206	Bharam; 4–	Talvade; 5–0	Bharam; 4–0; Sat.	Dongargaon; 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); tl; ch.
Adwadi; SNR. आडवाडी ..	SW 14–0	4189; 708; 115; 370	Thangaon; 2–	Nasik Road; 26–0	Thangaon; 2–0; Fri.	Thangaon; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Dattatraya Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3tl.
Adwan; IPR. आडवण ..	N 6–0	2074; 1044; 176; 457	Waki; 2–	Ghoti Bk.; 2–4	Ghoti Bk.; 2–4; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.; 2–4	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Agaskhind; SNR. आगास खिंड ..	W 13–0	2013; 1021; 164; 253	Shenit; 2–	Lahavit; 3–0	Bhagur; 6–0; Tue.	Pandhurli; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; tl; gym.
Aghar Bk.; MLG. अघार बु. ..	W 10–0	7033; 6777; 1026; 2790	Local; .	Manmad; 34–0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3Sl(pr); 2Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6tl; ch; lib; dp.
Aghar Kh.; MLG. अघार खु. ..	W 10–0	3667; 1614; 261; 559	Aghar Bk.; 0–	Manmad; 24–0	Aghar Bk.; 0–4; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); tl.

* Figures for Urban area are given in km²

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahergaon; NPD. आहेरगांव ..	NW 16-0	2106; 1503; 241; 532	Pachore Wani; 2-4	Niphad; 10-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 2-4; Sun.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp): 4tl; mq; dg.
Aherwadi; YVL. अहेरवाडी ..	N 11-0	1725; 377; 71; 200	Nagarsul; 4-0	Nagarsul; 4-0	Nagarsul; 4-0; Fri.	Nagarsul; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl.
Ahirkhede; CDR. अहिरखेडे ..	SE 5-0	689; 527; 79; 226	Dugaon; 3-0	Manmad; 8-0	Dugaon; 3-0; Mon.	Dugaon; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Daitoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Ahiwantwadi; DDR. अहिवंतवाडी	N 16-0	3041; 1052; 172; 509	Vani Kasbe; 6-0	Nasik Road; 36-0	Vani Kasbe; 6-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W;n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ahmadgavhan; SGN. अहमदगव्हाण ..	S 5-0	917; 377; 69; 185	Surgana; 5-0	.. ..	Surgana; 5-0; Fri.	Surgana; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ahurli; IPR. आहुर्ली ..	N 15-0	708; 439; 85; 132	Mhasurli; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 14-0	Vaitarna; .. Sun.	Vaitarna; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ajamir Saundane; BGN. अजमीर सौंदाणे ..	E 5-0	8299; 3224; 506; 1248	Local; ..	Manmad; 44-0	.. .. ..	Satana; 5-0	W;rv;	2Sl(pr,m); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; 2m; mq; lib; dp.
Ajande; BGN. अजंदे ..	NW 26-0	717; 250; 51; 90	Mulher; 6-0	Manmad; 66-0	Mulher; 6-0; Wed.	Mulher; 6-0	rv.	
Ajande; MLG. अजंदे ..	SE 9-0	213; 1003; 178; 365	Khayande; 0-3	Nandgaon; 14-0	Malagaon; 3-0; Tue.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ajang; MLG. अजंग ..	NW 10-0	1933; 3228; 635; 1256	Vadel; 0-4	Manmad; 40-0	Vadel; 0-4; Sat.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Akhatwade; BGN. अखतवाडे ..	N 17-0	1601; 1461; 209; 372	Local; ..	Manmad; 57-0	Jaikhede; 4-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs(mis, mp); Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl; lib.
Akrale; DDR. अक्राळे ..	S 7-0	1688; 849; 121; 389	.. ..	Nasik Rd. 20-0	Janori; 4-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Alangun; SGN. अलंगून ..	W 6-4	1666; 525; 100; 273	Surgana; 6-4		Hatrundi; 1-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Aliabad; BGN. अलीयाबाद ..	NW 28-0	1908; 1084; 237; 324	Mulher; 8-0	Manmad; 68-0	Mulher; 8-0; Wed.	Mulher; 8-0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Alivdand; SGN. अळीवदांड ..	SW ..	329; 67; 12; 15	Barhe; 1-4	Nasik Road; 56-0	Barhe; 1-4; Sun.	Barhe; 1-0	rv.	tl.
Alwand; IPR. अलवंड ..	NW 18-0	2476; 898; 182; 332	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 15-0	Zarwad Bk.; 2-0; Fri.	Zarwad Bk.; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ambad; DDR. अंबाड ..	NW 25-0	3190; 1049; 153; 587	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 55-0	Nanashi; 5-0; Sat.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ambad Kh.; NSK. अंबाड खु. ..	SW 4-0	1809; 1129; 157; 237	Satpur; 4-0	Nasik Road; 10-0	Nasik; 4-0; Wed., Sat.	.. 2-0	W;br.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl; ch; lib.
Ambai; NSK. अंबई ..	W 25-0	2902; 385; 66; 133	Trimbak; 7-0	Nasik Road; 31-0	Trimbak; 7-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ambaner; DDR. अंबानेर ..	N 13-0	2349; 877; 129; 243	Vani Kasbe; 3-0	Nasik Road; 33-0	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	.. 0-5	W.	Sl(pr); Mhasoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; tl.
Ambapani; PNT. अंबापाणी ..	SW 7-0	664; 121; 21; 62	Bhuvan; 2-0	Nasik Road; 46-0	Peth; 7-0; Thu.	Peth; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp,gr); tl.
Ambapur; BGN. आंबापूर ..	NW ..	265; 505; 63; 163	Mulher; 7-0	Manmad; 68-0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ambasan; BGN. अंबासन ..	NE 17-0	2323; 2947; 480; 986	Local; ..	Manmad; 38-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W;w;n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Water supply 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ambatha; SGN. अंबाठा ..	NW 8-0	1062; 466; 96; 191	Satkhamb; 1-0	Nasik Road; 72-0	Umbarthan; 5-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ambe; PNT. आंबे ..	N 15-0	3513; 1157; 244; 590	Surgana; 4-0	Nasik Road; 55-0	Jogamodi; 6-0; Mon.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ambebahula; NSK. अंबेबहुला ..	SW 10-0	137; 755; 119; 181	Vilholi; ..	Aswali; 6-0	Vadivarhe; 4-0; Thu.	Vilholi; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Phg. Vad. 10; tl.
Ambe Dindori; DDR. आंबे दिंडोरी	S 8-3	2721; 1255; 202; 569	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 6-0	Janori; 2-0; Fri.	Janori; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; lib.
Ambegan; DDR. आंबेगण ..	W ..	3739; 1096; 179; 310	Chachad-gaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 27-0	Karanjali; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; Rokadoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Ambegaon; YVL. अंबेगांव ..	NW 16-0	1568; 625; 101; 161	Shiras-gaon Lauki; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Lasal-gaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Ambepada; SGN. अंबेपाडा ..	S 17-0	257; 264; 46; 145	Mankhed; 1-4	.. ..	Barhe; 6-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ambevani; DDR. आंबेवणी ..	NE 7-0	3257; 1721; 255; 833	Varkhede; 0-1	Kunde wadi; 20-0	Varkhede; 0-1; Thu.	Var-khede; 0-1	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl; m; ch.
Ambewadi; IPR. आंबेवाडी ..	SE 14-0	5033; 1099; 210; 668	Kaluste; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 9-0	Ghoti Bk.; 9-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Ambode; SGN. अंबोडे ..	SW 25-0	1660; 581; 108; 214	Kelavan; 1-4	.. ..	Barhe; 7-0; Sun.	Barhe; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Amboli; NSK. अंबोली ..	W 24-0	2,604; 803; 146; 246	Trimbak; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Trimbak; 6-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 6-0	W; t.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Ambupada; SGN. अंबुपाडा ..	SW 22-0	396; 184; 42; 99	Barhe; 4-0	.. ..	Barhe; 4-0; Sun.	Barhe; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Amburdi Bk.; KLN. आंबुर्डी बु. ..	W 13-0	1,046; 224; 38; 112	Abhona; 3-0	Manmad; 45-0	Abhona; 4-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	rv.	tl.
Amburdi Kh.; KLN. आंबुर्डी खु. ..	W 13-0	382; 56; 13; 32	Abhona; 3-0	Manmad; 44-0	Abhona; 3-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	rv.	tl.
Amdabarhe; SGN. आमदावाऱ्हे ..	SW 20-0	479; 232; 39; 65	Barhe; 3-0	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 3-0	n.	tl.
Amdapalsan; SGN. आमदापळसन	SW 17-0	950; 330; 70; 215	Palson; 3-0	Nasik Road; 63-0	Hatrundi; 5-0; Tue.	7-0	rv.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(mp); tl.
Amdar; KLN. आमदर ..	W 23-0	1,303; 297; 59; 126	Dalvat; 3-0	Manmad; 75-0	Hatgad; 4-0; Mon.	Bar-gaon; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Amdongara; PNT. आमडोंगरा ..	N 14-0	427; 173; 32; 96	Malegaon 2-4	Nasik Road; 54-0	Jogamodi; 4-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Amlon; PNT.; आमलोण ..	S 20-0	1,117; 455; 68; 257	Kul-wandi; 5-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Chinch-wade; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Amode; NDG. आमोदे ..	N 16-0	1,693; 956; 178; 362	Borale; 2-2	Nandgaon; ..	Nandgaon; 16-0; Thu.	.. 1-2	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Amzar; SGN. आमझर ..	NW 10-0	679; 158; 38; 74	Satkamb; 2-0	Nasik Road; 78-0	Surgana; 10-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	
Anakawade; NDG. अनकवाडे ..	SW 15-4	2,795; 796; 160; 235	Manmad; 4-0	Manmad; 4-0	Manmad; 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Anandvalli; NSK. आनंदवल्ली ..	W 3-0	954; 1,528 238; 398	Nasik; 3-0	Nasik Road;	Nasik; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); tl; mq; dg; ch.
Andarsul; YVL. अंदरसूल ..	E 6-0	9,059; 6,907; 1,057; 2157	Local; ..	Yeola; 5-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. 2; 4tl; m; 2mq; dg; dh; gym; lib; 2Cch.
Andhrute; PNT. अंधुटे ..	W 5-0	1405; 264; 45; 120	Peth; 5-0	Nasik Road; 44-0	Peth; 5-0; Thu.	Peth; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp; gr); tl.
Angangaon; YVL. अंगणगांव ..	W 1-4	1746; 765; 128; 115	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 3-0	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 6tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Water supply	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Angulgaon; YVL. अंगूलगाव ..	E 8-0	4165; 1055; 252; 498	Sai-gaon; 2-(	Talvade; 2-0	Andarsul; 6-0; Thu.	Gar-khede; 2-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl; dg; lib; dp; Cch.
Anjaneri; NSK. अंजनेरी ..	SW 14-0	7445; 1909; 351; 587	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 19-0	.. .. ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud 15; tl.
Ankai; YVL. अनकाई ..	N 10-0	6882; 1545; 335; 389	Local; ..	Local; ..	Manmad; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); Agsati Maharaj Fr. Srn. all Mons; 2tl; mq; dh.
Ankute; YVL. अनकुटे ..	N 7-0	3113; 1182; 201; 531	Dhamoda; 2-(	.. 1-4	Yeola; 7-0; Tue.	Savar-gaon; 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(mp; fmg): Mahadeo Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5tl; mq; dg.
Antapur; BGN. अंतापूर ..	NW 17-0	3556; 3584; 514; 1136	Takara-bad; 3-0	Manmad; 57-0	Mulher; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Anterweli; NPD. अंतरवेली ..	NW 14-0	618; 933; 146; 397	Mukhed; 0-1	Niphad; 12-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 2-0; Sun.	Pimpal-gaon Bas-want; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Anturweli; YVL. अंतुरवेली ..	NW 4-0	372; 292; 48; 97	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 4-0; Tue.	Yeola; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; dh; ch.
Arai; BGN. आरई ..	SE 3-0	5212; 4166; 616; 1500	Local; ..	Manmad; 43-0	Satana; 3-0; Sat.	Satana; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs.; 5tl; mq; ch; lib.
Asarbari; PNT. आसरबारी ..	NE 7-0	995; 595; 115; 316	Kopurli Bk; 2-0	Nasik Road; 42-0	Jogamodi; 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Asarkhede; CDR. असरखेडे ..	W 5-4	1,002; 608; 86; 260	Man-grul; 2-0	Lasal-gaon; 14-0	Chandwad; 5-4; Mon.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Askhede; BGN. असखेडे ..	N 24-0	2191; 2403; 363; 651	Local; ..	Manmad; 52-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W;rv.	2Sl(pr.h); 8tl; ch; lib.
Asoli; KLN. असोली ..	W 4-0	496; 77; 11; 31	Pale Bk.; 1-0	Manmad; 40-0	Kalvan; 3-0; Wed.	.. 3-0	rv.	tl.
Astagaon; NDG. अस्तगांव ..	W 13-0	2927; 710; 128; 323	Manmad; 5-0	Manmad; 5-0	Manmad; 5-0; Sun.	Manmad; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Sainath Maharaj Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; tl.
Astane; MLG. अस्ताने ..	NE ..	2271; 2157; 364; 680	..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Aswaliharsha; IPR. अस्वली हर्ष ..	NW 25-0	2043; 404; 114; 138	Alwand; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 20-0	Local; .. Tue.	Zarwad Bk.; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.(mp); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 5; tl.
Athambe; KLN. आठंबे ..	SW 6-0	1891; 607; 94; 209	.. 2-0	.. 40-0	Kalvan; 6-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Atkavade; SNR. अटकवडे ..	S 5-0	429; 382; 95; 157	Dubere; 1-0	Nasik Road; 23-0	Sinnar; 5-0; Sun.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl; gym.
Aundane; BGN. औंदाणे ..	W 3-0	3336; 2074; 327; 759	Local; ..	Manmad; 40-0	Satana; 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W;rv.	2Sl(2pr); Cs; 3tl.
Aundhewadi; SNR. औंढेवाडी ..	SW 14-0	3432; 700; 122; 399	Shivade; ..	Lahavit; 7-0	Bhagur; 10-0; Tue.	Pan-dhurli; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Aurangpur; NPD. औरंगपूर ..	S 13-0	1833; 1403; 209; 687	Bhen-dali; ..	Sukene; 9-0	Saykhede; 7-0; Thu.	Saykhe-de; 7-0	..	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Avhate; IPR. आव्हाटे ..	NW 16-0	2100; 534; 114; 291	Alwand; 1-4	Ghoti Bk.; 16-0	Zarwad Bk.; .. Fri.	Zarwad Bk.; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Mari Ai Fr. Vsk. Vad. 30; tl.
Avhati; BGN. आव्हाटी ..	N 7-3	1976; 624; 98; 224	Virgaon; 2-0	Manmad; 48-0	Virgaon; 2-0; Mon.	.. 1-5	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Awali Dumala; IPR. आवळी दुमाला	N 16-0	759; 712; 156; 149	Kawanai; 3-0	.. 10-0	Vaitarna; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Awalkhed; IPR. आवळखेड ..	NW 3-0	1790; 789; 168; 441	Igatpuri; 3-0	Igatpuri; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0; Sat.	Igat-puri; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Awankhed; DDR. आवनखेड ..	N 4-0	3074; 989; 165; 302	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 24-0	Dindori; 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch; lib.
Awalpada; SGN. आवळपाडा ..	SW 20-0	917; 190; 34; 94	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Babhaleshwar; NSK. बाभळेश्वर ..	SE 10-0	640; 576; 97; 168	Palse; 1-4	Nasik Road; 5-0	Nasik Road; 5-0; Mon.	Palse; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Babulgaon Bk.; YVL. बाभुळगांव बु. ..	N 1-4	1345; 433; 61; 114	Yeola; 1-4	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 1-4; Tue.	Yeola; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; gym.
Babhulgaon Kh.; YVL. बाभुळगांव खु. ..	NW 1-2	1738; 623; 104; 283	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 1-0; Tue.	Yeola; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.
Babulne; BGN. बाबुळणे ..	NW 29-0	3356; 499; 111; 143	Mulher; 9-0	Manmad; 69-0	Mulher; 9-0; Wed.	Mulher; 9-0	rv.	Sl(pr);
Babhulwadi; NDG. बाभुळवाडी ..	E 5-0	2127; 758; 125; 232	Pimpar-khed; 5-0	Pimpar-khed; 3-0	Nandgaon; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; 1-0	W.	2Sl(pr); 2Cs (fmg, mis); 2tl.
Babkhede; KLN. बाबखेडे ..	W 22-0	1070; 472; 75; 135	Dalwat; 4-0	Manmad; 60-0	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	Chana-kapur; ..	n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Badagi; PNT. बाडगी ..	N 5-0	474; 151; 31; 104	Umbar-pada; 3-0	Nasik Road; 41-0	Peth; 5-0; Thu.	Peth; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Badapur; YVL. बदापूर ..	S 3-0	1370; 503; 102; 142	Yeola; 3-0	Yeola; 3-0	Yeola; 3-0; Tue.	Yeola; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 2tl; ch.
Bafanvihir; PNT. बाफण विहीर ..	SW 47-5	2502; 592; 391; 352	Berwal; 6-0	Nasik Road; 57-0	Deodongara; 3-0; Mon.	Deodon-gara; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr).
Baflun; SGN. बाफळून ..	W 19-0	1164; 336; 66; 94	Umbar-than; 4-0	Nasik Road; 64-0	Umbarthan; 4-0; Sat.	Kathi-pada; 2-0	W; n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bagadu; KLN. बागडू ..	E 7-0	1131; 586; 74; 188	Bej; 2-0	Lasalgaon; 40-0	Bej; 2-0; Sat.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Bahaduri; CDR. बहादुरी ..	W ..	4349; 1589; 221; 693	Local; ..	Niphad; 14-0	Vadner Bhairao; 6-0; Tue.	..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); tl; lib.
Bahirane; BGN. बहिराणे ..	NE 19-0	926; 252; 44; 104	Tembhe; 1-4	Manmad; 53-4	Nampur; 5-4; Mon.	Chirai; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp,gr); tl.
Balapur; KLN. बालापूर ..	W 5-0	821; 209; 32; 101	 3-0	Manmad; 40-0	Kalvan; 5-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Balapur; YVL. बाळापूर ..	N 9-0	752; 441; 68; 121	Ankai; 2-0	Ankai;	.... 9-0; ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; tl.
Balayduri; IPR. बालायदुरी ..	NE 5-4	483; 655; 124; 201	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Balhegaon; YVL. बल्हेगांव ..	E 3-0	1342; 849; 150; 207	Nagde; 1-0	Yeola; 3-0	Nagde; 1-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bandhate; BGN. बंधाटे ..	W 15-0	2046; 719; 106; 364	Dangsa-undane; 1-0	Manmad; 55-0	Dangas-aundane; 1-0; Tue.	Dangas-aundane; 1-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Bangaon Bk.; NDG. बाणगांव बु. ..	S 4-4	1552; 881; 201; 215	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 4-4	Nandgaon; 4-4; Thu.	Local; ..	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; ch; lib.
Bangaon Kh.; NDG. बाणगांव खु. ..	S 4-4	699; 404; 63; 179	.. 0-2	Nandgaon; 4-4	Nandgaon; 4-4; Thu.	Local; ..	pl.	2sl(pr,m); tl.
Baragaon Pimpri; SNR. बारागांव पिंपरी ..	NE 6-0	5675; 2874; 465; 725	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 24-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W;w.	2sl(pr, m); Cs(mp); Dattatraya Fr. mrg. Sud. 15; Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 5; 5tl; m; mq; lib

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Barde; KLN. बार्डे ..	W 8–0	778; 320; 51; 133	Abhona; 1–0	Manmad; 40–0	Abhona; 1–0; Fri.	.. 1–0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bardipada; SGN. बर्डीपाडा ..	NW 28–0	667; 239; 47; 70	Pangarne; 4–0	....	Pangarne; 4–0; Sun.	.. ..	W;rv.	....
Barhe; SGN. बाऱ्हे ..	SW 26–0	891; 839; 168; 191	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 56–0	Local; .. Sun.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 3Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud.15; 3tl;ch,;lib; dp.
Bar Shingave; IPR. बार शिंगवे ..	E 19–0	2687; 1196; 225; 624	Taked Bk.; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 14–0	Taked Bk.; 2–0; Wed.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr.; 2tl.
Bedse; SGN. बेडसे ..	SW 21–0	805; 452; 89; 302	Barhe; 2–0	....	Barhe; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Behed; NPD. बेहेड ..	NW 11–0	1036; 654; 111; 185	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 1–0	Niphad; 9–0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 1–0; Sun.	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (gr); 2tl.
Behedpada; PNT. बेहेडपाडा ..	SW 18–0	937; 220; 35; 131	Thane; 5–0	Nasik Road; 48–0	Thane; 5–0; Sun.	Thane; 5–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bej; KLN. बेज ..	E 5–0	3540; 3575; 578; 1194	Local; ..	Lasalgaon 40–0	Local; .. Sat.	Stage; 0–2	W;w.	2Sl(pr; h); Cs; Vitthal Fr.;Kt; Vad. 1; 6tl.
Belatgavhan; NSK. बेलतगव्हाण ..	SE 8–0	895; 1016; 162; 325	Deolali; 2–0	Deolali; 2–0	....	.. 1–0	W;rv.	Sl(pr);pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Belatgavhan; NSK. बेलतगव्हाण ..		Included in urban area IV.		....	....	.. ..	..	....
Belbare; KLN. बेलबारे ..	W 8–0	235; 135; 19; 45	Kanashi; 2–0	Manmad; 45–0	Kanashi; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	W.	tl.
Belgaon Dhaga; NSK. बेलगांवढगा ..	SW 7–0	3020; 1241; 227; 372	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 13–0	Nasik; 7–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch; dp.
Belgaon Kurhe; IPR. बेलगांव कुऱ्हे ..	NE 19–0	2483; 857; 152; 232	Aswali; 1–0	Aswali; 1–0	Vadivarhe; 3–0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Belgaon Tarhale; IPR. बेलगांव तऱ्हाळे ..	E 14–0	3292; 1258; 272; 229	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 9–0	Bhoti Bk.; 9–0; Sat.	.. 1–0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Belpada; PNT. बेलपाडा ..	W 8–0	569; 209; 41; 100	Peth; 8–0	Nasik Road; 47–0	....	.. 8–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Belpali; PNT. बेलपाली ..	S 35–0	520; 190; 29; 118	Harsul; 1–0	Nasik Road; 38–0	Harsul; 1–0; Sat.	Harsul; 1–0	W;n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Belu; SNR. बेलू ..	W 14–0	1665; 848; 124; 246	Shenit; 1–0	Lahavit; 4–0	Bhagur; 6–0; Tue.	Pandhurli; 4–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Vetalbuva Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl.
Bendwal; SGN. बेंडवळ ..	W 22–0	712; 115; 22; 60	Vangan; 4–0	....	Barhe; 3–0; Sun.	.. 4–0	n.	tl.
Berwal; PNT. बेरवळ ..	SW 46–0	4144; 1714; 314; 760	Local; ..	Nasik Road;	Ozar; 6–0; Tue.	Boripada; 5–0	W.	3Sl(pr); tl.
Besgaon; NDG. बेसगाव ..	W 8–0	1902; 613; 106; 288	Hiswal Kh.; 3–0	Hiswal Kh.; 3–0	Manmad; .. Sun.	Panewadi; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ps; 2tl.
Beze; NSK. बेझे ..	W 24–0	1643; 432; 89; 280	 6–0	Nasik Road; 29–0	Trimbak; 6–0; Tue.	.. ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Bhadane; BGN. भडाणे ..	N 19–0	1711; 509; 63; 184	Sompur; 1–0	Manmad; ..	Jaikheda; 4–0; Fri.	.. 1–0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Bhadane; CDR. भडाणे ..	SE 10–0	2086; 654; 96; 249	Raypur; 1–0	Manmad; 5–0	Manmad; 3–0; Sun.	Manmad 5–0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); Paradhi Baba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.
Bhadane Hatgad; KLN. भाडणे हातगड ..	W 21–0	2311; 598; 104; 303	Dalvat; 1–4	....	Kanashi; 6–0; Sun.	.. 6–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Bhadane Pimpale; KLN. भाडणे पिंपळे ..	N 12–0	990; 389; 63; 252	Mokbhangi; 5–0	Manmad; 60–0	Desrane; 4–0; Sat.	Kalvan; 11–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Bhadar; SGN. भदर ..	NW 1-4	2263; 838; 154; 475	Surgana; 1-	Nasik Road; 64-0	Surgana; 1-4; Fri.	Surgana; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhadavan; KLN. भादवण ..	NE 6-0	930; 608; 79; 274	 0-	Manmad; 40-0	Bej; 0-4; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; tl.
Bhagohol; PNT. भागओहोळ ..	SW 40-0	567; 407; 81; 138	Shirasgaon; 7-	Nasik Road; 55-0	Harsul; 11-0; Sat.	Shirasgaon; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhagur; (Urban area V) NSK. भगूर (नागरी विभाग V)	S 12-0	67; 9536; 1699; 462	Local; ·	Deolali; 2-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	rv; pl.	6Sl(pr,2m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 7tl; 3m; 3mq; dg; gym; 3lib; 8dp.
Bhagur; (Rural area) NSK. भगूर (ग्रामीण विभाग) ..	S 13-0	6381; 1165; 136; 40	Bhagur; 1-	Deolali; 3-0	Bhagur; 1-4; Tue.	.. 1-4	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Kalika Devi Fr.; tl.
Bhagurdi; KLN. भगूर्डी ..	W 8-4	1568; 674; 108; 286	Abhona; 1-	Nasik Road; 37-0	Abhona; 1-2; Fri.	Abhona; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Bhakshi; BGN. भाक्षी ..	N 2-4	2145; 496; 80; 174	 2-	Manmad; ..	Satana; 2-4; Sat.	Satana; 2-4	W.	Sl(pr); Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Bhakurde; KLN. भाकुर्डे ..	W 16-0	553; 191; 48; 84	Dalvat; 3-	.. ..	Kanashi; 6-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Bhalur; NDG. भालूर ..	SW 9-0	4294; 1389; 220; 468	Mohegaon; 2-	Hiswal Kh.; 5-0	Nandgaon; 9-0; Thu.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(mp); 4tl; mq; 4gym; lib.
Bhanwad; DDR. भनवड ..	NW ..	3577; 1007; 223; 345	Deosane; 2-	Nasik Road; 50-0	Local; Sat...	.. 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15 to Vad. 30; 2tl; ch.
Bharam; YVL. भारम ..	E 14-0	2097; 194; 191; 437	Local; ·	Tarur; 3-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr,m); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Bharavaj; IPR. भरवज ..	SE 11-0	1211; 455; 82; 160	Kaluste; 1-	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhardi; NDG. भार्डी ..	W 15-0	1339; 380; 59; 111	Nimbait; 5-	Manmad; 10-0	Manmad; 10-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khetaba Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Vad. 7; 5tl; ch.
Bharvir Bk.; IPR. भरवीर बु. ..	E 21-0	5519; 2019; 311; 1068	Local; ·	Lahavit; 8-0	Taked Bk.; 4-0; Wed.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	2Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 4tl.
Bharvir Kh.; IPR. भरवीर खु. ..	E 20-0	2036; 1175; 283; 516	Bharvir Bk.; 0-	Lahvit; 8-0	Taked Bk.; 4-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.(mp); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Bharwas; NPD; भरवस ..	E 14-0	1314; 440; 65; 146	 1-	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Vinchur; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr; Ct; tl; gym; lib.
Bhatgaon; CDR; भाटगांव ..	SW 8-0	4172; 1536; 240; 543	Local; ·	Lasalgaon; 10-0	Vadalibhoi; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs(mp); ch; lib.
Bhatgaon; YVL. भाटगांव ..	NW 2-4	565; 496; 67; 104	Yeola; 2-	Yeola; 3-0	Yeola; 2-4; Tue.	Yeola; 2-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhati; SGN. भाटी ..	SW 29-0	328; 105; 20; 54	Kelavan; 10-	.. ..	Barhe; 13-0; Sun.	Barhe; 12-0	W.	tl.
Bhatode; DDR. भातोडे ..	NE 13-0	2052; 771; 120; 343	Vani Kasbe; 3-	Nasik Road; 30-0	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	Vani Kasbe; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhatvihira; SGN. भाटविहीरा ..	S 13-0	710; 187; 33; 78	Mankhed; 1-	Nasik Road; 49-0	Mankhed; 2-0; Tue.	Jahule; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhaur; KLN. भऊर ..	E 12-0	33481; 2225; 312; 906	Local; ·	Manmad; 37-0	Deola; 7-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Pir Urus; Kt;Vad; 30; 3tl; lib; dp.
Bhavade; KLN. भावडे ..	SE 14-0	2493; 190; 23; 62	Rameshwar; 2-	Manmad; 24-0	Deola; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

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Bhavandagad; SGN भवानदगड ..	W 5-0	992; 317; 64; 218	Sat-khamb; 1-0	Nasik Road; 76-0	Surgana; 5-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhavli Bk.; IPR. भावली बु. ..	N 10-0	1084; 554; 97; 310	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0	Ghoti Bk; 5-0	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhavli Kh.; IPR. भावली खु. ..	S 4-4	1084; 1202; 287; 723	Igatpuri; 5-0	Igatpuri; 5-0	Igatpuri; 5-0; Sun.	Igatpuri; 4-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Dhanushya Fr. Mg; tl; ch; dp.
Bhawade; BGN. भवाडे ..	NW 21-0	4449; 359; 53; 92	Talwade; 5-0	Manmad; 61-0	Dangsaundane; 8-0; Tue.	Talwade; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Bhawada; SGN. भवाडा ..	SW 22-0	618; 196; 39; 56	 4-0	.. ..	....	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhayagaon; MLG. भायगांव ..	N 3-0	1634; 1132; 191; 491	Vajirkhede; 1-0	Manmad; 28-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Fri.	Malegaon; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bhayagaon; PNT. भायगांव ..	SE 9-0	1490; 556; 99; 368	Kohor; 3-0	Nasik Road; 38-0	Karanjali; 3-0; Fri.	Karanjali; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhayale; CDR. भयाळे ..	W 12-0	815; 1167; 176; 545	Local; ..	Niphad; 18-0	Vadalibhoi; 2-0; Thu.	Vadalibhoi; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 2tl; gym.
Bhaykhede; YVL. भायखेडे ..	SE 16-0	696; 192; 26; 46	Suregaon Rasta; 4-0	Tarur; 4-0	Deothan; 0-4; Sun.	Khangaon; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhegu; SGN. भेगू ..	SW 26-0	1004; 418; 122; 165	Barhe; 4-0	Balsad; 40-0	Barhe; 4-0; Sun.	Barhe; 4-0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhendali; NPD. भेंडाळी ..	S 20-0	1638; 1030; 145; 458	Karanjgaon; 4-0	Kherwadi; 10-0	Saykhede; 6-0; Thu.	Saykhede; 6-0	W.	2Sl(pr.m); Cs(mp); 3tl; lib.
Bhendi; KLN. भेंडी ..	E 5-0	1922; 1210; 189; 291	Nivane; 1-0	Manmad; 36-0	Kalvan; 5-0; Wed.	Nivane; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhendshet; SGN. भेंडशेत ..	SW 27-0	850; 175; 40; 122	Kelavan; 7-0	.. ..	Barhe; .. Sun.	Barhe; ..	W.	
Bhildar; BGN. भीलदर ..	NW 14-2	996; 426; 62; 115	Talwadedigar; 1-0	Manmad; 54-0	Dangsaundane; 3-0; Tue.	Talwade; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhilkot; MLG. भिलकोट ..	NE ..	3402; 1094; 187; 440	.... ..	..	..	..	W; rv.	Shakambai Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Bhilmal; IPR. भीलमाळ ..	N 27-0	860; 200; 35; 162	Zarwad Bk.; 7-0	Ghoti Bk.; 21-0	Zarwad Bk.; 7-0; Fri.	Pahine; 0-4	W.	2tl.
Bhilwad; BGN. भिलवड ..	N 22-0	4491; 611; 168; 196	Mulher; 4-0	Manmad; 66-0	Mulher; 4-0; Wed.	Mulher; 4-0	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr.); Mongi Mungi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 2tl; dh.
Bhilwad; KLN. भिलवाड ..	SE 17-0	837; 165; 37; 53	Rameshwar; 3-0	Manmad; 26-0	Deola; 5-0; Sun.	.. 2-4	W; w.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhimkhet; BGN. भिमखेत ..	NW 30-0	2372; 479; 66; 241	Mulher; 10-0	Manmad; 70-0	Mulher; 10-0; Wed.	Mulher; 10-0	rv;	Sl(pr); tl.
Bhingare; YVL. भिंगारे ..	SW 7-0	664; 412; 70; 199	Nimgaon Madh.; 3-0	Yeola; 8-0	Yeola; 7-0; Tue.	Jalgaon; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Laxmiai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl.
Bhintghar; SGN भितघर ..	S ..	1026; 312; 63; 214	Mani; 5-0	Waghai; 50-0	Surgana; 8-0; Fri.	Surgana; 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhojapur; SNR. भोजापूर ..	S 17-0	5194; 2026; 286; 622	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 29-0	Nandoor Shingote; 5-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mothebaba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Bhokani; SNR. भोकणी ..	E 11-0	3046; 1278; 175; 555	Khambale; 1-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Wavi; 6-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	rv.	Cs; 3tl.
Bhormal; SGN. भोरमाळ ..	W 5-0	2536; 1002; 217; 553	Surgana; 5-0	.. ..	Surgana; 5-0; Fri.	.. Stage; ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Bhouri; NDG. भौरी ..	S 7-0	1997; 560; 93; 298	Bangaon Bk.; 3-0	Nandgaon; 7-0	Nandgaon; 7-0; Thu.	Khirdipatade; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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Bhoyegaon; CDR. भोयेगांव ..	SW 5-0	1506; 966; 147; 315	 2-0	Lasalgaon; 9-0	Chandwad; 6-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl; dh; lib.
Bhuigavhan; MLG. भुईगव्हाण ..	E 9-0	1338; 874; 165; 440	Khayade; 0-2	Nandgaon; 14-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Bhulegaon; YVL. भुलेगांव ..	SE 14-0	2089; 632; 95; 177	Suregaon 3-0	Tarur; 1-0	....	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; tl.
Bhusani; KLN. भुसणी ..	S 4-0	1643; 390; 55; 108	Rasta; Sakore; 2-0	Nasik Road; 52-0	.... 4-0; ..	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bhuse; NPD. भुसे ..	S 10-0	1164; 941; 163; 443	Mhalsa-kore; 2-0	Kherwadi; 8-0	Mhalsakore; 2-0; Wed.	Bhuse; 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; Gudipad-wa Fr. Ct. Sud 1.; 2tl.
Bhutane; KLN. भुताणे ..	NW 18-0	889; 261; 43; 83	Pimple Kh.; 3-0	Manmad; 58-0	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	.. 1-4	n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bhutmokhada; PNT. भूतमोखाडा ..	SW 40-0	1210; 289; 42; 166	Shiras-gaon; 3-0	Nasik Road; 49-0	Harsul; 8-0; Sat.	Shiras-gaon; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr);
Bhutyane; CDR. भुत्याणे ..	W —	1625; 996; 179; 350	.... ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	Sakhara Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Bhuvan; PNT. भुवन ..	NW 7-0	2300; 600; 103; 273	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 46-0	Peth; 7-0; Thu.	Peth; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Bhuyane; BGN. भुयाणे ..	N 12-0	1706; 271; 66; 83	Nitane; 2-0	Manmad; 51-0	Nitane; 2-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W;w.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bijorase; BGN. बिजोरसे ..	NE 16-0	1412; 1481; 209; 552	Nampur; 3-0	Manmad; 47-0	Nampur; 3-0; Mon.	Nampur; 3-0	W;n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk Sud. 8; tl; lib.
Bijore; KLN. बिजोरे ..	N 6-0	2405; 516; 88; 155	Bej; 2-4	Manmad; 40-0	Bej; 1-4; Sat.	Bej; 2-4	W.	Sl(pr) Cs(pr); tl.
Bijote; BGN. बिजोटे ..	N 16-0	3675; 910; 149; 282	Nitane; 2-0	Manmad; 57-0	Jaikhede; 4-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W;w.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Ram fr. Ct. Sud. 9, 2tl; lib.
Bijurpada; SGN. बिजूरपाडा ..	S 13-0	408; 122; 26; 69	Barhe; 4-0	Nasik Road; 49-0	Mankhed; 3-0; Tue.	Jahule; 4-0	W.	tl.
Bilkas; PNT. बिलकस ..	SW 12-0	569; 141; 25; 85	Bhuvan; 5-0	Nasik Road; 51-0	Peth; 12-0; Thu.	Peth; 12-0	W;rv.	2Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Bilpuri; BGN. बिलपुरी ..	NE 22-0	3556; 507 93; 217	Tembhe; 3-0	Manmad; 55-0	Nampur; 7-0; Mon.	Tembhe; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Bilwadi; KLN. बिलवाडी ..	SW 18-0	2690; 602; 91; 394	Bordai-vat; 2-0	Manmad; 50-0	Abhona; 6-0; Fri.	Chanaka-pur; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Biturli; IPR. बितुर्ली ..	N 8-0	731; 342; 67; 107	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Biwal; SGN. बिवळ ..	S 9-0	2335; 787; 160; 344	Mani; 2-0	.. ..	.... 4-0; ..	.. 9-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bodhari; BGN. बोढरी ..	NE 20-0	3102; 475; 60; 124	Tembhe; 2-0	Manmad; 54-0	Nampur; 7-0; Mon.	Tembhe; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr.); Cs(mp); tl.
Bodhe; MLG. बोढे ..	E 12-0	1515; 206; 34; 86	Dahiwal; 2-0	Chalis-gaon; 29-0	Malegaon; 12-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Bolthan; NDG. बोलठाण ..	SE 25-0	3198; 3350; 569; 669	Bolthan; ..	Nandgaon; 25-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Vaghoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 5tl; 2mq; dh; lib; 4dp.
Bokaddara; NPD. बोकडदरा ..	E 7-0	1219; 401; 54; 110	Naitale; 2-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Vinchur; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Asd. Vad. 30; 2tl.

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Bokate; YVL. बोकटे ..	SE 9-0	2037; 1236; 198; 514	Suregaon Rasta; 3-0	Vaijapur; 9-0	Andarsul; 3-0; Thu.	Sure-gaon; 3-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; m; dh; gym; Cch.
Bopane; CDR. बोपाणे ..	S 5-2	847; 597; 91; 354	Dighwad; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Chandwad; 5-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2tl.
Bopegaon; DDR. बोपेगांव ..	E 8-0	2013; 1450; 231; 742	Khed-gaon; 1-4	Kunde-wadi; 16-0	Khedgaon; 1-4; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Matoba Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 15. gym; lib.
Borale; CDR. बोराळे ..	W 24-0	951; 611; 87; 284	Shivane; 1-0	Niphad; 20-0	Vani; 4-0; Thu.	.. 1-4	W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borale; NDG. बोराळे ..	N 13-6	2311; 955; 161; 447	Local; ..	Nandgaon; ..	Nandgaon; 13-6; Thu.	.. 3-4	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bordaivat; BGN. बोरदैवत ..	NW 26-0	2910; 965; 142; 481	Mulher; 6-0	Manmad; 66-0	Mulher; 6-0; Wed.	Mulher; 6-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct; tl.
Bordaivat; KLN. बोरदैवत ..	W 15-0	1183; 678; 98; 319	Local; ..	Manmad; 46-0	Abhona; 5-0; Fri.	Chana-kapur; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Vagu Baras Fr. Asd. Vad. 12; tl; dh.
Borgaon; SGN. बोरगांव ..	SE 12-0	3101; 1488; 258; 789	Local; ..	.. 50-0	.... 3-0; ..	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Borhate; BGN. बोऱ्हाटे ..	NW 15-0	1610; 408; 60; 118	Mulher; 10-0	Manmad; 55-0	Ambapur; 6-0; Thu	.. 10-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borkhind; SNR. बोरखिंड ..	SW 10-0	1653; 408; 55; 114	Shivde; 1-0	.. 9-0	Bhagur; 7-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borli; IPR. बोर्ली ..	S 6-0	1765; 748; 165; 234	Igatpuri; 6-0	Igatpuri; 6-0	Igatpuri; 6-0; Sun.	Igatpuri; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); Santosh Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4tl; ch.
Borpada; PNT. बोरपाडा ..	SW 12-0	564; 135; 26; 36	Bhuvan; 5-0	Nasik Road; 51-0	Peth; 12-0; Thu.	Peth; 12-0	W;rv.	Cs(gr); tl.
Bortembhe; IPR. बोरटेंभे ..	E 2-4	501; 831; 139; 114	Igatpuri; 2-4	Ghoti Bk.; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 2-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Borwat; PNT. बोरवट ..	E 5-3	1624; 489; 81; 280	Peth; 5-3	Nasik Road; 34-0	Peth; 5-3; Thu.	.. 1-3	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Harinam Saptah Kt. 11; tl; lib.
Boygaon; NDG. बोयगांव ..	W 16-0	1069; 545; 84; 182	Nimbait; 5-0	Manmad; 10-0	Manmad; 10-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Pir Saheb Urus. Ps. Vad. 5; tl.
Brahmangaon Vanas; NPD. ब्राह्मणगांव वनस ..	N 6-0	1184; 589; 86; 264	Vanas-gaon; 5-6	Ugaon; 2-4	Ugaon; 2-4; Tue.	.. 1-2	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2tl; ch.
Brahmangaon Vinchur; NPD. ब्राह्मणगांव विंचूर ..	NE 12-0	778; 599; 83; 122	Lasal-gaon; 0-4	Lasalgaon; 1-4	Lasalgaon; 10; Sun.	Lasal-gaon; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Brahmanwade; SNR. ब्राह्मण वाडे ..	NW 10-0	1062; 982; 154; 446	Jakhori; 1-4	Nasik Road; 8-0	Nasik Road; 8-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;n.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr Ps. Sud. 6; 2tl.
Brahmanwade; NPD. ब्राह्मणवाडे ..	SE 12-0	1301; 455; 72; 241	Khedle-zunge; 1-0	Kunde-wadi; 14-0	Khedale zunge; 1-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Barahmanwade trimbak; NSK ब्राह्मणवाडे त्रिंबक ..	W 26-0	2697; 667; 91; 198	Trimbak; 8-0	Nasik Road; 32-0	Trimbak; 8-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 8-0	W;rv.t.	Sl(pr); tl.
Brahmanpade; BGN. ब्राह्मणपाडे ..	N 22-0	2825; 930; 144; 348	Jaikheda; 0-2	Manmad; 53-0	Jaikheda; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl(pr); Cs; Akshay Tritiya Fr; 2tl; ch.
Brahmangaon; BGN. ब्राह्मणगांव ..	SE 6-4	6892; 5026; 878; 1850	Local; ..	Manmad; 37-0	Local; .. Mon.	Stage; 0-1	W.	2Sl(pr,h); 2Cs; Kulde Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3t lib; dp.
Bubli; SGN. बुबळी ..	S 5-0	1781; 795; 135; 207	Surgana; 5-0	Nasik Road; 61-0	Surgana; 5-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Chachadgaon; DDR. चाचडगाँव ..	W 12-0	2610; 1200; 205; 426	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 20-0	Umbrale; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr).; Cs; Goddess Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.; lib.
Chacher; KLN. चाचेर ..	NE 13-0	1573; 264; 49; 81	.. 3-0	Manmad; 40-0	Kalvan; 6-0; Wed.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl(pr).; Cs (gr).
Chandashi; NSK. चांदशी ..	N 8-0	1213; 830; 121; 389	Mungasare; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 11-0	Nasik; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr).; tl.; Ch.
Chandegaon; NSK. चाँडेगाँव ..	SE 9-0	882; 836; 126; 63	Nasik Road; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 3-0; Mon.	Nasik Rd.; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr).; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; tl.
Chakore; NSK. चाकोरे ..	W 22-0	1793; 99; 16; 29	Trimbak; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 27-0	Trimbak; 4-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 4-0	rv.	....
Chamdari; DDR. चामदरी ..	N 14-0	467; 238; 52; 93	Vani Kasbe; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 34-0	Vani Kasbe; 4-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W.	Sr(pr).; tl.
Chanakapur; KLN. चणकापूर ..	W 13-0	1070; 1275; 278; 230	Abhona; 3-0	Manmad; 44-0	Abhona; 3-0; Fri.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl(pr).; Cs (mp).; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.
Chandanpuri; MLG. चंदनपुरी ..	S 3-0	4440; 2453; 493; 924	Yesgaon Bk.; 3-0	Manmad; 22-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Fri.	Stage; ..	W; w.	Sl(pr).; Cs; Khandoba Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 5 tl; dh; gym; lib.
Chandgaon; YVL. चांदगाँव ..	N 11.0	1243; 515; 84; 138	Kusur; 2-0	Ankai; 2-4	Manmad; 6-0; Sun.	Ankai; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr).; pyt.; Cs. (gr).; Laxmiai Fr. Vsk. Vad. 5; tl.; C.ch.
Chandgiri; NSK. चांदगीरी ..	SE 11-0	788; 556; 82; 144	Jakhori; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 6-0	....	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr).; 4tl.
Chandikapur; DDR. चंडिकापूर ..	N 12-0	813; 364; 61; 100	Vani Kasbe; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Vani Kasbe; 2-0; Tue.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl(pr).; tl.
Chandor; (Urban Area I) CDR.; चांदोर (नागरी विभाग १)	HQ ..	37·01; 8789; 1470; 1007	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Local; ..	.... .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	6Sl (3pr, 3h).; Chandreshvar Fr. Mg., Nalavali Urus., Renukadevi Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 10; 5tl.; 6mq.; 2 dg.; 2 gym.; Ch.; lib.; 4dp.
Chandore; NDG. चांदोरे ..	E 8-0	5293; 1227; 194; 509	Pimparkhed; 2-0	Pimparkhed; 2-0	Nandgaon; 8-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr).; Cs; 4tl.; dh.
Chandori; NPD. चांदोरी ..	NW 16-0	8904; 9780; 1573; 3216	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 3-0	Saykhede; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	3 Sl(2pr,h); Cs.; Bhairaonath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 14.; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl.; m.; mq.; dg.; dp.
Chapadgaon; NPD. चापडगाँव ..	S 10-0	1580; 1013; 150; 546	Karanjgaon; 10-0	Kherwadi; 8-0	Saykhede; 5-0; Thu.	Bhuse; 0-5	W.	Sl(pr).; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl.
Chapadgaon; SNR. चापडगाँव ..	S 13-0	2799; 786; 112; 428	Dapur; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 25-0	Sinnar; 13-0; Sun.	Dapur; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr).; Cs; Kashiai Fr. Mg.Sud.15; tl.; m.; Cch.
Charose; DDR. चारोसे ..	NW 18-0	1955; 523; 89; 216	Deothan; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Nanashi; 5-0; Fri.	.. 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr).; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. 14; 2tl.
Chas; SNR. चास ..	SE 18-0	5663; 2313; 444; 1038	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Nandoor Shingote; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr).; Cs.; Kashiai Fr. Ps. Vad. 30; Mahashivratra Mg. Vad. 14. 9tl.; mq.; lib.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chatori; NPD.; चाटोरी ..	SW. 15-0	7321; 5792; 887; 1596	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 7-0	Saykhede; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl. (pr).; Cs; Shani Fr. Ct. Vad. 30. Maruti Fr.; Vsk.; Sud. 5; 7tl.; mq.; dh.; ch.
Chaugaon; BGN. चौगांव ..	E 3-0	3129; 1856; 286; 667	Local; ..	Manmad; 44-0	Satana; 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; 2Cs.; 2tl.
Chaundhane; BGN. चांधाणे ..	NW 13-0	1303; 1514; 221; 731	Local; ..	Manmad; 53-0	Local;	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; tl.; ch.; lib.
Chausale; DDR. चौसाळे ..	N 20-0	3298; 983; 117; 549	Umbar-pada (Ghagbari); 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 41-0	Umbarpada (Ghagbari); 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs (fmg).; tl.; dh.
Chehadi Bk.; NSK. चेहडी बु. ..	SE 8-0	1359; 2313; 430; 388	Palse; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 1-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; tl.; lib.
Chehedi Kh.; NPD. चेहेडी खु. ..	SW 17-0	736; 399; 61; 190	Lasal-gaon; 1-0	Odha; 3-0	Saykhede; 7-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr).; Cs (mp).; tl.
Chichondi Bk.; YVL. चिचोंडी बु. ..	SW 6-0	1838; 944; 150; 442	Nimgaon Madh; 2-0	Yeola; 6-0	Yeola; 6-0; Tue.	Rayate; 2-0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr).; Vetal Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; tl.; mq.; gym.
Chichondi Kh.; YVL. चिचोंडी खु. ..	SW 6-0	2888; 802; 121; 216	Nimgaon Madh; 2-0	Yeola; 6-0	Yeola; 6-0; Tue.	Rayate; 2-0	W.; rv.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2 tl.; m.; mq.; gym.; ch.
Chikadi; SGN. चिकाडी ..	S 12-0	1675; 544; 110; 316	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 58-0	Kukud-munde; 3-0; Mon.	Chikadi phata; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Matoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Chikhalambe; CDR. चिखलांबे ..	W 20-0	717; 513; 70; 244	Shivare; 1-4	Niphad; 16-0	Vani; 4-0; Tue.	.. 0-5	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.
Chikhal Ohol; MLG. चिखल ओहोळ	NE 9-0	5495; 3891; 649; 1243	Local; ..	Manmad; ..	Local; .. Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	2Sl (pr, h).; 2Cs.; Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bhagat Buva Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; 2tl.; ch.
Chinchagavhan; MLG. चिचगव्हाण ..	E ..	5110; 1443; 245; 660	.. ..	.. ..				
Chinchale; IPR. चिंचले ..	NW 6-0	4057; 576; 138; 353	Igatpuri; 6-0	Igatpuri; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 9-0; Sat.	Igatpuri; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.
Chinchale; SGN चिंचले ..	NW ..	2590; 704; 128; 293	Pangarne; 2-0	.. ..	Pangarne; 2-0; Sun.	Umbar-than; 13-0	rv.; n.	Sl (pr).
Chinchavad; MLG. चिंचावड ..	W 12-0	4036; 1878; 312; 687	Aghar Bk.; 2-0	Manmad; 26-0	Aghar Bk.; 2-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.; rv.	Sl (pr).; Pyt.; Cs (,mp).; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 6; 4tl.
Chinchave (Galane); MLG. चिंचवे (गालाने) ..	N 20-0	6270; 1168; 169; 278	Pohane; 5-0	Manmad; 22-0	.... 9-0; ..	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; tl.
Chinchave (Nimbat); MLG. चिंचवे (निंबट) ..	SW 19-0	3540; 1471; 229; 717	Local; ..	Manmad; 21-0	Umarane; 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; 3Cs.; 2tl.
Chinchkhed; CDR. चिंचखेड ..	E 5-0	3105; 2027; 327; 480	Local; ..	Kunde-wadi; 5-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 3-0; Sun.	Pimpal-gaon Bas-want; ..	rv.	Sl (pr).; 2Cs (mp).; Parchitrav Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Chinchohol; PNT. चिंचओहोळ ..	SW 37-0	5008; 1289; 242; 732	Thane; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 48-0	Thane; 7-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; tl.
Chinchole; CDR. चिंचोले ..	W 5-0	491; 391; 57; 184	Bhatgaon; 2-0	Lasal-gaon; 20-0	Chandwad; 6-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.
Chincholi; SNR चिंचोली ..	NW 7-0	2899; 1823; 257; 719	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 7-0	Sinnar; 7-0 Sun.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; tl.; gym.
Chinchore; KLN. चिंचोरे ..	W 15-0	1370; 357; 55; 207	Bordaivat; 1-0	Manmad; 47-0	Abhona; 4-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.

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Chinchpada; SGN. चिंचपाडा ..	NW 21-0	510; 198; 44; 86	Pangarne; 3-0	Waghai; 12-0	Pangarne; 3-0; Sun.	Umbarthan; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs (gr).
Chinchvihir; NDG. चिंचविहीर ..	E 8-0	2305; 482; 117; 180	Pimparkhed; 2-0	Pimparkhed; 3-0	Nandgaon; 8-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Chinchwade; PNT. चिंचवडे ..	S 30-0	2382; 1411; 219; 496	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 36-0	Harsul; 2-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	3Sl (2pr., m).; Cs (gr).; tl.; ch.
Chirai; BGN. चिराई ..	NE 20-0	2852; 610; 133; 170	Tembhe; 2-0	Manmad; 54-0	Nampur; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs (mp).; 2tl.
Chirai; SGN. चिराई ..	SE 8-0	277; 74; 13; 46	Borgaon; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 62-0	Surgana; 8-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-1	W.	2Cs (mp, gr).; tl.
Chitegaon; NPD. चितेगांव ..	SW 12-0	2447; 2342; 356; 1026	Kherwadi; 1-4	Kherwadi; 1-4	Saykhede; 5-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr).; pyt; Cs (mp).; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 8tl.; mq.; dg.
Cholmukh; PNT. चोळमुख ..	S 20-0	1091; 357; 57; 183	Kulwandi; 8-0	Nasik Rd.; 42-0	Kohor; 6-0; Wed.	Karanjali; 12-0	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.
Chondhi; MLG. चोंढी ..	S 14-0	3838; 494; 115; 208	.. 3-0	Manmad; 8-0	Manmad; 8-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr).; Cs (Fmg).; tl.
Chondhi; SNR. चोंढी ..	NE 15-0	1258; 389; 59; 91	Somthane; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 27-0	Vadangali; 1-4; Wed.	Vadangali; 1-4	rv.	Cs.; tl.
Chudel Bk.; BGN. चुडेळ बु. ..	N 20-0	1018; 116; 25; 51	Akhatwade; 2-0	Manmad; 54-0	Askhede; 2-0; Thu.	Askhede; 2-0	W; rv.	Cs (gr).
Chudel Kh.; BGN. चुडेळ खु. ..	N 20-0	879; 816; 145; 222	Akhatwade; 2-0	Manmad; 54-0	Askhede; 2-0; Thu.	Askhede; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr).; Mhasoba Fr. As. Vad. 14.; 2tl.; ch.
Chunchale; NSK. चुंचाळे ..	SW 5-0	1989; 254; 54; 72	Satpur; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Nasik; 5-0; Wed.	Satpur; 1-0	W.	tl
Dabhadi; PNT. दाभाडी ..	N 7-0	564; 238; 44; 109	Surgane; ..	Nasik Rd.; 42-0	Jogamodi; 5-0; Mon.	7-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dabhadi; MLG. दाभाडी ..	W 5-0	7437; 13417; 2617; 4447	Local; ..	Manmad; 29-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	5 Sl (pr,m); Rokadoba Fr. Srn; 7tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; 2 lib; 3dp.
Dabli; MLG. डाबली ..	N 6-0	2000; 1002; 168; 412	Vadel; 2-0	Manmad; 30-0	Vadel; 2-0;	2-0	W; w. cl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dadhegaon; NSK. दाढेगांव ..	S 7-0	602; 523; 90; 246	Pathardi; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 8-0	Deolali; .. Mon.	Pathardi; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dahegaon; CDR. दहेगांव ..	N 8-0	1019; 480; 69; 250	Vani Kasbe; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 34-0	Vani Kasbe; 6-0; Tue.	Krishangaon;	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Dahegaon Dhul; YVL. दहेगांव धूळ ..	W 6-0	487; 76; 15; 51	Dhulgaon; 0-6	Yeola; 8-0	Yeola; 6-0; Tue.	Erandgaon Bk.; 0-7;	W; rv.	tl.
Dahegaon Manmad; CDR. दहेगांव मनमाड ..	E 16-0	2562; 958; 160; 286	Shingve; 5-0	Manmad; 2-0	Manmad; 2-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Khanderav Fr. Phg. Sud. 15, Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 2tl; dg; ch.
Dahegaon Patoda; YVL. दहेगांव पाटोदा ..	NW 8-0	959; 278; 31; 118	Patoda; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Patoda; 1-0; Sun.	Jalgaon Neur; 3-0	W.	tl.
Dahidi; MLG. दहिदी ..	N 12-0	11058; 1425; 248; 352	Rajamane; 3-0	Manmad; 30-0	Karanjgavhan; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Dahigaon; NDG. दहीगांव ..	S 3-0	1217; 526; 91; 166	Wadali Bk.; 2-0	Nandgaon; 3-0	Nandgaon; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dahigaon; NPD. दहिगांव ..	E 14-0	767; 201; 18; 79	.. 1-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Vinchur; 4-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	tl; gym.
Dahigaon; NSK. दहिगांव ..	SW 18-0	2743; 787; 159; 233	Vadivarhe; 8-0	Aswali; 14-0	Vadivarhe; 8-0; Thu.	..	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Vsk; tl.
Dahikute; MLG. दहिकुटे ..	N 8-1	943; 238; 38; 90	Khadki; 2-0	Manmad; 31-0	Zodga; 8-0; Thu.	.. ..	..	Sl (pr).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dahindule; BGN. दहिंदुले ..	W 10-0	2733; 572; 85; 211	Kandhane; 2-0	Manmad; 50-0	Dangsaundane; 2-0; Tue.	Stage; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Dahivad; KLN. दहिवड ..	E 22-0	10323; 3865; 622; 1288	Local; ..	Manmad; 26-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs (mp, fmg.); 6tl; lib.
Dahival; MLG. दहिवाळ ..	E 13-0	3855; 1476; 252; 389	Local; ..	Chalisgaon; 27-0	Malegaon; 13-0; Fri.	Stage; .	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3tl; lib; dp (vet).
Dahivi; CDR. दहिवी ..	N 14-0	3305; 743; 93; 221	Khedle; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 38-0	Vani Kasbe; 8-0; Tue.	Lakhamapur (Phata); 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Dahiwad; CDR. दहिवद ..	S 5-0	782; 382; 52; 172	Dighwad; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0; Thu.	Local;	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dahiwadi; SNR. दहीवाडी ..	NE 23-0	1368; 878; 153; 321	Local; ..	.. ..	Wavi; 10-0; Tue.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; tl.
Dahyane; CDR. दह्याणे ..	W 21-0	1892; 542; 94; 318	Bahaduri; 3-0	Niphad; 14-0	Wani; 6-0; Tue.	.. 0-2	W; n.	Cs; tl.
Dahyane Digar; KLN. दह्याणे दिगर ..	N 12-0	1233; 521; 83; 313	Pimple Kh.; 2-4	Manmad; 52-0	Kalwan; 12-0; Wed.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dahyanepale; KLN. दह्याणेपाळे ..	W 8-0	511; 168; 23; 50	Abhona; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 47-0	Abhona; 2-0; Fri.	Kalvan; 0-3	rv.	tl.
Dahyane-otur; KLN. दह्याणे-ओतूर	S 3-0	1623; 425; 101; 113	Nivane; 3-0	Manmad; 30-0	Kalvan; 3-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dalpatpur; PNT. दलपतपूर ..	S. 22-0	2531; 1118; 297; 635	Harsul; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 33-0	Harsul; 2-0; Sat.	Harsul; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dalwat; KLN. दळवट ..	W 20-0	886; 764; 129; 278	Local; ..	.. ..	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; dp.
Dangrale; SGN. डांगराळे ..	SE 12-0	3619; 762; 152; 435	Umbarpada-digar (Ghagbari); 4-0	Nasik Rd. ..	Umbarpada digar; 4-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	tl.
Dangsaundane; BGN. डांगसौदाणे ..	W 14-0	3180; 1819; 297; 440	Local; ..	Manmad; 54-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr; 3tl; lib; dp.
Dapur; MLG. दापूर ..	E 20-0	3035; 587; 98; 187	Deoghat; 1-4	Chalisgaon; 21-4	Saygaon; 5-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl; dg.
Dapur; SNR. दापूर ..	S 10-0	9234; 4087; 647; 1183	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; .	W.	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Mothe Buva Fr. Mg. Sud. 7; Kashia; Fr.Phg. Vad 6; 3tl; mq; dg; lib; dp.
Dapure; IPR. दापूरे ..	N 22-0	1046; 304; 67; 110	Zarwad Bk.; 2-0	Ghoti Bk; 15-0	Zarwad Bk; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	
Daregaon; CDR. दरेगांव ..	E 12-0	2802; 1547; 225; 507	Nimon; 1-0	Manmad; 5-0	Manmad; 5-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. phg. Vad. 5; 3tl; lib; dp.
Darebhangi; KLN. दरेभणगी ..	N 9-0	3353; 547; 85; 303	Mokbhangi; 2-0	Manmad; 60-0	Desrane; 2-0; Sat.	Kalvan; 9-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Daregaon; BGN. दरेगांव ..	N 21-4	2134; 1113; 180; 342	Pimpalkothe; 1-4	Manmad; 59-4	Pimpalkothe; 1-4; Sat.	Taharabad; 4-4	W;w.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Dattatraya Maharaj Fr.(Minanath) Mrg. Sud. 11; 4 tl.
Daregaon; MLG. दरेगांव ..	N ..	1879; 1317; 208; 415	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..		..
Daregaon Hatgad; KLN. दरेगांव हातगड ..	W 25-0	813; 233; 40; 77	Dalwat; 4-0	Manmad; 5-0	Kanashi; 12-0; Sun.	Chanakapur; 15-0	W.	tl.
Daregaonwani; KLN. दरेगांववणी	SW 14-0	1488; 424; 71; 208	Nanduri; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 44-0	Abhona; 10-0; Fri.	Nanduri; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Darhane; BGN. दऱ्हाणे ..	SW 2-4	1799; 717; 119; 268	Munjwad; 2-0	Manmad; ..	Satana; 2-0; Sat.	Satana; 2-0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2tl; lib.
Darhel; NDG. दऱ्हेल ..	NW 11-0	2735; 365; 47; 167	.. 3-0	Nandgaon; 11-0	Nandgaon; 11-0; Thu.	Bhardi; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Dari; NSK. दरी ..	NW 10-0	2400; 476; 89; 192	Mungsare; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 16-0	Nasik; .. Wed.	Maturi; 2-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dg.
Darna Sangvi; NPD. दारणा सांगवी	SW 19-0	1272; 822; 139; 417	Lasalgaon; 3-0	Odha; 5-0	Saykhede; 9-0; Thu.	Lasalgaon; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr.; mq.
Dasak; NSK. दसक ..	E 6-0	947; 2700; 579; 396	Nasik Road; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 1-4; Mon.	Nasik Rd.; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dasane; BGN. दसाने ..	NW 12-0	3732; 465; 71; 120	Talwadedigar; 2-0	Manmad; 52-0	Virgaon; 6-0; Mon.	Virgaon; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Dasane; MLG. दसाने ..	M ..	1912; 920; 156; 424	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
Daswel; BGN. दसवेल ..	N 18-0	1888; 682; 109; 214	Tharabad; 3-0	Manmad; 56-0	Taharabad; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Datali; SNR. दातली ..	E 6-4	3490; 1402; 187; 502	Khopadi Kh; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Sinnar; 6-4; Sun.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shani Fr. Phg. Vad. 6; 2tl.
Datyane; NPD. दात्याने ..	W 9-0	829; 777; 121; 256	Sukene Kasabe; 2-4	Sukene Kasabe; 3-4	Sukene Kasabe; 2-4; Wed.	Ozar; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Daundat; IPR. दौंडत ..	NE 8-0	777; 577; 79; 241	Ghoti Bk; 5-0	Ghoti Bk; 5-0	Ghoti Bk; 5-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	rv.	Bahiroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 14; tl.
Davachawadi; NPD दावचवाडी ..	N 6-0	1396; 1406; 204; 354	Local; ..	.. 4-0	Palkhed; 2-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Dehere; CDR. देहेरे ..	NW ..	2036; 555; 96; 168	Ambad; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 60-0	Nanashi; 5-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Daherwadi; CDR. देहेरवाडी ..	SW 28-0	1858; 228; 33; 100	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	.. .. ..	Rasegaon; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Devdongara; PNT. देवडोंगरा ..	SW 40.4	3233; 1249; 219; 624	Berwal; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 64-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mis); tl; lib; dp.
Deodonagari; PNT. देवडोंगरी ..	SW 43.4	2485; 607; 99; 386	Berwal; 4-0	Nasik Road; 57-0	Deodongara; 3-0; Mon.	Deodongara; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Deogaon; IPR. देवगांव ..	NW 16-0	4421; 1096; 222; 609	Alwand; 5-0	Ghoti Bk; 16-0	Local; .. Thu.	Vaitarna-Nagar; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Deogaon; NPD. देवगांव ..	SE 12-0	4218; 2585; 417; 618	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 14-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl; m; mq; dg;ch; lib; dp.
Deogaon; PNT. देवगांव ..	E 8-0	834; 489; 74; 278	Karanjali; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 37-0	Karanjali; 3-0; Fri.	Karanjali; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Deoghar; CDR. देवघर ..	W 22-0	1295; 414; 73; 191	Nanashi; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 35-0	Nanashi; 1-4; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.
Deoghat; MLG. देवघट ..	E 21-4	4486; 2317; 432; 1095	Local; ..	Manmad; 5-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 4Cs; Vaijanath Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; lib; 2 dp.
Deola; KLN. देवळा ..	E 11-0	3839; 6557; 1099; 1594	Local; ..	Manmad; 29-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); 4 Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 6 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Deolali Cantonment; NSK. (Urban area IV). देवळाली छावणी (नागरी विभाग ४) ..	SE ..	5304; 30618; 6862; 655	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Devi Fr. Ct., Khandoba Fr. Kt; 2 tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Deolane; BGN. देवळाणे ..	E 9-0	4688; 1081; 175; 408	Karhe; 4-0	Manmad; 49-0	Ravalgaon; 7-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; W; n.	Sl (pr).; pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Deole; IPR. देवळे ..	E 5-0	913; 1009; 180; 252	Ghoti Bk; 1-0	Ghoti Bk; 1-0	Ghoti Bk; 1-0; Sat.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Deole; PNT. देवळे ..	N 40-0	2942; 596; 103; 375	Shirasgaon; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 48-0	Harsul; 10-0; Sat.	 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Deopur; NPD. देवपूर ..	N 5-0	937; 789; 120; 233	Nandurdi; 2-0	Niphad; 3-0	Niphadi; 5-0; Thu.	Davachwadi; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); Kongir Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; tl.
Deopur; SNR. देवपूर ..	E 14-0	5263; 2029; 342; 373	Local; ..	Nasik Rd. 32-0	Vadangali; 4-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhagwatbaba Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 4tl; m; mq; dg; dp.
Deorgaon; NSK. देवरगांव ..	NW 22-0	3940; 1792; 311; 939	Girnare; 8-0	Nasik Rd.; 28-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Cs; Bhavani Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Deosane; CDR. देवसाने ..	NW 27-0	5290; 1976; 325; 1058	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 46-4	Bhanwad; 2-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Deothan; BGN. देवठाण ..	NW 22-0	850; 463; 59; 256	Mulher; 1-0	Manmad; 66-0	Mulher; 1-0; Wed.	Mulher; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr);
Deothan; CDR. देवठाण ..	NW 16-0	1966; 1002; 162; 529	Local; ..	Niphad; 39-0	Vani Kasabe; 13-0; Tue.	Chausale (phata); 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. (,mp); Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.
Deothan; YVL. देवठाण ..	SE 15-0	3356; 559; 92; 184	Suregaon Rasta; 4-0	Tarur; 4-0	Local; .. Sun.	Khamgaon; 2-0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Desgaon; KLN. देसगांव ..	W 18-0	2372; 1003; 151; 396	Dalwat; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 63-0	Abhona; 10-0; Fri.	Tirhal; 4-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mahashivratra Fr. Mg; Vad. 14; 2 tl; ch.
Deshmane Bk.; YVL. देशमाने बु. ..	W 12-0	2216; 1303; 208; 520	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Lasalgaon; 12-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Deshmane Kh.; YVL. देशमाने खु. ..	W 12-0	1043; 135; 26; 57	.. ..	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Lasalgaon; 12-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	rv.	tl.
Desrane; KLN. देसराणे ..	N 9-0	2587; 794; 110; 207	Mokbhangi; 1-4	Manmad; 60-0	Local; .. Sat.	Kalvan; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shankar Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; tl; dp.
Desvandi; SNR. देसवंडी ..	N 6-0	5207; 751; 105; 374	Pimpalgaon Nipani; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 14-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	Jaygaon; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 9; 2tl.
Devalane; YVL. देवळाणे ..	SE 9-4	2299; 823; 129; 458	Suregaon Rasta; 2-0	Vaijapur; 8-0	Andarsul; 3-0; Thu.	Suregaon Rasta; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; mq; 2dg; dh; ch.
Devaldari; SGN. देवलदरी ..	N 6-0	1755; 509; 104; 74	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 70-0	Surgana; 6-0; Fri.	Surgana; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Devali Karhad; KLN. देवळी कऱ्हाड	W 22-0	1500; 666; 117; 247	Dalwat; 8-0	Nasik Rd.; 65-0	Abhona; 12-0; Fri.	Tirhal; 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2tl; ch.
Devalivani; KLN. देवळीवणी ..	W 21-0	1665; 674; 101; 379	Bordaivat; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Abhona; .. Fri.	Chanakapur; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Vagh Baras Fr. As. Vad. 12; tl; ch.
Devargaon; CDR. देवरगांव ..	S 12-0	3254; 1934; 302; 740	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0; Thu.	.. 0-1	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. phg.; Vad. 5; Tukarambaba Fr. phg. Vad. 11; 5 tl. mq; lib.
Devdari; YVL. देवदरी ..	NE 15-0	1305; 377; 80; 201	Mamdapur; 3-0	Nagarsul; 6-0	Bharam; 4-0; Sat.	Bharam; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance		Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population				Post Office; Distance	
1	2		3				4	
Dhadoshi; IPR. धाडोशी ..	N	24-0	1039;	222;	46;	145	Zarwad Bk.;	4-0
Dhagur; CDR. धागूर ..	SW	16-0	2284;	559;	94;	235	..	3-0
Dhakambe; CDR. ढकांबे ..	S	8-0	2986;	1164;	179;	334	Local;	..
Dhamangaon; IPR. धामणगांव ..	E	17-0	3699;	2084;	348;	677	Belgaon Tarhale;	3-0
Dhamangaon; YVL. धामणगांव ..	E	4-0	1553;	726;	114;	195	Saigaon;	3-0
Dhamni; IPR. धामणी ..	E	12-0	1724;	1184;	243;	622	Belgaon Tarhale;	5-0
Dhamoda; YVL. धामोडा ..	N	5-0	2816;	1678;	272;	704	Local;	..
Dhanakwadi; YVL. धनकवाडी ..	N	8-0	564;	268;	40;	129	Savar-gaon;	3-0
Dhandri; BGN. धांद्री ..	SE	11-4	4966;	2719;	434;	963	Local;	..
Dhaner; NDG. धनेर ..	W	13-2	1736;	437;	81;	195	Nimbait;	3-0
Dhaner Digar; KLN. धनेर दिगर ..	N	9-0	2013;	400;	56;	224	Mok bhangi;	2-0
Dhanoli; KLN. धनोली ..	W	22-0	2962;	414;	67;	135	Dalwat;	4-0
Dhanore; NPD. धानोरे ..	SE	10-0	1685;	448;	60;	137	Rui;	1-0
Dhanore; YVL. धानोरे ..	N	2-0	840;	459;	75;	168	Yeola;	2-0
Dhanpada; PNT. धानपाडा ..	SW	11-0	620;	150;	31;	34	Bhuvan;	4-0
Dharangaon; SNR. धारणगांव ..	E	13-0	1829;	877;	114;	425	Deopur;	1-0
Dharangaon Khadak; NPD. धारणगांव खडक; ..	SE	7-0	2477;	862;	143;	277	Dharan-gaon veer;	0-4
Dharangaon Veer; NPD. धारणगांव वीर ..	SE	7-0	3195;	1224;	166;	392	Local;	..
Dharde Takbari; KLN. धार्डे टाकबारी ..	N	..	2587;	679;	124;	321	..	..
Dhargaon; IPR. धारगांव ..	N	16-0	4740;	3115;	891;	428	Mhasurli;	2-0
Dharnoli; IPR. धार्णोली ..	N	9-0	467;	288;	63;	200	Ghoti Bk.;	5-0
Dhaur; CDR. धाऊर ..	W	..	2686;	579;	100;	325	Chachad-gaon;	2-0
Dhekale; KLN. ढेकाळे ..	W	5-0	1031;	586;	80;	246	..	..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and othe information
5	6	7.	8	9
Ghoti Bk; 19-0	Zarwad Bk; 4-0; Fri.	Pahine; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Nasik Rd.; 20-0	Girnare; 5-0; Thu.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nasik Rd.; 12-0	Janori; 4-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti F Ct.; 2tl; dg; lib.
Aswali; 8-0	Taked Bk; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp) 3tl.
Yeola; 5-0	.. .. ..	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Mhasoba Fr.Mrg. Su 6; tl.
Ghoti Bk.; 7-0	Ghoti Bk; 7-0; Sat.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ankai; 2-4	Nagarsul; 3-0; Fri.	Savar-gaon; 2-4	W.	2Sl (pr); Laxmi Ai. F Ct. Sud. 15; Devi F Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; c
Ankai; 2-0	Yeola; 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Manmad; 39-4	Lakhamapur; 1-4; Thu.	.. 1-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Ram Fr. Ct. Su 9; 4 tl.
Manmad; 13-0	Manmad; 13-0; Sun.	Local; 0-1	W; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (m 3tl; ch.
Manmad; 60-0	Desrane; 4-0; Sat.	Kalvan; 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Manmad; 60-0	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	Chanak-apur; 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Lasalgaon; 9-0	Deogaon; 2-0; Mon.	Deo-gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c); 2
.. 3-0	Yeola; 2-0; Tue.	Yeola; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. M Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Nasik Rd.; 50-0	Peth; 11-0; Thu.	Peth; 11-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr);
Nasik Rd.; 26-0	Wavi; 6-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khander Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 3tl;
Lasalgaon; 8-0	Lasalgaon; 9-0; Sun.	Dharan-gaon veer; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (m Khandoba Fr. M Sud. 15; 3tl; ch
Lasalgaon; 9-0	Lasalgaon; 9-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4 mq; dg; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Ghoti Bk.; 11-0	Vaitarna Ngaar; 0-4; Sun.	Vaitarna Nagar; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ghoti Bk.; 5-0	Ghoti Bk; 5-0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk;.. 5-0	W; rv.	..
Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Umarale Bk; 3-0; Thu.	Chachad-gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Manmad; 40-0	Kalvan Bk; 5-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Dheku Bk.; NDG. ढेकू बु. ..	SE 16-0	1576; 230; 56; 63	Dheku Kh.; 0-1	Nand-gaon; 16-0	....	Dheku Kh.; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dheku Kh.; NDG. ढेकू खु. ..	SE 18-0	1759; 723; 130; 323	Local; ..	Nand-gaon; 18-0	....	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; ch; lib.
Dhodambe; CDR. धोडांबे ..	W 18-0	4959; 2998; 472; 694	Local; ..	Niphad; 19-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl(pr, m); 3Cs (c, wvg, mis); Vateshwar Fr. Sud. 15; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 11. 15tl; m; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Dholbare; BGN. ढोलबारे ..	N 9-0	830; 367; 45; 110	Virgaon; 3-3	Manmad; 49-0	Virgaon; 3-3; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dhondbar; SNR. धोंडबार ..	SW 11-0	2695; 992; 183; 596	Shivade; 5-0	Deolali; 12-0	Sinnar; 11-0; Sun.	Shivade; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4tl.
Dhondegaon; NSK. धोंडेगांव ..	NW 18-0	3101; 1467; 237; 610	Girnare; 4-0	Nasik Road.; 24-0	Girnare; 4-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dhotane Bk.; NDG. धोटाने बु. ..	W 19-0	2064; 417; 61; 152	Hiswal Kh., 3-0	Hiswal Kh.; 3-0	Manmad; 3-4; Sun.	Pone-wadi; 1-2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Dhotane Kh.; NDG. धोटाने खु. ..	W 9-2	623; 420; 72; 172	Hiswal Kh.; 2-0	Hiswal Kh.; 2-0	Manmad; 7-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhotarkhede; CDR. धोतरखेडे ..	SW 14-0	995; 97; 15; 24	Wadali-bhoi; 3-0	Lasal-gaon; 10-0	Wadalibhoi; 3-0; ..	Wadali-bhoi; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhulgaon; YVL. धुळगांव ..	NW 5-4	3050; 1338; 208; 582	Local; ..	Yeola; 8-0	Yeola; 5-4; Thu.	Erand-gaon Bk. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); 6tl; gym; ch.
Dhulghat; PNT. धूळघाट ..	S 17-0	619; 97; 18; 53	Kulwan-di; 8-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Kohor; 2-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhulwad; SNR. धुळवाड ..	S 13-0	4194; 750; 115; 165	Dapur; 3-0	.. ..	Thangaon; 7-0; Fri.	Dapur; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl.
Dhumodi; NSK. धुमोडी ..	W 24-0	1705; 603; 116; 361	Trimbak; 6-0	Nasik Road; 30-0	Trimbak; 6-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Dighwad; CDR. दिघवद ..	S 6-0	2678; 1506; 237; 747	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Chandvad; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; tl; dh.
Diksal; PNT. डिक्सळ ..	N 14-0	598; 170; 34; 105	Male-gaon; 4-0	Nasik Road; 56-0	Jogamodi; 8-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Dindori; CDR. दिंडोरी ..	HQ ..	8413; 5530; 943; 1389	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 21-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr,h); 3Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; mq; gym; lib; ch; 2dp.
Dindori; NDP. दिंडोरी ..	S 5-0	1059; 771; 135; 335	Naitale; 4-0	Niphad; 8-0	Nandur Madh-meshwar; Mon.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Dixi; NDP. दिक्षी ..	W 10-0	1194; 1254; 137; 601	Ozar; 2-0	Sukene Kasbe; 5-0	Ozar; 2-0; Tue.	Ozar; 2-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 3tl.
Dodi Bk.; SNR. दोडी बु. ..	SE 10-0	6099; 2877; 370; 1872	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 24-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Devi Fr. Mrg. Vad. 5; Mhasoba Dev Fr. Mg Sud. 15; 4tl; lib; dp

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Dodi Kh.; SNR. दोडी खु. ..	SE 10-0	2672; 867; 124; 452	Dodi Bk.; 1-0	Nasik Road; 23-0	Nandoor Shingote; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 12; 4tl; lib; dp.
Dolhare; SGN. डोल्हारे ..	NW 10-0	2514; 695; 292; 196	Sat-khamb; 2-0	Nasik Road; 79-0	Surgana; 10-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr);
Dolharmal; PNT. डोल्हारमाळ ..	S 14-0	756; 295; 54; 149	Kohor; 6-0	Nasik Road; 38-0	Karanjali; 8-0; Fri.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Domkhadak; PNT. डोमखडक ..	N 7-0	513; 236; 40; 93	Surgane; 4-0	Nasik Road; 42-0	Jogamodi; 4-0; Mon.	Peth; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dongaon; CDR. डोणगांव ..	E 14-0	1676; 588; 84; 239	Nimon; 1-0	Manmad; 4-0	Manmad; 4-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Dongarale; MLG. डोंगराळे ..	N 17-0	11516; 2337; 386; 761	Local; ..	.. ..	Tinghri; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(mis); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 2tl; dh; 2dp.
Dongargaon; BGN. डोंगरगांव ..	SE 18-0	3410; 1052; 173; 527	Moshi; 3-0	Manmad; 58-0	Deoli; 6-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dongargaon; CDR. डोंगरगांव ..	E 6-0	1069; 816; 127; 432	Harnul; 2-4	Manmad; 13-0	Chandvad; 6-0; Mon.	Dugaon; 2-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl; mq; gym.
Dongargaon; NPD. डोंगरगांव ..	E 9-0	2753; 1089; 165; 439	Vinchur; 2-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0	Vinchur; 2-0; Fri.	Vinchur; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(c); Gorakshanath Fr. Mg. Sud. 2; 4tl; dg; ch.
Dongargaon; YVL. डोंगरगांव ..	E 12-0	4179; 604; 95; 258	Bharam; 1-0	Talvade; 2-0	Bharam; 1-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Narsingbaba Fr. Mg. Vad 9; tl.
Dongarset; PNT. डोंगरशेत ..	S ..	928; 335; 62; 168	Usthale; ..	Nasik Rd.; 65-0	Peth; 18-0; Thu.	Peth; 18-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dongrej; BGN. डोंगरेज ..	NW 6-5	2054; 954; 142; 285	Virgaon; 0-3	Manmad; 46-6	Virgaon; 0-3; Mon.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 3tl; lib.
Donwade; NSK. दोनवडे ..	SE 15-0	667; 550; 87; 121	Bhagur; 2-0	Deolali; 4-0	Bhagur; 2-0; Tue.	Bhagur; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Ambabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2tl; dg.
Donwade; PNT. दोनवडे ..	S 19-0	2175; 741; 145; 406	Kulwandi; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Kohor; 4-0; Wed.	Pate; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dubere; SNR. डुबेरे ..	S 5-0	4424; 4195; 687; 1214	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 23-0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 5-0	W.	2Sl(m,h); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Dubugule; MLG. डुबुगुले ..	SE 11-0	700; 173; 33; 43	.. ..	Nandgaon; 12-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; dg.
Dudgaon; NSK. दुडगांव ..	W 12-0	1811; 494; 82; 177	Mahira-wani; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Nasik; 12-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Dudhakhede; CDR. दुधखेडे ..	W 21-0	2045; 1090; 163; 527	Shivare; 3-0	Niphad; 17-0	Vani; 4-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Dudhawal; SGN. दुधवळ ..	SW ..	762; 313; 58; 102	Palsan; 4-0	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dugalgaon; YVL. दुगलगांव ..	SE 10-0	1081; 347; 55; 209	Suregaon Rasta; 3-0	Vaijapur; 8-0	Andarsul; 3-4; Thu.	Suregaon Rasta; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl; m; dh; ch.
Dugaon; CDR. दुगांव ..	E 4-4	2859; 2619; 434; 813	Local; ..	Manmad; 8-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	..	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs (c,mis); 2tl; mq; lib; 3dp.
Dugaon; NSK. दुगांव ..	NW 12-0	2951; 1201; 201; 375	Girnare; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Girnare; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Shree Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl; ch.
Dundhe; MLG. दुंधे ..	W 16-0	3191; 988; 154; 331	Vaygaon; 0-3	Manmad; 38-0	Ravalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Raval-gaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dyane; BGN. द्याने ..	N 17-0	1583; 2157; 393; 610	Local; ..	Manmad; 50-0	Nampur; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr,h); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Dyane; MLG. द्याने ..	N 1-0	1465; 2761; 475; 789	Male-gaon; 1-0	Manmad; 23-0	Malegaon; 1-0; Fri.	Male-gaon; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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Ekadare; PNT. एकदरे ..	SE 8-0	1855; 550; 99; 311	Usthale; 3-0	Nasik Road; 44-0	Peth; 8-0; Thu.	.. 5-0	W.	2Sl (pr); tl.
Eklahare; BGN. एकलहरे ..	N 20-4	2455; 227; 35; 107	Jaikheda; 0-4	Manmad; 55-4	Jaikheda; 0-4; Fri.	Jaikheda 0-4	rv.	Devi Fr.Vsk. 1st Friday.
Eklahare; DDR. एकलहरे ..	N 22-0	1083; 333; 61; 124	Umbarpada (Ghagbari); 3-0	Nasik Road; 43-4	Umbarpada (Ghagbari); 3-0; Thu.	Chausala 2-0	W.	Sl(pr) ; tl.
Eklahare; KLN. एकलहरे ..	W 1-0	1442; 331; 46; 170	Kalvan Bk.; 1-0	Manmad; 39-0	Kalvan Bk.; 1-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl(pr) ; Cs; tl.
Eklahare; NSK. एकलहरे ..	E 9-0	2259; 3139; 870; 197	Odha; 2-0	Nasik Road ; 4-0	Nasik Road; 4-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-4	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Eklahare; SNR. एकलहरे ..	NE 12-0	1368; 114; 19; 40	Vadangali; 2-0	Nasik Road; 25-0	Vadangali ; .. Wed.	Vadangali; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ekrukhe; CDR. एकरुखे ..	W 18-0	1688; 303; 41; 89	Dhodambe; 3-0	Kundevadi ; 20-0	Dhodambe; 3-0; Tue.	Dhodambe; 3-0	W;t.	Sl(pr) ; Cs(mp); tl.
Ekwai; NDG. एकवई ..	SW 11-0	2074; 419; 71; 117	.. ..	Manmad; 4-0	Manmad ; 4-0; Sun.	..	W.	Sl(pr) ; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Erandgaon; MLG. एरंडगांव ..	SW 16-0	6139; 2478; 391; 924	Local; ..	Manmad; 12-0	Saundane ; 5-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W;n.	3Sl(pr); pyt; 3Cs; Ganpati Fr. phg. Vad. 4; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; ch; dp(vet).
Erandgaon Bk.; YVL. एरंडगांव बु.	W 6-0	2966; 1000; 191; 356	Dhulgaon; 2-0	Yeola ; 7-0	Yeola ; 6-0; Tue.	Local ; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Laxmiai Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 4tl; mq; dg; lib.
Erandgaon Kh., YVL. एरंडगांव खु.	W 6-0	1964; 1099; 149; 481	Dhulgaon; 2-0	Yeola ; 7-0	Yeola ; 6-0; Tue.	..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Laxmiai Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 3tl ; mq; dg; dh.
Fangulgavan; IPR. फांगूळगव्हाण ..	S 3-0	1110; 967; 157; 426	Igatpuri; 3-0	Igatpuri; 3-0	Igatpuri ; 3-0; Sun.	Igatpuri; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Fardapur; SNR. फर्दापूर ..	E 12-0	981; 548; 78; 227	Deopur; 1-0	Nasik Road ; 25-0	Wavi ; 8-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Fattepur; SNR. फत्तेपूर ..	SE 20-0	1010; 607; 74; 229	Kankori; 2-0	Nasik Road; 33-0	Wavi ; 3-0; Tue.	..	W.	3tl.
Fopir; BGN. फोपीर ..	N 17-0	3154; 504; 75; 168	Nampur; 3-0	manmad ; 57-0	Nampur; 3-0;	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gadadawane; PNT. गडदवणे ..	S 37-0	1459; 437; 86; 255	Shirasgaon; 3-0	Nasik Road ; 45-0	Harsul ; 3-0; Sat.	Local ; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ph. Vad. 1; tl.
Gadga; SGN. गडगा ..	SW 26-0	690; 389; 72; 152	Barhe; 2-0	Nasik Road ; 56-0	Barhe ; 2-0; Sun.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp) ; tl.
Gadgad Sangvi; IPR. गडगड सांगवी ..	N 21-0	1112; 148; 30; 66	Vadivarhe; 4-0	Nasik Road ; 7-0	Vadivarhe ; 4-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	tl.
Gahale; SGN. गहाले ..	SW 20-0	1475; 357; 67; 164	Palsan; 4-0	.... ..	....	 5-0	n.	tl.
Gahunde; IPR. गहुंडे ..	S 8-0	1043; 371; 75; 246	Bhavli Kh.; 2-0	Igatpuri ; 8-0	Ghoti Bk.; 10-0; Sat.	 8-0	W.	Sl(pr).
Gajarwadi; NPD. गाजरवाडी ..	SE 6-0	2432; 1279; 207; 421	Naitale; 2-0	Niphad ; 8-0	Niphad ; 6-0; Thu.	Naitale; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 5tl.
Galbari; SGN. गाळबारी ..	NW 14-0	1029; 219; 47; 86	Umbarthan; 5-0	Nasik Road ; 73-0	Umbarthan; 5-0; Sat.	Umbarthan; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

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Galne; MLG. गाळणे ..	N ..	8165; 1061; 177; 334	.. ..	.... ..	....	.... ..	....	Pimpala Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.
Galwad; SGN. गळवड ..	S 10-0	511; 136; 27; 71	Palsan; 4-0	Nasik Road; 52-0	Kukud-munde; 1-4; Mon.	Jahule; 7-0	W.	tl.
Gandole; DDR. गांडोळे ..	NW ..	2409; 749; 153; 248	Ambad; 5-0	Nasik Road; 60-0	Nanashi; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Gandole; PNT. गांडोळे ..	N 18-0	2848; 291; 65; 160	Surgane; 4-0	Nasik Road.; 52-0	Jogamodi; 9-0; Mon.	Peth; 18-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ganeshgaon Nasik; NSK. गणेशगांव नाशिक ..	W 13-0	2093; 455; 73; 185	Mahira-wani; 4-0	Nasik Road; 19-0	Nasik; 13-0; Wed.	Mahira-wani; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Ganeshgaon Trimbak; NSK. गणेशगांव त्रिंबक ..	W 14-0	1010; 588; 106; 173	Mahira-wani; 5-0	Nasik Road; 20-0	Nasik; 14-0; Wed.	Mahira-wani; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ganeshgaon Waghera; NSK. गणेशगांव वाघेरा ..	W 26-0	1068; 538; 86; 142	Trimbak; 8-0	Nasik Road; 32-0	Trimbak; 8-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gangamhalungi; NSK. गंगाम्हाळुंगी ..	W 11-0	4202; 2091; 338; 1064	Girnare; 5-0	Nasik Road; 23-0	Girnare; 5-0; Thu.	Girnare; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 7tl; ch.
Gangapadali; NSK., गंगापाडळी ..	E 10-0	481; 365; 63; 190	Lasal-gaon; 1-0	Odha; 2-0	Nasik Road; 9-0; Mon.	Eklahare; 2-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Gangapur; NSK. गंगापूर ..	NW 6-0	1887; 1291; 249; 354	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 16-0	Girnare; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr; 5tl; 2m; mq; 2dg; dh; ch; dp.
Gangavarhe; NSK. गंगावऱ्हे ..	W 10-0	1851; 440; 68; 216	Belgaon Dhaga; 3-0	Nasik Road; 16-0	....	Belgaon-Dhaga; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gangave; CDR. गंगावे ..	SE 6-0	1432; 909; 139; 409	Vitave; 0-1	 7-0	Chandvad; 7-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Daitoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Gangvan; KLN गांगवण ..	N 4-0	923; 202; 28; 95	Bej; 1-0	Manmad; 45-0	.... 1-4; Sat.	 1-0	W.	....
Ganore; KLN. गणोरे ..	N 11-0	3111; 1271; 172; 886	Mok-bhangi; 4-0	Manmad; 60-0	Desrane; 4-0; Sat.	Kalvan; 11-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ganur; CDR. गणूर ..	SW 2-0	2357; 1268; 203; 476	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Chandvad; 3-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl;m;mq; dg; dh; ch.
Garbad; MLG. गरबड ..	N 22-0	3678; 392; 82; 156	.. 2-0	Manmad; 40-0	Manmad; 40-0; Mon.	.... ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Pimpala Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; tl; ch.
Garegaon; MLG. गारेगांव ..	NW 20-0	1719; 516; 87; 163	.. 2-0	Manmad; 40-0	....	Local; ..	W.rv.	Sl(pr); Pimpala Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 11; tl;ch.
Garkhede; YVL. गारखेडे ..	E 9-0	926; 554; 79; 148	Talvade; 2-0	Talvade; 2-0	Andarsul; 4-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 3tl.
Garmal; PNT. गारमाळ ..	W 6-0	781; 188; 33; 61	Bhuvan; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 45-0	Peth; 6-0; Thu.	Peth; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr).
Gaulane; NSK. गौळाणे ..	SW 12-0	2520; 1045; 151; 328	Vilholi; 3-0	 5-0	Vadivarhe; 5-0; Thu.	Vilholi; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; tl.
Gaundgaon; YVL. गौंडगांव ..	SE 8-0	3782; 1518; 265; 728	Andarsul; 2-0	Yeola; 8-0	Andarsul; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; 3tl; 2 ch.
Gavatha; PNT. गावठा ..	S 40-0	3424; 951; 190; 627	Shiras-gaon; 3-0	Nasik Road; 48-0	Harsul; 10-0; Sat.	 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Gawandh; PNT. गावंध ..	S 16-0	1220; 515; 94; 339	Kul-wandi; 4-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Harsul; 6-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gawandhpada; PNT. गावंधपाडा ..	E 6-4	432; 238; 43; 102	Karanjali; 0-4	Nasik Road; 34-0	Karanjali; 0-4; Fri.	Karanjali; 0-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gaydhond; PNT. गायधोंड ..	W 12-0	316; 107; 19; 72	Bhuwan; 7-0	Nasik Road; 51-0	Peth; 12-0; Thu.	Peth; 12-0	W.	tl.
Ghanegaon; MLG. घाणेगांव ..	NE 23-0	3292; 1180; 189; 305	.. 5-0	 45-0	.... 6-0; ..	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs (c,mis); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ghodambe; SGN. घोडांबे ..	SE 11-0	1020; 369; 58; 121	Borgaon; 1-0	Nasik Road; 61-0	Hatgad; 2-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(gr); tl.
Ghodegaon; MLG. घोडेगांव ..	S 10-0	2927; 840; 142; 379	Nimgaon; 2-0	Manmad; 14-0	Nimgaon; 2-0; Mon.	 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.
Ghorvad; SNR. घोरवड ..	W 10-0	2910; 665; 99; 253	Pandhurli; 2-0	Deolali; 7-0	Bhagur; 6-0; Tue.	 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Ghoti Bk.; IPR. घोटी बु. ..	E 4-0	1938; 8122; 1321; 919	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	pl.	4Sl(3pr,m); 4Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 13tl; m; 2mq; dg; gym; dh; ch; lib; 9dp.
Ghoti Kh.; IPR. घोटी खु. ..	NE 25-0	3345; 1025; 182; 260	Nandgaon; 6-0	 8-0	Bhagur; 9-0; ..	Kawaddara; 2-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs.(mp); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 2tl;gym.
Ghotvihira; PNT. घोटविहीरा ..	SW 18-0	985; 313; 63; 161	Usthale; ..	Nasik Road; 60-0	Peth; 18-0; Thu.	Peth; 18-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gigaon; MLG. गिगांव ..	E ..	1924; 622; 112; 185	.. ..	.... ..	....	.... ..	..	Lahagir Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 9.
Gilane; MLG. गिळाणे ..	SE ..	2141; 1416; 214; 459	.. ..	.... ..	....	.... ..	....	Gajanan Fr. Ct. Sud. 5.
Giranare; MLG. गिरणारे ..	SW 20-0	4155; 1418; 208; 679	Local; ..	Manmad; 12-0	Umarane; 5-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr,m); 2Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Girnare; IPR. गिरणारे ..	E 1-0	590; 833; 167; 142	Igatpuri; 1-4	Igatpuri; 1-4	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W;t.	Sl(pr); Mhasoba Fr. Ct.; 3tl.
Girnare; NSK. गिरनारे ..	NW 14-0	3719; 2718; 435; 448	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 19-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl(pr,m,h); Cs; Shivjayanti Fr. Vsk. Vad. 3; 3tl; ch; lib; 3 dp.
Gobapur; KLN. गोबापूर ..	SW 10-0	1752; 488; 79; 118	Nanduri; 2-0	Nasik Road; 48-0	Kalvan; 5-0; Wed.	Nanduri; 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Goharan; CDR. गोहरण ..	W 13-0	2252; 370; 63; 99	.. 1-0	Niphad; 20-0	Dhodambe; 2-0; Tue.	Vadalibhoi; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Golakhal; KLN. गोळाखाल ..	W 15-0	2215; 1144; 174; 502	Kanashi; 1-0	Manmad; 46-0	Kanashi; 1-0; Sun.	Abhona; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Goldari; PNT. गोलदरी ..	SW 38-4	2126; 606; 113; 377	Berwal; 4-0	Nasik Road; 51-0	Deodongara; 2-4; Mon.	Local ..	W.	Sl(pr)
Goldari; DDR. गोळदरी ..	NE 13-0	692; 110; 21; 34	Vani Kasbe; 3-0	Nasik Road; 33-0	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	 2-0	W.	tl.
Golegaon; NPD. गोळेगांव ..	E 15-0	806; 266; 38; 85	.. 0-1	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0; Sun.	 1-0	rv.	tl.
Golshi; DDR. गोळशी ..	W ..	1723; 739; 135; 227	Mahaje; 2-0	Nasik Road; 29-0	Karanjali; 29-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Golwad; BGN. गोळवड ..	NW 26-0	8418; 1471; 240; 465	Mulher; 6-0	Manmad; 66-0	Mulher; 6-0; Mon	 6-0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gonde; PNT. गोंदे ..	SE 12-0	1420; 651; 139; 407	Kohor; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 36-0	Karanjali; 6-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Gonde; SNR. गोंदे ..	SE 6-0	4450; 1711; 261; 543	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 24-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; ch

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gonde Dumala; IPR. गोंदे दुमाला	NE 14–0	1952; 1082; 168; 446	Local; ..	.. 3–0	Vadivarhe; 3–0; Thu.	Stage; 2–4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Gondegaon; DDR. गोंडेगांव ..	E 22–0	1386; 326; 48; 206	Mukhed; 1–0	Niphad; 11–0	Khedgaon; 2–0; Mon.	Khed-gaon; 1–3	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch; lib.
Gondegaon; NDG. गोंडेगांव ..	SE 27–0	1432; 691; 117; 200	.. ..	Nandgaon; 27–0	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl; dg; dh; lib.
Gondegaon; NPD. गोंडेगांव ..	S 6–0	657; 560; 94; 306	Sukene Kasbe; 2–0	Sukene Kasbe; 2–0	Saikhede; 4–0; Thu.	Saikhede; 4–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; tl.
Gondegaon; NPD. गोंदेगांव ..	E 15–0	1932; 1324; 215; 519	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 7–0	Lasalgaon; 7–0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; Devi Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 13tl. m; mq.
Gondune; SGN. गोंदुणे ..	NW 25–0	1795; 472; 74; 91	Pangarne; 1–0	.. ..	Pangarne; 1–0; Sun.	Umbar than; 10–0	rv; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Gopalpur; SGN. गोपाळपूर ..	SW 26–0	2051; 830; 168; 311	.. 1–4	Nasik Rd.; 56–4	Barhe; 0–4; Sun.	Barhe; 0–4	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Gorane; BGN. गोराणे ..	N 20–0	910; 1082; 172; 405	Akhat-wade; 2–0	Manmad; 53–3	Askhede; 2–0; Thu.	Askhede; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Pavad Devi Fr. An. Vad. Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 4 tl. lib.
Gordhan; NSK. गोरढाण ..	W 20–0	1497; 227; 41; 92	Vaghere; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 25–0	Trimbak; 10–0; Tue.	Vaghere; 3–0	W;	tl.
Gorthban; NPD. गोरठाण ..	NW 16–0	822; 546; 69; 261	Shirwade Wani; 0–4	Niphad; 14–0	Shirvade Wani; 4–0; Fri.	Shirvade wani; 0–5	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl,
Gosrane; KLN. गोसराणे ..	W 10–0	1036; 374; 57; 164	Abhona; 1–0	Manmad; 40–0	Abhona; 1–0; Fri.	.. 1–0	rv.	pyt.
Govardhan; NSK. गोवर्धन ..	NW ..	1991; 766; 122; 261	Ganga-pur; ..	Nasik Rd.; ..	Girnare; .. Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Gugulawad; MLG. गुगुळवाड ..	NE ..	2906; 979; 162; 370	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Anandi Ai Fr. Phg. Sud. 5; tl.
Guhijambhulpada; SGN. गुहीजांभुळपाडा ..	NW 18–0	2755; 531; 98; 157	Pangarne; 4–0	Waghai; 14–0	Pangarne; 5–0; Sun.	Umbar-than; 4–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr).
Gujarkhede; YVL. गुजरखेडे ..	NW 10–0	1129; 504; 73; 299	Vikharni; 1–0	Ankai; 2–0	Yeola; 10–0; Tue.	.. 1–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 2tl; lib.
Gulapur; SNR. गुलापूर ..	SE 16–0	890; 170; 26; 57	Kankori; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 25–0	Wavi; 5–0; Tue.	Wavi; 5–0	W.	..
Gulwanch; SNR. गुळवंच ..	NW 6–0	8373; 2430; 354; 1090	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 19–0	Sinnar; 6–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	W; rv.	Viroba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 1; 8tl; m; lib.
Gurevadi; SNR. गुरेवाडी ..	SE 3–0	431; 266; 42; 87	Musal-gaon; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 16–0	Sinnar; 3–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dh.
Gurhale; CDR. गुऱ्हाळे ..	SW 15–0	1313; 154; 24; 65;	Vadali bhoi; ..	Lasal-gaon; 10–0	Vadalibhoi; 3–4; Thu.	.. 3–4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Gurtembhi; SGN. गुरटेंभी ..	SW 26–0	617; 343; 74; 155	Barhe; 0–4	Nasik Rd.; 56–0	Barhe; 0–4; Sun.	Barhe; 0–4	W.	Sl (pr).
Hadap Savargaon; YVL. हाडप सावरगांव ..	N 8–0	1339; 426; 68; 194	Nagar-sul; 2–0	Nagarsul; 2–0	Nagarsul; 2–0; Fri.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Mhasoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl.
Hanmantpada ; KLN. हणमंतपाडा ..	S ..	3927; 199; 35; 111	Kharde-wakhari; 4–0	Manmad; 41–0	Deola; 10–0; Sun.	Kharde-wakhari; 4–0	W.	Cs; tl.
Hanwatmal; SGN. हनवतमाळ ..	SE 7–0	1674; 361; 69; 204	Mani; 3–0	.. ..	Surgana; .. Fri.	Surgana; 7–0	W.	tl.
Harangaon; PNT. हरणगांव ..	NE 8–0	1217; 735; 146; 491	Kopurli; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 44–0	Jogamodi: 2–0; Mon.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs;tl; lib.
Harnul; CDR. हरणूल ..	SE 4–0	1170; 602; 80; 164	Local; ..	Manmad; 10–0	Chandwad; 4–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Daytoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15;tl; lib.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Harshawadi; NSK. हर्षवाडी ..	SW 33-0	1107; 84; 20; 34	Trimbak; ..	Nasik Rd.; 38-0	Trimbak; .. Thu.	.. ..	W.	
Harsul; CDR. हरसूल ..	SE 5-0	1482; 433; 64; 228	Harnul; 1-0	Manmad; 11-0	Chandwad; 5-0; Mon.	Harnul; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Harsul; PNT. हरसूल ..	S 32-0	3290; 2519; 496; 794	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl; mq; dh; 3dp.
Harsule; SNR. हरसुले ..	SW 3-0	981; 367; 55; 159	Sonambe; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 15-0	Sinnar; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mothabuva Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl.
Haste; DDR. हस्ते ..	N 18-4	3581; 1314; 221; 398	.. 3-4	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Vani Kasbe; 8-4; Tue.	Pimpri-Anchata; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khanderav Fr. Phg. Vad. 6; tl; dp.
Haste; SGN. हस्ते ..	S 18-0	944; 326; 71; 183	Barhe; 5-0	..	Barhe; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hatane; MLG. हाताने ..	N 8-6	3954; 1182; 195; 424	Khadak; 2-0	Manmad; 30-0	Karanjgavhan;.. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Hatgad; SGN. हतगड ..	E 14-0	4239; 890; 157; 406	Bor-gaon; 68-0	Nasik Rd.; 50-0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 0-3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; lib; ins.
Hatlondhi; PNT. हातलोंढी ..	S 34-0	1955; 594; 116; 380	Thane; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 45-0	Thane; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hatnore; DDR. हातनोरे ..	W 4-0	3224; 813; 124; 354	Nil-wandi; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 24-0	Dindori; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; tl.
Hatnoor; BGN. हातनूर ..	NW 29-0	533; 167; 23; 38	Mulher; 6-0	Manmad; 69-0	Mulher; 6-0; Wed.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hatrundi; PNT. हातरूंडी ..	N 5-0	2448; 1074; 196; 547	Surgana; 5-0	Nasik Rd.; 39-0	Jogamodi; 4-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs (c); tl; lib.
Hatrundi; SGN. हातरूंडी ..	SW 6-0	1786; 677; 126; 233	Surgana; 6-0	..	Local; .. Tue.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hatti; CDR. हट्टी ..	W 18-0	2183; 731; 92; 327	Dho-dambe; 3-0	Masalgaon;28-0	Dhodambe; 3-0; Tue.	Dhod-ambe; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Hatti; SGN. हट्टी ..	E 6-0	1242; 448; 82; 262	Surgana; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 61-0	.. .. ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hemadpada; SGN. हेमाडपाडा ..	S 15-0	530; 216; 46; 124	Man-khed; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 46-0	Mankhed; 1-0; Tue.	Jahule; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hinganwedhe; NSK. हिंगणवेढे ..	E 15-0	1199; 643; 95; 318	Nasik-Road; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 7-0; Mon.	Nasik Road; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingave; KLN. हिंगवे ..	W 5-0	1225; 756; 144; 473	Pale Bk.; 1-0	Manmad; 43-0	Kalvan Bk.; 5-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hingne; Deher NDG. हिंगणे देहेर ..	E 15-0	834; 415; 76; 116	Nay-dongri; 2-0	Naydongri; 2-0	Naydongri; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Hirdi; NSK. हिरडी ..	W 24-0	1283; 632; 107; 277	Vaghere; 5-0	Nasik Rd.; 29-0	Girnare; 10-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Hiswal Bk.; MLG. हिसवळ बु. ..	E 20-0	6570; 1588; 287; 633	Sherul; 2-0	Shirud; 12-0	Borkund; 8-0; ..	Local;	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Jagdamba Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; lib; dp (vet).
Hiswal Bk.; NDG. हिसवळ बु. ..	W 5-3	6584; 1875; 288; 784	Hiswal-Kh.; 2-0	Nandgaon; ..	Nandgaon; 5-3; Thu.	Local; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Hanuman Jaynti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 8tl; ch; 2 lib.
Hiswal Kh.; NDG. हिसवळ खु. ..	W 7-0	3867; 1526; 262; 365	Local; ..	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 7-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Biroba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4tl; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Hivare; SNR. हिवरे ..	S 13-0	3523; 1038; 146; 295	Than-gaon; 2-0	..	Thangaon; 2-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; gym; lib.
Hivargaon; SNR. हिवरगांव ..	NE 10-0	4855; 1406; 190; 564	Mhal-sakore; 3-0	Sherwad; 7-0	Mhalsakore; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Mrg. Vad. 5; Khande-rav Fr. Ps. Sud 1; tl.

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Hivarkhede; CDR. हिवरखेडे ..	S 3-6	1595; 1073; 173; 471	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 8-0	Chandwad; 3-6; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Igatpuri (Urban Area I); IPR. इगतपुरी (नागरी विभाग १) ..	HQ ..	1036; 17415; 3305; 250	Local; ..	Local;	Local; Every day.	Local; ..	W; Pl.	4Sl(pr, 2m,h); 3Cs(mp, con); Navratra Utsav; 11tl;2m;3mq; dh; 3lib; ch; 6dp; 2Cch.
Ijamane; BGN. ईजमाने ..	NE 17-0	1298; 665; 106; 235	Nampur; 3-0	Manmad; 51-0	Nampur; 3-0; Mon.	Nampur; 3-0	n.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Inambari; PNT. इनामबारी ..	E 7-0	565; 245; 50; 146	Karanjali; 2-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Karanjali; 2-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Indore; DDR. इंदोरे ..	SW 4-0	3899; 1083; 180; 291	Madki-Jamb; 1-4	Nasik Road; 20-0	Dindori; 5-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 2; tl.
Indore; IPR. इंदोरे ..	SE 19-0	2409; 834; 160; 218	Khed; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 14-0	Taked Bk.; 6-0: Wed.	Vasali; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Indraiwadi; CDR. इंद्राईवाडी ..	N 5-0	4591; 88; 13; 20	Chandvad; 5-0	Lasalgaon; 18-0	Chandwad; 5-0; Mon.	Chandvad; 5-0	W.	tl.
Inshi; KLN. इंशी ..	N 9-0	1978; 578; 89; 309	Mokbhangi; 4-0	Manmad; 70-0	Desrane; 2-0; Sat.	Kalvan; 9-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Isapur; MLG. इसापूर ..	SE	Submerged under	Girna dam.	.. ..	..	.. ..		..
Jamlepale; KLN. जामलेपाळे ..	NW 5-0	1156; 120; 23; 56	Pale Bk.; 2-0	Manmad; 40-0	Kalvan; 5-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	tl.
Jamlevani; KLN. जामलेवणी ..	W 23-0	2771; 861; 145; 535	Bordaivat; 4-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Abhona; .. Fri.	Chanakapur; 7-0	W.	2Sl(pr); 3tl; ch.
Jamoti; BGN. जामोटी ..	NW 22-0	2475; 597; 89; 367	Mulher; 1-0	Manmad; 63-0	Mulher; 1-0; Wed.	Mulher; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Rathotsav Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; tl.
Jamunde; IPR. जामुंडे ..	S 7-4	1457; 243; 47; 164	Igatpuri; 8-0	Igatpuri; 7-4	Igatpuri; 8-0; Sun.	Igatpuri; 7-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jambavihir; PNT. जांबविहीर ..	NE 7-0	680; 311; 58; 179	.. ..	Nasik Road; 34-0	Karanjali; .. Fri.	Karanjali;1-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jamle Hatgad; KLN. जामले हातगड	W 23-0	1074; 178; 35; 63	Dalwat; 4-0	.. ..	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 9-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jambutke; DDR. जांबुटके ..	W 6-0	3021; 1002; 144; 563	.. 2-0	Nasik Road; 22-0	Umbarale; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Shani Fr. Ct.; tl.
Janori; DDR. जानोरी ..	SE 10-0	5340; 3631; 542; 1595	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 4-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; 2-0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. Asn. Sud. 10; 7tl; ch; lib.
Janori; IPR. जानोरी ..	NE 20-0	1024; 483; 88; 109	Mundhegaon; ..	Aswali; 2-0	Ghoti; 15-0; Sat.	Padali; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jategaon Bk; PNT.; जातेगांव बु. ..	S 28-0	2024; 905; 176; 495	Chinchwade; 2-0	Nasik Road; 32-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jategaon Kh; PNT.; जातेगांव खु. ..	S 27-0	936; 455; 81; 227	Chinchwade; 3-0	Nasik Road; 33-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Chinchwade; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Jategaon; NDG. जातेगांव ..	SE 19-0	10501; 3587; 676; 1086	Local; ..	Naydongri; 11-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 10tl; m; mq; lib; 2dp(1Vet).
Jategaon; NSK. जातेगांव ..	SW 13-0	2100; 803; 134; 451	Pimpalad Nasik; 3-0	Nasik Road; 18-0	Nasik; 13-0; Wed.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Jaulke; YVL. जउळके ..	W 10-0	1133; 693; 109; 219	Jalgaon Neur; 2-0	Lasalgaon; 9-0	Mukhed; 5-0; Sat.	Jalgaon Neur; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl.
Jaulka Dindori; DDR. जऊळके दिंडोरी	SE 12-4	1362; 521; 77; 155	Janori; 2-0	Kherwadi; 4-0	Janori; 2-0; Fri.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl; lib.

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Jaulkevani; DDR. जऊळके वणी ..	E 10-0	811; 837; 134; 301	Mukhed; 1-4	Kunde-wadi; 14-0	Khedgaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Jawalki; NDG. जवळकी ..	SE 20-0	2059; 434; 691; 124	Bolthan; 1-0	Nand-gaon; 22-0	Bolthan; 1-0; Sat.	Bolthan; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; mq; ch; lib.
Jaydare; YVL. जायदरे ..	N 10-0	2140; 330; 54; 84	Nagarsul; 3-0	Nagarsul; 3-0	Nagarsul; 3-0; Fri.	Nagarsul; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Jaygaon; SNR. जायगांव ..	N 6-0	1543; 736; 113; 362	Naygaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 12-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Jeur; MLG. जेवूर ..	SE 18-0	2084; 1226; 173; 370	Nimbait; 6-0	Nand-gaon; 12-0	Nimgaon; 6-0; Mon.	.. 1-4	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Jirvade Hatgad; KLN. जिरवाडे हातगड ..	W 19-0	451; 234; 32; 68	Dalwat; 2-0	Manmad; 60-0	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	Chana-kapur; 10-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Jirvadeotur; KLN. जिरवाडे ओतूर ..	S 4-0	360; 142; 24; 55	.. 2-0	.. 45-0	Kalvan; 4-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W.	tl.
Jirwade; DDR. जिरवाडे ..	N 15-0	149; 99; 17; 26	Vani Kasbe; 5-0	Nasik Road; 35-0	Vani Kasbe; 5-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	tl.
Jivhale; NPD. जिव्हाळे ..	W 9-0	963; 693; 102; 239	Sukene Kasabe; 2-4	Sukene Kasabe; 3-4	Sukene Kasabe; 2-4; Wed.	Ozar; 4-0	rv.	pyt; Cs(mp); 3tl.
Jogaltembhi; SNR. जोगलटेंभी ..	NW 10-0	1095; 541; 76; 267	Naygaon; 1-4	Nasik Road; 12-0	Sayakhede; 7-5; Thu.	Naygaon; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 2tl.
Jad; BGN. जाड ..	NW 29-0	4515; 854; 128; 247	Mulher; 6-0	Manmad; 69-0	Mulher; 6-0; Wed.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jahule; SGN. जाहुले ..	S 18-0	502; 355; 69; 202	Mankhed; 3-0	.. ..	Barhe; 6-0; Sun.	..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jaidar; KLN. जयदर ..	NW 20-0	2038; 692; 120; 199	Pimple Kh; 4-0	Nasik Road; 70-0	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 10-0	W.	Sl(pr); Siddheshwar Fr. Mg. Vad., Mahashivratra Fr. Phg. Sud. 9 to Pournima; 2tl.
Jaikheda; BGN. जायखेडा ..	N 20-0	3032; 4103; 695; 1075	Local; ..	Manmad; 55-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr, h); Cs; Chandshahavali Urus Vsk. Sud. 15; 5tl; m; 2mq; dg; ch; 3dp.
Jaipur; KLN. जयपूर ..	W 15-0	1273; 395; 66; 177	Abhona; 2-0	Manmad; 46-0	Abhona; 2-0; Fri.	Abhona; 2-0	n.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; tl.
Jaitapur, BGN जैतापूर ..	NW 22-0	612; 211; 28; 108	Mulher; 2-0	Manmad; 62-0	Mulher; 2-0; Wed.	Mulher; 2-0	rv.	Murari Udhav Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 2tl.
Jaitapur, CDR. जैतापूर ..	W 18-0	1636; 76; 15; 39	Dhodambe; 3-0	Lasal-gaon; 28-0	Dhodambe; 3-0; Tue.	Dho-dambe; 3-0	W.	....
Jakhori; NSK. जाखोरी ..	SE 14-0	1930; 1391; 213; 429	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 6-0	....	Shinde; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Jakhod; BGN. जाखोड ..	NW 20-0	3624; 486; 67; 231	Pingal-wade; 3-0	Manmad; 60-0	Mulher; 3-0; Wed.	Karan-jad; 5-0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jale; PNT. जळे ..	N 4-0	901; 472; 86; 284	Umbar-pada; 5-0	Nasik Road; 44-0	Peth; 4-0; Thu.	Peth; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 3tl.
Jalgaon; NPD. जळगांव ..	S 1-0	1341; 1388; 270; 401	Niphad; 1-0	Kunde-wadi; 4-0	Niphad; 1-0; Thu.	Niphad; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; dg.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Jalgaon Bk.; NDG. जळगांव बु. ..	SE 8–0	4659; 1688; 251; 688	Pimpar-khed; 4–0	Pimpar-khed; 3–0	Nandgaon; 8–0; Thu.	.. 0–6	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Jalgaon Kh.; NDG. जळगांव खु. ..	E 6–0	1724; 1355; 224; 404	Pimpar-khed; 2–0	Pimpar-khed; 0–6	Nandgaon; 6–0; Thu.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; lib.
Jalgaon (Galane); MLG. जळगांव (गालाने) ..	W ..	2678; 3246; 561; 1311	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	W; rv.	Kalbhairav Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; dp.
Jalgaon Neur; YVL. जळगांव नेवूर ..	W 8–0	2181; 1256; 191; 331	Local; ..	Yeola; 9–0	Mukhed; 4–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.; Laxmiai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3tl; mq.
Jalgaon (Nimbat); MLG. जळगांव (निंबट) ..	S 10–0	4656; 2070; 418; 872	Local; ..	.. .. Manmad; 12–0	Sonaj; 3–0; Tue. Local; .. Sat.	Local; .. Chachad-gaon; 2–0	W; rv. W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; lib. Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Jalkhed; DDR. जालखेड ..	W ..	3597; 957; 135; 295	.. 2–0	Nasik Road; 22–0	....	.. ..	..	....
Jalku; MLG. जळकू ..	NE ..	3343; 540; 98; 185	.. ..	.. .. ..	....	.. ..	rv.	Sl(pr); 6tl; gym.
Jalalpur; NSK. जलालपूर ..	NW 6–0	3468; 803; 132; 334	Gangapur; ..	Nasik Road; 16–0	Peth; 6–0; Thu.	Peth; 6–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jambale; PNT. जांबाळे ..	N 6–0	892; 194; 43; 121	Umbar-pada; 3–0	Nasik Road; 42–0	Nandgaon; 9–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Biroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 8tl; ch.
Jamdari; NDG. जामदरी ..	N 9–0	8007; 1938; 347; 612	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 9–0	Sinnar; 3–4; Sun.	.. 3–4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Vad. 5; tl.
Jamgaon; SNR. जांबगांव ..	W 3–4	2975; 973; 137; 338	Paste; 0–4	Nasik Road; 17–0	Peth; 6–0; Thu.	Peth; 6–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jambhulmal; PNT. जांभूळमाळ ..	S 6–0	912; 261; 46; 165	Usthale; 2–0	Nasik Road; 46–0	Mankhed; 1–0; Tue.	Jahule; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jambhulpada; SGN. जांभूळपाडा ..	S 14–0	696; 328; 71; 217	Man-khed; 1–0	Nasik Road; 48–0	Abhona; 4–0; Fri.	.. 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jamshet; KLN. जामशेत ..	W 15–0	1038; 312; 50; 184	Bordai-vat; 1–0	Manmad; 47–0	Dhodambe; 3–0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Jambutke; CDR. जांबुटके ..	W 20–0	1376; 374; 62; 154	Baha-duri; 2–0	Niphad; 15–0	Kalvan; 5–0; Wed.	.. 2–0	W.	tl.
Jogamodi; PNT. जोगमोडी ..	NE 8–0	472; 270; 52; 145	.. 2–0	Nasik Road; 40–0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 0–4	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs (mp,gr); tl. ch.
Jopul; DDR. जोपूळ ..	E 5–0	3171; 1487; 259; 469	Local; ..	Kunde-wadi; 8–0	Khedgaon; 3–0; Mon.	.. 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderav Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Jopul; CDR. जोपूळ ..	SW 9–0	1954; 1236; 165; 329	Bhat-gaon; 3–0	Lasal-gaon; 10–0	Vadalibhoi; 5–0; Thu.	.. 0–4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Joran; DDR. जोरण ..	NW 20–0	3426; 854; 142; 253	.. 4–0	Nasik Road; 25–0	Nanashi; 4–0; Fri.	.. 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.
Joran; BGN जोरण ..	NW 12–0	1733; 2379; 344; 581	Local; ..	Manmad; 52–0	Virgaon; 6–0; Mon.	Kikwari Bk.; 0–4	W; rv.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Jwardi Bk.; MLG. ज्वार्डी बु. ..	S 8–0	866; 955; 154; 277	Nim-gaon; 2–4	Manmad; 30–0	Nimgaon; .. Mon.	Mehune; 2–0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jwardi Kh.; MLG. ज्वार्डी खु. ..	S 0-1	683; 65; 12; 31	Yesgaon Bk; 0-4	Manmad; 30-0	Malegaon; 8-0; Fri.	Yesgaon; 0-4	W.	
Kachurli; NSK. काचुरली ..	SW 24-0	2047; 373; 82; 214	Trimbak; 8-0	Nasik Road; 30-0	Trimbak; 6-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr).
Kdva Mhalungi; DDR. कादवा म्हाळुंगी ..	N 3-0	1631; 441; 74; 132	Awan-Khed; 2-0	Nasik Road; 23-0	Dindori; 3-0; Sun.	Dindori; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Kahandulpada; PNT. कहांडुळपाडा ..	S 7-0	1242; 291; 53; 155	Peth; 7-0	Nasik Road; 43-0	....	Peth; 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kahandulpada; SGN. कहांडुळपाडा ..	SW 22-0	450; 107; 19; 71	Kela-van; 7-0	.. ..	Barhe; 12-0; Sun.	Barhe; 12-0	W.	tl.
Kahandulsa; SGN. कहांडुळसा ..	SW 20-0	621; 219; 44; 93	Barhe; 2-0	.. ..	Barhe; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khairgaon; IPR. खैरगांव ..	E 6-0	1615; 975; 150; 579	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0; Sat.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kajwade; MLG. काजवाडे ..	NW 21-0	2793; 878; 132; 221	Pohane; 3-0	Manmad; 43-0	.... 9-0; ..	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kakadgaon; BGN. काकडगांव ..	NE 15-0	1084; 565; 96; 248	Amba-san; 3-0	Manmad; 46-4	Nampur; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Kakad pada; PNT. काकडपाडा ..	NE 10-4	411; 131; 28; 69	Male-gaon; 0-4	Nasik Road; 46-0	Jogamodi; 2-4; Mon.	.. 2-4	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Kakane; KLN. कक्राणे ..	N 6-0	1712; 474; 72; 251	Mok-bhangi; 2-0	Manmad; 60-0	Desrane; 2-4; Sat.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Kalamane; SGN. कळमने ..	SW 26-0	830; 258; 43; 93	Barhe; 4-0	Balsad; 40-0	Barhe; 4-0; Sun.	Barhe; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kalambari; PNT. कळमबारी ..	N 11-0	857; 321; 60; 207	Male-gaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 50-0	Jogamodi; 3-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kalamdare; CDR. कळमदरे ..	E 5-2	1118; 755; 110; 463	Harnul; 1-4	Manmad; 13-0	Chandvad; 5-2; Mon.	Harnul; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp,gr); 2tl; lib.
Kalamdari; NDG. कळमदरी ..	N 12-0	4748; 1407; 248; 597	Jam-dari; 6-0	Nand-gaon; 12-0	Nandgaon; 12-0 Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 3Cs; 2tl; lib;dp.
Kalampada; PNT. कळमपाडा ..	W 8-0	514; 180; 30; 58	Kum-bhare; 2-0	.. 47-0	.... 1-0; ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kalamthe; KLN. कळमथे ..	W 5-0	417; 323; 56; 90	Pale Bk; 1-0	Nasik Road; 44-0	Abhona; 3-0; Fri.	Kalvan; 1-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kalamuste; PNT. कळमुस्ते ..	SW 33-0	2437; 1152; 193; 651	Shiras-gaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 45-0	Thane; 2-0; Sun.	Shiras-gaon; 2-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kalavi; NSK. कालवी ..	E 17-0	485; 534; 63; 156	Nasik Road; 9-0	Nasik Road; 9-0	Nasik Road; 9-0; Mon.	Nasik Road; 9-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kalkhode; CDR. काळखोडे ..	S 11-0	1241; 1435; 223; 332	Vahe-gaonsal; 2-0	Summit; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl; gym; dp.
Kalmuste; NSK. कळमुस्ते ..	SW 29-0	2740; 393; 77; 200	Trim-bak; 11-0	Nasik Road; 34-0	Trimbak; .. Tue., Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kalune; PNT. काळूणे ..	N 11-4	347; 178; 34; 111	Male-gaon; 1-0	Nasik Road; 47-4	.... 3-4; ..	Joga-modi; 3-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kaluste; IPR. काळुस्ते ..	SE 10-0	3499; 1986; 363; 743	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.
Kalvadi; MLG. कळवाडी ..	E 18-4	3271; 2675; 481; 825	Local; ..	.. ..	....	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Shanideo Fr.; 8tl; dg; lib; dp.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Kalvan Bk.; KLN. कळवण बु. ..	HQ ..	2112; 7546; 1301; 1137	Local; ..	Manmad; 44–0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W;w,rv.	4Sl(3pr,m); 3Cs; Shani Maharaj Fr. & Vithal Fr. Mrg. Sud 1; 8tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 6dp.
Kalvan Kh.; KLN. कळवण खु. ..	S 2–0	1304; 881; 129; 350	Kalvan Bk.; 2–0	Nasik Road; 48–0	Kalvan Bk.; 2–0; Wed.	.. 0–2	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Kamathwade; NSK. कामथवाडे ..	W 2–0	478; 528; 89; 122	Satpur; 1–0	Nasik Road; 10–0	Nasik; 2–0; Wed.	Nasik; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kanadgaon; CDR. कनडगांव ..	E 22–0	3456; 1358; 224; 605	Kundalgaon; 2–0	Manmad; 8–0	Manmad; 8–0; Sun.	 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); 3Cs; Shani Fr. Shani Amavsya ; 3tl.
Kanadi; YVL. कानडी ..	NW 9–4	1384; 475; 83; 223	Vikharni; 2–0	Manmad; 7–0	Manmad; 7–0; Mon.	Savargaon; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Bhavani Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud.15; 2tl.
Kanakapur; KLN. कनकापूर ..	S 18–0	1206; 682; 126; 191	Khardewalhari; 1–0	Manmad; 37–0	Deola; 7–0; Sun.	Khardewalhari; 1–0	W;t.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; ch.
Kanashi; KLN. कनाशी ..	W 15–0	4335; 1822; 307; 532	Local; ..	Manmad; 46–0	Local; .. Sun.	 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mis); Panch Pandav Fr. Ps. Vad.11; 3tl; ch.
Kanchane; KLN. कांचने ..	S 19–0	2105; 122; 22; 57	Khardewal hari; 2–0	Manmad; 38–0	Deola; 8–0; Sun.	Khardewalhari; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp-gr); tl.
Kanchangaon; IPR. कांचनगाव ..	E 8–0	1906; 1363; 231; 501	Kaluste; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 3–0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.;3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl.
Kandhane; BGN. कंधाणे ..	W 7–2	2049; 1618; 249; 446	Local; ..	Manmad; 40–0	Dangsaundane; 5–0; Tue.	 0–2	rv.	3Sl(pr, m,h) ; Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl;lib.
Kandhane; MLG. कंधाने ..	NE 15–0	1726; 1139; 201; 388	Zodge; 1–4	.... ..	Zodge; 1–4; Thu.	Zodge; 1–4	..	Sl(pr); Cs(mis); Pimpala Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl; mq.
Kanherwadi; KLN. कन्हेरवाडी ..	S 8–0	811; 143; 24; 87	Otur; 2–0	Manmad; 25–0	Kalvan; 8–0; Wed.	.... ..	W.	....
Kankrale; MLG. कंक्राळे ..	N	5310; 998; 164; 440	Vadel; 3–0	Manmad; 22–0	Malegaon; 8–0; Fri.	Karanjgavhan; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Pimpala Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 7; 2tl; ch; lib.
Kankori; SNR. कणकोरी ..	SE 16–0	2149; 1128; 168; 463	Local; ..	Nasik-Road; 28–0	Nandoor-Shingote; 4–0; Fri.	 1–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Kankeshwar Fr. Ps. Vad. 15; 4tl.
Kanlad; NPD. कनळद ..	SE 16–0	2551; 851; 154; 282	Vakad; 4–0	Lasalgaon; 17–0	Chas; 1–0; Wed.	Kanlad (Phata); 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl; m; ch.
Kanmandale; CDR. कानमंडाळे ..	W 15–0	3351; 1422; 225; 381	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 25–0	Dhodambe; 3–0; Tue.	Dhodambe; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Gorkshanath Fr. Mg. Sud. 2; 3tl;lib.
Kapashi; KLN. कापशी ..	SE 14–0	1702; 562; 82; 193	Rameshwar; 2–0	Manmad; 24–0	Deola; 4–0; Sun.	 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Gudhipadva Fr. Ct. Sud. 1;tl.
Kapurne; PNT. कापुर्णे ..	N 11–0	953; 350; 65; 165	Surgane; ..	Nasik Road; 45–0	Jogamodi; 6–0; Mon.	Peth; 11–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Karambhel Hatgad; KLN. करंभेळ हातगड ..	W 12–0	802; 250; 35; 114	Kanashi; 2–0	Manmad; 50–0	Kanashi; 2–0; Sun.	Chanakapur; 5–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karambhel Kanashi; KLN. करंभेळ कनाशी ..	W 18-0	406; 482; 69; 234	.. 2-0	Chanakapur; 3-0	Kanashi; 2-0; Sun.	Kanashi; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Karanjad; BGN. करंजाड ..	N 12-0	1964; 1521; 236; 472	Local;	Manmad; 50-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; lib.
Karanjakhed; PNT. करंजखेड ..	N 13-0	833; 235; 58; 110	Malegaon; 3-0	Nasik Road; 53-0	Jogamodi; 6-0; Mon.	 3-0	W.	Cs; tl.
Karanjali; DDR. करंजाळी ..	NW	2378; 683; 110; 354	Deosane; 2-0	Niphad; 37-0	Vani Kasbe; 14-0; Tue.	Karanjkhed (Phata); 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Karanjali; PNT. करंजाळी ..	E 7-0	1316; 923; 146; 449	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 32-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl; lib. dp.
Karanjali; SGN. करंजाळी ..	E 0-4	858; 402; 75; 232	Surgana; 0-4	Nasik Road; 64-0	Surgana; 0-4; Fri.	Surgana; 0-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Karanjgaon; NPD. करंजगांव ..	S 11-0	4000; 2705; 438; 1118	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 9-0	Saykheda; 5-0 Thu.	.... ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 12tl; mq; ch.
Karanjgavhan; MLG. करंजगव्हाण ..	N 8-0	3806; 2258; 375; 664	Local; ..	Manmad; 40-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Srn. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Karanji Kh.; NPD. करंजी खु. ..	SE	2156; 695; 111; 323	Tamaswadi; 3-0	Kundewadi; 15-0	Khedlezung; 1-0; Wed.	Local ..	rv.	Sl(pr); S(mp); 3tl; dh.
Karanjkhed; DDR. करंजखेड ..	N 23-0	1336; 717; 140; 327	Umbarpada (Ghagbari); 2-0	Nasik Road; 44-0	Umbarpada-(Ghagbari); 2-0; ..	Karanjkhed (Phata); 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Karanjkhed; BGN. करंजखेड ..	W 18-0	2422; 1006; 138; 304	Dangsaundane; 4-0	Manmad; 59-0	Dangsaundane; 4.0; Tue.	Dangsaundane; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; dg.
Karanjul (Kalvan); SGN. करंजूल (कळवण) ..	N 16-0	2663; 309; 59; 140	Pangarne; 7-0	Waghai; 15-0	.. .. ..	Umbarthan; 3-0	W;	Sl (pr); Cs (gr).
Karanjul Petare; SGN. करंजूळ पेटारे ..	SW 15-0	1530; 311; 53; 206	Barhe; 7-0	Nasik Road; 56-0	Barhe; 7-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Karanjul (Surgana); SGN. करंजूळ (सुरगाणा) ..	N ..	2444; 730; 158; 373	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Karanjwan; DDR. करंजवण ..	N 10-0	3544; 2290; 512; 311	Khedle; 1-4	.. ..	Dindori; 10-0; Sun.	4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct; Sud. 4; tl; ch.
Karhe; BGN. कऱ्हे ..	NE 5-0	7923; 1179; 213; 570	Local; ..	Manmad; 50-0	Satana; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 6tl; m.
Karhi; NDG. कऱ्ही ..	SW 15-0	1845; 58; 89; 204	Manmad; 3-0	Manmad; 3-0	Manmad; 3-0; Sun;	Manmad; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Karhole; IPR. कऱ्होळे ..	N 14-0	771; 351; 54; 164	Kawanai; 3-0	Ghoti Bk; 9-0	Ghoti Bk; 9-0; Sat.	Saturli (phata). 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl;
Karmale; KLN. करमाळे ..	NW 10-0	822; 307; 51; 172	Kanashi; 1-0	Manmad; 50-0	Kanashi; 1-0; Sun.	Chanakapur. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Karsul; NPD. कारसूळ ..	NW 7-5	1968; 1261; 209; 347	Local; ..	Niphad; 5-5	Pimpalgaon-Baswant; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-5	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 4tl; 2m.
Karwande; SGN. करवंदे ..	E. 4-0	1254; 630; 113; 365	Surgana; 4-0	Nasik Road; 64-0	Surgana; 4-0; Fri.	Surgana; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kas; PNT. कास ..	SW 43-6	504; 181; 34; 67	Berwal; 7-0	Nasik Road; 57-0	Deodongara; 3-0; Mon;	.. 3-0	W.	tl.
Kasabkhede; NDG. कसाबखेडे ..	SE 13-0	3880; 404; 67; 179	Kasari; 2-0	Nandgaon; 13-0	Nandgaon; 13-0; Thu;	Kasari; 2-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Kasari; NDG. कासारी ..	SE 11-0	6401; 1347; 203; 505	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 11-0	Nandgaon; 11-0; Thu;	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Pir urus March; April 3tl; lib.
Kasarkhede; YVL. कासारखेडे ..	N 8-0	594; 243; 44; 94	Ankai; 2-0	Ankai; 2-0	Yeola; 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	...
Kasatvihir; PNT. कासटविहीर ..	S 3-0	817; 142; 25; 85	Pate; 3-0	Nasik Road; 37-0	Peth; 3-0; Thu.	Peth; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kasti; MLG. कास्टी ..	N 5-0	2266; 984; 166; 448	Vadel; 3-0	Manmad; 21-0	Malegaon; 4-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ramasa Pir urus Bdp. Sud. 11; 2tl.
Katalgaon; KLN. कातळगांव ..	SW 10-0	887; 386; 68; 72	Nanduri; 1-4	Nasik Road; 44-0	Abhona; 6-0; Fri.	Nanduri; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Katarni; YVL. कातरणी ..	NW 16-0	4399; 1457; 196; 562	Talegaon; 2-0	.. ..	Manmad; 6-0; Sun;	.. 6-0	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Katarwadi; CDR. कातरवाडी ..	SE 21-0	1951; 516; 87; 102	Vadgaonpangu; 2-4	Manmad; 5-0	Manmad; 5-0; Sun;	Manmad; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Upasani Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5;tl.
Katarwel; BGN. कातरवेल ..	N 20-0	2837; 375; 62; 168	Pimpalkothe; 2-0	Manmad; 66-0	Pimpalkothe; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); lib.
Kathagad; BGN. कठगड ..	N 14-0	439; 753; 147; 159	Taharabad; 0-2	Manmad; 54-0	Taharabad; 2-0; Sun.	.. 0-2	rv.	tl.
Kathare Digar; KLN. काठरे दिगर ..	NW 20-0	2568; 900; 172; 478	Pimple Kh.; 7-0	Nasik Road; 70-0	Kanashi; 9-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kathargaon; NPD. काथरगांव ..	S 4-0	1587; 1861; 169; 878	Niphad; 4-0	Niphad; 6-0	Niphad; 4-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); pyt; 2Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15, Prabhu Ramchandra Fr; Ct; Sud. 9; 2tl; gym.
Kathipada; SGN. काठीपाडा ..	W 11-0	5752; 1828; 381; 618	Umbarthan; 2-0	Nasik Road; 68-0	Umbarthan; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Kaudasar; DDR. कौडासर ..	W 21-0	3478; 1274; 202; 796	Nanashi; 2-0	Nasik Road; 35-0	Nanashi; 2-0; Fri.	Mahaje; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl.
Kaulane (Galane); MLG. कौळाणे (गाळाणे) ..	NE 25-0	3341; 856; 155; 333	.. 5-0	.. 47-0	.. 6-0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(c,mis); Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud 11; tl; dp (vet).
Kaulane (Nimbat); MLG. कौळाणे (निंबट) ..	SW 5-0	1774; 1676; 274; 926	Local; ..	Manmad; 18-0	Malegaon; 5-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl(m); 2Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg; Sud. 15; 3tl.
Kauthkhede; YVL. कौठखेडे ..	E 9-0	697; 327; 54; 159	Talvade; 1-0	Tarur; 1-4	Andarsul; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl; mq.
Kawaddara; IPR. कवाडदरा ..	NE 21-0	371; 495; 90; 104	Nandgaon Bk.; 5-0	Lahavit; 9-0	Bhagur; 11-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Vetal Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 2tl.
Kawanai; IPR. कावनई ..	N 12-0	3443; 1450; 241; 482	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Kamaksh Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5tl; m; dp.
Kayare; PNT. कायरे ..	NW 9-0	5672; 755; 141; 353	Kumbhale; 4-0	Nasik Road; 49-0	Rajabari; 2-0; Tue.	Rajabari; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kazisangvi; CDR. काझीसांगवी ..	S 7-0	1799; 1448; 252; 479	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 8-0	Chandwad; 7-0; Mon.	Local;	W.	2Sl(pr; m); Cs; 3tl; 2lib; dp.
Kedarpur; SNR. केदारपूर ..	E 6-0	699; 181; 27; 84	Khopadi Kh.; 1-0	Nasik Road; 18-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Mothebuva Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl.
Kelavan; SGN. केळावण ..	SW 27-0	866; 200; 30; 132	Local; ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	Barhe; 10-0	W.	tl.
Kelzar; BGN. केळझर ..	W 22-0	3205; 526; 80; 348	Dang-saundane; 9-0	Manmad; ..	Dangsaun-dane; 9-0; Tue.	Dang-saun-dane; 9-0	W; rv; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kersane; BGN. केरसाणे ..	NW 10-0	2985; 1090; 159; 369	Virgaon; 4-0	Manmad; 50-0	Virgaon; 4-0; Mon.	Vir-gaon; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Khadaki; MLG. खडकी ..	N 7-0	1978; 1248; 230; 514	Local; ..	Manmad; 30-0	Malegaon; 7-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(mis); Biroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 6tl; dg; dh; ch; dp (vet).
Khadaki; PNT. खडकी ..	SW 10-0	1130; 164; 29; 35	Bhuvan; 3-0	Nasik Road; 48-0	Peth; 10-0; Thu.	Peth; 10-0	W.	tl.
Khadaki (Barhe); SGN. खडकी (बान्हे) ..	SW ..	276; 195; 35; 104	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	
Khadakjamb; CDR. खडकजांब ..	SW 11-2	2907; 1446; 220; 594	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 15-4	Vadalibhoi; 3-0; Thu.	Local;	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs (mp); 2tl.
Khadakmal; SGN. खडकमाळ ..	SW 18-0	2068; 567; 108; 301	Palsan; 4-0	.. 65-0	.. 10-0; ..	.. ..	n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadak Malegaon; NPD. खडक मालेगांव ..	N 9-0	4854; 3256; 471; 1071	Local; ..	Lasal-gaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Haribaba Fr. Mrg; Sud. 4; 2tl; mq; dp.
Khadakohol; PNT. खडकओहोळ ..	SW 44-0	2678; 598; 105; 367	Berwal; 7-0	.. ..	Ozar; 6-0; Tue.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadakozar; CDR. खडकओझर ..	SW 14-0	3203; 1318; 225; 568	Vadali-bhoi; 3-0	Lasal-gaon; 11-0	Vadalibhoi; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Cs. Kedarnath Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl.
Khadaktale; KLN. खडकतळे ..	E 20-0	1087; 561; 71; 168	Meshi; 3-0	Manmad; 50-0	Deola; 9-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dh.
Khadakvan; KLN. खडकवण	W 15-0	756; 523; 88; 267	Kanashi; 3-0	Man-mad; 46-0	Kanashi; 3-0; Sun.	Chana-kapur; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadgaon; NDG. खादगांव ..	W 15-0	3085; 866; 135; 196	Manmad; 6-0	Man-mad; 6-0	Manmad; 6-0; Sun.	Kundal gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; lib.
Khadked; IPR. खडकेद ..	SE 19-0	1864; 688; 109; 373	Khed; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 14-0	Taked Bk.; 7-0; Wed.	Wasali; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Bhairvnath Fr. Ct; Sud. 14; 2tl.
Khadki; KLN. खडकी ..	NW 22-0	750; 469; 96; 141	Pimple Kh.; 4-0	Nasik Road; 75-0	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadangali; SNR. खडांगळी ..	NE 14-0	1438; 712; 198; 217	Vadan-gali; 0-1	Nasik Road; 26-0	Vadangali; 0-1; Wed.	.. 0-1	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.
Khairaipali; PNT. खैराईपाळी ..	SW 33-0	2678; 517; 103; 336	Thane; 2-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Thane; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khairgavan; YVL. खैरगव्हाण	N 9-0	849; 386; 48; 191	Savar-gaon; 3-0	Ankai; 3-0	Manmad; 8-0; Sun.	Kasar-khede; 2-0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Khakurdi; MLG खाकुर्डी ..	NW 12-0	3542; 2533; 449; 772	Local; ..	Manmad; 36-0	Vadner; .. Tue.	Vadner; 0-4	W;w.	3Sl(pr,m,h); 2Cs; tl; lib.
Khalane; MLG. खालाणे ..	E ..	3600; 326; 59; 139	.... ..	.... ..	....	.... ..	....	Buva(Sagjir Baba); Fr. Vsk. Sud. 9; tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chalap; BGN. खालप ..	S 9–0	1956; 2181; 336; 513	Local; ..	Manmad; 30–0	Lohaner; 3–0; Thu.	Lohaner; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderav Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3tl; ch.
Chambale; IPR. खंबाळे ..	NE 5–0	2038; 1512; 208; 527	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chambale; NSK. खंबाळे ..	SW 12–0	2157; 768; 138; 223	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 16–0	....	 1–0	W;t.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; tl.
Chambale; SNR. खंबाळे ..	SE ..	4923; 1581; 226; 564	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 20–0	Sinnar; 10–0; Sun.	 0–1	W.	Sl(pr); Khanderao Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 2tl; mq.
Chamgaon; YVL. खामगांव ..	SE 16–0	1785; 566; 91; 228	Suregaon Rasta; 4–0	Tarur; 5–0	Andarsul; 4–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chamkhede; KLN. खामखेडे ..	E 9–0	3412; 1627; 232; 744	Local; ..	Manmad; 50–0	Kalvan; 9–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W;rv.	3Sl(pr,m,h); 3Cs; tl; lib; ch.
Chamlon; BGN. खामलोण ..	N 16–0	1056; 1138; 193; 488	Dyane; 1–0	Manmad; 45–0	Nampur; 2–0; Mon.	Nampur; 2–0	W;rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl; ch.
Chamshet; PNT. खामशेत ..	SW 18–0	303; 124; 20; 81	Bhuvan; 7–0	Nasik Road; 53–0	Peth; 14–0; Thu.	.... ..	rv.	Cs(gr).
Chamtane; BGN. खामताणे ..	W 3–0	2921; 841; 130; 255	Munjwad; 1–0	Manmad; 45–0	Satana; 3–0; Sat.	Satana; 3–0	W; w; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl; lib.
Changaon Najik; NPD. खानगांव नजीक ..	N 8–0	805; 489; 69; 168	.... ..	Lasalgaon; 4–0	Lasalgaon; 4–0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Changaon Thadi; NPD. खानगांव थडी ..	S 8–0	1263; 923; 128; 429	Local; ..	Kunde-wadi; 10–0	Mhalsakore; 3–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (gr); 2tl.
Chaparale; SNR. खापराळे ..	W 6–0	1038; 192; 34; 80	Sinnar; 6–0	Nasik Road; 19–0	Sinnar; 6–0; Sun.	 6–0	W.	tl.
Charad; BGN. खरड ..	NW 25–0	341; 223; 32; 70	Mulher; 5–0	Manmad; 65–0	Mulher; 5–0; Wed.	Mulher; 5–0	rv.	
Charde-digar; KLN. खर्डे-दिगर ..	NW 25–0	9136; 1869; 341; 656	Pimple kh; 5–0	Nasik Road; 70–0	Kanashi; 10–0; Sun.	 12–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Charde-wakhari; KLN. खर्डे वाखारी	SE ..	4260; 2540; 402; 944	Local; ..	Manmad; 36–0	Deola; 6–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W;w;n.	2Sl(pr,m); pyt; Cs;Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 4tl.
Charoli; IPR. खरोली ..	N 23–0	1685; 556; 115; 216	Zarwad Bk.; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 18–0	Zarwad Bk.; 3–0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp).
Charpadi; PNT. खरपाडी ..	SW 16–0	914; 298; 44; 167	Harsul; 7–0	Nasik Road; 48–0	Harsul; 7–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Charude; SGN. खरूडे ..	SE 13–0	1172; 500; 100; 325	 2–0	 52–0	.... 4–0; ..	 2–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Charshet; PNT. खरशेत ..	SW 17–0	5100; 1796; 235; 1061	Thane; 5–0	Nasik Road; 48–0	Thane; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs(mp); tl.
Charvandi; YVL. खरवंडी ..	NE 14–0	3397; 636; 133; 335	Mamda-pur; 3–0	Tarur; 6–0	Bharam; 3–0; Sat.	Bharam; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Bahi-roba Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2tl; ch.
Charwal; NSK. खरवळ ..	W 30–0	2322; 979; 169; 328	Vaghere; 6–0	Nasik Road; 36–0	Harsul; 6–0; Fri.	Harsul; 6–0	W;n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chatavad; DDR. खतवड ..	S 7–0	912; 814; 114; 399	Talegaon Dindori; 2–0	Nasik Road; 15–0	Janori; 3–0; Fri.	 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chayade; MLG. खायदे ..	SE 9–2	1408; 1352; 213; 394	Local; ..	Nand-gaon; 14–0	Malagaon; 2–6; Tue.	 0–2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 3tl.
Ched; IPR. खेड ..	SE ..	5842; 2481; 400; 1221	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 10–0	Taked Bk.; 5–0; Wed.	 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 4tl.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Khede; NPD. खेडे ..	N 5–0	2149; 1013; 166; 280	Ugaon; 0–2	Ugaon; 1–0	Ugaon; 0–2; Tue.	 5–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 9; 5tl; mq.
Khedgaon; DDR. खेडगांव ..	NE ..	3810; 3295; 521; 724	Local; ..	.... ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	Pl.	2Sl(pr,h,); 3Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; 2gym; lib; 3dp,(1 vet).
Khedgaon; KLN. खेडगांव ..	N 5–0	852; 421; 61; 180	Mokbhangi; 2–0	Manmad; 60–0	Desrane; 2–4; Sat.	Kalvan; 5–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Khedle; DDR. खेडळे ..	N 12–0	984; 718; 109; 233	Local; ..	.... .. Lasalgaon; 16–0	Vani Kasbe; 12–0; Tue. Local; .. Wed.	Stage; 0–4 Local; ..	W. rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dp. Sl(pr); Cs(c); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; m; dg.
Khedlezunge; NPD. खेडलेझुंगे ..	SE 15–0	2373; 1745; 287; 568	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 22–0	Chandavadi; 8–0; Mon.	Kheldari; 0–1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kheldari; CDR. खेलदरी ..	W 8–0	2297; 789; 125; 316	Shelu; 1–0	Nasik Road; 66–0	Abhona; 14–0; Fri.	.... ..	....	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Khirad; KLN. खिराड ..	W 22–0	947; 455; 81; 202	Ghagbari; 3–0	.... .. Nandgaon; 6–0	.... 12–0; .. Nandgaon; 6–0; Thu.	Barhe; 12–0 Local; ..	W. W;rv.	Sl(pr); tl. Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Khirdi; SGN. खिरडी ..	SW 27–0	3526; 529; 110; 304	Kelavan; 8–0	Nagarsul; 2–0	Nagarsul; 2–0; Fri.	 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl.
Khirdi Patode; NDG. खिर्डी पाटोडे ..	S 6–0	1489; 527; 88; 255	Bangaon; 2–0	Balsad; 40–0	Barhe; 4–0; Sun.	Barhe; 4–0	W.	tl.
Khirdisathe; YVL. खिर्डीसाठे ..	NE 9–0	1945; 724; 113; 178	Nagarsul; 2–0	Manmad; 41–0	Nampur; 3–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;n.	Sl(pr); 2Cs(mis); Matoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; tl.
Khirman; SGN. खिरमान ..	SW 26–0	464; 191; 43; 75	Bahre; 4–0	.... ..	.... 5–0; ..	 9–0	W;rv.	2Sl(2pr); tl; ch.
Khirmani; BGN. खिरमाणी ..	N 10–0	319; 1068; 177; 419	Local; ..	.... ..	Barhe; 14–0; Sun.	Barhe; 12–0	W.	....
Khobale; SGN. खोबळे ..	S 9–0	3255; 1321; 271; 634	 3–0	.... ..	Surgana; 5–0; Fri.	Surgana; 5–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khobale Digar; SGN. खोबळे दिगर ..	SW 28–0	1465; 363; 59; 229	Kelawan; ..	.... ..	Barhe 8–0 Sun,	Barhe; 8–0	W.	(Sl(pr)
Khokari; SGN. खोकरी ..	W 5–0	1789; 816; 172; 336	Surgana; 5–0	.... .. Nasik Road; 21–0	Sinnar; 8–0; Sun.	 0–2	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs; 3tl.
Khokarvihir; SGN. खोकरविहीर ..	SW 26–0	3485; 445; 84; 268	Kelawan; 1–0	.... ..	Wavi; 8–0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Krishnanath Baba Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2tl.
Khopadi Bk.; SNR. खोपडी बु॥. ..	E 8–0	2067; 766; 121; 291	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 84–0	Umbarthan; 10–0; Fri.	.... ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khopadi Kh.; SNR. खोपडी खुर्द ..	E 8–0	1911; 412; 65; 164	Khopadi Bk.; 0–2	Manmad; 52–0	Virgaon; 6–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;w;rv.	Kapileshvar Fr. Mg. Vad. 15; 4tl.
huntvihir; SGN. खुंटविहीर ..	NW 13–0	1142; 329; 67; 188	Satkhamb; 10–0	Manmad; 54–0	Dangsaundane; 3–6; Tue.	Local; ..	W;w; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
ikwari Bk.; BGN. किकवारी बु॥.	NW 12–0	1791; 523; 80; 225	Joran; 0–4	Nasik Road; 27–0	Vadangali; 2–0; Wed.	Vadangali; 2–0	rv.	Khanderav Fr. Ps. Vad. 6; Kashi Fr. Srn. 4 tl; lib.
ikwari Kh.; BGN. किकवारी खुर्द ..	NW 13–0	1870; 839; 128; 239	Joran; 2–0	Nasik .. Road;	Girnare; 6–0; Thu.	.... ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk; tl.
irtangali; SNR. किरतांगळी ..	NE 13–0	1487; 1221; 174; 463	Vadangali; 1–0	Nasik Road; 38–0	Local; .. Wed.	Karanjali; 6–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Kalbhairav Fr. Ct; Sud. 14; tl; lib; dp.
ocharagaon; DDR. कोचरगांव ..	SW 16–0	6633; 2653; 451; 1469	Local; ..					
ohor; PNT. कोहोर ..	SE 12–0	3120; 1143; 230; 647	Local; ..					

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Kojoli; IPR. कोजोली ..	N 27–0	1003; 193; 28; 91	Zarwad Bk.; 8–0	Ghoti Bk.; 22–0	Zarwad Bk.; 8–0; Fri.	 2–0	W.	.. ..
Kokangaon; NPD. कोकणगांव ..	NW 14–0	2185; 2375; 336; 624	Local; ..	Sukene Kasabe; 6–0	Ozar; 3–0; Tue.	Stage; 0–3	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Maruti Fr. Vsk; Sud. 15; 3tl; ch.
Kokangaon Bk.; DDR. कोकणगांव बु. ..	W 20–0	3987; 1456; 238; 876	.. 4–0	Nasik Road; 22–0	Jalkhed; 2–0; Sat.	Mahaje; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kokangaon Kh.; DDR. कोकणगांव खुर्द ..	NW 11–0	2591; 655; 110; 369	Devthan; 3–0	Nasik Road; 35–0	Vani kasbe; 11–0 Tue.	Lakhamapur; 9–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Kokankhede; CDR. कोकणखेडे ..	E 7–0	3115; 549; 115; 371	.. 1–0	Manmad; 9–0	Manmad; 9–0; Sun.	 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt(gr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; tl.
Kolam Bk.; YVL. कोळम बु. ..	E 16–0	1708; 687; 125; 322	Bharam; 0–1	Tarur; 3–0	Bharam; 0–1; Sat.	Bharam; 0–1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 2tl; ch.
Kolam Kh.; YVL. कोळम खुर्द ..	E 16–0	2169; 401; 65; 125	Bharam; 1–0	Tarur; 4–0	Bharam; 1–0; Sat.	Bharam; 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Kolgaon; NPD. कोळगांव ..	SE 16–0	2413; 1380; 200; 470	Khedalezunge; 1–4	Lasalgaon; 18–0	Khedalezunge; 1–4; Wed.	Khedalezunge; 1–4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(c); Bairagi Baba Fr. Ct. Vad, 11; 2tl; m; dg.
Kolgaon; YVL. कोळगांव ..	NE 10–0	1909; 638; 77; 172	Nagarsul; 4–0	Nagarsul; 4–0	Nagarsul; 4–0; Fri.	Nagarsul; 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud; 5; 2tl.
Kolgaonmal; SNR. कोळगांवमाळ ..	E 30–0	2087; 1137; 191; 453	Pathare Bk.; 3–0	Kopargaon; 13–0	.... 5–0; Sun.	 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Chandsaheb Srn; Sud. 5; 3tl; m; mq; dg; lib.
Kolher; DDR. कोल्हेर ..	N 17–0	1680; 320; 49; 191	.. 1–4	Nasik Road; 38–0	Vani kasbe; 7–0; Tue.	Pimpri Anchla; 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Koltek; CDR. कोलटेक ..	S 20–0	894; 263; 52; 105	Pate; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0; Sun.	Dahivad; 0–2	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch,
Konambe; SNR. कोनांबे ..	SW 8–0	3995; 1796; 269; 519	Sonambe;. 2–0	Deolali; 15–0	Sinnar; 8–0; Sun.	Sinnar; 8–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Dattajayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl; gym; lib.
Kondhar; NDG. कोंढार ..	W 11–0	2210; 871; 138; 286	Nimbait; 5–0	Nandgaon; 11–0	Nandgaon; 11–0; Thu.	.... ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp) ; Rokadoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 15; 2tl; lib; dp (vet).
Kone; NSK. कोने ..	W 22–0	1968; 600; 95; 166	Vaghere; 2–0	Nasik Road; 27–0	.... 10–0; ..	....	W.	Sl(pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; tl.
Kopurli Bk.; PNT. कोपुर्ली बु. ..	NE 6–0	2116; 968; 177; 512	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 40–0	Jogamodi; 2–0; Mon.	Peth; 6–0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs(c); 3tl.
Kopurli Kh.; PNT. कोपुर्ली खुर्द ..	N 10–0	981; 479; 83; 241	Kopurli Bk.; 3–0	Nasik Road; 58–0	Jogamodi; 2–0; Mon.	 5–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Korapgaon; IPR. कोरपगांव ..	N 12–0	1119; 429; 103; 171	Waki: 3–0	Ghoti Bk; 5–0	Ghoti Bk; 5–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Korhate; DDR. कोऱ्हाटे ..	SE 4–2	2127; 1314; 170; 638	Mohadi; 2–0	Kherwadi; 10–0	Dindori; 4–0; Sun.	Mohadi 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Shanishwar Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl; lib.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koshimbe; DDR. कोशिंबे ..	NW 15-0	3955; 1296; 269; 553	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 39-0	Local; .. Wed.	Chausala (phata); 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Virbhadra Fr Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Kosurde; KLN. कोसुर्डे ..	W 18-0	990; 299; 52; 178	Dalvat; 3-0	.. ..	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Koswan;; KLN. कोसवण ..	NW 23-0	4602; 733; 134; 208	Pimple Kh.; 5-0	Nasik Road; 80-0	Kanashi; 9-0; Sun.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kotamba; SGN. कोटंबा ..	SW 17-0	558; 112; 22; 66	Palsan; 3-0	Nasik Road; 58-0	Barhe; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	n;	tl.
Kotambi; PNT. कोटंबी ..	E 3-2	1260; 694; 123; 368	Peth; 3-2	Nasik Road; 34-0	Peth; 3-2; Thu.	Local ..	W.	2Sl(pr); tl.
Kotambi; SGN. कोटंबी ..	SW 20-0	680; 319; 71; 181	Barhe; 2-0	.. ..	Barhe; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kotamgaon; NPD. कोटमगांव ..	NE 13-0	2217; 1572; 251; 422	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 1-4	Lasalgaon; 1-4; Sun;	Lasalgaon; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Rokdaba Dev. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; lib.
Kotamgaon; NSK. कोटमगांव ..	SE 12-0	1214; 753; 113; 166	Nasik Road.; 6-0	Nasik Road; 6-0	Nasik Road; 6-0; Mon.	Nasik Road; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mangir Baba Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; tl.
Kotamgaon Bk.; YVL. कोटमगांव बु.	SE 2-0	951; 490; 101; 224	Nagde; 1-4	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 2-0; Tue.	Stage 0-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl;
Kotamgaon Kh.; YVL. कोटमगांव खु.	E 3-0	796; 754; 130; 135	Nagde; 1-0	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 1-4; Tue.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Devi Navratra Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 9; tl.
Kotbel; BGN. कोटबेळ ..	N 13-0	4976; 1306; 220; 525	Khirmani; 3-0	Manmad; 44-0	Nampur; 6-0; Mon.	Khirmani; ..	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Godhadya Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Sud, 15; 2tl; ch.
Kothare Bk.; MLG. कोठरे बु. ..	NW 14-4	1582; 428; 72; 239	Vadner; 2-4	Manmad; 36-0	Vadner; 2-4; Tue.	.. 0-4	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kothare Kh.; MLG. कोठरे खुर्द ..	NW 14-4	1312; 617; 104; 302	Vadner; 2-4	Manmad; 30-0	Vadner; 2-4; Tue.	.. 0-4	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kothule; SGN. कोठुळे ..	W 10-0	1999; 545; 104; 175	Umbarthan; 4-0	Nasik Road; 78-0	Umbarthan; 4-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kothure; NPD. कोठूरे ..	S 3-0	2992; 2561; 447; 1086	Local; ..	Kundewadi; 3-0	Niphad; 3-0; Thu.	Niphad; 3-0	Pl.	Sl(pr); pyt; 4Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; gym.
Kukane; MLG. कुकाणे ..	N 8-0	4992; 1341; 218; 591	Khadaki; 4-0	Manmad; 30-0	Malegaon; 8-0; Fri.	Lendhane; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; khandoba Fr. Mg. sud. 15; 2tl; ch; lib.
Kukudmunde; SGN. कुकुडमुंडे ..	S 12-0	1357; 664; 128; 408	Mani; 3-0	.. ..	.. .. Mon.	.. 12-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Kukudne; SGN. कुकुडणे ..	NW 21-0	2475; 879; 169; 322	Pangarne; 3-0	Waghai; 12-0	Pangarne; 3-0; Sun.	Umbar than; 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Kulwandi; PNT. कुळवंडी ..	S 18-4	4067; 1494; 244; 858	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 41-0	Kohor; 7-0; Wed.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; tl; ch.
Kumbharbari; PNT. कुंभारबारी ..	E 7-0	463; 287; 64; 185	Karanjali; 2-0	Nasik Road; 40-0	Karanjali; 2-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kumbharde; MLG. कुंभार्डे ..	SW ..	3003; 1018; 190; 480	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Kumbhari; NPD. कुंभारी ..	N 6-3	1104; 1153; 160; 459	Palkhed; 1-0	Niphad; 3-0	Palkhed; 1-4; Sat.	Stage; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp) Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kumbhale; PNT. कुंभाळे ..	NE 5–0	4322; 1213; 221; 688	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 41–0	Rajbari; 3–0; Tue.	.. 0–4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl.
Kumsadi; KLN. कुमसडी ..	W ..	823; 323; 59; 193	Dalwat; 3–0	Manmad; 65–0	Kanashi; 10–0; Sun.	Chanakapur; 12–0	W; n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kundalgaon; CDR. कुंदलगांव ..	E 19–4	3279; 1165; 170; 460	Local; ..	Manmad; 5–0	Manmad; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 6, Mhasoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Kundane; CDR. कुंडाणे ..	W 18–0	918; 222; 34; 61	Kanmandale; 3–0	Lasalgaon; 25–0	Dhodambe; 3–0; Tue.	Dhodambe; 3–0	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kundane Kanashi; KLN. कुंडाणे कनाशी ..	W 15–0	1468; 522; 74; 234	Abhona; 1–2	Manmad; 48–4	Abhona; 1–2; Fri.	Abhona; 1–4	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Kundane-otur; KLN. कुंडाणे ओतूर ..	S 5–0	2531; 888; 124; 410	Otur; 1–0	Manmad; 22–0	.. 1–0; ..	.. 0–3	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kundewadi; SNR. कुंदेवाडी ..	E 2–0	189; 387; 64; 106	Musalgaon; 2–0	Nasik Road; 15–0	Sinnar; 2–0; Sun.	.. 1–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ram Fr.Ct. Sud. 9, Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud, 15; 4tl; gym.
Kupkhede; BGN. कुपखेडे ..	N ..	1370; 861; 135; 329	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		..
Kurhegaon; IPR. कुऱ्हेगांव ..	NE 18–0	1173; 841; 123; 313	Aswali; 1–0	Aswali; 1–0	Vadivarhe; 4–0; Thu.	Stage; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Kurnoli; IPR. कुर्णोली ..	N 6–0	966; 383; 77; 227	Ghoti Bk.; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 4–0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kurudgaon; NPD. कुरुडगांव ..	S 3–0	1803; 634; 100; 327	Niphad; 3–0	Niphad; 6–0	Niphad; 3–0; Thu.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr Mrg. Vad .7; 2tl
Kurungwadi; IPR. कुरंगवाडी ..	SE 10–0	3962; 475; 111; 357	Igatpuri; 10–0	Igatpuri; 10–0	Ghoti Bk.; 10–0; Sat.	.. 10–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kushegaon; IPR. कुशेगांव ..	N 30–0	3531; 937; 201; 633	Sanjegaon; 6–0	Ghoti Bk.; 26–0	Ghoti Bk.; 26–0; Sat.	Sanjegaon; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Kusmadi; YVL. कुसमाडी ..	N 8–0	2273; 1398; 274; 454	Kusur; 2–0	Ankai; 2–4	Yeola; 8–0; Tue.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; (mp) Mhasoba Fr. Ps. Vad 6; 2tl.
Kusumtel; NDG. कुसूमतेल ..	SE 14–0	3457; 395; 71; 214	Dhekle Kh.; 3–0	Naidongri; 8–0	Bolthan; 9–0; Sat.	Stage; 0–1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg, gr) tl.
Kusur; YVL. कुसूर ..	N 9–0	1330; 1197; 179; 347	Local; ..	Ankai; 0–4	Manmad; 8–0; Sun.	Kasarkhede; 2–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp, gr) 2tl; dp.
Krishnagaon; DDR. कृष्णगांव ..	N 7–0	2021; 851; 126; 295	Vani Kasbe; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 27–0	Vani Kasbe; 4–0; Tue.	Local; ..	rv; str.	Sl(pr); Cs; Pir uru Mrg. Vad. 5; 3tl; dg
Ladachi; NSK. लाडची ..	NW 20–0	3503; 837; 131; 275	Girnare; 6–0	Nasik Rd.; 26–0	Girnare; 6–0; Thu.	Girnare; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahirob Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; tl
Ladgaon; SGN. लाडगांव ..	SE 5–0	999; 479; 101; 195	Surgana; 5–0	Nasik Rd.; 61–0	Surgana; 5–0; Fri.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ladud; BGN. लडूद ..	N 17–0	1290; 374; 55; 178	Nitane; 1–4	Manmad; ..	Nitane; 1–4; Tue.	Nitane; 1–4	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl
Lahavit-1; NSK. लहवित-१ ..	S 18–0	2041; 5369; 966; 970	Local; ..	Local; ..	Bhagur; 3–0; Tue.	Deolali; 0–2	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs Maruti Fr. Phg.; 4tl 2m; gym; lib.
Lahavit-2; NSK. लहवित-२ ..	*Included in*	*Urban Area IV*			*Included in Urban Area IV*			
Lahit; YVL. लहीत ..	N 10–0	825; 284; 42; 121	Nagarsul; 3–0	Nagarsul; 3–0	Nagarsul; 3–0; Fri.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr Mg. Vad. 11; tl.
Lakhalgaon; NSK. लाखलगांव ..	E 10–0	2237; 1805; 289; 592	Local; ..	Odha; 2–0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ram Navam Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 6tl ch; dp.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Lakhamapur; BGN. लखमापूर ..	SE 10-0	4342; 4111; 817; 1359	Local; ..	lanmad; 30-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; 7tl; dh; ch; lib; 3dp.
Lakhamapur; DDR. लखमापूर ..	N 8-0	4418; 1558; 252; 665	Lakhamapur; 8-0	..	Dindori; 8-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Matoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Lakhani; KLN. लखाणी ..	NW 18-0	1259; 317; 53; 105	Pimple Kh.; 3-0	asik Rd.; 70-0	Kanashi; 5-0; Sun.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Lakhani; MLG. लखाणी ..	NE 17-0	2010; 685; 110; 279	Astane; 1-0	..	Zodage; 4-0; Thu.	Astane; 1-0	W; t.	Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Lalpadi; NPD. लालपाडी ..	SW 25-0	694; 560; 89; 263	Lasalgaon; 3-0	dha; 6-0	Saykhede; 7-0; Thu.	Lasalgaon; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Lasalgaon (Urban Area I); NPD. लासलगांव (नागरी विभाग १)	NE 12-0	609; 6855; 1197; 551	Local; ..	ocal; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	4Sl (2pr, 2h); 2Cs; Shani Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Vad. 30; 9tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 14dp.
Lauki Shiras; YVL. लौकी शिरस ..	NW 12-4	1320; 621; 93; 158	Shirasgaon; 1-0	asalgaon; 7-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; lib.
Lavhali; PNT. लव्हाळी ..	W ..	507; 72; 14; 38	Kumbhale; 2-0	lasik Rd.; 45-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	..
Lendhane; MLG. लेंढाणे ..	N 6-0	1229; 807; 136; 280	Khadaki; 2-0	lanmad; 28-0	Malegaon; 6-0; Fri.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Lingame; KLN. लिगामे ..	W 23-0	1473; 377; 65; 164	Borgaon; 3-0	lanmad; 75-0	Hatgad; 4-0; Mon.	Borgaon; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Lingone; PNT. लिंगोणे ..	SE 13-0	1032; 509; 83; 209	Kohor; 1-4	lasik Rd.; 36-0	Kohor; 1-4; Sat.	Karanjali; 3-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Lodhare; NDG. लोढरे ..	SE 22-0	2030; 1045; 164; 406	Jategaon; 3-4	laidongri; 14-0	Jategaon; 3-4; Tue.	Jategaon; 3-4	W.	Sl (pr); Pitambeshvar Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; tl; lib.
ohaner; BGN. लोहणेर ..	S 6-0	8598; 7263; 1125; 2589	Local; ..	lanmad; 34-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	6Sl (4pr, m, h); pyt; 11Cs(7mis,3mp;1fmg;) Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 33tl; mq; 4lib; dp.
ohashingwe; NDG. लोहशिंगवे ..	SW 11-0	3634; 744; 136; 185	Mohegaon; 4-0	liswad; 7-0	Nandgaon; 9-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; gym; lib.
ohashingwe; NSK. लोहशिंगवे ..	S 18-0	684; 877; 140; 350	Shenit; 2-0	ahavit; 1-0	Bhagur; 6-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Maruti Fr. Phg. Vad. 14; 3tl; dg.
ohashingwe-2; NSK. लोहशिंगवे ..	*Included in Urban Area IV*				*Included in Urban Area IV*			
onwade; MLG. लोणवाडे ..	N 5-0	1577; 755; 124; 357	Khadki; 2-4	lanmad; 30-0	Malegaon; 6-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
onwadi; NPD. लोणवाडी ..	NW 9-0	1321; 780; 116; 206	Local; ..	liphad; 7-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 2-0; Sun.	Local;	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
ulle; MLG. लुल्ले ..	N 22-0	3435; 1003; 161; 427	.. 2-0	lanmad; 40-0	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Pimpala Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; tl.
Machidhodap; KLN. माचीघोडप ..	S 10-0	2343; 88; 17; 26	Otur; 4-0	asalgaon; 22-0	Dhodambe; 4-0; Tue.	Dhodambe; 4-0	W.	Devi Fr. Ct; 2tl.
Madki Jamb; DDR. मडकी जांब ..	SW 2-4	2966; 1468; 243; 659	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 20-0	Dindori; 2-4; Sun.	.. 2-4	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; tl; lib.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Madsangavi; NSK. माडसांगवी ..	E 7-0	1007; 2172; 321; 896	Local; ..	Odha; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 4-4; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk; tl; ch; dp.
Mahad; BGN. महड ..	NE 20-4	2237; 645; 109; 158	Tembhe; 2-4	Manmad; 54-4	Nampur; 6-4; Mon.	Chirai; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Dattatrey Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; tl.
Mahajanpur; NPD. महाजनपूर ..	S 24-0	2683; 887; 130; 470	Karanj-gaon; 4-0	Kherwadi; 9-0	Saykhede; .. Thu.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; lib.
Mahajanpur; SNR. महाजनपूर ..	NE ..	619; 129; 14; 56	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Mahaje; DDR. महाजे ..	W 18-0	4731; 833; 138; 322	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 33-0	Jalkhed; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Goddess Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Mahalkhede Chandvad; YVL. महालखेडे चांदवड ..	SW 7-0	829; 678; 95; 330	Nimgaon Madh; 3-0	Yeola; 8-0	Yeola; 7-0; Tue.	Jalgaon Neur; 4-0	rv.	Cs (gr); 2tl.
Mahalkhede Patoda; YVL. महालखेडे पाटोदा ..	SW 7-0	1321; 570; 120; 220	Nimgaon Madh; 3-0	Yeola; 8-0	Yeola; 7-0; Tue.	Jalgaon Neur; 4-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Mahalpatane; BGN. महालपाटणे ..	SE 9-0	6208; 2403; 376; 785	Dhandri; 1-6	Manmad; 43-0	Lakhamapur; 5-0; Thu.	Brah-mangaon; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt.; Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5tl.
Mahirawani; NSK. महीरावणी ..	W 9-0	2377; 751; 113; 302	Local; ..	.. ..	Nasik; 9-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dh; ch.
Makhamalabad; NSK. मखमलाबाद	N 6-0	6592; 4282; 711; 1432	Local; ..	Odha; 8-0	Nasik; 6-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr,m); Cs; Nagoba Fr. Srn. Sud. 5; tl; mq; ch; lib; 2dp.
Malagaon; MLG. मळगांव ..	SE 12-0	7081; 1363; 273; 311	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 14-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs (c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; mq; ch; dp.
Malagaon Bk.; KLN. मळगांव बु.	N 15-0	4072; 399; 58; 126	Pimpale Kh. 4-4	Manmad; 55-0	Kanashi; 8-4; Sun.	.. 15-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Malagaon Kh.; KLN. मळगांव खु.; ..	N 14-0	1563; 458; 68; 136	Pimpale Kh. 4-0	Manmad; 54-0	Kanashi; 8-0; Sun.	.. 14-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Maldhe; MLG. मालधे ..	S 1-0	1461; 444; 101; 106	Male-gaon; 1-0	Manmad; 22-0	Malegaon; 1-0; Fri.	Male-gaon; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Maldhon; SNR. मलढोण ..	E 21-0	1962; 721; 130; 413	Sayale; 2-0	.. 30-0	Wavi; 4-0; Tue.	Maldhon Phata; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Patu Bai Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; Boaji Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq.
Male Dumala; DDR. माळे दुमाळा ..	N 15-4	2274; 949; 155; 409	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 36-4	Vani Kasbe; 5-4; Tue.	Local ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Matoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Malegaon (Urban Area); MLG. मालेगांव (नागरी विभाग १)	HQ ..	12·95; 191847; 29362; 2848	Local; ..	Manmad; 22-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	Pl.	89Sl (72 pr, 15m, th-clg); 2Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 62 tl; 59mq; 2dg; 3dh; gym; ch; 20 lib; 55dp. (52 Pvt); Cch.
Malegaon Camp; MLG. मालेगांव कँप	N 1-0	*Included in Urban Area I*						
Malegaon; DDR. मालेगांव ..	N 14-0	1554; 501; 98; 141	Khedle; 2-0	.. ..	Vani Kasbe; 8-0; Tue.	.. . ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Malegaon; MLG. मालेगांव ..		*Included in Urban Area I*						

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malegaon; NSK. माळेगांव ..	W 25-0	2470; 1010; 198; 418	Vaghere; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Trimbak; 8-0; Tue.	Vaghere; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Malegaon; PNT. माळेगांव ..	NW 11-0	2067; 855; 162; 461	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 47-0	Jogamodi; 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; lib.
Malegaon; SGN. माळेगांव ..	S 10-0	3546; 1049; 194; 634	Mani; 5-0	Waghai; 50-0	Bhanwad; 6-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 3tl.
Malegaon; SNR. माळेगांव ..	N 3-0	2093; 585; 81; 330	Sinnar; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Sinnar; 3-0; Sun.	Sinnar; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. Vad. 6, Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl.
Malegaon Karyat; NDG. मालेगांव कर्यात ..	SW 16-0	7473; 1276; 208; 434	Manmad; 6-0	Manmad; 6-0	Manmad; 6-0; Sun.	Manmad; 6-0	W.	4Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl.
Malgaon; NDG. मळगांव ..	N 12-4	2796; 963; 193; 250	Borale; 2-0	Nandgaon; 12-4	Nandgaon; 12-4; Thu.	Girna Dam; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Malgaon Bhamer; BGN. मळगांव भामेर ..	NE 19-0	2557; 496; 79; 249	Nampur; 5-0	Manmad; 53-0	Nampur; 5-0; Mon.	Nampur; 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Malgaon Kh.; BGN. मळगांव खुर्द ..	NW 19-0	1560; 117; 36; 42	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	Talwade Digar; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Malgaon Tilwan; BGN. मळगांव तिळवण ..	W 0-4	985; 1373; 228; 360	Satana; 0-4	Manmad; 40-0	Satana; 0-4; Sat.	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Malgavhan; SGN. मालगव्हाण ..	S 2-0	2684; 1518; 285; 582	Surgana; 2-0	.. ..	Surgana; 2-0; Fri.	Surgana; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl.
Malgonde; SGN. मालगोंदे ..	NW 6-0	485; 156; 34; 77	Sat-khamb; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 76-0	Surgana; 8-0; Fri.	.. ..	..	tl.
Malhangaon; MLG. माल्हणगांव ..	E 7-3	2541; 562; 108; 269	Sayane Bk.; 1-4	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Namdev Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; tl.
Malivade; BGN. माळीवाडे ..	NW 23-0	1909; 953; 118; 239	Mulher; 2-0	Manmad; 67-0	.. .. ..	.. 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs:; Namdev Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; tl.
Malsane; CDR. मालसाणे ..	W 6-0	908; 457; 70; 127	Sogras; 0-2	Lasalgaon; 20-0	Mulher; 2-0; Wed.	Mulher; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Malunje; IPR. मालुंजे ..	NE 16-0	1836; 765; 130; 412	Mundhegaon; 6-0	Aswali; 5-0	Chandwad; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Mamadapur; YVL. ममदापूर ..	NE 14-0	14705; 1358; 241; 527	Local; ..	Nagarsul; 8-0	Ghoti Bk; 10-0; Sat.	Mundhegaon; 6-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mandane; DDR. मांदाने ..	N 13-0	1056; 390; 61; 128	Vani Kasbe; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 33-0	Yeola; 14-0; Tue.	Rajapur; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Tukai Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 5tl.
Mandave; SGN. मांडवे ..	SW 22-0	766; 193; 33; 110	.. ..	.. ..	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	.. 0-5	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mandha; SGN. मांधा ..	W 20-0	1073; 650; 130; 250	Pangarne; 4-0	Waghai; 14-0	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mandwad; NDG. मांडवड ..	SW 5-0	10202; 3229; 591; 1088	Local; ..	Panewadi; ..	Pangarne; 5-0; Sun.	Umbarthan; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr).
Manegaon; SNR. मनेगांव ..	S 3-6	3659; 3399; 482; 907	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 15-0	Nandgaon; 5-0; Thu.	Hiswal Bk.; 3-0	W.	3 Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl; mq. dh; ch; lib.
Mangalane; NDG. मंगळणे ..	NE 15-0	1456; 455; 77; 136	Vehelgaon; 3-0	Nandgaon; 15-0	Sinnar; 3-4; Sun.	.. ..	W.	3 Sl (2pr, m); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 10tl; gym; ch; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mangarul; CDR. मंगरूळ ..	W 2-0	5242; 2236; 328; 792	Local; ..	Manmad; 15-0	.. 2-0; ..	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch; Cch.
Mangdhe; SGN. मांगधे ..	S 18-0	580; 481; 94; 240	Mankhed; 1-0	.. ..	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Mangone; PNT. मांगोणे ..	NE 9-0	886; 585; 114; 371	Karanjali; 2-4	Nasik Rd. 40-0	Mankhed; 1-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mani; SGN. माणी ..	S 7-0	918; 433; 86; 252	Local; ..	.. ..	Karanjali; 2-5; Fri.	.. 2-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Manikakhamb; IPR. माणीकखांब ..	NE 8-0	1419; 1663; 299; 376	Mundhegaon; 1-0	Ghoti Bk; ..	.. 3-0; ..	.. 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Manikpunj; NDG. माणिकपुंज ..	SE 7-0	3650; 908; 152; 351	Kasari; 5-0	Nandgaon; 7-0	Ghoti Bk; 3-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-4	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairvnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; gym.
Manjare; MLG. मांजरे ..	SW 12-0	3025; 1146; 184; 464	Takali; 1-3	Manmad; 20-0	Nandgaon; 7-0; Thu.	Pokhari Patode; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Manjargaon; IPR. मांजरगाव ..	SE 9-0	1620; 432; 76; 251	Kaluste; 4-0	Ghoti Bk; 7-0	Ghoti Bk; 7-0; Sat.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. ct.; tl.
Manjargaon; NPD. मांजरगांव ..	S 8-0	1523; 550; 95; 287	Mhalsakore; 1-0	Kherwadi; 10-0	Mhalsakore; 1-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs (gr); Gorakhanath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl; dp.
Mankapur; PNT. माणकापूर ..	S 7-0	870; 241; 50; 122	Usthale; 6-0	Nasik Rd. 45-0	Peth; 7-0; Thu.	Peth; 7-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Manke; MLG. मानके ..	NE 8-4	702; 361; 56; 176	Khadki; 2-0	Manmad; 30-0	Zodga; 8-0; Thu.	Stage; 3-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Govardhan Dev. Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; 2tl.
Mankhed; SGN. मनखेड ..	S 14-0	1362; 701; 144; 288	Local; ..	Nasik Rd. 48-0	Local; .. Tue.	Jahule; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; lib.
Manmad (non-Municipal Council); NDG. मनमाड ..	.. ..	9·92; 10490; 1904; 461	.. ..	.. ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Shiv Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; Mastani Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Manmad (Municipality Urban Area II); NDG. मनमाड (नगरपालिका नागरी विभाग) H ..		9·53; 29571; 5476; 631	Local; ..	Local; ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Manoli; NSK. मणोली ..	NW 12-0	760; 102; 17; 56	Mungsare; 2-0	Nesik Rd. 18-0	Girnare; 4-0; Thu.	Dugaon; 2-0	rv.	tl.
Manori; DDR. मानोरी ..	S 10-0	1248; 256; 56; 118	Dhakambe; 1-4	Nasik Rd. 16-0	Nasik; 6-0; Wed.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Manori; SNR. मानोरी ..	SE 15-0	2164; 1784; 249; 835	Kankuri; 1-0	Nasik Rd. 24-0	Nandoor Shingote; 2-0; Fri.	Nandoor; Shingote; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4tl; lib.
Manori Bk.; YVL. मानोरी बु. ..	W 12-0	1224; 770; 117; 275	Deshmane Bk.; ..	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Mukhed; 1-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Manori Kh.; NPD. मानोरी खुर्द ..	SE 16-0	925; 460; 70; 146	Deshmane; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 9-0	Vinchur; 7-0; Fri.	Deshmane; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Manur; BGN. मानूर ..	NW 28-0	7289; 1232; 201; 407	Mulher; 23-0	Manmad; 75-0	Mulher; 23-0; Wed.	Mulher; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Manur; KLN. मानुर ..	S 1-0	1939; 1482; 195; 488	Kalvan Bk.; 1-0	Manmad; 37-0	Kalvan Bk; 1-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); 2 tl; ch; lib; Cch.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manur; NSK. मानूर ..	E 7–0	915; 563; 80; 167	Local; ..	Odha; 2–0	Nasik; 7–0; Wed.	.. 0–2	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl; mq.
Manwedhe; IPR. मानवेढे ..	S 5–4	654; 640; 130; 304	Igatpuri; 5–4	Igatpuri; 5–4	Igatpuri; 5–4; Sun.	Igatpuri; 5–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Bhavaniai Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Maparwadi; SNR. मापारवाडी ..	N 2–0	1122; 517; 87; 220	Sinnar; 2–0	Nasik Rd. 20–0	Sinnar; 2–0; Sun.	Sinnar; 2–0	W; n.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Maralgoi Bk.; NPD. मरळगोई बु. ..	E 15–0	1016; 520; 81; 160	.. 1–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Ct.; tl.
Maralgoi Kh.; NPD. मरळगोई खु. ..	E 15–0	796; 530; 86; 302	.. 1–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0	Lasalgaon; 5–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Ps.; tl.
Marhal Bk.; SNR. मऱ्हळ बु. ..	E ..	2822; 1259; 199; 398	Kankuri; 4–0	Nasik Rd. 40–0	Wavi; 5–0; Tue.	.. 0–1	W; w.	Sl (m); Cs; 3tl; mq.
Marhal Kh.; SNR. मऱ्हळ खु. ..	SE 16–0	1344; 702; 122; 318	Kankuri; 3–0	Nasik Rd. 25–0	Wavi; 5–0; Tue.	.. 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Vad. 1; 5tl.
Masteman; SGN. मास्तेमान ..	S 17–0	476; 229; 52; 131	Mankhed; 2–0	.. ..	Barhe; 7–0; Sun.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Matane; KLN. मटाणे ..	E 9–0	1573; 907; 151; 452	Deola; 2–0	Manmad; 31–0	Deola; 2–0; Sun.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Matulthan; YVL. मातुलठाण ..	NE 4–0	1862; 1138; 189; 442	Nagde; 1–0	Nagarsul; 2–0	Yeola; 4–0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl; ch.
Maturi; NSK. मातुरी ..	N ..	1328; 1553; 227; 710	Local; ..	Nasik Rd. ..	Nasik; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr);
Mavadi; DDR. मावडी ..	NE 13–0	2138; 1021; 151; 494	Vani Kasbe; 3–0	Kunde-wadi; 25–0	Vani Kasbe; 3–0; Tue.	.. . 0–6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; lib.
Maidara Dhanoshi; IPR. मायदरा धानोशी ..	E 22–0	1398; 425; 66; 130	Taked Bk.; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 17–0	Taked Bk; 2–0; Wed.	Taked Bk.; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Mehadar; KLN. मेहदर ..	S 9–0	1596; 362; 47; 214	Otur; 2–0	Manmad; 30–0	Kalvan; 9–0; Wed.	.. 2–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mehune; MLG. मेहणे ..	S 10–0	2995; 2160; 344; 323	Nim-gaon; 2–0	Manmad; 20–0	Nimgaon; 2–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3Sl (pr); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; 3tl; ch.
Mendhi; SNR. मेन्ढी ..	NE 15–4	1712; 1295; 219; 517	Som-thane; 1–0	Nasik Road; 27–0	Vadan-gali; 1–4; Wed.	Vadan-gali; 1–4	rv.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 2tl; lib.
Merdand; SGN. मेरदांड ..	SW 18–0	1266; 149; 28; 81	Palsan; 4–0	.. ..	Barhe; 3–0; Sun.	.. 3–0	n.	tl.
Mesankhede Bk.; CDR. मेसनखेडे बु.	E 11–0	1798; 284; 35; 134	Shingve; 1–4	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0; Sun.	Shin-gve; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); dg; ch.
Mesankhede Kh.; CDR. मेसनखेडे खु.	E 10–0	2757; 1511; 223; 459	Shingve; 0–4	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0; Sun.	Stage; 0–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3tl; gym; lib.
Meshi; BGN. मेशी ..	SE 18–0	5142; 3121; 414; 1186	Local; ..	Manmad; 20–0	Deola; 8–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr; m); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 4tl; lib.
Met Chandryachi; IPR. मेट चंद्रयाची	NW 18–0	1569; 391; 59; 126	Alwand; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 15–0	Deogaon; 4–9; Thu.	Zarwad Bk.; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Metghera Killa Trimbak; NSK. मेटघेरा किल्ला त्रिंबक ..	SW 20–0	2290; 514; 91; 178	Trimbak; 2–0	Nasik Road; 27–0	Nasik Road; 27–0; ..	Trim-bak; ..	W.	Sl (pr).
Met Humbachi; IPR. मेट हुंबाची ..	NW 16–0	1050; 376; 74; 112	Alwand; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 4–0	Deogaon; 3–0; Thu.	Zarwad Bk.; 5–0	W.	Sl (pr).
Met Kawara; NSK. मेट कावरा ..	W 27–0	318; 80; 19; 27	Trimbak; 9–0	Nasik Road; 33–0	Trimbak; 9–0; Tue.	Trim-bak; 9–0	W.	tl.

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Met Yelyachi; IPR. मेट येल्याची ..	NW 18-0	243; 247; 54; 124	Alwand; 7-0	Ghoti Bk.; 18-0	Deogaon; 4-0; Tue.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Mhaiskhadak; SGN. म्हैसखडक ..	W 13-0	1939; 836; 133; 497	Umbarthan; 2-0	Waghai; 26-0	Umbarthan; 2-0; Sat.	Umbarthan; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mhaismal; SGN. म्हैसमाळ ..	S 13-0	297; 85; 16; 53	Barhe; 5-0	Nasik Road; 50-0	Kukudmunde; 3-0; Mon.	Jahule; 5-0	W.	tl.
Mhalsakore; NPD. म्हाळसाकोरे ..	S 9-0	3443; 1576; 296; 707	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 10-0	Local; .. Wed.	Stage; ..	..	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Mhalsa devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq.
Mhasgan; PNT. म्हसगण ..	N 13-0	1800; 514; 94; 279	Malegaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 53-0	Jogamodi; 4-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp (vet).
Mhasrul; NSK. म्हसरुळ ..	N 5-0	4600; 2165; 373; 739	Local; ..	Do. 5-0	Nasik; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; ch.
Mhasurli; IPR. म्हसुर्ली ..	N 20-0	2708; 648; 126; 363	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 15-0	.. 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Mheluske; DDR. म्हेळुसके ..	N 4-0	1488; 558; 110; 196	Awankhed; 3-0	Nasik Road; 24-0	Dindori; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Mirgaon; SNR. मिरगांव ..	E 24-0	3876; 1200; 251; 305	Wavi; 4-0	Nasik Road; 34-0	Wavi; 4-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3tl; m.
Mithsagare; SNR. मिठसागरे ..	E 21-0	3190; 1112; 185; 330	Wavi; 3-0	Nasik Road; 34-0	Wavi; 3-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; dh.
Modale; IPR. मोडाळे ..	N 27-0	2719; 845; 144; 579	Sanjegaon; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 22-0	Ghoti Bk.; 27-0; Sat.	Sanjegaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Modhalpada; SGN. मोघळपाडा ..	SW 26-0	1194; 252; 62; 155	Barhe; 4-0	Balsad; 40-0	Barhe; 4-0; Sun.	Barhe; 10-0	W.	tl.
Mogare; IPR. मोगरे ..	E 15-4	1375; 699; 125; 316	Mundhegaon; 5-4	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Mohadi; DDR. मोहाडी ..	SE 6-3	9257; 5876; 891; 2250	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 8-0	Ozar; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr); m; h; Cs; Gopal Krishna Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; Gopal Krishna Fr. Ct. Vad. 13. Gopal Krishna Fr. Asd. Vad. 30; 4tl; lib; dp.
Mohalangi; BGN. मोहळांगी ..	NW 15-0	1239; 611; 92; 206	Mulher; 10-0	Manmad; 55-0	Mulher; 10-0; Wed.	.. 10-0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Mohapada; SGN. मोहपाडा ..	NW 9-0	698; 120; 23; 55	Satkhamb; 5-0	Nasik Road; 74-0	Surgana; 9-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Mohegaon; NDG. मोहेगांव ..	SW 8-0	2411; 794; 132; 232	Local; ..	Hiswal Kh.; 3-0	Manmad; .. Sun.	.. ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 2tl.
Mohobari; KLN. मोहोबारी ..	NW 14-0	1317; 328; 47; 98	Pimple Kh.; 1-0	Manmad; 55-0	Kanashi; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shankar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Mohodand; PNT. मोहोदांड ..	N 13-0	763; 219; 43; 132	Malegaon; 3-0	Nasik Road; 54-0	Jogamodi; 6-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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Mohodari; KLN. मोहोदरी ..	W 12–0	1002; 519; 86; 89	Nanduri; 2–0	Nasik Road; 44–0	Abhona; 7–0; Fri.	Nanduri; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mohodari; SNR. मोहोदरी ..	NW 5–0	824; 168; 25; 86	Chincholi; 2–0	Nasik Road; 7–0	Sinnar; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; n.	tl.
Mohogaon; NSK. मोहोगांव ..	SE 11–0	709; 601; 84; 261	Palse; 2–0	Nasik Road; 6–0	Nasik Road; 6–0; Mon.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mohomukh; KLN. मोहोमुख ..	W 13–0	564; 411; 59; 165	Abhona; 3–0	Manmad; 44–0	Abhona; 3–0; Fri.	.. 1–0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mohu; SNR. मोहू ..	NW 7–0	2538; 834; 121; 407	Chincholi; 1–4	Nasik Road; 7–0	Sinnar; 7–0; Sun.	Mohodari; 1–4	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl.
Mokbhangi; KLN. मोकभणगी ..	N 7–0	1308; 1258; 214; 467	Local; ..	Manmad; 60–0	Desrane; 1–4; Sat.	Local; ..	W; n.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs.; Mahadev Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 3tl.; ch.
Mokhanal; DDR. मोखनळ ..	NW ..	1211; 418; 89; 249	Ambad; 6–0	Nasik Road; 60–0	Nanashi; 5–0; Fri.	.. 4–0	W.	Sl (pr).; tl.
Morane sandas; BGN. मोराणे-सांडस	NE ..	1153; 854; 147; 369	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Morchonda; SGN. मोरचोंडा ..	S 9–0	383; 172; 34; 94	Mani; 2–0	.. ..	.. 3–0; ..	.. 9–0	W.	Sl (pr).
Mordar; MLG. मोरदर ..	NW 13–0	1106; 262; 44; 101	Khakurdi; 3–0	Manmad; 39–0	Vadner; 3–0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); dg.
Morkure; BGN. मोरकुरे ..	NW 16–4	412; 375; 55; 137	Talwadedigar; 0–4	Manmad; 56–4	Dangsaundane; 3–0; Tue.	Talwadedigar; 0–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.; tl.
Morzar; NDG. मोरझर ..	S 4–0	1217; 417; 63; 213	Wadali Bk.; 1–0	Panjhan; 2–0	Nandgaon; 4–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mukane; IPR. मुकणे ..	NE 21–0	2505; 1572; 290; 771	Gonde Dumala; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 10–0	Ghoti Bk.; 10–0; Sat.	Padali; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mukhed; NPD. मुखेड ..	NW 14–0	1169; 1114; 167; 433	Local; ..	Niphad; 14–0	Pimpalgaon; 3–0; Sun.	Pimpalgaon; 3–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; (mp); 3tl; ch; lib. Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 6.
Mukhed; YVL. मुखेड ..	SW 13–4	8570; 3991; 680; 1483	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 12–0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); 4Cs; Sati Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 13tl; 2mg; dg; dp.
Mulane; BGN. मुळाणे ..	N 3–0	3374; 893; 145; 354	Satana; 3–0	Manmad; ..	Satana; 3–0; Sat.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Mulane; DDR. मुळाणे ..	NE 13–0	2082; 815; 144; 251	Vani Kasbe; 3–0	Nasik Road; 30–0	Vani Kasbe; 3–0; Tue.	Vani Kasbe: 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mulanevani; KLN. मुळाणेवणी ..	S 12–0	2036; 435; 57; 261	Otur; 5–0	Manmad; 30–0	Kalvan; 12–0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Muldongri; NDG. मुळडोंगरी ..	NE 8–0	3288; 800; 130; 247	Jamdari; 4–0	Nandgaon; 8–0	Nandgaon; 8–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Sevabhaya Fr. Mrg. Sud. 9; 2tl.
Mulegaon; NSK. मुळेगांव ..	SW 18–0	4651; 1044; 215; 325	Anjaneri; 5–0	Aswali; 12–0	Vadivarhe; 8–0; Thu.	Talegaon; 8–0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl.
Mulher; BGN. मुल्हेर ..	NW 20–0	2311; 2780; 450; 635	Local; ..	Manmad; 65–0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; w. rv.	2Sl (pr, m.); 2Cs; 4tl; m; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Mulvad; PNT. मूलवड ..	SW 51–0	5121; 1904; 415; 918	Berwal; 6–0	.. ..	Ozar; 7–0; Tue.	Ozar; 7–0	W.	3Sl (pr); tl.

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Mundhegaon; IPR. मुंढेगांव ..	NE 11-0	3362; 1704; 271; 595	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0	Ghoti Bk.; 5-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; gym.
Mungase; BGN. मुंगसे ..	N 14-0	3510; 677; 89; 262	Tahara-bad; 7-0	Manmad; 54-0	Karanjad; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; lib.
Mungashe; MLG. मुंगशे ..	SW ..	912; 2779; 404; 777	.... ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Santoshgir Fr. Ct. Sud 5; tl.
Mungsare; NSK. मुंगसरे ..	NW ..	1775; 1614; 275; 534	Local; ..	Nasik Road; ..	Nasik; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl; (Pr) tl. dp.
Munjwad; BGN. मुंजवाड ..	W 1-4	2156; 3103; 521; 945	Local; ..	Manmad; 45-0	Satana; 1-0; Sat.	Satana; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr; h); Cs (mp) 3tl; dh; ch; lib.
Murambi; IPR. मुरंबी ..	N 19-0	3661; 1256; 242; 479	Vadi-varhe; 3-0	Aswali; 6-0	Vadivarhe; 3-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-1	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; gym; ch.
Murambi; PNT. मुरंबी ..	S 40-0	3756; 1292; 246; 546	Shiras-gaon; 2-0	Nasik Road; 48-0	Harsul; 10-0; Sat.	Shiras-gaon; 2-0	W; rv; n	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Murmi; YVL. मुरमी ..	NW 11-1	787; 532; 71; 220	Vikhrami; 2-4	.. 4-0	Patoda; 1-4; Mon.	Kasar-khede; 4-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Murmuti; PNT. मुरमुटी ..	SE 25-0	400; 118; 23; 72	Kul-wandi; 9-0	Nasik Road; 45-0	Karanjali; 15-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Murumdari; SGN. मुरूमदरी ..	S 14-0	1137; 81; 16; 48	Man-khed; 3-0	Nasik Road; 51-0	Mankhed; 3-0; Tue.	Jahule; 6-0	W; n.	
Musalgaon; SNR. मुसळगांव ..	E 4-0	5666; 2053; 315; 574	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 17-0	Sinnar; 4-0; Sun.	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Musale-shwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 4tl; gym.
Nachlondhi; PNT. नाचलोंढी ..	S 20-0	4990; 1737; 301; 642	Harsul; 4-0	Nasik Rd; 41-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Harsul; 4-0	W; rv.	3 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Nadagdari; SGN. नडगदरी ..	S ..	261; 25; 7; 17	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Nagalvadi; NSK. नागलवाडी ..	NW 14-0	1404; 336; 54; 83	Girnare; 2-0	Nasik Rd; 20-0	Girnare; 2-2; Thu.	Girnare; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Nagaon; MLG. नगाव ..	S 5-0	1616; 732 113; 388	Kaulane Nimbait; 1-0	Manmad; 18-0	Malegaon; 5-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nagapur; NDG. नागापूर ..	W 15-0	1821; 1011; 174; 151	Manmad; 2-0	Panewadi; ..	Manmad; 2-0; Sun.	Local; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; m; 2dh.
Nagarsul; YVL. नगरसूल ..	NE 6-0	13033; 5672; 858; 1421	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs (mp,c); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.; lib; dp.
Nagde; YVL. नागडे ..	E 2-0	1302; 1551; 272; 257	Local; ..	Yeola; 2-0	Local; .. Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Balaji Fr. An. Sud. 11; 3tl; mq; ch.
Nagosali; IPR. नागोसली ..	N 16-0	756; 1396; 331; 109	Mhasurli; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 11-0	Vaitarna Nagar; 0-2; Sun.	Vaitorna-Nagar; 0-2	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Nagshevadi; SGN. नागशेवडी ..	SE 10-0	2958; 1037; 202; 561	Borgaon; 2-0	asik Rd; 62-0	Hatgad; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-4	W.	2 Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (mp); lib.
Nagzari; MLG. नागझरी ..	N 11-0	7315; 400; 65; 162	Donga-rale; 2-0	..	.. .. ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; tl; dh.

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Naikwadi; NSK. नाईकवाडी ..	NW 17-0	2338; 461; 86; 168	Girnare; 17-0	Nasik Rd; 23-0	Girnare; 3-0; Thu.	Girnare; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Naitale; NPD. नैताळे ..	E 4-0	2916; 1666; 276; 578	Local; ..	Niphad; 7-0	Niphad; 4-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Matoba Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 7 tl; m; mq.
Nakode; KLN. नाकोडे ..	N 2-0	4050; 1233; 171; 646	Kalvan Bk.; 2-0	Manmad; 42-0	Kalvan Bk; 2-0; Wed.	Kalvan Bk.; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Pavad Dev. Fr. Phg. Vad. 5.
Nalavadi; DDR. नळवाडी ..	NW 8-0	7854; 3089; 500; 1053	Local; ..	Nasik Rd; 28-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr; Vsk. Sud. 3; 4 tl; m; 2 lib.
Nale; MLG. नाळे ..	NE 11-0	1483; 258; 48; 113	Chikhalohol; 2-0	Manmad; ..	Chikhalohol; 2-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nalegaon; DDR. नाळेगांव ..	W ..	4076; 1139; 202; 454	Umbrale Bk.; 2-0	Nasik Rd; 23-0	Umbrale Bk. 2-0; Thu.	Umbrale; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Vsk. tl.
Nalid; KLN. नाळीद ..	N 11-0	753; 505; 81; 341	Mokbhangi; 5-0	Manmad; 70-0	Desrane; 4-0; Sat.	Kalvan; 11-0	W.	Sl (pr).
Nalkas; BGN. नळकस ..	NE 11-0	1404; 455; 714; 226	Khirmani; 1-0	Manmad; 41-0	Nampur; 3-0; Mon.	Kupkhede; 1-0	W; w, n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Satiai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl; ch.
Nalshet; PNT. नाळशेत ..	NW 47-0	544; 137; 23; 38	.. 2-0	Nasik Rd; 47-0	.. 1-0; ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nalwadi; SNR. नळवाडी ..	SE 20-0	3871; 1306; 197; 543	Chas; 2-0	Nasik Rd; 32-0	Nandoor Shingote; 7-0; Fri.	Nandoor Shingote; 2-0	..	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Nampur; BGN. नामपूर ..	NE 13-0	6333; 6988; 1213; 2027	Local; ..	Manmad; 44-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3 Sl (2 pr, h); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; 2dh; lib; 5 dp.
Nanashi; DDR. ननाशी ..	NW ..	7828; 3019; 674; 1322	Local; ..	Nasik Rd; 55-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Gudhi Padwa Ct. Sud. 1; tl; m; lib; 2 dp.
Nandadgaon; IPR. नांदडगांव ..	N ..	1084; 478; 45; 216	Sanjegaon; 2-0	.. ..	Vaitarna; 6-0; Sun.	Vaitarna; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nandesar; YVL. नांदेसर ..	S 2-0	985; 478; 83; 225	Yeola; 2-0	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 2-0; Tue.	Yeola; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Devi Fr. 2tl; mq; 2dg.
Nandgaon; MLG. नांदगांव ..	SW 11-0	5473; 2542; 412; 1151	Local; ..	Manmad; 17-0	Saundane; 1-0; Wed.	Saundane; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 7; 2 tl.
Nandgaon (Urban Area I) (Municipality); NDG. नांदगाव (नागरीविभाग१) नगरपालिका ..	.. ..	3·86; 15885 783; 1329	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Ekvira Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Nandgaon (Non-Municipal Area); NDG. नांदगाव ..	.. ..	19·68; 7096; 1196; 1247	.. ..	.. ...	....	..	..	....
Nandgaon; NPD. नांदगाव ..	E 10-0	2108; 795; 107; 388	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 8-0	Deogaon; 2-0; Mon.	Bharwasphata; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; m; dg.
Nandgaon; NSK. नांदगाव ..	W 30-0	3351; 867; 145; 427	Vaghere; 7-0	Nasik Rd; 36-0	Trimbak; 12-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; tl.
Nandgaon Bk.; IPR. नांदगाव बु. ..	NE 20-0	5080; 2785; 417; 1079	Local; ..	Aswali; 2-4	Ghoti Bk.; 15-0; Sat.	.. 0-1	t.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs; Devi Fr; Mg. Vad. 5; 4tl; gym; ch; lib.

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Nandgaon-Sado; IPR. नांदगांव सदो	S 2-4	1607; 2055; 339; 335	Igatpuri; 2-4	Igatpuri; 2-4	Ghoti Bk.; 6-4; Sat.	Igatpuri; 2-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Ganesh Chathurthi Fr. Bdp; 2 tl.
Nandin; BGN. नांदिन ..	N 23-0	1964; 799; 113; 307	Jai-kheda; 3-0	.. ..	Jaikheda; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rata Dev. Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; tl; ch.
Nándur; NDG. नांदूर ..	W 10-0	3431; 977; 171; 432	.. 3-0	Nandgaon; 10-0	Nandgaon; 10-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; (mp, fmg); Rokadoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 7; 4 tl; lib.
Nandur; YVL. नांदूर ..	N 2-0	2230; 767; 176; 231	Yeola; 2-0	Yeola; 3-0	Yeola; 2-0; Tue.	Yeola; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl; ch.
Nandur Kh.; NPD. नादूर खु. ..	N 8-0	1046; 711; 110; 371	Redgaon Bk.; 1-0	Niphad; 8-0	Palkhed; 3-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nandurdasak; NSK. नांदूरदसक ..	E 6-0	1103; 1125; 195; 449	Manur; 1-0	.. 2-0	Nasik; 6-0; Wed.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Nandur Madhmeshwar; NPD. नांदूर मदमेश्वर	SE 7-0	3759; 2228; 344; 818	Local; ..	Niphad; 9-0	.. .. ..	.. 1-0	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 8 tl; mq; lib.
Nandurdi; NPD. नांदुर्डी ..	N 5-0	2712; 2527; 354; 1116	Local; ..	Niphad; 4-0	Ugaon; 4-0; Tue.	.. 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Hari Bhushababa Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 5 tl; 2m; gym.
Nanduri; KLN. नांदुरी ..	SW 12-0	1644; 675; 111; 243	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Abhona; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Lahan Bhavani Fr. Bdp. Vad. 14; tl; dh; ch.
Nandoor Shingote; SNR. नांदूर शिंगोटे ..	SE 12-0	5829; 2451; 361; 786	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 24-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Renuka Devi Fr. Mrg. Vad. 30; 4tl; 2dh; ch; lib; dp.
Nandurtek; CDR. नांदुरटेक ..	N 4-4	2244; 399; 62; 95	Chand-vad; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 18-0	Chandvad; 4-4; Mon.	Chand-vad; 4-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Nandur Vaidya; IPR. नांदूरवैद्य ..	NE 18-0	3543; 1895; 338; 214	Aswali; ..	Aswali; 1-0	Ghoti Bk.; 18-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs (mp, mis); Parchitray Fr. Ct. Sd. Paurnima; 4tl; gym; dp.
Nanegaon; NSK. नाणेगाव ..	SE 14-0	1824; 1802; 284; 361	Deolali; 2-0	Deolali; 1-0	Bhagur; 2-0; Tue.	Deolali; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Phg. vad. 9; 4tl; dg; gym.
Narakol; BGN. नरकोळ ..	NW 15-0	.. 42; 7; 17	Tahara-bad; 8-0	Manmad; 55-0	Karanjad; 4-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Cs; 2tl; ch.
Narayankhede; CDR. नारायणखेडे ..	S 12-0	686; 166; 28; 848	Vahe-gaonsal; ..	Lasalgaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Lasal-gaon; 4-0	W.	2 tl.
Narayan Tembhi; NPD. नारायण टेंभी	NW 11-0	1059; 639; 99; 244	Lonwadi; 2-4	Niphad; 9-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 3-0; Sun.	Pimpal-gaon Baswant; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Narayanrao Fr. Ps. Sud. 11; 4 tl; ch.
Nardane; MLG. नरडाणे ..	E 18-0	3370; 604; 706; 277	Chincha-gavhan; 2-0	Nandgaon; 18-0	Saygaon; 2-0; Fri.	Kalvadi; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl; dh; gym; ch.

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Narul; KLN. नरूळ ..	S 9–0	1512; 732 98; 456	Otur; 3–0	Manmad; 25–0	Kalvan; 9–0; Wed.	Stage; 0–1	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nasik (Urban Area); NSK. नाशिक (नागरी विभाग २) ..	HQ ..	5828; 176091; 33282; 4284	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Wed. Sat.	Local; ..	rv; pl.	Yashwantrav Fr. mrg. Khandoba Fr. mrg. Ram. Fr. Ct. sud. 9.
Nasik Road Deolali; NSK. (Urban Area III). नाशिकरोड देवळाली (नागरी विभाग ३) ..	.. ..	20·98; 55436; 10055; 1605	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	Pl.	Sl(m); Mhasoba Fr. Phg Hanuman Fr. Vsk.; Pg. Durgadevi Fr. Bdp. 8dp. Mahadeo Fr. Mg. dp.
Navegaon; BGN. नवेगाव ..	W 7–0	1715; 502; 77; 209	Tilwan; 3–0	Manmad; 45–0	Satana; 7–0; Sat.	Khamtane; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nawapur; SGN. नवापूर ..	N 3–0	156; 94; 14; 30	Surgana; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 67–0	Surgana; 3–0; Fri.	Surgana; 3–0	W.	..
Nawasari; NDG. नवसारी ..	W 16–2	2198; 600; 83; 266	Nimbait; 6–0	Manmad; 11–0	Manmad; 11–0; Sun.	Local; 0–3	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Mothe Baba Fr. Ct. vad. 4; ch.
Naydongari; NDG. नायडोंगरी	E 14–0	8422; 4161; 753; 1179	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 4 Cs; 2tl; mq. dg; 2dh. lib; 2 dp;
Naygaon; SNR. नायगाव ..	NW 8–0	3580; 2223; 350; 776	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 10–0	Saykhede; 6–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr; m.); Cs; Mahaloba Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 5tl; mq.; ch; lib.
Naygavan; YVL. नायगव्हाण ..	N 11–0	2374; 656; 100; 172	Kusur; 2–0	Ankai; 2–4	Manmad; 10–0; Sun.	Kasarkhede; 6–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Devi Fr. Ct. sud. 15; tl.
Neurgaon; YVL. नेवरगांव	W 10–0	2926; 1170; 217; 601	Jalgaon Neur; 0–6	Yeola; 10–0	Mukhed; 3–4; Sat.	Jalgaon; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs. (mp); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Nhanave; CDR. न्हानावे ..	S 4–0	1307; 771; 133; 412	Hivarkhed; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 10–0	Chandvad; 4–0; Mon.	Hivarkhed; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); tl.
Nayaharkhede Bk.; YVL. याहारखेडे बु. ..	E 10–0	1045; 293; 61; 89	Saigaon; 1–0	Nagarsul; 4–0	Nagarsul; 4–0; Fri.	.. 5–0	..	Sl (pr); Bhikan Baba Pir Urus Ct. sud. 9; 2tl; mq.
Nhyaharkhede Kh.; YVL. न्याहारखेडे बु. ..	E 10–0	447; 406; 72; 106	Saigaon; 1–0	Nagarsul; 4–0	Nagarsul; 4–0; Fri.	.. 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2tl.
Nikwel; BGN. निकवेल ..	W ..	1200; 1084; 139; 488	Kandhane; 1–0	Manmad; 35–0	Dangsauridane. 4–0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; tl; 2 dg; lib.
Nilgavahan; MLG. निळगव्हाण ..	N 3–0	1280; 1081; 163; 446	Vajirkhede; 1–0	Manmad; 28–0	Malegaon; 2–0; Fri.	Malegaon; 4–0	Rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattajayanti Fr. in December 7; 2tl.
Nilkhede; YVL. निलखेडे	NW 13–0	1976; 519; 77; 169	Shirasgaon Lauki; 2–0	Lasalgaon; 6–0	Lasalgaon; 6–0; Sun.	Laslagaon; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nilwandi; DDR. निळवंडी ..	W 2–0	2088; 989; 145; 354	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 22–0	Dindori; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; tl.
Nimbale; CDR. निंबाळे ..	SE 9–0	2277; 11588; 157; 500	Raypur; 2–0	Summit; 2–0	Manmad; 10–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Dautoba Fr. phg. Vad. 1; 5tl; mq. ch.
Nimbait; MLG. निबांईत ..	S 14–0	13881; 3720; 604; 1517	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 12–0	Nimgaon; 2–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; dg; ch.

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Nimbarpada ; SGN. निबारपाडा ..	W 14–0	826 ; 378 ; 76 ; 123	Umbarthan ; 1–0	Waghai; 24–0	Umbarthan; 1–0; Sat.	Umbarthan; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Nimbole ; BGN. निबोळे	SE 12–3	2917 ; 1509; 242 ; 586	.. 2–3	Manmad; 33–0	Lakhanapur; 2–3; Thu.	.. 2–3	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl; ch.
Nimgaon ; MLG. निमगांव ..	S ..	6351 ; 4723; 784 ; 1791	Local ; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9.
Nimgaon Deopur ; SNR. निमगांव देवपूर ..	SE 13–0	2981 ; 626 ; 98 ; 172	Vadangali ; 1–0	Nasik Rd; 25–0	Vadangali; 1–0; Wed.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch.
Nimgaon-Madh ; YVL. निमगांव मढ	SW 6–0	3921 ; 1382; 226 ; 604	Local ; ..	Yeola; 6–0	Yeola; 6–0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl; m; dg; ch.
Nimgaon Sinnar ; SNR. निमगांव सिन्नर ..	NE 8–0	4082 ; 1773; 261 ; 521	Gulwanch ; 2–0	.. 21–0	Sinnar; 8–0; Sun.	.. 0–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khanderav Fr. Ps. Vad. 6; 2tl; lib.
Nimgaon Wakada ; NPD. निमगांव वाकडा ..	NE 12–0	1426 ; 345 ; 56 ; 164	Lasalgaon ; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 1–4	Lasalgaon; 1–0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 1 to 10; 2tl.
Nimgavhan ; CDR. निमगव्हाण ..	S 2–2	588 ; 422 ; 57 ; 226	Hivarkhede ; 1–0	Lasalgaon;10–0	Chandwad; 2–0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nimgule ; MLG. निमगुळे	SE 14–0	470 ; 1320; 225 ; 353	Malegaon ; 1–0	Nandgaon;11–0	Malegaon; 1–0; Tue.	.. 1–0	W.	7Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; ch.
Nimon ; CDR. निमोन	E 14–0	2319 ; 1394; 215 ; 575	Local ; ..	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0; Sun.	.. 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Vithoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl; ch; lib.
Nimshevadi ; MLG. निमशेवडी ..	N 16–0	1968 ; 560 ; 90 ; 309	Vadner; 4–0	Manmad; 46–0	Vadner; 4–0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pimpala Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 5; tl.
Ninavi ; IPR. निनावी ..	SE 22–0	1959 ; 941 ; 183 ; 341	Shenit ; 3–0	Lahavit; 11–0	Taked Bk.; 6–0; Wed.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Niphad ; NPD. निफाड ..	HQ ..	8450 ; 9274; 1750; 1738	Local ; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	3 Sl (pr, 2h); 7 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; Shani Fr. Vsk. 17tl. 3 m; 2 mq; 2 dg; ch; lib; 5 dp.
Nirgude (Harsul) ; PNT. निरगुडे (हरसूल) ..	S 36–0	3737 ; 442 ; 82 ; 207	Harsul ; 2–0	Nasik Rd; 45–0	Harsul; 2–0; Sat.	Stage; 0–1	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Nirgude (Karanjali) ; PNT. निरगुडे (करंजाळी) ..	SE 8–0	1203 ; 711 ; 86 ; 335	Karanjali ; 1–0	Nasik Rd; 32–0	Karanjali; 0–4; Fri.	Karanjali; 0–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; lib.
Nirhale ; SNR. निऱ्हाळे ..	SE 20–0	1882 ; 1248; 141 ; 548	Kankuri ; 2–0	Nasik Rd; 33–0	Wavi; .. Tue.	Wavi; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5tl; m; ch; dp.
Nirpan ; IPR. निरपण ..	SE 8–0	636 ; 348 ; 56 ; 127	Kaluste ; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 6–0	Ghoti Bk.; 6–0; Sat.	.. ..	W; rv.	tl.
Nirpur ; BGN. निरपूर ..	W 7–0	1604 ; 1415; 205 ; 473	Chaundhane ; 3–0	Manmad; 47–0	Satana; 7–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; ch.
Nitane ; BGN. निताने	N 17–0	2769 ; 1873; 328 ; 385	Karanjad ; 4–0	Manmad; 57–0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; lib; dp.
Nivane ; KLN. निवाणे ..	E 5–0	5420 ; 2338; 375 ; 727	Local ; ..	Manmad; 35–0	Kalvan; 5–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib.

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Odha ; NSK. ओढा ..	E 9–0	1953 ; 1311; 232 ; 432	Local ; ..	Local; ..	Nasik Rd. 4–0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairav Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; dg; lib; dp.
Oje ; DDR. ओजे ..	NW 6–0	1720 ; 572 ; 78 ; 168	.. ..	Nasik Rd; 26–0	Nalwadi; 2–0; Wed.	.. 6–0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ojhar ; PNT. ओझर ..	SW 40–0	3671 ; 1027; 172 ; 531	Berwal ; 7–0	.. ..	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr); tl.
Ondli ; IPR. ओंडली ..	N 16–0	1234 ; 448 ; 90 ; 120	Mhasurli ; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 10–0	Vaitarna; 2–0; Sun.	Saturli; 0–3	W.	Sl (pr);
One ; NPD. ओणे ..	W 7-0	856 ; 1607; 266 ; 839	Sukene Kasabe ; 1–0	Sukene Kasabe;	Sukene Kasabe; 1–0; Wed.	Ozar; 5–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Otur ; KLN. ओतूर ..	S 6–0	2663 ; 1344; 251 ; 424	Local ; ..	Manmad; 25–0	Kalvan; .. Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 4tl; lib.
Ozar ; KLN. ओझर ..	W 15–0	1918 ; 672 ; 113 ; 338	Bordaivat ; 1–0	Manmad; 47–0	Abhona; 5–0; Fri.	2–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs. (mp); Devi Fr; 2tl.
Ozar (Urban area 2) ; NPD. ओझर (नागरी विभाग)	W 19–0	43.5 ; 21260; 4806; 2509	Local ; ..	.. 3–0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	4Sl (2 pr, m, h); Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3tl; 2m; 2 mq; dg; 2dh; gym; ch; 2lib; 9dp.
Ozarkhede ; DDR. ओझरखेडे ..	N 7–6	1787 ; 419 ; 69 ; 153	.. 6–0	Nasik Rd.; 30–0	Vani Kasbe; 6–0; Tue.	Krishangaon; 3–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2tl.
Ozarkhede ; NSK. ओझरखेडे ..	W 16–0	2144 ; 864 ; 129 ; 301	Girnare ; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 22–0	Girnare; 4–0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pachore Bk.; NPD. पाचोरे बुद्रुक ..	NE 14–0	1581; 882; 132; 404	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 3–0	Lasalgaon; 2–4; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 2–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); Dattatraya Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4 tl; m; mq; 2 dg.
Pachore Kh.; NPD. पाचोरे खुर्द ..	NE 14–0	861; 346; 62; 148	Pachore Bk.; 0–2	Lasalgaon; 2–0	Lasalgaon; 2–0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 2–0	W.	Tukarambaba Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 3 tl; m.
Pachore Wani; NPD. पाचोरे वणी ..	NW 13–0	2378; 1540; 235; 674	Local; ..	Niphad; 12–0	Pimpalgaon; 3–0; Sun.	.. 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 5 tl; mq; ch.
Padalde; MLG. पाडळदे ..	E 14–0	8396; 2180; 366; 925	Local; ..	Manmad; 35–0	....	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; lib.
Padali; SNR. पाडळी ..	S 13–0	1907; 1052; 147; 350	Thangaon; 1–0	.. ..	Thangaon; 1–0; Fri.	.. 1–0	..	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Padali-Deshamukh; IPR. पाडळी देशमुख ..	NE 13–0	1210; 398; 67; 106;	Gonde; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 8–0	Ghoti Bk.; 8–0; Sat.	.. 0–1	W.	Cs; tl.
Pade; DDR. पाडे ..	NW 2–0	2021; 1190; 188; 426	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 22–0	Dindori; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khanderav Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; tl; dg.
Pahine; IPR. पहिणे ..	N 26–0	2508; 618; 134; 239	Zarwad Bk.; 7–0	Ghoti Bk.; 25–0	Zarwad Bk.; 7–0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pahuchibari; PNT. पहुचिबारी ..	NE 15–0	933; 590: 126; 227	Malegaon; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 54–0	Jogamodi; 6–0; Mon.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Palasashet; SGN. पळसशेत ..	SW 17–0	526; 142; 29; 81	Palasan; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 58–0	Hatrundi; 4–0; Tue.	.. 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Palasdar; KLN. पळसदर ..	W 20–0	2110; 584; 116; 154	Bordaivat; 5–0	Nasik Rd.; 65–0	Abhona; 12–0; Fri.	Trihal; 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Palasdare; MLG. पळासदरे ..	NE ..	3968; 1278; 192; 329	.. 13–0	.. ..	Zodage; 5–0; Thu.	Zodage; 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mis); 2 tl; mq; gym; lib; ch.

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Palashi; NDG. पळाशी ..	NE 11–4	3376; 947; 154; 304	Vehel-gaon; 1–4	Naydongri; 6–2	Naydongri; 6–2; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Khanderav Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Palashi Bk.; PNT. पळाशी बुद्रुक ..	S 18–0	582; 221; 32; 144	Kulwan-di; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 39–0	Harsul; 5–0; Sat.	Kulwandi;4–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Palashi Kh.; PNT. पळाशी खुर्द ..	N 8–0	651; 222; 39; 133	Umbar-pada; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 4–0	Peth; 8–0; Thu.	Peth; 8–0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Palasvihir; DDR. पळसविहीर ..	NW ..	3598; 1219; 203; 416	Ambad; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 65–0	Nanashi; 4–0; Fri.	.. 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Pale Bk.; KLN. पाळे बुद्रुक ..	W 4–0	1914; 1179; 189; 406	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 40–0	Kalvan; 4–4; Wed.	Stage; 0–2	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; 3 tl; m.
Pale Kh.; KLN. पाळे खुर्द ..	W 4–4	1379; 1859; 300; 587	Pale Bk.; 0–2	Nasik Rd.; 40–0	Kalvan; 4–4; Wed.	Stage; 0–3	rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; 4 Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Palkhed; DDR. पालखेड ..	E 4–2	2940; 2314; 382; 832	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 12–0	Dindori; 4–0; Sun.	Dindori; 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; tl; lib.
Palkhed; NPD. पालखेड ..	N 8–0	3228; 3009; 467; 959	Local; ..	Niphad; 6–0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch; dp.
Palson; SGN. पळसन ..	SW 14–0	1196; 553; 113; 242	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 60–0	Hatrundi; 2–0; Tue.	.. 7–0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (mp); tl; lib.
Palse; NSK. पळसे ..	SE 8–0	2882; 3184; 502; 888	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 3–0	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 4 tl; dp.
Palvihir; SGN. पालविहीर ..	W 4–0	562; 287; 61; 211	Surgana; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 68–0	Surgana; 4–0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Panchak; NSK. पंचक ..	E 6–0	745; 1501; 284; 227	Nasik Road; 1–4	Nasik Rd.; 1–4	Nasik Rd.; 1–4; Mon.	Nasik Road; 1–4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Panchakeshwar; NPD. पंचकेश्वर ..	N 5–4	1216; 655; 93; 142	Nandurdi;2–0	Niphad; 3–0	Niphad; 3–0; Thu.	Dava-chwadi; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Panch Mukthi Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl.
Panchale; SNR. पंचाळे ..	E 18–0	8046; 2993; 559; 1057	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 32–0	.. .. ..	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4 tl; lib.
Pandane; DDR. पांडाणे ..	N 14–0	992; 537; 72; 165	.. 1–4	Nasik Rd.; 35–0	Vani Kasbe; 4–0; Tue;	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg, gr); tl.
Pandhrun; MLG. पांढरून ..	W 12–0	1880; 663; 121; 323	Lakhama-pur; 1–0	Manmad; 35–0	Lakhamapur;1–0; Thu.	Lakhama-pur; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 1; tl.
Pandhurli; SNR. पांढुर्ली ..	W 11–0	3449; 2266; 360; 641	Local; ..	Deolali; 5–0	Bhagur; 4–0; Tue.	.. 0–1	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 4 tl; mq.
Panewadi; NDG. पानेवाडी ..	W 12–0	1334; 1058; 165; 200	Hiswal Kh.; 4–0	Local; ..	Manmad; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; ch.
Pangari Bk.; SNR. पांगरी बुद्रुक ..	E 14–0	5299; 2824; 570; 739	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 27–0	Local; .. Wed.	Wavi; 3–0	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 5 tl; 2 m; mq; dg; dh; lib; Cch.
Pangari Kh.; SNR. पांगरी खुर्द ..	E 14–0	1708; 524; 62; 117	Pangri Bk.; ..	Nasik Rd.;2 0–0	.. .. ..	Wavi; 3–0	W.	Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; tl.

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Pangarne; SGN. पांगारणे ..	NW 29-0	981; 470; 96; 227	Local; ..	.. ..	Local; .. Sun.	Umbar-than; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); ch.
Panhale; CDR. पन्हाळे ..	S 5-0	1865; 884; 146; 360	Vitave; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 10-0	Chandwad; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Pyt; Cs (mp); Shimga Fr; tl; lib.
Panhalsathe; YVL. पन्हाळसाठे ..	NE 9-0	953; 240; 40; 68	Rajapur; 2-0	Nagarsul; 3-0	Nagarsul; 3-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Panjarvadi; YVL. पांजरवाडी ..	E 7-0	1868; 798; 97; 378	Saya-gaon; 1-0	Talvade; 4-0	Andarsul; 2-0; Thu.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Koknyaai Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2tl.
Panzan; MLG. पांझन ..	SE ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Panzandev; NDG. पांझनदेव ..	W 12-4	2967; 696; 104; 331	Hiswal Kh.; 3-4	Panewadi; 2-0	Manmad; 5-0; Sun.	Panewadi; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl.
Pardevi; IPR. पारदेवी ..	N 3-0	761; 330; 55; 80	Igatpuri; 3-0	Igatpuri; 3-0	Ghoti Bk; 6-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pardhadi; NDG. परधाडी ..	E 11-0	6030; 2059; 346; 807	Local; ..	Naydongri; 2-0	Naydongri; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Shani Amavasya Fr; 2 tl.
Paregaon; CDR. पारेगांव ..	W 20-0	3023; 1295; 208; 609	Shivare; 3-0	Niphad; 17-0	Vani; 4-0; Tue.	.. 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl;m.
Paregaon; YVL. पारेगांव ..	SW 1-0	1495; 595; 93; 161	Yeola; 1-0	Yeola; 2-0	.. .. ..	Yeola; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; mq; ch.
Parmori; DDR. परमोरी ..	N 5-0	2035; 702; 120; 211	Varkhede; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 25-0	Dindori; 5-0; Sun.	Awan-khed; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (gr); tl.
Parner; BGN. पारनेर ..	N 18-0	3200; 1106; 172; 249	Karanjad; 3-0	Manmad; 58-0	Nitane; 2-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch; lib; dp.
Parsul; CDR. परसूल ..	SE 5-0	2028; 1062; 176; 460	Bhat-gaon; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 12-0	Chandwad; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Paste; SNR. पास्ते ..	W 3-4	2840; 1056; 154; 479	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 16-0	Sinnar; 3-4; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; tl.
Patali; PNT. पातळी ..	NE 6-4	692; 261; 42: 170	Karanjali; 0-4	Nasik Rd.; 35-0	Karanjali; 0-4; Fri.	Karan-jali; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Patali; SGN. पातळी ..	SW 13-0	159; 105; 17; 54;	Palsan; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 61-0	Hatrundi; 1-0; Tue.	.. 7-0	..	tl.
Patane; MLG. पाटणे ..	E 8-0	3085; 3970; 648; 1381	Local; ..	Manmad; 28-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, h); 2 Cs; Pir urus. Vsk. Sud. 3; 12 tl; m; mq; gym; lib; 3 dp.
Pate; CDR. पाटे ..	S 9-0	702; 861; 126; 270	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (fgm); 3tl; lib; ch.
Pate; PNT. पाटे ..	S 18-0	1229; 520; 127; 230	Kul-wandi; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 46-0	Kohor; 4-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Patharde; MLG. पाथर्डी ..	SE 16-0	751; 539; 84; 120	Male-gaon; 3-0	Nandgaon; 10-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Pathardi; NSK. पाथर्डी ..	S 5-0	1953; 2371; 418; 1011	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 6-0	Nasik; 5-0; Wed.	.. Sat. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 9; Pandav Lenichi Fr. Srn. 3 Mon; tl; ch.
Pathare Bk.; SNR. पाथरे बुद्रुक ..	E 25-0	1884; 917; 142; 303	Local; ..	Kopargaon 14-0	Wavi; 7-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (m); 2 tl; lib.
Pathare Kh.; SNR. पाथरे खुर्द ..	E 25-0	3012; 1261; 216 447	Pathare Bk.; 0-2	Kopargaon; 14-0	Wavi; 7-0; Tue.	.. 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dh; 2 lib; dh; ch.
Patharshembe; CDR. पाथरशेंबे ..	S 3-0	1585; 1010; 146; 477	Hivar-khede; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 10-0	Chandvad; 3-0; Mon.	Hivar-khede; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; lib.

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Pathare Digar; BGN. पठारे दिगर ..	NW 18-0	4080; 1262; 186; 524	Talwade-digar; 2-0	Manmad; 58-0	Dangsaundane; 2-4; Tue.	Talwade digar; 2-0	W; w; n.	2 Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
Patoda; YVL. पाटोदा ..	NW 9-2	5429; 2316; 390; 717	Local; ..	Summit; 6-0	Local; .. Mon.	Jalgaon Neur; 5-0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Rameshwar Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 2tl; 2 mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; 2 dp (1vet),
Patole; SNR. पाटोळे ..	S 5-0	4155; 2351; 330; 639	Dubere; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 23-0	Sinnar; 5-0; Sun.	Sinnar; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bramhanath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; Jogeshvari Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 10 tl; gym.
Patpimpri; SNR. पाटपिंपरी ..	N 8-0	3142; 1470; 259; 799	Baragaon Pimpri; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 27-0	Sinnar; 8-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Vsk Sud. 15; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch; lib.
Pawarpada; PNT. पवारपाडा ..	W 7-0	175; 74; 13; 43	Karanjali; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 35-0	Karanjali; 1-0; Fri.	Karanjali; 1-0	W,	
Payarpada; SGN. पायरपाडा ..	SW 14-0	1178; 202; 42; 121	Palsan; 0-4	Nasik Rd.; 60-0	Hatrundi; 2-0; Thu.	.. 8-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pegalwadi Trimbak; NSK. पेगलवाडी त्रिंबक ..	SW 16-0	1464; 810; 128; 437	.. 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 20-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Peth (Peint); PNT. पेठ ..	HQ ..	8848; 5740; 1064; 1740	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 39-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; t; pl.	2 Sl (pr); 5 Cs (sp, mis, 3 mp); Khandoba Fr. Phg. Sud 15; 5 tl; mq; gym; ch; lib; 3 dp.
Phopshi; DDR. फोपशी ..	N 15-0	1886; 402; 60; 129	Krishangaon; 3-0	.. ..	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	Krishangaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pilakos; KLN. पिळकोस ..	E 8-0	2656; 916 136; 444	Khamkhede; 2-0	Manmad; 52-0	Kalvan; 8-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Pimpalanare; DDR. पिंपळनारे ..	S 7-0	2471; 1401; 223; 376	Dhakambe; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Dindori; 7-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Pimpalchond; SGN. पिंपळचोंड ..	SW 20-0	524; 178; 38; 76	.. ..	.. ..	Barhe; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpaldar; BGN. पिंपळदर ..	SW 3-0	1681; 817; 149; 365	Munjwad; 2-0	Manmad; 35-0	Satana; 3-0; Sat.	Satana; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Pimpale; SNR. पिंपळे ..	S 14-0	5034; 1191; 183; 387	Thangaon; 4-0	.. ..	Thangaon; 4-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Vetalbuva Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; gym.
Pimpalgaon; KLN. पिंपळगांव ..	E 16-0	6581; 3931; 628; 1094	Pimpalgaon; ..	Manmad; 47-0	Deola; 5-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m) ; Pyt; 3 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 7 tl; dp.
Pimpalgaon; MLG. पिंपळगांव ..	W ..	2470; 2945; 458; 873	Local; ..	Manmad; 30-0	Ravalgaon; 2-0; Sun.	Stage ..	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Gangasagar Maharaj Fr. Srn. Sud. 15; tl.
Pimpalgaon Bahula; NSK. पिंपळगांव बहुला ..	W 5-4	1697; 1418; 215; 434	Trimbak; ..	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Nasik; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (fmg); Trigun Baba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 3 tl; dh; gym.

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Pimpalgaon Baswant; NPD. (Urban Area-III). पिंपळगांव बसवंत (नागरी विभाग ३)	NW 11-0	2901; 12289 1947; 2228	Local; ..	Niphad; 9-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h) ; 8 Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9,Pir urus; 13 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; 2dh; gym; lib; 8dp.
Pimpalgaon Bhatata; IPR. पिंपळगांव भटाटा	N 6-0	1505; 569; 119; 358	Waki; 4-	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0; Sat.	Kopar-gaon; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpalgaon Dhabli; CDR. पिंपळगांव धाबळी	SE 7-0	1407; 274; 40; 128	.. 2-	Manmad; 7-0	Manmad; 7-0; Sun.	Dugaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Pimpalgaon dhum; DDR. पिंपळगांव धुम	NW 14-0	2649; 706; 105; 380	Deothan; 2-	.. 38-0	Dindori; 14-0; Sun.	Mahaje; 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpalgaon Dukra; IPR. पिंपळगांव डुक्रा	NE 24-0	1665; 755; 125; 145	Shenit; 2-	Lahavit; 4-0	Bhagur; 8-0; Tue.	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; gym.
Pimpalgaon Garudeshwar; NSK. पिंपळगांव गरुडेश्वर	W 15-0	2161; 507; 74; 122	Mahira-wani; 6-	Nasik Rd.; 21-0	Nasik Rd.; 15-0; Wed.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Pimpalgaon Ghadga; IPR. पिंपळगांव घाडगा	NE 25-0	1600; 912; 188; 275	Shenit; 2-	Lahavit; 5-0	Bhagur; 10-0; Tue.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr.); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Pimpalgaon Jalal; YVL. पिंपळगांव जलाल	S 4-0	2034; 865; 164; 210	Local; ..	Yeola; 2-0	Yeola; 4-0; Tue.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (c.); Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3tl; m.
Pimpalgaon Ketki; DDR. पिंपळगांव केतकी	E 2-0	1162; 867; 151; 401	Dindori; 2-	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Dindori; 2-0; Sun.	Dindori; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpalgaon Khamb; NSK. पिंपळगांव खांब	S 8-0	1504; 1989; 269; 365	Pathardi; 2-	Nasik Rd.; 5-0	Deolali; 4-0; Mon.	Vadner; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Pimpalgaon Lep; YVL. पिंपळगांव लेप	W 10-0	2364; 706; 116; 175	Jalgaon Neur; 2-	Lasalgaon; 10-0	Mukhed; 5-0; Sat.	Jalgaon Neur; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Pimpalgaon Mor; IPR. पिंपळगांव मोर	E 9-0	2200; 895; 154; 500	Belgaon Tarhale; 4-	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Pimpalgaon Najik; NPD. पिंपळगांव नजीक	NE 12-0	907; 1948; 358; 332	Lasal-gaon; 0-	Lasalgaon; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 0-1; Sun.	Lasal-gaon; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Konhoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; tl; gym.
Pimpalgaon Nipani; NPD. पिंपळगांव निपाणी	SW 24-0	2110; 852 143; 285	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 10-0	Saykhede; 6-0; Thu.	Say-khede; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp.); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Pimpalkhute Bk.; YVL. पिंपळखुटे बुद्रुक	E 21-0	804; 588; 101; 187	Talvade; 1-	Tarur; 1-0	Andarsul; 5-0; Thu.	Talvade; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpalkhute Kh.; YVL. पिंपळखुटे खुर्द	E 12-0	625; 349; 50; 150	Talvade; 1-	Talvade; 1-0	Bharam; 3-0; Sat.	Talvade; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); 2tl.
Pimpalkhute Tisare; YVL. पिंपळखुटे तिसरे	NE 10-0	1716; 524; 95; 140	Nagar-sul; 3-	Nagarsul; 3-0	Nagarsul; 3-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 5; tl.
Pimpalkothe; BGN. पिंपळकोठे	N 20-0	2073; 2247; 364; 916	Local; ..	Manmad; 58-0	Local; .. Sat.	Tahara-bad; 3-0	W; w.	2Sl(pr, h); Cs; 4tl; ch; lib.
Pimpalwati; PNT. पिंपळवटी	S 6-0	1607; 394; 64; 223	Tonda-wal; 5-	Nasik Rd.; 50-0	Peth.; 6-0; Thu.	Peth; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Pimpalnare; CDR. पिंपळणारे	W 20-0	2310; 705; 114; 443	Vadner Bhairao; 3-	Niphad; 15-0	Vadner Bhairao; 3-0; Wed.	Vadner Bhairao; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

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Pimpalpada; PNT. पिंपळपाडा ..	NE 9-4	800; 385; 60; 205	Male-gaon; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 45-4	Jogamodi; 1-4; Mon.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpalsond; SGN. पिंपळसोंड ..	NW 30-0	3810; 363; 70; 165	Pangarne; 5-0	.. ..	Pangarne; 5-0; Sun.	Umbar-than; 13-0	W.	....
Pimparkhed; DDR. पिंपरखेड ..	N 14-0	1595; 986; 154; 264	Khedle; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 38-0	Vani Kasbe 10-0; Tue.	Lakhama-pur (Phata); 7-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Khanderav Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl.
Pimparkhed; NDG. पिंपरखेड ..	E 9-0	4837; 1664; 353; 522	Local; ..	Local; 2-0	Nandgaon; 9-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; n.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; 3tl; dp.
Pimpalad; CDR. पिंपळद ..	S 12-0	6344; 3363; 496; 1589	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 3-2	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 5tl; m; mq; dg; lib.
Pimpalad Nasik; NSK. पिंपळद नाशिक	SW 11-0	4443; 1453; 228; 386	Local; ..	Aswali; 11-0	Nasik; 11-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; gym; ch; dp.
Pimpalad Trimbak; NSK. पिंपळद त्रिंबक ..	W 20-0	1409; 563; 95; 180	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimpalas; NPD. पिंपळस ..	W 5-0	2589; 3913; 637; 896	Local; ..	Sukene Kasbe; 2-0	Sukene Kasbe; 2-0; Wed.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs (mp); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3tl; dh; gym; ch.
Pimpale Bk., KLN. पिंपळे बुद्रुक ..	N 15-0	2780; 872; 142; 538	Pimpale Kh; 1-0	Manmad; 56-0	Kanashi; 6-0; Sun.	Abhona; 9-4	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl.
Pimpale Kh.; KLN. पिंपळे खुर्द ..	NW 14-0	793; 276; 46; 131	Local; ..	Manmad; 55-0	Kanashi; 5-0; Sun.	Abhona; 8-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Pimpraj; DDR. पिंपरज ..	W ..	1194; 239; 37; 64	Chachad-gaon; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 21-0	Umbrale Bk.; 5-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimprale; NDG. पिंप्राळे ..	N ..	4730; 743; 136; 241	Nimbait; 4-4	Nandgaon; 7-0	Nandgaon; 7-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Pir Urus in March-April; 3tl; dg; ch.
Pimpri; NPD. पिंप्री ..	NW 3-0	2185; 1426; 265; 641	Niphad; 3-0	Niphad; 1-0	Niphad; 3-0; Thu.	Kunde-wadi; 1-0	W; rv; cl.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 5tl; gym.
Pimpri; YVL. पिंपरी ..	NW 6-4	2475; 614; 101; 185	Patoda; 3-0	Yeola; 7-4	Yeola; 6-4; Tue.	Yeola; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. (mp); Mahadev Fr. Phg. Vad. 13; 2tl.
Pimpri Anchala; DDR. पिंप्री अंचला	N 17-0	2262; 934; 133; 568	.. 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 38-4	Vani Kasbe; 7-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl(pr.); tl.
Pimpri Haveli; NDG. पिंप्री हवेली ..	E 14-0	3255; 1024; 203; 384	Nay-dongri 2-0	Naydongri; 2-0	Naydongri; 2-0; Mon.	Nay-dongri 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 3tl; lib.
Pimpri Markanda; KLN. पिंपरी मार्कंडा ..	SW 11-0	2305; 456; 70; 218	Nanduri; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 51-0	Kalvan; 11-0; Wed.	Nanduri; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimpri Pale; KLN. पिंपरी पाळे ..	SW 12-0	1676; 480; 66; 145	Nanduri; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 51-0	Kalvan; 12-0; Wed.	Nanduri; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpri Sadroddin; IPR. पिंप्री सद्रोद्दीन ..	SE 1-4	2242; 1333; 237; 707	Igatpuri; 2-0	Igatpuri; 2-0	Igatpuri; 2-0; Sun.	Igatpuri; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Sadroddin Baba Urus Bdp; 2tl.
Pimpri Sayyad; NSK. पिंप्री सय्यद ..	NE 12-0	5477; 4838; 757; 1525	Local; ..	Odha; 3-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Sayyad Baba Urus Ct. Sud 2; 5tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pimpri Trimbak; NSK. पिंप्री त्रिंबक..	W 25–0	2021; 554; 93; 287	Trimbak; 7–0	Nasik Rd.; 30–0	Trimbak; 7–0; Tue.	Trimbak; 7–0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Pingalwade; BGN. पिंगळवाडे ..	N 14–0	2805; 1548; 233; 415	Karan-jad; 2–0	Manmad; 54–0	Local;	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Matoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl; ch; lib. dp.
Pingalwadi; DDR. पिंगळवाडी ..	N 20–0	915; 286; 53; 166	Umbar-pada (Ghagbari); 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 41–0	Umbarpada (Ghagbari); 3–0; Thu.	Chausale (phata); 0–4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pisore; DGN. पिसोरे ..	NW 19–0	1517; 218; 25; 81	Talwade; 3–0	Manmad; 59–0	Dangsaun-dane; 4–0; Tue.	Talwade-digar 3–0	n.	....
Pohali; SGN. पोहाळी ..	E 11–0	664; 555; 89; 334	Borgaon; 1–4	Nasik Rd.; 48–0	Hatgad; 2–0; Mon.	Bor-gaon; 1–0	W.	Sl(pr).
Pohane; MLG. पोहाने ..	NW 22–0	5552; 1180; 193; 388	Local; ..	Manmad; 40–0	.. .. ..	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl; ch.
Pohi; NDG. पोही	SE ..	1692; 119; 26; 50	Kasari; ..	Nand-gaon 10–0	.. .. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pokhari Patode; NDG. पोखरी पाटोदे	E 3–2	2735; 1379; 220; 513	Local; ..	Nand-gaon 3–2	Nandgaon; 3–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Pophalwade; DDR. पोफळवाडे ..	W 15–0	2006; 696; 118; 371	Chachad-gaon; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 20–0	Umbrale Bk.; 4–0; Thu.	Chachad-gaon; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Pratapgad; SGN. प्रतापगड ..	SE 2–0	1345; 463; 85; 238	Surgana; 2–0	.. ..	Surgana; 2–0; Fri.	Surgana; 2–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Punegaon; DDR. पुणेगाव ..	N 16–0	1209; 515; 76; 245	.. 1–0	Nasik Rd.; 37–0	Vani Kasbe; 6–0; Tue.	.. 2–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(fmg); tl.
Puri; CDR. पुरी ..	W 10–0	3477; 1433; 229; 607	Shelu; 1–0	Lasal-gaon; 22–0	Chandwad; 10–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 5; 3tl.lib.
Raghatvihir; SGN. रघतविहीर ..	NW 21–0	3393; 913; 168; 325	Pangarne; 4–0	Waghai; 13–0	.. .. ..	Umbar-than; 7–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Rahadi; YVL. राहाडी ..	NE 18–0	3048; 495; 93; 203	Bharam; 4–0	.. 7–0	Bharam; 4–0; Sat.	Bharam; 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); 4tl; mq; ch.
Rahod; CDR. राहोड ..	NE 3–0	4942; 1039; 197; 324	Uswad; 1–4	Lasal-gaon; 16–0	Chandvad; 3–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl.
Rahood; BGN. राहूड ..	NE 22–0	3852; 543; 84; 204	Tembhe; 4–0	Manmad; 56–0	Nampur; 8–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Dhamya Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 2tl.
Rahude; SGN. राहूडे ..	SE 16–0	1977; 593; 144; 220	Umbar-padadigar; ..	Nasik Rd.; 47–0	Umbarpada-digar; .. Thu.	Sarad; 3–0	W; n.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Rahuri; NSK. राहुरी ..	S 13–0	760; 613; 91; 217	Bhagur; 1–0	Deolali; 3–0	Bhagur; 1–0; Tue.	Bhagur; 1–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Rajapur; DDR. राजापूर ..	E 4–0	4376; 4587; 708; 1466	Local; ..	Kunde-wadi; 8–0	Khedgaon; 4–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Vsk. Sud 15; 3tl; lib.
Rajapur; YVL. राजापूर ..	NE 12–0	7848; 2118; 308; 657	Local: ..	Nagarsul; 6–0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Rajumiya Urus Ct. Sud. 5; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl. m; mq; lib; dp; ....
Rajamane; MLG. राजमाने ..	N ..	3334; 1276; 221; 590	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Sl (pr); tl.
Rajbari; PNT. राजबारी ..	NW 8–0	554; 217; 35; 66	Kum-bhale; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 47–0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 0–2	W.	

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Rajderwadi; CDR. राजदरेवाडी ..	N 7–0	3695; 672; 102; 164	Chandvad; 7–0	Lasalgaon; 19–0	Chandvad; 7–0; Mon.	Chandvad; 7–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Rajewadi; NSK. राजेवाडी ..	W 20–0	1477; 576; 103; 181	Trimbak; 10–0	Nasik Rd.; 25–0	Trimbak; 10–0; Tue.	Trimbak; 10–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rajpurpande; BGN. राजापूरपांडे ..	N 17–0	1083; 294; 47; 97	Askhede; 2–0	Manmad; 47–0	Nampur; 4–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rajur Bahula; NSK. राजूर बहुला ..	SW 10–0	1748; 914; 154; 229	Vilholi; 3–0	Aswali; 5–0	Vadivarhe; 5–0; Thu.	Vilholi; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Rakshasbhuvan; SGN. राक्षसभुवन ..	SW 22–0	1359; 256; 52; 107	Barhe; 5–0	.... ..	....	.. 5–0	W.	tl.
Rameshwar; KLN. रामेश्वर ..	S 12–0	5251; 3649; 636; 852	Local; ..	Manmad; 26–0	Deola; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs (mp); Jagadamba Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; dh.
Rampura; MLG. रामपूरा ..	NW 22–0	3079; 305; 49; 121	Pohane; 4–0	Manmad; 44–0	Pohane; 4–0; ..	Pohane; 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ramsej; CDR. रामसेज ..	S ..	5275; 1272; 223; 359	.. ..	.... ..	....	.. ..	..	Maruti Fr. Ct.
Ranjune; SGN. रांजुणे ..	NW 26–0	271; 95; 19; 48	Pangarne; 1–0	.... ..	Pangarne; 1–0; Sun.	Umbarthan; 9–0	n.	....
Ranvihir; PNT. रानविहीर ..	W 45–0	973; 277; 49; 141	Kumbhale; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 45–0	.... 3–0; ..	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr).
Ranvihir; SGN. रानविहीर ..	NW 7–0	400; 92; 18; 58	Satkhamb; 7–0	Nasik Rd.; 74–0	Surgana; 7–0; Fri.	Ambatha; 3–0	W.	tl.
Ranwad; NPD. रानवड ..	N 6–0	3318; 1273; 223; 503	Local; ..	Ugaon; 2–0	Palkhed; 3–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; lib.
Rapali; CDR. रापली ..	SE 15–0	913; 425; 69; 127	Vadgaon Pangu; 1–0	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0; Sun.	Manmad; 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Rasalpur; NPD. रसलपूर ..	W 1–0	1452; 849; 82; 451	Niphad; 1–0	Niphad; 2–0	Niphad; 1–0; Thu.	.. ..	W; rv; cl.	Sl (pr); Cs; Baba Samadhi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Rasegaon; CDR. रासेगांव ..	W 26–0	3186; 1231; 203; 661	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 18–0	Umbrale; 3–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Rang Panchami Phg. Vad. 5; tl.
Rasha; SGN. राशा ..	W 16–0	1775; 653; 132; 214	Umbarthan; 3–0	Waghai; 21–0	Umbarthan; 3–0; Sat.	Umbarthan; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ratir; BGN. रतीर ..	NE 7–2	4067; 1048; 154; 492	Karhe; 3–0	Manmad; 51–0	Nampur; 6–0; Mon.	Karhe; 3–0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch.
Raulas; NPD. रौळस ..	NW 4–4	1658; 929; 169; 411	Kundewadi; 1–0	Niphad; 1–0	Niphad; 1–0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nimbharya Baba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 5; 2tl.; ch.
Rautmal; PNT. राऊतमाळ ..	S 37–0	992; 219; 36; 109	Shirasgaon; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 50–0	Harsul; 9–0; Sat.	Shirasgaon; 3–0	W.	....
Ravalgaon; CDR. रवळगांव ..	SW 16–0	4014; 700; 116; 376	Kochargaon; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 20–0	Girnare; 6–0; Thu.	.. 6–0	n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ravalgaon; (Urban Area II); MLG.; रावळगांव (नागरी विभाग २) ..	NW 12–0	13·75; 11780; 2123; 1622	Local; ..	Manmad; 40–0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr; h); 4Cs; Pimpala Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; dg; 3lib; 2dp.
Ravalji; KLN. रवळजी ..	N 7–0	2514; 1168; 181; 344	Mokbhangi; 1–0	Manmad; 47–0	Desrane; 2–0; Sat.	Kalvan Bk.; 7–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.

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Raver; BGN. रावेर ..	N 16-0	1573; 132; 21; 59	Tahara-bad; 1-0	Manmad; 61-0	Taharabad; 1-0; Sun.	Tahara-bad; 1-0	rv.	....
Rayambe; IPR. रायंबे ..	N 13-0	1301; 613; 100; 337	Kawanai; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 10-0	Ghoti Bk.; 13-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	w; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rayate; PNT. रायते ..	SW 37-0	3021; 441; 69; 249	Berwal; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 47-0	Thane; 4-0; Sun.	Thane; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rayate; YVL. रायते ..	W 4-0	779; 171; 28; 58	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 4-0	Yeola; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dh.
Raypur; CDR. रायपूर ..	SE 10-0	4629; 1747; 299; 472	Local; ..	Summit; 3-0	Manmad; .. Sun.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khande-rav Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Champashashthi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; Prasadgir Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; mq; lib.
Redgaon Bk.; NPD. रेडगांव बुद्रुक ..	N 9-0	1882; 679; 118; 344	Local; ..					Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Redgaon Kh.; CDR. रेडगांव खुर्द ..	S 9-0	1676; 1023; 165; 420	Vahe-gaonsal; ..	Niphad; 9-0	Palkhed; 3-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	Cs.; tl; lib.
Rendale; YVL. रेंडाळे ..	NE 11-0	2463; 395; 59; 114	Saigaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	
Rohile; NSK. रोहिले ..	W 22-0	1983; 859; 120; 293	Vaghera; 5-0	.... ..	Nagarsul; 5-0; Fri.	Nagar-sul; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Rohile Bk.; NDG. रोहिले बुद्रुक ..	SE 27-0	898 347; 61; 96	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 20-0	Girnare; 10-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Rokadpada; SGN. रोकड पाडा ..	S 10-0	1685; 655; 128; 383	Mani; 5-0	.... ..	....	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; dh; lib.
Ronghane; SGN. रोंघाणे ..	S 13-0	790; 339; 64; 206	Man--khed; 3-0	Waghai; 50-0	Bhanwad; 6-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs (mp). tl.
Ronzane; MLG. रोनझाणे ..	E ..	1208; 519; 91; 158	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 50-0	Kukud-munde; 2-0; Mon.	Jahale; 5-0	W.	....
Roti; SGN. रोटी ..	SE 10-0	285; 137; 21; 34	Borgaon; 3-0	.... ..	....	.. ..	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Roza; MLG. रोझ ..	E 15-0	2169; 862; 156; 290	Padalde; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 58-0	Hatgad; 4-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr);
Rui; NPD. रूई ..	SE 10-0	2022; 1563; 246; 628	Local; ..	Chalis-gaon; 29-0	Zadge; 7-0; Thu.	.. ..	..	Sl (pr); Cs(c); Gaubai Fr. Vsk. Sud 3; 6tl; mq; lib.
Ruipedha; PNT. रूईपेढा ..	SE 14-0	687; 314; 23; 181	Kohor; 2-0	Lasal-gaon; 10-0	Deogaon; 2-0; Mon.	Deo-gaon; 2-0	W; cl.	tl.
Sabardara; SGN. साबरदरा ..	S 7-0	700; 215; 50; 137	Surgana; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Kohor; 2-0; Sat.	Karan-jali; 8-0	W.	tl.
Sadadpada; PNT. सादडपाडा ..	W 7-0	600; 167; 31; 86	.. 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 62-0	Surgana; 7-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	....
Sadadvihir; KLN. सादडविहीर ..	S 6-0	667; 167; 27; 58	.. 2-0	 45-0	Rajbari; 2-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sadgaon; NSK. साडगांव ..	NW 16-0	1141; 365; 60; 82	Girnare; 2-0	 44-0	Kalvan; 6-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sadrale; CDR. साद्राळे ..	W ..	1380; 361; 63; 100	Mahaje; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Girnare; 2-0; Thu.	Girnare; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sadudane; SGN. सादुडणे ..	S 13-0	1057; 245; 40; 133	Man-khed; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 35-0	Jalkhed; 2-0; Sat.	Mahaje; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr);
Saigaon; YVL. सायगांव ..	E 7-0	2697; 2477; 395; 995	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 46-0	Mankhed; 1-0; Tue.	Jahule; 4-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Vithal Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 14. 4tl; mq; ch; dp; Cch.
Sajavhal; MLG. साजवहाळ ..	NE 12-0	2744; 1263; 218; 629	Padalde; 2-4	Nagarsul; 3-0	Nagarsul; 3-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sajole; SGN. साजोळे ..	E 12-4	1322; 643; 118; 464	Borgaon; 1-4	Chalisgaon; ..	Zodage; .. Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
				Nasik Rd.; 48-0	Hatgad; 1-4; Mon.	Borgaon; 1-4	W.	

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Sakode; BGN. साकोडे ..	W 17-0	1550; 721; 98; 217	Dang-saundane; 3-0	Manmad; 57-0	Dang-saundane; 3-0; Tue.	Dang-saundane; 3-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sakore; KLN. साकोरे ..	S 5-0	2463; 793; 130; 217	Local; ..	 40-0	Kalvan; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr); tl.
Sakore; NDG. साकोरे ..	NE 3-4	15118; 5234; 865; 1139	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 3-4	Nandgaon; 3-4; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (2pr, m); 9Cs; Bala Nath Fr. Phg. Vad. 10; 8tl; dh; ch; lib.
Sakore; NPD. साकोरे ..	NW 20-0	2221; 2232 394; 865	Local; ..	Niphad; 20-0	Pimpalgaon; 7-0; Sun.	.. ..	..	Sl (pr).; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; tl.
Sakur; MLG. साकूर ..	E 21-0	2750; 856; 144; 360	Deoghat; 2-0	Chalis-gaon; 16-0	Saygaon; 2-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2Cs(mp, mis); 3tl; dh; 2gym; lib.
Sakur Dumala; IPR. साकूर दुमाला	NE 23-0	2886; 1180; 236; 334	Nand-gaon Bk.; 2-4	Lahavit; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; .. Sat.	Pimpal-gaon Dukra; 0-2	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.; 5tl; lib.
Sakuri (Nimbait); MLG. साकुरी (निंबाईत) ..	SE 18-0	5669; 1580; 238; 661	Nimbait; ..	Nand-gaon; 10-0	Malegaon; 4-0; Tue.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3tl.
Salher; BGN. साल्हेर ..	NW 20-0	5955; 1180; 161; 468	Malher; 15-0	Manmad; 60-0	Local; .. Fri.	Mulher; 15-0	W.	Sl (pr); Vijayadashami Fr. Asn; 2tl; dh; ch.
Salsane; CDR. साळसाणे ..	SE 10-0	1863; 884; 146; 355	Vahegaon-sal; 2-4	Summit; 3-0	Lasalgaon; 2-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Navnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 4tl.
Salavan; BGN. साळवण ..	NW 14-4	1874; 531; 75; 134	Dang-saundane; 14-0	Manmad; 68-0	Salher; 2-0; Fri.	Dang-saundane; 14-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
Samangaon; NSK. सामनगांव ..	SE 10-0	1403; 1458; 343; 377	Nasik Road; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 4-0; Mon.	Nasik Rd.; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sambarkhal; SGN. सांबरखळ ..	S 15-0	1626; 597; 121; 198	Barhe; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 46-0	Mankhed; 2-0; Tue.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sambarpada; PNT. सांबरपाडा ..	E 8-0	338; 100; 17; 51	Karan-jali; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 23-0	Karanjali; 2-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Samnere Dumala; IPR. समनेरे दुमाला ..	E 16-0	1884; 701; 127; 334	Mundhe-gaon; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 13-0	Ghoti Bk.; 13-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl; gym.
Samundi; IPR. सामुंडी ..	N 24-0	1198; 276; 53; 112	Zarwad Bk.; 5-0	Ghoti Bk.; 20-0	Aswali-harsha; 2-0; Tue.	Pahine; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Sangameshwar (1); MLG. संगमेश्वर (१) ..	0-1	94; 444; 96; 150	Local; ..	Manmad; 22-0	Malegaon; 0-1½; Fri.	Male-gaon; ..	W; w; rv.	Sl (pr);Devi Fr.Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg; gym.
Sangameshwar (2); MLG. संगमेश्वर (२) ..		(Included in Urban Area I)			(Included in Urban Area I)			
Sangamner; CDR. संगमनेर ..	NE 13-0	8644; 316; 55; 115	Vani Kasbe; 3-0	Kunde-wadi; 25-0	Vani Kasbe; 3-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sangavi; MLG. सांगवी ..	SW 18-0	3223; 925; 131; 476	Chin-chave (Nimbait) 1-4	Manmad; 23-0	Umarane; 2-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Pir Saheb Fr. Vsk. Sud. 9; 2tl; dg.
Sangavi; SNR. सांगवी ..	NE 22-0	2491; 1537; 247; 674	Som-thane; 1-0	Lasal-gaon; 15-0	Lasalgaon; 15-0; Sun.	Bramhan-vada; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.

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Sanjegaon; IPR. सांजेगांव ..	N 25-0	3352; 1390; 222; 744	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 20-0	Vadivarhe; 6-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; p.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; gym; lib; ch.
Sansari (1); NSK. संसरी १ ..	SE 9-0	1560; 1817; 333; 165	Local; ..	Deolali; 1-4	Deolali; 1-4; Mon.	Deolali; 1-4	rv.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; ch; lib; dp.
Sansari (2); NSK. संसरी २ ..		(Included in Urban Area IV).			included in Urban Area IV			
Sapatpali; PNT. सापतपाली ..	S 28-0	1090; 698; 128; 425	Harsul; 3-0	Nasik Rd.;3 2-0	Harsul; 2-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-4	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sapgaon; NSK. सापगांव ..	SW 20-0	679; 339; 64; 174	Trimbak; 2-0	Nasik Rd.;25-0	.. .. ..	Trimbak; 2-0	..	Sl(pr); tl.
Saptashrungagad; KLN. सप्तश्रृंगगड	SW 15-0	1186; 504; 69; 160	Nanduri; 3-0	Nasik Rd.;45-0	Abhona; 8-0; Fri.	Nanduri; 3-0	W; t.	Sl(pr); Saptasrigadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 9 to 15; 4tl; 2dh; ch.
Sapte; NSK. साप्ते ..	W 21-0	1001; 469; 64; 276	Trimbak; 12-0	Nasik Rd.;26-0	Girnare; 9-0; Thu.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl(pr.); tl.
Sarad; SGN. सराड ..	SE 16-0	2824; 877; 165; 556	.. ..	Nasik Rd.;47-0	Umbarpada-digar; .. Thu.	Local; ..	w; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sarade; BGN. सारदे ..	NE 16-0	2865; 1233; 198; 371	Amba-san; 16-0	Manmad; 47-0	Nampur; 3-0; Mon.	Local; ..	w; n.	Sl(pr); Cs: tl; ch.
Saradwadi; SNR. सरदवाडी ..	W 20-0	651; 316; 41; 102	Sinnar; 2-0	Nasik Rd.;15-0	Sinner; 2-0; Sun.	Sinnar; 2-0	w; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sarale Digar; KLN. सरले दिगर ..	W 20-0	1142; 628; 88; 306	Dalwat; 8-0	Nasik Rd.;65-0	Abhona; 12-0; Fri.	Tirhal; 6-0	w.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sarmal; SGN. सरमाळ ..	SW 26-0	214; 110; 20; 68	Kelavan; 2-0	.. ..	Barhe; 8-0; Sun.	Barhe; 8-0	W.	tl.
Sarole Kh.; NPD. सारोळे खु. ..	N 6-0	1490; 1252; 179; 429	Vanas-gaon; 1-4	Ugaon; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	w; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4. 3tl.
Sarole Thadi; NPD. सारोळे थडी ..	SE ..	1848; 1174; 166; 469	Nandur Madhane-shwar; 4-0	Lasal-gaon; 11-0	Khedale-zunge; 2-0; Wed.	.. 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr.); Cs(mp); Mha-soba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 1; 2tl; dh; ch.
Sarsale; CDR. सारसाळे ..	N 24-0	1933; 305; 55; 133	Umbar-pada; 1-4	Nasik Rd.;45-0	Umbarpada; 1-4; Thu.	Umbar-pada; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sarate; PNT. सारटे ..	S 26-0	884; 401; 65; 218	Chinch-wade; 3-4	Nasik Rd.;34-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sarul; NSK. सारूळ ..	SW 9-0	1985; 451; 75; 161	Vilholi; 3-0	Aswali; 10-0	Vadivarhe; 5-0; Thu.	Vilholi; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Saravar; BGN. सरवर ..	W 8-0	2422; 147; 32; 39	.. 0-4	Manmad; 48-0	Satana; 8-0; Sat.	.. ..	n; t.	..
Sasune; PNT. ससूणे ..	S 26-0	713; 200; 33; 129	Kul-wandi; 2-0	Nasik Rd.;40-0	Harsul; 5-0; Sat.	.. 1-2	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Satali; YVL. साताळी ..	SW 5-0	1509; 595; 90; 159	.. ..	Yeola; 5-0	Yeola; 5-0; Tue.	Erand-gaon; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Satana (Urban Area I); BGN. सटाणा (नागरी विभाग १) ..	HQ ..	1.74; 16720; 2903; 1691	Local; ..	Manmad; 40-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	5Sl(3pr; 2h); 9Cs; Ya-shavant Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Vad. 11.; Khan-derav Maharaj Fr. Champasashti ; 20tl; mq; dg; 2dh; ch; 21ib; 10dp(1vet).
Satana (Rural Area); BGN. सटाणा (ग्रामीण विभाग) ..	W 0-1	3339; 470; 85; 202	Satana (Urban); 0-1	Manmad; 41-0	Satana; 0-1; Sat.	Satana-urban; 0-1	w; rv.	Sl(pr); tl; dh.
Satane; NDG. सटाणे ..	SW 12-4	1752; 473; 78; 192	Man-mad; 2-0	Manmad; 2-0	Manmad; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

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Satare; YVL. सातारे ..	W 7-0	1013; 536; 81; 248	Jalgaon Neur; 2-0	Yeola; 7-0	Yeola; 7-0; Tue.	Jalgaon Neur; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; tl.
Satkhamb; SGN. सतखांब ..	NW 1-4	775; 261; 53; 92	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 74-0	Surgana; 1-4; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr).
Satmane; MLG. सातमाने ..	NW ..	2196; 752; 115; 369	Raval-gaon; 3-0	Manmad; 36-0	Ravalgaon; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Satpur; NSK. सातपूर ..	W 4-0	3031; 3939; 730; 662	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Nasik; 4-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr; m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 3dp.
Saturli; IPR. सातुर्ली ..	N 16-0	557; 271; 49; 76	Mhasurli; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 10-0	Vaitarna; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Saundane; MLG. सौंदाने ..	SW 12-0	4373; 4928; 784; 1640	Local; ..	Manmad; 22-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; 0-4	W; w.	2Sl(pr; h); Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 2dp.
Savaki-Lohaner; KLN. सावकी लोहणेर ..	E 13-0	2997; 1297; 224; 567	Kham-khede; 1-0	Manmad; 30-0	Deola; 5-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs: 2tl; gym.
Savakipale; KLN. सावकीपाळे ..	W 6-0	769; 277; 44; 100	Pale Bk.; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 46-0	Abhona; 5-0; Fri.	Stage (Kalvan-Chanakapur road); 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Savalghat; PNT. सावळघाट ..	E 8-0	439; 195; 41; 114	Karan-jali; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 32-0	Karanjali; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Savandgaon; MLG. सवंदगांव ..	E 1-0	2795; 1118; 193; 564	Male-gaon; 1-0	Manmad; 12-0	Malegaon; 1-0; Fri.	Male-gaon; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl.
Savargaon; YVL. सावरगांव ..	N 4-0	5112; 2513; 419 606	Local; ..	Yeola; 5-0	Yeola; 5-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Savkhede; YVL. सावखेडे ..	N 8-0	566; 519; 65; 77	Yeola; 8-0	.. 0-1	Yeola; 8-0; Tue.	Kasar-khede; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); Jogeshwariai fr. Vsk; 2tl.
Sawargaon; NDG. सावरगांव ..	NE 9-4	5001; 1831; 344; 784	Local; ..	Naydongri; 5-0	Naydongri; 5-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs(lmp).; tl; gym; ch; lib.
Sawargaon; NPD. सावरगांव ..	N 7-0	1901; 1193; 182; 433	Ranvad; 1-4	Ugaon; 5-0	Palkhed; 4-0; Sat.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Sawargaon; NSK. सावरगांव ..	NW ..	1104; 168; 21; 75	Girnare; ..	Nasik Rd.; ..	Girnare; .. Thu,	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr) ch.
Sawli; NPD. सावळी ..	SW 22-0	463; 185; 28; 72	Naygaon; 2-0	Kherwadi; 7-0	Saykhede; 7-0; Thu.	Chatori; 2-0	rv.	Sl(pr.).
Sayale; SNR. सायाळे ..	E 24-0	3683; 1185; 180; 317	Local; ..	.. 36-0	Wavi; 6-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Mahadeo Fr. Srn. Vad. 4; 3tl; mq; lib.
Sayalpada; SGN. सायळपाडा ..	SW 26-0	599; 156; 37; 57	Barhe; 4-0	Balsad; 40-0	Barhe; 4-0; Sun.	Barhe; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sayane Bk.; MLG. सायाने बु. ..	E 5-4	3886; 1479; 337; 490	Local; ..	Manmad; 27-0	Malegaon; 5-4; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Bova Fr. Mg. Vad. 30.; 3tl; ch.
Sayane Kh.; MLG. सायने खुर्द ..	NE 8-0	1628; 432; 70; 187	Chikhal-ohol; 2-0	Manmad; 30-0	Zodga; 6-0; Thu.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Saykhede; NPD. सायखेडे ..	SW 16-0	1712; 2975; 457; 511	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 6-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	w; rv.	3Sl(pr,m,h); Cs; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 8tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; 7dp.
Senawad Bk.; IPR. शेणवड बु. ..	E 7-0	2082; 1281; 224; 356	Ghoti Bk.; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 2-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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Shaha; SNR. शहा ..	E 24-0	10852; 4630; 749; 1203	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 42-0	Wavi; 6-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct; Sud. 14; 3tl.; m; mq; lib. Cch.
Shahapur; SNR. शहापूर ..	E 7-0	657; 214; 30; 102	Khopadi Bk.; 0-4	Nasik Rd.; 19-0	Sinnar; 7-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W; rv.	tl.
Shelu; CDR. शेलू ..	W 8-0	1384; 1044; 153; 726	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 17-0	Chandwad; 8-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; tl; ch; lib; dp.
Shemali; BGN. शेमळी ..	SE 4-0	2095; 2537; 383; 1060	Ajamir Saundane; 3-0	Manmad; 18-0	Satana; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr); pyt.; 4Cs.; Pirbaba Urus Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl; lib; ch; 3Cch.
Shendurni ; MLG. शेंदूर्णी ..	NE 10-0	1667; 678; 144; 198	Chikhalohol; 2-0	Manmad; ..	Chikhalohol; 2-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Vahaya Devi Fr. Phg. Sud. 9; tl.
Shenit ; IPR. शेणीत ..	NE 24-0	1974; 852; 144; 350	Local; ..	Lahavit; 3-4	Bhagur; 5-0; ..	.. 0-2	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Jagdamba Devi Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 3tl; gym.
Shenwad Kh.; IPR. शेणवड खुर्द ..	NE 12-0	902; 872; 133; 220	Mundhegaon; 1-0	Ghoti Bk.; 6-0	Ghoti Bk.; 1-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sheoge ; YVL. शेवगे ..	W 8-0	562; 230; 26; 93	Jalgaon Neur; 1-0	Yeola; 10-0	Mukhed; .. Sat.	Jalgaon Neur; 1-0	W.	tl.
Sheri Digar ; KLN. शेरी दिगर ..	NW 18-0	338; 187; 25; 55	Pimple Kh.; 2-0	Manmad; 58-0	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	Abhona; 9-4	W.	Cs; tl.
Sheri Lohoner ; KLN. शेरी लोहोणेर ..	S 19-0	2383; 433; 71; 113	Khardewalhari; 2-0	Manmad; 38-0	Deola; 8-0; Sun.	Khardewalhari; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sherisalaiban ; CDR. शेरिसलायबन ..	W 18-0	786; 123; 20 ; 48	Kanmandale; 3-0	Lasalgaon; 25-0	Dhodambe; 3-0; Tue	.. 3-0	W.	..
Sherul ; MLG. शेरुळ ..	NE ..	3250; 2334; 436; 794	Local; ..	Chalisgaon; 24-0	Local; .. Sun.	.. ..	W.	2Sl(pr, h); 2Cs; 4tl; m; dh; gym; lib; dp.
Shevare ; BGN. शेवरे ..	NW 21-0	3428; 271; 68; 152	Mulher; 1-0	Manmad; 65-0	Mulher ; 1-0; Wed.	Mulher; 1-0	n.	Sl(pr).
Shevgedang ; IPR. शेवगेडांग ..	N 19-0	3883; 1003; 179; 613	Mhasurli; 1-0	Ghoti Bk.; 13-0	Vaitarna Nagar; 2-0; Sun.	Vaitarna Nagar; 2-0	W; n.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ct; Vad. 3; tl.
Shevgedarana ; NSK. शेवगेडारणा ..	SE 10-0	639; 885; 143; 182	Deolali; 2-0	Deolali; 2-0	.. .. ..	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; tl.
Shevkhandi ; PNT. शेवखंडी ..	S 20-0	1422; 384; 80; 208	Harsul; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Harsul; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Shilapur ; NSK. शिलापूर ..	E 8-0	594; 732; 116; 211	Odha; 0-4	Odha; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 4-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	rv; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mauti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Shimpi Takali ; NPD. शिंपी टाकळी ..	SW 17-0	908; 954; 126; 512	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Kherwadi; 3-0	Saykhede; 3-0; Thu.	Saykhede; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Vetal Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.
Shinde ; CDR. शिंदे ..	W 12-0	2307; 1010; 158; 418	Bhayale; 1-0	Niphad; 18-0	Vadalibhoi; 2-0; Thu.	Vadalibhoi; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba; Fr. Mrg. Sud. 7; 3tl.; gym.

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Shinde ; NSK. शिंदे ..	SE ..	2489; 2755; 463; 813	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; ..	Nasik Rd.; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr.; m); pyt; Cs(mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; lib; dp.
Shinde ; PNT. शिंदे ..	SE 8–0	1904; 980; 172; 608	Karanjali; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 35–0	Karanjali; 2–0; Fri.	Karanjali; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Shinde ; SGN. शिंदे ..	SE 8–0	4424; 1574; 272; 951	Borgaon; 4–0	.. ..	.. 7–0; ..	.. 2–0	W.	3Sl(pr); Giraja Bhavani devi Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 30; 2tl.
Shindwad ; CDR. शिंदवड ..	NE 22–0	2836; 1192; 173; 384	Khedgaon; 2–0	Niphad; 13–0	Khedgaon; 2–0; Mon.	Khedgaon; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib.
Shingashi ; KLN शिंगाशी ..	W 19–0	1706; 584; 98; 206	Dalwat; 2–0	.. ..	Kanashi; 6–0; Sun.	.. 6–0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Shingdari ; PNT. शिंगदरी ..	S 20–0	2047; 526; 94; 277	Usthale; 8–0	Nasik Rd.; 45–0	Kohor; 12–0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr.); tl.
Shingve ; CDR. शिंगवे ..	E 11–0	2184; 1390; 189; 547	Local; ..	Manmad; 3–0	Manmad; 3–0; Sun.	.. 0–6	W.	Sl(pr); Matoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; lib.
Shingve ; NPD. शिंगवे ..	SW 7–0	2589; 2765; 431; 1181	Local; ..	Kherwadi; 6–0	Saykhede; 3–0; Thu.	.. 3–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Shirale ; PNT. शिराळे ..	N 2–0	225; 75; 13; 49	Peth; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 38–0	Peth; 2–0; Thu.	Peth; 2–0	W.	tl.
Shirasgaon ; NPD. शिरसगांव ..	NW 20–4	1425; 1447; 209; 404	Kokangaon; 1–0	Niphad; 18–0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 6–0; Sun.	Kokangaon; 1–0	rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Shirasgaon ; NSK. शिरसगांव ..	W 22–0	956; 411; 69; 131	Trimbak; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 28–0	Trimbak; 4–0; Tue.	Trimbak; 4–0	W; n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shirasgaon ; PNT. शिरसगांव ..	S 35–0	3241; 1520; 267; 808	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 45–0	Harsul; 7–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl(pr); 2Cs; tl.
Shirasgaon Lauki ; YVL. शिरसगांव लौकी. ..	NW 12–4	1359; 742; 143; 244	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 7–0	Lasalgaon; 7–0; Sun.	Jalgaon Neur; 4–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Vajreshvari Devi Fr. Marg. Vad. 30; 3tl; lib.
Shirasmani ; KLN शिरसमणी ..	S 5–0	1502; 1011; 172; 375	Sakore; 2–0	.. ..	.. 5–0; ..	Local; ..	rv.	S2l(pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; ch.
Shirsane ; CDR. शिरसाणे ..	W 8–0	2089; 887; 129; 279	Bhatgaon; ..	Lasalgaon; 20–0	Chandwad; 8–0; Mon.	Sogras; 2–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl.
Shirsate ; IPR. शिरसाटे ..	N 27–0	2467; 725; 137; 278	Sanjegaon; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 22–0	Ghoti Bk.; 26–0; Sat.	Sanjegaon; 2–0	W.	Sl(pr) Cs; Mariai Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; tl.
Shirur ; CDR. शिरूर ..	W 8–0	1549; 709; 114; 342	Shelu; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 22–0	Chandwad; 8–0; Mon.	.. 1–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shiradewakad ; NPD. शिरावडेवाकद. ..	SE 15–6	1910; 1194; 206; 294	Vakad; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 16–0	.. 2–4; Sat.	Vakad Phata; 2–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr.); pyt; 2tl.; mq.
Shirwade Wanj ; NPD. शिरवाडेवणी	NW 16–0	1736; 2096; 308; 919	Local; ..	Niphad; 14–0	Local; .. Fri.	.. 0–2	W; rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Shani Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 30; 3tl.
Shivade; SNR. शिवडे	W 10–0	3239; 2410; 360; 683	Local; ..	.. 9–0	.. .. ..	Stage; ..	n.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl: lib.

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Shivadi ; NPD. शिवडी ..	N 3-0	1760; 1869; 236; 612	Ugaon; 0-4	Ugaon; 0-4	Ugaon; 0-4; Tue.	Niphad; 3-0	..	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Shri Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 8tl; dh; lib.
Shivanai ; CDR. शिवनई ..	S 9-0	1539; 720; 120; 255	Janori; 2-0	Kherwadi; 6-0	Janori; 2-0	Janori; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl; lib.
Shivare ; CDR. शिवरे ..	W 24-0	1446; 840; 203; 380	Local; ..	Niphad; 24-0	Vani; 4-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 2tl.
Shivare ; NPD. शिवरे ..	SE 2-4	1344; 1334; 180; 292	Naitale; 2-0	Niphad; 6-0	Niphad; 2-4; Thu.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Khanderav Fr. Ps. Sud. 15.; Sakhuai Fr. Phg. Vad. 7.; 5tl.
Shivshet ; PNT. शिवशेत ..	N 14-0	481; 252; 53; 160	Malegaon; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 54-0	Jogamodi; 5-0; Mon.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shribhuvan ; SGN. श्री भुवन ..	E 6-0	5464; 1343; 245; 640	Surgana; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 61-0	Surgana; 6-0: Fri.	.. 3-0	W; n.	2Sl(2pr); 2tl.
Shripuravade ; BGN. श्रीपुर वाडे ..	N 18-0	1137; 927; 144; 337	Askhede; 3-0	Manmad; 52-0	Askhede; 3-0; Thu.	Askhede; 3-0	W; t.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Shrungarwadi ; KLN. शृंगारवाडी ..	W 20-0	1128; 161; 22; 85	Dalwat; 4-0	Manmad; 60-0	Kanashi; 12-0; Sun.	Chanakapur; 15-0	n.	tl.
Sinnar (Rural Area) ; SNR. सिन्नर (ग्रामीण विभाग)	.. 1-0	13437; 4473; 625; 491	Sinnar; 1-0	Nasik Rd.; 14-0	Sinnar; 1-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderav Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; lib.
Sinnar (Urban Area) ; SNR. सिन्नर (नागरी विभाग)	HQ.	1031; 20218; 3643; 883	Local;	Nasik Rd.; 14-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	Pl.	3Sl(pr; 2m); 3Cs; Khanderav Fr. Mrg. Vad. 6.; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 6tl; 2mq; dh; 2gym; ch; lib; dp;.
Sirsondi ; MLG. सिरसोंडी ..	SW ..	2025; 1113; 171; 558	..	..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15.
Sitane ; MLG. सिताणे ..	E ..	1813; 646; 108; 275	..	Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Girnare; 6-0; Thu.	Girnare; 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Sivangaon ; NSK. शिवणगांव ..	W 16-0	1905; 389; 75; 205	Girnare; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 22-0	Chandwad; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sogras ; CDR. सोग्रस ..	W 6-0	755; 768; 122; 197	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 11-0	Ghoti Bk.; 11-0; Sat.	.. 5-4	t.	Sl(pr); tl.
Somaj ; IPR. सोमज ..	E 14-0	727; 479; 81; 301	Mundhegaon; 5-4	Manmad; ..	Jaikheda; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Pyt; 3Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3tl; lib.
Sompur ; BGN सोमपूर ..	N 18-0	2453; 2559; 331; 657	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 5-0	Lasalgaon; 5-0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4tl; gym.
Somthan Desh ; YVL. सोमठाण देश ..	NW 14-0	2514; 1519; 258; 515	Shirasgaon Lauki; 2-0	Lasalgaon; 14-0	Vadangali; 5-0; Wed.	Vadangali; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vajreshwari Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3tl.
Somthane; SNR. सोमठाणे ..	NE 18-0	2218; 1734; 328; 381	Local; ..	Nagarsul; 9-0	Rajapur; 3-0; Sun.	Local: ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
SomthanJos; YVL. सोमठाण जोस ...	NE 16-0	5071; 316; 59; 80	Rajapur; 3-0					

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Sonaj; MLG. सोनज ..	SW 8-0	3053; 3084; 445; 1154	Local; ..	Manmad; ..	Malegaon; 8-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs(mp); Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; gym; lib; 2dp.
Sonambe; SNR. सोनांबे ..	SW 6-0	3241; 2299; 359; 946	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 19-0	Sinnar; 6-0; Sun.	Harsule; 1-4	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 19tl; 2m; mq; ch; lib.
Sonari; SNR. सोनारी ..	SW 5-0	2517; 1839; 303; 539	Sonambe;0-4	Nasik Rd.; 18-0	Sinnar; 5-0; Sun.	Harsule; 1-2	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs.; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 14tl; ch.
Sonewadi Bk.; NPD. सोनेवाडी बु.	NE 4-0	2426; 726; 119; 326	Naitale; 2-0	Ugaon; 4-0	Niphad; 4-0; Thu.	Naitale; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Padma Devi Fr. Phg. Vad. 2; 2tl.
Sonewadi Kh.; NPD. सोनेवाडी खु. ..	N 3-0	425; 371; 60; 144	Naitale; 3-0	Ugaon; 2-0	Niphad; 3-0; Thu.	Niphad; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Songir; SGN. सोनगीर ..	NW 24-0	2296; 466; 82; 235	Pangarne;2-0	.. ..	Pangarne; 2-0; Sun.	Umbarthan; 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Songir; SNR. सोनगीर ..	NW 10-0	973; 648; 90; 161	Jakhori; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Saykhede; 8-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Soni Sangvi; CDR. सोनी सांगवी ..	S 7-0	760; 454; 75; 131	0-4	Lasalgaon; 8-0	Chandwad; 7-0; Mon.	.. 0-4	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Sonjamb; CDR. सोनजांब ..	NE 18-0	1798; 1465; 229; 713	Khedgaon2-0	Niphad; 18-0	Khedgaon; 2-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; lib.
Sonoshi; IPR. सोनोशी ..	SE 21-0	2113; 479; 79; 140	Taked Bk.; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 16-0	Taked Bk.; 2-0; Wed.	Taked Bk.; 2-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Mariai Fr.; tl.
Soyagaon; MLG. सोयगाव ..	W 1-2	1283; 2910; 550; 632	Malegaon; 1-2	Manmad; 26-0	Malegaon; 1-2; Fri.	Malegaon; 1-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; lib.
Soygaon; NDG, सोयगाव ..	S 7-0	2364; 622; 102; 248	Wadali Bk.; 2-0	Nandgaon; 7-0	Nandgaon; 7-0; Thu.	Wadali Bk.; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairav Fr. Ct.;tl.
Sukapur Hatgad; KLN. सुकापूर हातगड ..	W 22-0	1689; 663; 123; 258	Ghagbari;3-0	Nasik; 66-0	Abhona; 14-0; Fri.	Tirhal; 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Sukene Kasabe; NPD. सुकेणे कसबे	W 6-0	5316; 6614; 1089; 1795	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 4; 7tl; 2m; mq; dg; lib; 5dp.
Sukene Mauje; NPD. सुकेणे मौजे ..	W 6-0	2650; 3109; 554; 1314	Sukene Kasbe; 0-2	Sukene Kasbe; 0-2	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs(mp); Datta Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4tl; m; dg; ch.
Suktale; SGN. सुकतळे ..	S 17-0	553; 246; 46; 154	Mankhed;2-0	.. ..	Barhe; 7-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sule; SGN. सुळे ..	W 22-0	604; 179; 37; 111	Palson; 5-0	.. ..	Umbarthan; 6-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sule; KLN. सुळे ..	NW 18-0	1037; 466; 57; 108	Pimple Kh.; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 75-0	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); Siddheshwar Mahadev Fr. Mg. Sud. 14; 2tl.
Sultanpur; NSK. सुलतानपूर ..	E 12-4	328; 162; 24; 67	Adgaon; 2-0	Odha; 3-0	Nasik; 12-4; Wed.	Vinchuri Gauli; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr).
Sundarpur; NPD. सुंदरपूर ..	S 3-0	1665; 519; 82; 193	Niphad; 3-0	Niphad; 5-0	Niphad; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W; Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs.; tl.
Supale Digar; KLN. सुपले दिगर ..	NW 20-0	2007; 426; 74; 212	Pimple Kh.; 5-0	Nasik Rd.; 70-0	Kanashi; 9-0; Sun.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Surane; BGN सुराणे ..	E 11-6	1761; 602; 98; 194	Vaygaon; 0-4	Manmad; 47-0	Ravalgaon; 5-0; Sun.	Ravalgaon; 5-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.

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Suregaon; SNR सुरेगांव ..	E ..	915; 889; 88; 271	Kankuri; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 40–0	Kankuri; 4–0; ..	.. 0–1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Suregaon Rasta; YVL. सुरेगांव रास्ता	SE 10–0	2353; 878; 213; 203	Local; ..	Yeola; 10–0	Andarsul; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Surgana; SGN. सुरगाणा ..	HQ ..	873; 2230; 448; 209	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 62–0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	pl.	3Sl (pr,m, h); 5Cs; Devi Fr. Phg. Sud. 1 to 13; 2tl; m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Surgane; PNT. सुरगाणे ..	N 10–0	6231; 1466; 274; 546	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 44–0	Jogamodi; .. Mon.	Peth; 10–0	W.	3Sl (pr); tl; lib.
Suryagad; SGN. सुर्यगड ..	S 1–1	387; 336; 59; 210	Surgana; 2–2	.. ..	Surgana; 1–1; Fri.	Surgana; 1–1	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sutarkhede; CDR. सुतार खेडे ..	E 5–0	591; 727; 106; 466	Harnul; 1–0	Manmad; 12–0	Chandvad; 5–0; Mon.	Harnul; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs;(mp); 2tl; ch; lib;
Taharabad; BGN. ताहाराबाद ..	N 13–0	4189; 3693; 594; 966	Local; ..	Manmad; 53–0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); 2Cs; 2tl; ch; lib; dp.
Takali; MLG. टाकळी ..	SW 12–0	2174; 2949; 485; 1080	Local; ..	Manmad; 26–0	Saundane; 3–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr; m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; lib.
Takali Bk.; NDG. टाकळी बुद्रुक ..	S 7–0	2515; 699; 167 356	Pokhari patode; 3–0	Nand-gaon; 7–0	Nandgaon; 7–0; Thu.	Bangaon Bk.; 2–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir urus March-April; 2tl; ch; lib.
Takali kh.; NDG टाकळी खुर्द ..	S 7–0	1452; 366; 63; 166	Pokhari-patode; 3–0	Nand-gaon; 7–0	Nandgaon; 7–0; Thu.	Bangaon Bk.; 2–0	W; rv.	Laxmi Ai Fr. Ch. Vad. 7; 2tl; ch.
Takali Vinchur; NPD. टाकळी विंचूर ..	NE 14–0	3712; 3421; 583; 768	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 1–0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr; Ct. Sud. 1; tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Taked Bk.; IPR. टाकेद बुद्रुक ..	E 14–0	2196; 1933; 390; 539	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 12–0	Local; .. Wed.	Stage; ..	rv.	3Sl (pr;m); Cs; 2tl; lib; 2dp.
Taked kh.; IPR. टाकेद खुर्द ..	E 14–0	1257; 524; 95; 150	Taked Bk.; 0–4	Ghoti Bk.; 14–0	Taked Bk.; 0–1; Wed.	.. 0–1	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Take Deogaon; IPR. टाकेदेवगांव ..	NW 17–0	5257; 1200; 228; 489	Alwand; 5–0	Ghoti Bk.; 17–0	Deogaon; 3–0; ..	Vaitarna-nagar; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr);
Take Ghoti; IPR. टाके घोटी ..	E 3–4	1551; 1043; 169; 436	Ghoti Bk.;1–0	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.; 1–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl; gym.
Take Harsha; IPR. टाके हर्ष ..	NW 17–0	3936; 820; 166; 377	Alwand; 4–0	Ghoti Bk.; 15–0	Zarwad Bk.; 5–0; Fri.	Zarwad Bk.; 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Talegaon; IPR. तळेगांव ..		(Included in Urban Area I)		Igatpuri; 2–4	(Included in Urban Area I) Ghoti Bk.; 6–4; Sat.	Igatpuri; 2–4	W; p.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr.); Devi Fr. An.; 6tl; m; gym.
Talegaon; IPR. तळेगांव ..	SW 2–4	2600; 1385; 258; 397	Igatpuri; 2–4	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2–0	W; t.	2Sl (pr); Cs; Shankar Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl. gym.
Talegaon Anjaneri; NSK. तळेगांव अंजनेरी ..	SW 8–0	2282; 1246; 195; 354	Khambale ..	Nasik Rd.; 15–0	Dindori; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Phg; 2tl; ch; dh; lib.
Talegaon Dindori; DDR. तळेगांव दिंडोरी ..	S 5–0	3251; 1108; 171; 515	Local; ..	Summit; 2–0	Lasalgaon; 6–0; Sun.	Lasal-gaon; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs'; (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; Biroba Fr. Ct Sud. 15; 7tl; mq. lib.
Talegaon Rohi; CDR. तळेगांव रोही ..	SE 14–0	5933; 2278; 346; 104	Local; ..					

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Talegaon Trimbak; NSK. .. तळेगांव त्रिंबक	SW 24–0	3735; 962; 214; 633	Trimbak; 6 0	Nasik Rd.; 31–0	Trimbak; 6–0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	2Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Talegaon Vani; DDR. तळेगांव वणी	NE 17–0	3477; 626; 113; 308	Tisgaon; 1–0	Niphad; 14–0	Khedgaon; 3–4; Mon.	Stage; 0–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Talogha; IPR. तळोघ ..	E 6–0	1419; 1174; 161; 470	Ghoti Bk.;3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 3–0; Sat.	Ghoti Bk.; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Vsk; tl.
Taloshi; IPR. तळोशी ..	E 3–0	1808; 934; 159; 396	Igatpuri; 3–0	Igatpuri; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 4–0; Sat.	Igatpuri; 3–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Talpada; SGN. तळपाडा ..	E 0–4	683; 414; 75; 259	Surgana; 1–0	Nasik Rd.; 64–0	Surgana; 1–0; Fri.	Surgana; 0–4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Talvade; YVL. तळवाडे ..	E 10–0	2287; 726; 122; 289	Local; ..	Local; ..	Andarsul; 5–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Talwade; CDR. तळवाडे ..	W 3–0	984; 544; 89; 345	Mangrul; 1–0	Lasalgaon; 15–0	Chandvad; 3–0; Mon.	Mangrul; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; dh; ch.
Talwade; MLG. तळवाडे ..	W ..	7199; 3564; 612; 1356	..	.. ..	....	.. ..	W.	Mansapuri Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 8; tl.
Talwade; NDG. तळवाडे ..	NE 8–4	5743; 1318; 219; 383	Jamdari; 2–4	Nandgaon 8–4	Nandgaon; 8–4; Thu.	.. 0–2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); 4tl; ch.
Talwade; NPD. तळवाडे ..	S; 26–0	3055; 704; 129; 206	Pimpal-gaon Nipani 2–0	Kherwadi; 10–0	Saykhede; 7–0; Thu.	Say-khede; 7–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl; lib.
Talwade Bhamer; BGN. तळवाडे भामेर ..	NE 17–0	3182; 963; 159; 231	Tembhe; 1–0	Manmad; 53–0	Nampur; 5–0; Mon.	Tembhe; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dg.
Talwade Digar; BGN. तळवाडे दिगर	NW 16–1	3069; 1095; 189; 282	Local; ..	Manmad; 56–0	....	.. ..	W; w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Talwade Trimbak; NSK. तळवाडे त्रिंबक ..	W 14–0	2894; 898; 173; 356	Trimbak; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 18–0	Trimbak; 3–0; Thu.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tamaswadi; NPD. तामसवाडी ..	SE 9–0	2836; 162; 173; 462	Local; ..	.. 14–0	.... 4–0; ..	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; lib.
Tanduiwadi; BGN. तांदूळवाडी ..	N 19–0	1745; 957; 135; 398	Sompur; 0–4	Manmad; 60–0	Jaikheda; 3–0; Fri.	Sompur; 0–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); tl; ch.
Tanduiwadi; NDG. तांदूळवाडी ..	S ..	1822; 434; 77; 163	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	Sati Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.
Tanduiwadi; YVL. तांदूळवाडी ..	N 8–0	657; 311; 46; 143	Yeola; 8–0	Ankai; 2–0	Yeola; 8–0; Tue.	Kasar-khede; 1–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Tapupada; SGN. टापूपाडा ..	S 16–0	349; 103; 22; 63	Mankhed;3–0	.. ..	Mankhed; 3–0; Tue.	.. 2–0	W.	tl.
Tarsali; BGN. तरसाळी ..	W 3–6	1765; 869; 140; 208	Aundane; 0–6	Manmad; 40–0	Satana; 3–6; Sat.	Aun-dane; 0–6	w; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tarukhedle; NPD. तारूखेडले ..	S 10–0	2739; 1059; 165; 390	.. 2–0	.. 15–0	Mhalsakore; 3–0 Wed.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq.
Tatani; BGN. तताणी ..	W 21–0	2110; 491; 72; 143	Dangsa-undane; 6–0	Manmad; 60–0	Dangsaun-dane; 6–0; Tue.	Dang-saundane; 6–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Tatani; KLN. तताणी ..	W 25–0	1010; 329; 47; 161	Dalwat; 4–0	Manmad; 60–0	Kanashi; 10–0; Sun.	Chana-kapur; 12–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Tehere; MLG. टेहरे ..	W 3–0	2910; 2827; 474; 868	Local; ..	Manmad: 22–0	Malegaon; 3–0; Fri.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (m);2Cs;2tl;gym; lib.
Tembhe; BGN. टेंभे ..	NE 18–0	3329; 1593; 268; 567	Local; ..	Manmad; 52–0	Nampur; 4–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Pm. Pimpalza Devi Fr. Mg-sud. 13; 4tl; lib; dp.
Thane; PNT. ठाणे ..	S 31–0	4510; 2132; 340; 1151	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 42–0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vetoba (*alias* Agyavetal) Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; tl; mq; lib; dp.
Thangaon; SGN. ठाणगांव ..	SW 20–0	3394; 1114; 210; 380	Barhe; 2–0	.. ..	Barhe; 2–0; Sun.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

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Thangaon; SNR. ठाणगांव ..	S 13-0	7462; 4347; 657; 1508	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 32-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (prm); Dattatraya Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; Maruti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 3tl; dh; gym; ch; 2dp.
Thangaon; YVL. ठाणगांव ..	NW 8-0	1763; 926; 137; 259	Patoda; 3-0	Manmad; 8-0	Manmad; 8-0; Sun.	Savargaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr.); pyt; (Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Thengode; BGN. ठेंगोडे ..	S 6-0	7153; 1523; 263; 418	Lohaner; 0-2	Manmad; 38-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 0-2	rv.	Sl (pr.); Cs. Mahashivratra Fr. Mg.; 10tl; mq; ch; lib.
Thergaon; NPD. थेरगांव ..	W 8-0	338; 495; 79; 116	Sukene Kasabe; 2-0	Sukene Kasabe; 3-0	Sukene Kasabe; 3-0; Wed.	Ozar; 4-0	rv.	Cs (mp, gr); 3tl.
Thetale; NPD. थेटाळे ..	NE 6-0	1133; 538; 87; 177	Kotamgaon; 2-0	Ugaon; 3-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr.); Vadaja Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.
Tilbhat; PNT. तिळभाट ..	E 7-4	436; 152; 28; 88	Karanjali; 1-4	Nasik Rd.; 34-0	Karanjali; 1-4; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tilholi; DDR. तिल्होळी ..	SW 16-0	1480; 605; 85; 347	Kochargaon; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 20-0	Girnare; 6-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Tilwan; BGN. तिळवण ..	W 8-0	2094; 887; 153; 271	Local; ..	Manmad; 48-0	Satana; 8-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs. (mp); Tilakeshwar Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl;
Tinghari; BGN. टिंघरी ..	N 21-0	2640; 161; 26; 96	Askhede; 5-0	Manmad; 55-0	Askhede; 50-; Thu.	Askhede; 5-0	W.	Cs; (mp, gr); tl; lib;.
Tinghari; MLG. टिंघरी ..	N ..	1555; 916; 325; 305	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	Baloba Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; tl.
Tipe; MLG. टिपे ..	N 12-0	1110; 214; 31; 68	Vadel; 3-0	Manmad; 37-0	Vadel; 3-0; ..	.. ..	W.	tl.
Tiradshet; NSK. तिरडशेत ..	W 5-0	300; 353; 59; 208	Trimbak; ..	Nasik Rd.; 10-0	Nasik; 5-0; Wed.	Pimpalgaon Bahula; 0-4	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Tirdhe; PNT. तिर्ढे ..	N 5-0	2556; 1383; 247; 705	Kopurli Bk.; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Jogamodi; 4-0; Mon.	Peth; 5-0	W.	3Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Tirhal Bk.; KLN. तिऱ्हळ बुद्रुक ..	W 15-0	1073; 257; 40; 91	Bordaivat; 2-0	Manmad; 47-0	Abhona; 5-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	tl.
Tirhal Kh.; KLN. तिऱ्हळ खुर्द ..	W 14-0	574; 461; 66; 169	Bordaivat; 2-0	Manmad; 46-0	Abhona; 4-0; Fri.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Tisgaon; CDR. तिसगांव ..	S 4-0	1591; 732; 102; 314	Ganur; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 13-0	Chandwad; 4-0; Mon.	Hiwarkhede; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Tisgaon; DDR. तिसगांव ..	NW 17-0	2807; 1357; 175; 670	Local; ..	Niphad; 14-0	Khedgaon; 3-4; Mon.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg-Vad. 14; tl; m; ch; lib.
Tisgaon; MLG. तिसगांव ..	SW 17-0	3223; 1613; 264; 483	Local; ..	Manmad; 27-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Khanderao Fr. Mg. Sud. 6; 3tl.
Titoli; IPR. टिटोली ..	E 2-0	451; 516; 80; 211	Igatpuri; 2-0	Igatpuri; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 2-4; Sat.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Titave; DDR. टिटवे ..	NW 18-0	2963; 769; 119; 415	Deosane; 5-0	Niphad; 38-0	Vani Kasbe; 15-0; Tue.	Chausale; 5-0	w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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Tokade; MLG. टोकडे ..	N 12-0	5638; 1435; 279; 384	Local; ..	Manmad; 34-0	Zodage; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Saptashring Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 5tl; m; ch.
Tondaval; PNT. तोंडवळ ..	S 3-0	2039; 499; 80; 270	Peth; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 42-0	Peth; .. Thu.	Peth; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Torandongari; SGN. तोरणडोंगरी ..	W 7-0	1395; 411; 80; 127	Umbarthan; 2-0	.. ..	....	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Torangan; NSK. तोरंगण ..	W 30-0	2850; 556; 99; 333	Trimbak; 12-0	Nasik Rd.; 36-0	Trimbak; 19-0; Tue.	Trimbak; 12-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Torangan; PNT. तोरंगण ..	S 22-0	2890; 915; 180; 526	Harsul; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 35-0	Harsul; 4-0; Sat.	Harsul; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Toranmal; PNT. तोरणमल ..	N 13-4	490; 144; 36; 80	Malegaon; 3-4	Nasik Rd.; 54-0	Jogamodi; 7-0; Mon.	.. 3-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Trimbak (Urban Area I) NSK. त्रिंबक (नागरी विभाग १) ..	SW 18-0	11.91; 5495; 1015; 597	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	Pl.	5Sl (2pr, 2m, h); 2Cs; Kartiki Purnima Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; Nivriti Maharaj Fr. Ps. Vad. 11; Mahashivaratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14. 5tl; 4m. 2mq; 8 dh; 15 gym.; ch; lib; 2dp.
Trimbak; NSK. त्रिंबक ..	SW 694	165; 31; 83; ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	W ; p.	.... Sl (pr); Cs(gr); Maruti Fr. Ct. sud. 15; 3 tl
Tringalwadi; IPR. त्रिंगलवाडी ..	N 6-0	3245; 1018; 340; 415	Ghoti Bk.; 4-4	Ghoti Bk.; 4-4	Ghoti Bk.; 4-4; Sat.	Daswel; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Tungan; BGN. तुंगण ..	N 20-0	1276; 501; 100; 159	Pimpalkothe; 4-0	Manmad; 66-0	Taharabad; 5-0; Sund.	.. 0-1	rv.	Sl. (pr); Mariai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ubhade-Vanjulwadi; IPR. उभाडे वांजूळवाडी ..	E 6-0	1914; 821; 129; 394	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0	Ghoti Bk.; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	..	..
Ubhrande; NSK. उभ्रांडे ..	SW 38-0	1602; 56; 11; 19	Trimbak; ..	Nasik Rd.; ..	Trimbak; .. Tue. Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Udaldari; SGN. उदालदरी ..	NW 10-0	1143; 218; 49; 123	Satkhamb; 3-0	Nasik Rd.; 78-0	Surgana; 10-0 Fri.	Dahiwad; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Udhrul; CDR. उधृळ ..	S 7-0	1664; 1303; 200; 642	Devargaon; 3-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0	Lasalgaon; 7-0; Sun.	Umbarthan; 8-0	n.	tl.
Udmal; SGN. उदमाळ ..	NW 25-0	523; 192; 36; 110	Pangarne; 1-0	.. ..	Pangarne; 1-0; Sun.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl; (pr); Cs(mp); Fulbadshah Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4tl; mq.
Ugaon; NPD. उगाव ..	N 5-0	1911; 2893; 460; 900	Local; ..	Local; ..	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ps. Vad. 5; tl.
Ujjani; SNR. उज्जनी ..	NE 22-0	2576; 667; 106; 291	.. 1-0	.. ..	....	Peth; 7-0;	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umbarad; PNT. उम्बरद ..	SW 7-0	1655; 503; 90; 187	Peth; 7-0	Nasik Rd.; 41-0	Peth; 7-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); 6Cs; Rameshwar Fr. Mg Vad. 14; 6tl. dg. gym; ch; lib.
Umbarane; MLG. उंबराणे ..	S 16-0	9654; 7951; 1308; 2470	Local; ..	Manmad; 25-0	Local; .. Sat.			

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Umbardhe; KLN. उंबरधे ..	NW 26-0	1733; 86; 17; 34	Pimple Kh.; 6-0	Nasik Rd.; 71-0	Kanashi; 7-0; Sun.	.. 11-0	rv.	tl.
Umbardhe; MLG. उंबरधे ..	E ..	1967; 673; 110; 326	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	tl.
Umbardhe; SGN. उंबरधे ..	S 8-0	1509; 492; 173; 252	Mani; ..	Nasik Rd.; 61-0	Kukud-munde; 1-4; Mon.	.. 8-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umbardhe; SGN. उंबरधे ..	SW 13-4	505; 80; 15; 41	Palsan; 0-4	Nasik Rd.; 60-0	Hatrundi; 1-4; Tue.	.. 7-4	W; rv.	tl.
Umbarkhed; NPD. उंबरखेड ..	NW 14-0	1920; 1882; 249; 858	Kokan-gaon; 2-0	Kunde-wadi; 12-0	Pimpalgaon Baswant; 3-0; Sun.	Pimpal-gaon Baswant; 3-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Pyt; Cs (mp); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 3tl; m; mq; dg; lib.
Umbarkon; IPR. उंबरकोन ..	NE 7-0	962; 672; 115; 388	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0	Ghoti Bk.; 4-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umbarpada; SGN. उंबरपाडा ..	W 3-0	566; 230; 45; 137	Surgana; 3-0	.. ..	Surgana; 3-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Umbarpada (Bhuvan); PNT. उंबरपाडा (भुवन) ..	W 8-0	439; 186; 36; 107	Bhuvan; 4-0	Nasik Rd.; 47-0	Peth; 8-0; Thu.	Peth; 8-0	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Umbarpada digar; SGN. उंबरपाडा दिगर ..	S 18-0	1081; 712; 138; 494	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 45-0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ghagai Devi Fr. Mg. Sud.15; tl.
Umbarpada (Karanjali); PNT. उंबरपाडा (करंजाळी) ..	E 7-0	620; 288; 58; 152	Karan-jali; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 34-0	Karanjali; 2-0; Fri.	Karan-jali; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Umbarthan; SGN. उंबरठाण ..	W 13-0	2105; 1148; 220; 346	Local; ..	Waghai; 24-0	Local; .. Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs; 3tl; ch; lib; dp.
Umbrale Bk.; DDR. उंब्राळे बुद्रुक ..	W 8-0	3939; 2161; 361; 783	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl; gym; lib; ch; dp.
Umbrale Kh.; DDR. उंब्राळे खुर्द ..	W 5-0	1732; 747; 119; 227	.. 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 25-0	Nalwadi; 2-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Khanderav Fr. Phg. Vad. 4; tl.
Undirwadi; YVL. उंदीरवाडी ..	SE 6-0	3104; 1526; 248; 532	Pimpal-gaon Jalal; 3-4	Yeola; 4-4	Andarsul; 3-4; Thu.	Pimpal-gaon Jalal; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; 2m; dg; lib.
Undohal; SGN. उंडओहळ ..	SW ..	1725; 233; 47; 141	.. ..	.. 56-0	Barhe; 7-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Usthale; PNT. उस्थळे ..	SE 5-0	4200; 1361; 256; 881	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Karanjali; 5-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	3Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 4tl.
Uswad; CDR. उस्वाड ..	E 6-0	3079; 1981; 335; 530	Local; ..	Manmad; 11-0	Chandvad; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; Gokulashtami Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; Datta Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 5tl; dh; lib.
Utrane; BGN. उत्राणे ..	N 16-0	1565; 1921; 301; 650	Dyane; 0-4	Manmad; 46-0	Nampur; 3-0; Mon.	Dyane; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp); 2tl; li.
Vad; CDR. वाद ..	E 21-4	1683; 498; 60; 218	Kundal-gaon; 2-4	Manmad; 7-4	Manmad; 7-0; Sun.	Kundal-gaon; 2-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.; Pir urus Mg. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Vadgaon; MLG. वडगांव ..	N 3-0	3631; 2441; 425; 1136;	Male-gaon; 3-0	Manmad; 25-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Fri.	Male: gaon; 3-0	pl.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.; lib.
Vadgaon; NSK. वाडगांव ..	NW 16-0	3651; 1066; 182; 496	Girnare; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 22-0	Girnare: 2-0; Thu.	Girnare; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr).; Cs.; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.

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Vadale 1; NSK. वडाळे १ ..	S ..	4023; 72; 17; ..	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Vadale 2; NSK. वडाळे २ ..		(Included in Urban Area II)	.. ..					
Vadalibhoi; CDR. वडाळीभोई ..	W 10–0	5175; 3737; 635; 1444	Local; ..	.. ..	.. .. Thu.	.. .. Local; ..	.. W.	.. .. 2Sl (pr,m); 2Cs; Khanderav Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 5tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Vadali Najik; NPD. वडाळी नजीक ..	NW 7–0	2111; 1219; 206; 446	Kokan-gaon; 4–0	Lasal-gaon; 14–0	Local;			
Vadaner I; NSK. वडणेर १ ..	S 8–0	2675; 9668; 1117; 425	Nasik Rd.; 3–0	Sukene Kasabe; 4–0	Sukene Kasabe; 4–0; Wed.	Kokan-gaon; 4–0	rv.	Sl (pr); Champa Shashthi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl.
Vadaner II; NSK. वडणेर २ ..	.. ..	(Included in Urban Area IV)	.. ..	Nasik Rd.; 3–0	Deolali; 2–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl; ch; lib.
Vadaner Bhairav; CDR. वडणेर भैरव ..	SW 20–0	13310; 8858; 1400; 2395	Local; ..	.. .. Niphad; 10–0	.. .. Local; .. .. Wed.	.. .. Local; ..	.. W; rv.	.. .. .. 5Sl (3pr,m,h); 3Cs (mp, fmg, mis); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 5tl; mq; ch; lib.
Vadangali; SNR. वडांगळी ..	NE 14–0	4811; 2663; 442; 903	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 26–0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W;rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Sati jayadevi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 7tl; 2m; mq; 2dg; ch; lib.
Vadbare; CDR. वडबारे ..	N 3–0	1251; 400; 65; 125	Chand-vad; 3–0	Lasal-gaon; 16–0	Chandvad; 3–0; Mon.	Chand-vad; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); Khanderav Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; tl.
Vade Kh.; BGN. वडे खुर्द ..	N 18–0	2264; 447; 81; 264	Askhede; 3–0	Manmad; 52–0	Askhede; 3–0; Thu.	Askhede; 3–0	W;rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(mp,gr); tl.
Vadedigar; BGN. वडे दिगर ..	NW 23–0	327; 151; 28; 84	Mulher; 2–0	Manmad; 84–0	Mulher; 2–0; Wed.	Mulher; 2–0	rv.	.. .. ..
Vadel; MLG. वडेल ..	N 8–0	2693; 5149; 877; 1689	Local; ..	Manmad; 32–0	Local;	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; dg.
Vadgaon Balhe; YVL. वडगांव बल्हे ..	NE 3–0	973; 386; 57; 122	Nagde; 2–0	Yeola; 3–0	Nagde; 1–0; Tue.	.. 1–0	W.	Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Vadgaon Pangu; CDR. वडगांव पंगु ..	SE 13–0	2634; 920; 152; 279	Local; ..	Manmad; 5–0	Manmad; 5–0; Sun.	Man-mad; 5–0	W;rv.	2Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs(mp); tl;
Vadholi; NSK. वाडोली ..	SW ..	2135; 954; 185; 296	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	..	Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14.
Vadi Pisol; BGN. वाडी पिसोळ ..	N 21–0	4398; 633; 119; 340	Jaikheda; 1–0	Manmad; 56–0	Jaikheda; 1–0; Fri.	Jaikheda; 1–0	W.	2Sl (pr); tl.
Vadivarhe; IPR. वाडीवऱ्हे ..	NE 18–0	1538; 2727; 441; 923	Local; ..	Aswadi; 3–0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr,m); 2Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct.; 2tl; m; dh; gym; ch; lib; 2dp.
Vadner; MLG. वडनेर ..	NW 12–0	12130; 2672; 443; 732	Kha-kurdi; 0–3	Manmad; 34–0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W;w.	Sl (pr); 5Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; mq; lib.
Vadsire; SNR. वडशिरे ..	N 5–0	3175; 1135; 154; 423	Chin-choli; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 10–0	Sinnar; 5–0; Sun.	Moha-dari; 2–0	W;	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 12; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vaghad; CDR. वाघाड ..	W 8-0	4436; 632; 104; 182	Umbrale Bk.; 2-0	Nasik Rd.; 26-0	Umbrale Bk.; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. 8; tl.
Vaghale; YVL. वाघाळे ..	E 17-0	1176; 591; 93; 279	Bharam; 3-0	Tarur; 3-0	Bharam; 3-0; Sat.	Bharam; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Kashi Vishvanath Fr. Ct. Sud. 11 to 13; 2tl.
Vahegaonsal; CDR. वाहेगांवसाळ ..	S 13-0	2299; 1435; 223; 332	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Shimga Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 5tl; m; mq; dg.
Vaghere; NSK. वाघेरे ..	W 25-0	5195; 1452; 248; 873	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 30-0	Girnare; 13-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Vaglud; DDR. वागलूद ..	N 7-4	907; 337; 53; 175	Vani Kasbe; 6-0	Nasik Road; 29-0	Vani Kasbe; 6-0; Tue.	Krishangaon; 2-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Vajirkhede; MLG. वजीर खेडे ..	N 4-0	2268; 2275; 336; 748	Local; ..	Manmad; 30-0	Malegaon; 3-0; Fri.	Malegaon; 4-0	W; w; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mhaloba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Vaibothi; YVL. वाईबोथी ..	NE 8-0	1366; 412; 48; 132	Nagarsul; 2-0	Nagarsul; 2-0	Nagarsul; 2-0; Fri.	Nagarsul; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Vake; MLG. वाके ..	W 8-0	2073; 1509; 240; 553	Mungse; 1-4	Manmad; 28-0	Patane; 1-4; Sun.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mothebab Fr. vsk. Sud.; 2tl; lib.
Vaki Bk.; CDR. वाकी बु. ..	S 14-0	1857; 858; 139; 392	Vahegaonsal; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs(gr); 3tl; m.
Vaki Kh.; CDR. वाकी खु. ..	S 13-0	1741; 1082; 178; 417	Vahegaonsal; 1-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0	Lasalgaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; Gokula-Ashtami Fr. Srn.; 7tl; m.
Valadgaon; YVL. वळदगांव ..	NW 13-0	1459; 330; 58; 120	Shirasgaon; 0-6	Lasalgaon; 6-0	Lasalgaon; 6-0; Sun.	Jalgaon Neur; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Valwade; MLG. वळवाडे ..	NW 14-0	3941; 1397; 237; 598	Khakurdi; 3-0	Manmad; 36-0	Vadner; 3-0; Tue.	Vadner; 3-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Bhavani Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Valwadi; MLG. वळवाडी ..	NW 16-0	2898; 737; 124; 317	Khakurdi; 3-0	Manmad; 38-0	Vadner; 4-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Vanare; DDR. वनारे ..	NW 20-0	2950; 775; 154; 356	Deothan; 2-0	Nasik Road; 50-0	Bhanwad; 4-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Vanasgaon; NPD. वनसगांव ..	N 7-0	1480; 1668; 247; 722	Local; ..	Ugaon; 3-0	Ugaon; 3-0; Tue.	Sarole kh.; 2-0	W; rv.	2Sl(pr,h); Cs(mp); Vanasebaba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl; lib; dp.
Vani Kh.; CDR. वणी खु. ..	NW 20-0	2682; 802; 137; 332	.. 4-0	Nasik Road; 25-0	Nanashi; 5-0; Fri.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Vani Kasbe (Urban Area I); DDR. वणीकसबे (नागरी विभाग १)	N 10-0	3497; 6548; 1151; 1134	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 30-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv; t.	4Sl (2pr,m,h); 2Cs (mp,sp); Saptashring Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; 2mq, dg; dh; ch; 4dp.
Vanjari; KLN. वंजारी ..	W 12-0	997; 309; 54; 139	Abhona; 1-2	Manmad; 47-0	Abhona; 1-2; Fri.	Abhona; 1-2	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; tl.
Vanjarwadi 1; NSK. वंजारवाडी १ ..	S 20-0	981; 1183; 208; 265	Shenit; 3-0	Lahavit; 2-0	Bhagur; 8-0; Tue.	Deolali; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Vanjarwadi 2; NSK. वंजारवाडी २ ..		(Included inUrban Area IV)						
Vanjole; DDR. वांजोळे ..	N 19-0	1012; 374; 48; 208	Deosane; 4-0	Niphad; 39-0	Vani Kasbe; 15-0; Tue.	Chausale (Phata); ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

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Vanoli; BGN. वानोली ..	N 5-0	3107; 1110; 178; 454	Chaudhane; 2-0	Manmad; ..	Virgaon; 1-0; Mon.	.. ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Vanpat; MLG. वनपट ..	N ..	3426; 871; 141; 283	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Varadi; CDR. वराडी ..	E 21-0	1552; 366; 49; 181	Kundalgaon; 2-0	Manmad; 7-0	Manmad; 7-0; Sun.	Kundalgaon; 2-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Varasvihir; NSK. वरसविहिर ..	W 40-0	2271; 363; 72; 159	Vaghera; 7-0	Nasik Road; 45-0	Trimbak; 14-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Vare; DDR. वारे ..	NW ..	2713; 934; 153; 272	Deosane; 3-0	Nasik Road; 50-0	Bhanwad; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs.
Varhale; MLG. वऱ्हाळे ..	S ..	1189; 660; 108; 273	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	Rokadoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 5.
Varhane; MLG. वऱ्हाने ..	SW ..	3465; 1269; 96; 471	.. 1-0	Manmad; ..	Malegaon; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl.
Varhedarna; NPD. वऱ्हेदारणा ..	SW 14-0	603; 257; 39; 134	Lasalgaon; 3-0	.. 6-0	Saykhede; 6-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Cs(mp); tl.
Varkhede; DDR. वरखेडे ..	NE 5-0	2588; 2008; 306; 668	Local; ..	Kundewadi; 25-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khanderav Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl; 2m; gym; lib.
Varwandi; DDR. वरवंडी ..	S 9-0	1707; 614; 74; 282	Janori; 5-0	Kherwadi; 4-0	Nasik; 6-0; Wed.	Mhasrul; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Vasol; BGN. वासोळ ..	S 11-0	4409; 1823; 261; 665	Local; ..	Manmad; 40-0	Satana; 11-0; Sat.	Lohaner; 5-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs (mp); Nath Maharaj Fr. Mg. Sud. 14; Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg.; 4tl; Ch; lib.
Vatar; BGN. वटार ..	NW 6-0	1182; 1277; 181; 400	Chaudhane; 1-0	Manmad; 46-0	Virgaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; 3tl.
Vathod; BGN. वाठोड ..	NW 23-4	3728; 636; 118; 403	Dangsaundane; 11-0	Manmad; 65-0	Dangsaundane; 11-0; Tue.	Dangsaundane; 11-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Vavi Harsha; IPR. वावी हर्ष ..	NW 17-0	2550; 748; 156; 417	Alwand; 2-0	Ghoti Bk.; 14-0	Deogaon; 2-0; Thu.	Vaitarna 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Vaygaon; BGN. वायगांव ..	E 12-4	2646; 1088; 204; 495	Local; ..	Manmad; 46-0	Ravalgaon; 5-0; Sun.	Nagar; Nampur; 7-0	W; n.	2Sl(pr,m); Pyt; Cs; Pir Urus Ps. Vad. 8; tl; gym; ch.
Vehelgaon; NDG. वेहेळगांव ..	N 12-0	5874; 2996; 525; 1185	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 12-0	Nandgaon; 12-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Ram-Navmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; tib.
Vele; NSK. वेळे ..	NW 23-0	4422; 1617; 293; 420	Trimbak; 14-0	Nasik Road; 28-0	Girnare; 8-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Vikharani; YVL. विखरणी ..	NW 14-0	1787; 898; 164; 226	Local; ..	.. 4-0	Manmad; 5-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1. tl.
Vilholi; NSK. विल्होळी ..	SW 10-0	1156; 934; 174; 263	Local; ..	Aswali; 8-0	Vadivarhe; 5-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Vilwandi; DDR. विळवंडी ..	W 16-0	4752; 1555; 247; 1009	Kochargaon; 3-0	Nasik Road; 24-0	Girnare; 7-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.

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Vinchur; NPD. विंचूर ..	E 9–0	9812; 7199; 1147; 1944	Local; ..	Lasalgaon; 4–0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W;	5Sl(3pr,m,h); 8Cs; Shani Fr. Mg. Vad; 17tl; m; 4mq; 4dg; dh; gym; ch; 3lib; 4dp.
Vinchure; BGN. विंचुरे ..	NW 10–0	2173; 531; 86; 224	Kandhane 1–0	Manmad; 41–0	Dang-saundane; 6–0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Vinchuri Dalavi; SNR. विंचुरी दळवी	W 14–0	2554; 2142; 305; 758	Local; ..	Nasik Road; 4–0	Bhagur; 2–0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairav Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; gym.
Vinchuri Gauli; NSK. विंचुरी गौळी ..	NE 12–0	1260; 782; 125; 298	Adgaon; 1–4	Odha; 3–0	Nasik; 12–0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Virane; MLG. विराने ..	N 20–0	390; 1323; 362; 362	Local; ..	Manmad; 40–0	.. .. ..	Local ..	W; t.	2Sl(pr,m); Pimpala Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Virgaon; BGN. विरगांव ..	NW 6–2	3832; 2692; 463; 742	Local; ..	Manmad; 46–0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr, h); Cs; Padmanath Swami Fr. Asd. Vad.; 3tl; mq; lib; 2dp.
Virshet; KLN. विरशेत ..	NW 25–0	3053; 631; 105; 419	Dalwat; 6–0	Manmad; 60–0	Kanashi; 10–0; Sun.	Chanakapur; 12–0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Visapur; BGN. विसापूर ..	NW 24–0	750; 303; 68; 127	Mulher; 4–0	Manmad; 64–0	Mulher; 4–0; Wed.	.. 4–0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Visapur; KLN. विसापूर ..	N 6–0	1839; 609; 87; 239	.. 1–4	Manmad; 45–0	Bej; 1–4; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Visapur; YVL. विसापूर ..	NW 12–0	2449; 669; 105; 407	Vikharni; 1–0	Ankai; 3–0	Manmad; 7–0; Sun.	Ankai; 3–0	W.	Sl(pr); Sambhu Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl.
Vitave; CDR. विटावे ..	S 6–0	1668; 1101; 171; 516	Local; ..	Summit; 7–0	Chandwad; 7–0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Vithewadi Lohaner; KLN. विठेवाडी लोहणेर ..	E 11–0	3428; 1366; 217; 606	Deola; 5–0	Manmad; 34–0	Deola; 5–0; Sun.	Deola; 5–0	rv.	4Sl(2pr,2m); Pyt; Cs; Datta Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Vithewadi Pale; KLN. विठेवाडी पाळे	S 7–0	479; 183; 25; 55	Pale Bk.; 3–0	Nasik; 46–0	Abhona; 4–0; Fri.	Kalvan-Chanakapur (stage); 0–1	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Wadabari; PNT. वडबारी ..	NE 9–0	717; 330; 65; 180	Koparli Bk.; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 45–0	Jogamodi; 1–0; Mon.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Wadale Hatgad; KLN. वडाळे हातगड	W 20–0	781; 288; 54; 133	Dalwat; 6–0	Nasik Rd.; 65–0	Abhona; 12–0; Fri.	Tirhal; 5–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Wadale-Vani; KLN. वडाळे-वणी ..	S 9–0	2498; 275; 52; 166	Otur; 3–0	Manmad; 34–0	Kalvan; 9–0; Wed.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wadale Wakhari; KLN. वडाळे वाखारी ..	S 15–0	2025; 281; 41; 126	Kharde-walhari; 2–0	Manmad; 30–0	Deola; .. Sun.	Deola; 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wadali Bk.; NDG. वडाळी बु. ..	S 6–0	1239; 1104; 159; 287	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 6–0	Nandgaon; 6–0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr,; m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. 2tl; ch.
Wadali Kh.; NDG. वडाळी खु. ..	S 6–0	884; 276; 52; 118	Wadali Bk.; 0–2	Nandgaon; 6–0	Nandgaon; 6–0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	tl.

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Wadgaon Pingala; SNR. वडगांव पिंगळा ..	W 10–0	3374; 1882; 295; 865	Local; ..	.. 10–0	Bhagur; 1–0; Tue.	.. 10–0	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. (Sud. 9; Devi Fr. A Sud. 10; 3 tl; gym.
Wadgaon Sinnar; SNR. वडगांव सिन्नर ..	S 3–0	2011; 1253; 192; 527	Dubere; 3–0	Nasik Rd.;15–0	Sinnar; 3–0; Sun.	Loner-wadi; 0–3	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dhoki D Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 mq.
Wadi Bk.; KLN. वाडी बु. ..	W 3–0	2394; 601; 99; 270	Pale Bk.; 1–0	Manmad; 40–0	Kalvan Bk.; 3–0; Wed.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; (
Wadi Chaulher; BGN. वाडी चौल्हेर	W 8–0	1396; 159; 31; 38	.. 1–0	Manmad; 48–0	Satana; 8–0; Sat.	.. ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wadpada; SGN. वडपाडा ..	S 27–0	650; 160; 34; 82	Mankhed;2–0	Nasik Rd.;50–0	Mankhed; 2–0; Tue.	Jahule; 5–0	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wadpada; SGN. वडपाडा ..	W 1–0	336; 118; 24; 67	Surgana; 1–0	Nasik Rd.;64–0	Surgana; 1–0; Fri.	Surgana; 1–0	W.	tl.
Wagdardi; CDR. वागदर्डी ..	SE 11–0	1487; 915; 149; 189	Vadgaon-pangu; 2–0	Manmad; 3–0	Manmad; 3–0; Sun.	Manmad;3–0	W.	2 Sl (pr); tl.
Waghadi; SGN. वाघाडी ..	SW 17–0	605; 88; 20; 37	Palsan; 2–0	Nasik Rd.;58–0	Hatrundi; 4–0; Tue.	.. ..	rv.	tl.
Waghale; BGN. वाघळे ..	N 24–4	1104; 1073; 154; 440	.. 0–4	Manmad; 52–0	Askhede; 0–4; Thu.	Askhede; 0–4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; li
Waghambe; BGN. वाघंबे ..	NW 33–0	2178; 564; 85; 210	Mulher; 13–0	Manmad; 73–0	Mulher; 13–0; Wed.	Mulher; 13–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Waghdhond; SGN. वाघधोंड ..	S 9–0	1441; 462; 78; 243	Surgana; 9–0	.. 64–0	Surgana; 9–0; Fri.	.. 6–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Waghere; IPR. वाघेरे ..	NE 13–0	1954; 1128; 272; 511	Mundhe-gaon; 3–0	Ghoti Bk.; 7–0	Ghoti Bk.; 7–0; Sat.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ram F Ct. Sud. 9; Maruti F Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Waghyachibari; PNT. वाघ्याचीबारी	SE 14–0	307; 92; 18; 55	Kohor; 2–0	Nasik Rd.;40–0	Kohor; 2–0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Wahegaon; NPD. वाहेगांव ..	E 14–0	1238; 670; 116; 204	.. 1–0	Lasalgaon; 7–0	Vinchur; 5–0; Fri.	Bharvas Phata; 0–6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandera Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl; gyn lib.
Wajgaon; KLN. वाजगांव ..	E 13–0	3967; 1251; 218; 527	Kharde-walhari; 1–0	Manmad; 26–0	Deola; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs(mp 3 tl.
Wakad; NPD. वाकद ..	SE 14–6	2272; 1643; 262; 839	Local; ..	Lasalgaon;15–0	Laslagaon; 15–0; Sat.	Deo-gaon; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp 3 tl; mq; lib.
Wakhari; KLN. वाखारी ..	E 16–0	5351; 4269; 667; 1702	Local; ..	Manmad; 28–0	Deola; 6–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Aksha Tritiya Fr. Vsk. Su 3.
Wakhari; NDG. वाखारी ..	NW 7–4	3070; 1100; 179; 339	Nimbait; 2–4	Nandgaon; 7–4	Nandgaon; 7–4; Thu.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; dg; li
Waki; IPR. वाकी ..	N 6–0	772; 546; 91; 237	Ghoti Bk.; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 2–0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Walkhed; DDR. वलखेड ..	N 2–0	1641; 658; 106; 349	Dindori; 2–0	Nasik Rd.;22–0	Dindori; 2–0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (gr Pir Urus Ct. Sud. 5;tl

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Walutzira; SGN. वाळूटझिरा ..	NW 6–0	1242; 312; 63; 130	Satkhkhamb; 2–0	Nasik Rd.; 76–0	Surgana; 6–0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr.); Cs.
Walvihir; IPR. वाळविहिर ..	N 14–0	3795; 1294; 279; 881	Waki; 6–0	Ghoti Bk.; 9–0	Vaitarnanagar; 3–0; Sun.	Bhavali Bk.; 1–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wangan; SGN. वांगण ..	W 18–0	1615; 324; 66; 162	Palsan; ..	.. ..	Umbarthan; 6–0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wangan; SGN. वांगण ..	W 15–0	1717; 465; 104; 298	Umbarthan; 2–0	Waghai; 22–0	Umbarthan; 2–0; Sat.	Umbarthan; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Wanganpada; SGN. वांगणपाडा ..	S 26–0	493; 155; 40; 56	Barhe; 3–0	Balsad; 40–0	Barhe; 3–0; Sun.	Barhe; 3–0	W; rv.	tl.
Wanjarwadi; NDG. वंजारवाडी ..	SW 15–0	1861; 935; 233; 411	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0	Manmad; 4–0; Sun.	Manmad; 4–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; ch.
Wanjole; IPR. वांजोळे ..	N 18–0	1240; 347; 53; 152	Mhasur li. 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 13–0	Vaitarna; 3–0; Sun.	Vaitarna; 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Warambha; SGN. वरंभा ..	S 14–0	1443; 525; 105; 336	Mankhed; 4–0	Nasik Rd.; 60–0	Bhanvad; 4–0; Sat.	.. 5–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Waregaon; SNR. वारेगांव ..	E 25–0	1294; 651; 102; 196	Pathare Bk.; 0–4	Kopargaon. 14–0	Wavi; 7–0; Tue.	.. 0–4	rv.	Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; tl.
Warkhede; KLN. वरखेडे ..	W 6–0	1151; 417; 75; 205	Kanashi; 1–0	Manmad; 50–0	Kanashi; 5–0; ..	Chankapur; 4–0	W.	Cs; tl.
Warshi; KLN. वारशी ..	E 20–0	2475; 513; 80; 248	Khardewalhari; 3–0	Manmad; 39–0	Deola; 9–0; Sun.	Kharde-Walhari 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Warvandi; KLN. वरवंडी ..	E 6–0	2494; 769; 120; 353	Bhaur; 3–0	Manmad; 30–0	Deola ; 5–0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Wasali; IPR. वासाळी ..	SE 19–0	2588; 1657; 326; 768	Khed; 2–0	Ghoti Bk.; 14–0	Taked Bk.; 4–0; Wed.	.. 0–6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Wasali; NSK. वासाळी ..	W 7–0	1863; 372; 54; 162	.. 0–2	Nasik Rd.; 14–0	Nasik; 7–0; Wed.	Trimbak Road; 0–4	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wavi; NPD. वावी ..	N 11–0	1739; 1047; 370; 311	Redgaon Bk.; 2–0	Niphad; 7–0	Palkhed; 2–0; Sat.	Palkhed; 2–0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs (mp); Nimbare Baba Fr. Asn. Sud. 10; 5tl.
Wavi; SNR. वावी ..	E 18–0	15127; 6142; 891; 2050	Local; ..	Nasik Rd.; 22–0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 7 Cs; Bhairav Nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Welapur; NPD. वेळापूर ..	NE 15–0	974; 606; 92; 335	Lasalgaon; 2–0	Lasalgaon; 2–0	Lasalgaon; 2–0; Sun.	Lasalgaon; 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Gawali Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 4tl; 2 dg.
Welunje; NSK. वेळुंजे ..	W 28–0	4796; 876; 162; 485	Trimbak; 10–0	Nasik Rd.; 34–0	Trimbak; 10–0; Tue.	Trimbak; 10–0	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Werul; KLN. वेरूळ ..	W 15–0	2178; 634; 100; 319	Kanashi; 3–0	.. ..	Kanashi; 3–0; Sun.	.. 3–0	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Wirmal; PNT. विरमाळ ..	NE 12–0	662; 231; 47; 133	Malegaon; 3–0	Nasik Rd.; 52–0	Jogamodi; 5–0; Mon.	.. 2–0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Yeola (Rural); YVL. येवला (ग्रामीण)	.. ..	1640; 304; 57; 24	.. ..	.. ..	....	.. ..	W ..	.. ....

Village name in English; Taluka abbreviation; Village name in Deonagari 1	Direction; Travelling distance 2	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population 3	Post Office; Distance 4	Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Yeola (Urban Area I); YVL. येवला (नागरी विभाग १) ..	HQ ..	2·20; 24533; 3993; 605	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	pl.	Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Raghuji Baba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3.
Yesgaon Bk.; MLG. येसगांव बु. ..	S 7–0	2631; 1622; 274; 553	Local; ..	Nandgaon; 14–0	Malegaon; 7–0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 10tl; 2 dg; lib; dp.
Yesgaon Kh.; MLG. येसगांव खु. ..	SE 7–0	1146; 1055; 176; 403	Yesgaon Bk.; 0–1	Nandgaon; 14–0	Malegaon; 7–0; Fri.	.. 0–1	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; dg; dh.
Zadi; MLG. झाडी ..	SW 15–0	6588; 1824; 294; 946	Local; 15–0	Manmad; 15–0	Umarane; 6–0; Sat.	.. 2–0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 3 Cs; Shivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; tl.
Zagadpada; SGN. झगडपाडा ..	SW 23–0	393; 205; 38; 120	Kelawan; 1–0	.. ..	Barhe; 7–0; Sun.	Barhe; 7–0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Zarwad Bk.; IPR. झारवड बु. ..	NW 20–0	2018; 955; 227; 262	Local; ..	Ghoti Bk.; 14–0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (p).
Zarwad Kh.; IPR. झारवड खु. ..	NW 27–0	1817; 479; 86; 153	Alwand; 5–0	Ghoti Bk.; 21–0	Aswaliharsha; 2–0; Tue.	Pahine; 6–0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; tl.
Zodage; MLG. झोडगे ..	NE 12–0	6494; 5134; 931; 1406	Local; ..	Dhulia; 18–0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (2 pr, m, h); Cs; Devi Fr. Mg. Vad. 30; Mankeshvar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 6 tl; mq; dg; dh; Ch; lib; 2 dp.

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT—

(1) Kondharabad; (BGN) कोंढराबाद

(2) Moranedigar; (BGN) मोराणेदिगर

NAMES OF FOREST VILLAGES IN NASIK DISTRICT—

(1) Birole; (NDG) बिरोळे

(2) Rankhede; (NDG) रणखेडे

APPENDIX I

CONVERSION FACTORS

LENGTH:

1 inch = 2·54 centimetres
1 foot = 30·48 centimetres
1 yard = 91·44 centimetres
1 mile = 1·61 kilometres
1 nautical mile (U.K.) = 1853·18 metres
1 nautical mile (international) = 1852 metres

AREA:

1 square foot = 0·093 square metre
1 square yard = 0·836 square metre
1 acre = 0·405 hectare

VOLUME:

1 cubic foot = 0·023 cubic metre

CAPACITY:

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4·55 litres
1 seer (80 tolas) = 0·937 litre
1 Madras measure = 1·77 litres

WEIGHT:

1 tola = 11·66 grams
1 chhatak = 58·32 grams
1 seer = 933·10 grams
1 maund = 37·32 kilograms
1 palam = 34·99 grams
1 seer (24 tolas) = 279·93 grams
1 viss = 1·40 kilograms
1 maund (Madras) = 11·20 kilograms
1 candy = 223·94 kilograms
1 ounce = 28·35 grams
1 pound = 453·59 grams
1 hundredweight = 50·80 kilograms
1 ton = 1,016·05 kilograms

TEMPERATURE:

T° Fahrenheit = 9/5 (T° Centigrade) + 32

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH:

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre
100 centimetres = 1 metre
1,000 metres = 1 kilometre
1,852 metres = 1 nautical mile (International)

AREA:

100 square millimetres = 1 square centimetre
10,000 square centimetres = 1 square metre or centiare
100 square metres = 1 are
100 ares = 1 hectare
100 hectares or 1,000,000 square metres = 1 square kilometre

VOLUME:

1,000,000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic metre

CAPACITY:

1,000 millilitres = 1 litre
1,000 litres = 1 kilolitre

WEIGHTS:

1,000 milligrams = 1 gram
1,000 grams = 1 kilogram
100 kilograms = 1 quintal
1,000 kilograms = 1 tonne
200 milligrams = 1 carat

ABBREVIATIONS FOR METRIC UNITS

(1) DECIMAL MULTIPLES AND SUBMULTIPLES:

Prefix	Value in terms of Unit	Abbreviation
kilo	1000	k
centi	0·01 (10^{-2})	c
milli	0·001 (10^{-3})	m
micro	0·000001 (10^{-6})	μ

Denomination	Value	Abbreviation
(2) WEIGHTS:		
tonne	1,000 kg	t
quintal	100 kg	q
kilogram	1 kg	kg
gram	1 g	g
milligram	1 mg	mg
carat	200 mg	c
(3) CAPACITY:		
kilolitre	1000 l	kl
litre	1 l	l
millilitre	1 ml	ml
(4) VOLUME:		
cubic centimetre	cm^3	cm^3
cubic millimetre	mm^3	mm^3
(5) LENGTH:		
kilometre	1,000 m	km
metre	1 m	m
centimetre	1 cm	cm
millimetre	1 mm	mm
micron	1/1000 mm or 10^{-2} mm	μm
(6) AREA:		
square kilometre	1,000,000 m	km^2
square metre	1 m^2	m^2
square centimetre	1 cm^2	cm^2
square millimetre	1 mm^2	mm^2
(7) LAND MEASURE:		
are	100 m^2	a
hectare	100 a	ha
centiare	m^2	ca

APPENDIX II

A KEY TO DIACRITICAL MARKS

ā—आ ; ī—ई ; ū—ऊ ; ṛ—ऋ ; c—च् ;
ch—छ् ; ṭ—ट् ; ṭh—ठ् ; ḍ—ड् ; ḍh—ढ ;
n—न् ; ṅ—ङ ; ñ—ञ; ṇ—ण् ; s—स् ;
ś—श् ; ṣ—ष् ; ḷ—ळ् ;

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Achamana ..	Ācamana
Achkan ..	Ackan
Achla (Fort) ..	Aclā (Fort)
Ahergaon ..	Ahergāṅv
Akshata ..	Akṣatā
Anandvalli ..	Ānandvalli
Annaprashana ..	Annaprāśana
Ashadhi Ekadashi	Āṣāḍhī Ekādaśī
Ashoka ..	Aśoka
Ashvamedha ..	Aśvamedha
Badshah Nama ..	Bādśāh Nāmā
Baglan ..	Bāglāṇa
Bangaon Bk. ..	Baṅgāṅv Bk.
Bavacha ..	Bavacā
Brahmachari ..	Brahmacārī
Chalukyas ..	Cālukyas
Chambhar ..	Cāmbhār
Chambhar Leni ..	Cāmbhār Leṇī
Chandor ..	Cāndor
Chandwad ..	Cāndwaḍ
Chatani ..	Caṭaṇī
Chaufule ..	Cauphule
Chauler ..	Cauler
Chikhalohol ..	Cikhalohol
Chimaji Appa ..	Cimājī Āppā
Chitpavans ..	Citpāvans
Chodhara ..	Codharā
Dakshamitra ..	Dakṣamitra
Dakshinapatha (Deccan) ..	Dakṣiṇapatha
Dandakade ..	Daṇḍakaḍe
Dashakumaracharita	Daśakumāracarita
Deshasthas ..	Deśasthas
Devlali (Deolali) ..	Devḷālī
Dhanaka ..	Dhanakā
Dhodamba ..	Dhoḍāmbā
Ganesh Chaturthi	Gaṇeś Caturthī
Gokulastami ..	Gokuḷāṣṭamī
Govardhaneshwara	Govardhaneśvara
Hemadpanti ..	Hemāḍpanti
Igatpuri ..	Igatpurī

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Kalachuri Chedi ..	Kalacuri Cedi
Kala Ram	Kāḷā Rām
Kalsubai	Kaḷsubāī
Kalwan	Kaḷwaṇ
Karhada	Karhāḍa
Khandoba	Khaṇḍobā
Koshti	Koṣṭī
Krishna	Kṛṣṇa
Kshatrapas	Kṣatrapas
Kuntaleshvaras	Kuntaleśvaras
Lakshmi-Narayan	Lakśmī Nārāyaṇ
Lasalgaon	Lāsalgāṅv
Mahadev or Shiva	Mahādev or Śiva
Mahadji Shinde	Mahādjī Śinde
Mahyavanshi	Māhyavanśi
Malegaon	Mālegāṅv
Mangalashtaka	Maṅgalāṣṭaka
Manikpunj	Māṇikpuñj
Manmad	Manmāḍ
Naikada	Nāikaḍa
Nandgaon	Nāndgāṅv
Nasik	Nāsik
Panchavati	Pañcavaṭī
Payoshni (modern Purna)	Payoṣṇī
Peshwa	Peśvā
Pulakeshin	Pulakeśin
Pushyamitra	Puṣyamitra
Ramsej	Ramsej
Rashtrakuta	Rāṣṭrakuṭa
Sanskrit	Sanskṛt
Saptashring	Saptaśṛṅg
Shravana	Śrāvaṇa
Tringalvadi	Triṅgalvāḍī
Trirashmi (Hill)	Triraśmi
Vaghadi	Vaghāḍī
Varadakshina	Varadakṣiṇā
Varli	Vārli
Vedishri	Vediśri
Vinchur	Viñcūr
Yeola	Yevalā

APPENDIX III

TABLE No. 1—Talukawise Area and Population, Nasik District, 1971

Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Area in km.²	Population per km.²	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
Nasik District ..	Total	15,582·0	152	23,69,221	12,21,419	11,47,802
	Rural	15,192·2	111	16,90,749	8,65,242	8,25,507
Talukas	Urban	389·8	1,741	6,78,472	3,56,177	3,22,295
Nasik ..	Total	1,266·5	335	4,24,590	2,26,518	1,98,072
	Rural	1,121·6	131	1,47,414	78,530	68,884
	Urban	144·9	1,913	1,47,988	2,77,176	1,29,188
Peint	Total	934·0	88	82,380	42,111	40,269
	Rural	934·0	88	82,380	42,111	40,269
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Dindori ..	Total	1,323·2	103	1,36,883	69,562	67,321
	Rural	1,288·2	101	1,30,335	66,294	64,041
	Urban	35·0	187	6,548	3,268	3,280
Surgana ..	Total	837·6	83	69,719	35,651	34,068
	Rural	837·6	83	69,719	35,651	34,068
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Kalwan ..	Total	1,194·8	104	1,24,328	63,608	60,720
	Rural	1,194·8	104	1,24,328	63,608	60,720
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..
Baglan ..	Total	1,616·2	122	1,97,102	1,00,902	96,200
	Rural	1,614·5	112	1,80,382	92,006	88,376
	Urban	1·7	9,609	16,720	8,996	7,824
Malegaon ..	Total	1,937·6	220	4,26,194	2,19,603	2,06,591
	Rural	1,910·9	116	2,22,567	1,14,078	1,08,489
	Urban	26·7	7,626	2,03,627	1,05,525	98,102
Chandor ..	Total	958·0	122	1,17,332	59,817	57,515
	Rural	921·0	118	1,08,543	55,107	53,436
	Urban	37·0	237	8,789	4,710	4,079
Nandgaon ..	Total	1,091·9	134	1,46,338	75,083	71,255
	Rural	1,048·9	79	83,296	42,448	40,848
	Urban	43·0	1,466	63,042	32,635	30,407
Yeola ..	Total	1,060·3	120	1,26,855	64,407	62,448
	Rural	1,058·1	97	1,02,322	51,926	50,396
	Urban	2·2	11,151	24,533	12,481	12,052
Niphad ..	Total	1,052·3	206	2,16,641	1,11,166	1,05,475
	Rural	973·7	181	1,76,237	89,974	86,263
	Urban	78·7	514	40,404	21,192	19,212
Sinnar ..	Total	1,340·1	122	1,63,602	83,031	80,571
	Rural	1,329·8	108	1,43,384	72,734	70,650
	Urban	10·3	1,961	20,218	10,297	9,921
Igatpuri ..	Total	1,021·0	134	1,37,257	69,960	67,297
	Rural	1,010·6	119	1,19,842	60,775	59,067
	Urban	10·4	1,681	17,415	9,815	8,230

TABLE No. 2—Urban Population, Nasik District, 1971

Town	Area in km²	No. of households	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
Nasik	132·97	51,898	2,71,681	1,45,059	1,26,622
Trimbak	11·91	1,015	5,495	2,929	2,566
Satana	1·74	2,903	16,720	8,896	7,824
Malegaon	12·95	29,862	1,91,847	99,444	92,403
Chandor	37·01	1,470	8,789	4,710	4,079
Manmad	19·45	7,380	40,061	20,684	19,377
Yeola	2·20	3,993	24,533	12,481	12,052
Nandgaon	23·54	3,979	22,981	11,951	11,030
Ozar	43·51	4,806	21,260	11,301	9,959
Sinnar	10·31	3,643	20,218	10,297	9,921
Igatpuri	10·36	3,305	17,415	9,185	8,237
Pimpalgaon Basvant ..	29·01	1,947	12,289	6,311	5,978
Ravalgaon	13·75	2,123	11,780	6,081	5,699
Lasalgaon	6·09	1,197	6,855	3,580	3,275
Vani	34·97	1,151	6,548	3,268	3,280

TABLE No. 3—Villages Classified by Population, Nasik District, 1971

Classification	Total No. of inhabited Villages	Population	
		Males	Females
Total Rural	1,628	8,65,242	8,25,507
Villages with population less than 200	133	9,400	8,955
Villages with population of 200-499 ..	392	71,052	69,076
Villages with population of 500-999 ..	535	1,94,424	1,88,864
Villages with population of 1,000-1,999 ..	388	2,65,734	2,55,462
Villages with population of 2,000-4,999 ..	153	2,25,048	2,13,707
Villages with population of 5,000-9,999 ..	26	92,599	82,971
Villages with population of 10,000 and above	1	6,985	6,432

TABLE No. 4—POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
District Total	Total ..	23,69,221	12,21,419	11,47,802	61,397	59,529	6,638	5,334	10,30,798	9,70,096
	Rural ..	16,90,749	8,65,242	8,25,507	38,737	37,870	1,514	917	8,05,409	76,92,28
	Urban ..	6,78,472	3,56,177	3,22,295	22,660	21,659	5,124	4,417	2,25,381	2,00,868
Nasik Taluka	Total ..	4,24,590	2,26,518	1,98,072	13,954	13,430	4,122	2,976	1,88,418	1,65,208
	Rural ..	1,47,414	78,530	68,884	4,252	4,195	890	431	71,145	63,288
	Urban ..	2,77,176	1,47,988	1,29,188	9,702	9,235	3,232	2,545	17,273	1,01,920
Peint Taluka	Total ..	82,380	42,141	40,269	146	144	2	1	41,490	39,692
	Rural ..	82,380	42,141	40,269	146	144	2	1	41,490	39,692
	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dindori Taluka ..	Total ..	1,36,883	69,562	67,321	4,147	4,051	23	9	64,107	61,980
	Rural ..	1,30,335	66,294	64,041	3,784	3,692	21	8	61,682	59,544
	Urban ..	6,548	3,028	3,280	363	359	2	1	2,425	2,436
Surgana Taluka	Total ..	69,719	35,651	34,068	37	41	16	18	35,346	33,795
	Rural ..	69,719	35,651	34,068	37	41	16	18	35,346	33,795
	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalvan Taluka	Total ..	1,24,328	63,608	60,720	1,672	1,626	52	11	60,869	58,110
	Rural ..	1,24,328	63,608	60,720	1,672	1,626	52	11	60,869	58,110
	Urban ..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baglan Taluka	Total ..	1,97,102	1,00,902	96,200	2,774	2,747	35	52	95,562	91,002
	Rural ..	1,80,382	92,006	88,376	2,559	2,550	20	38	87,995	84,433
	Urban ..	16,720	8,896	7,824	215	197	15	14	7,567	6,569
Malegaon Taluka	Total ..	4,26,194	2,19,603	2,06591	9,326	9,185	68	56	1,38,797	1,30,490
	Rural ..	2,22,567	1,14,078	1,08,489	4,860	4,646	18	16	1,06,287	1,01,055
	Urban ..	2,03,627	1,05,525	98,102	4,466	4,539	50	40	32,510	29,435
Chandor Taluka	Total ..	1,17,332	59,817	57,515	4,748	4,649	4	3	52,915	50,923
	Rural ..	1,08,543	55,107	53,436	4,319	4,256	1	..	49,738	48,214
	Urban ..	8,789	4,710	4,079	429	393	3	3	3,177	2,709

TABLE No. 4—POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971—*contd.*

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
District Total	Total ..	10,991	10,469	1,08,342	1,00,584	2,638	1,431	623	359
	Rural ..	3,871	3,656	14,274	13,327	1,327	441	164	68
	Urban ..	7,174	6,813	94,068	87,257	1,311	990	459	291
Nasik Taluka	Total ..	2,426	2,171	15,008	13,071	2,174	966	416	250
	Rural ..	139	135	1,016	667	1,080	164	8	4
	Urban ..	2,287	2,036	13,992	12,404	1,094	802	408	246
Peint Taluka	Total ..	3	2	470	430	..	..	..	..
	Rural ..	3	2	470	430	..	..	..	..
	Urban ..	....	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Dindori Taluka	Total ..	488	483	699	713	95	84	3	1
	Rural ..	205	218	504	494	95	84	3	1
	Urban ..	283	265	195	219	..	..	..	..
Surgana Taluka ..	Total ..	53	32	178	147	..	..	21	35
	Rural ..	53	32	178	147	..	..	21	35
	Urban ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalvan Taluka	Total ..	257	232	747	741	11	..	..	..
	Rural ..	257	232	747	741	11	..	..	..
	Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baglan Taluka	Total ..	496	475	2,033	1,920	1	2	1	2
	Rural ..	223	225	1,208	1,128	..	..	1	2
	Urban ..	273	250	825	792	1	2	..	..
Malegaon Taluka ..	Total ..	2,138	1,967	69,254	64,876	10	6	10	11
	Rural ..	736	705	2,170	2,064	3	..	4	3
	Urban ..	1,402	1,262	67,084	62,812	7	6	6	8
Chandor Taluka ..	Total ..	519	407	1,617	1,522	13	11	1	..
	Rural ..	224	166	821	797	4	3	..	..
	Urban ..	295	241	796	725	9	8	1	..

TABLE No. 4—POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971—*contd.*

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Nandgaon Taluka ..	Total ..	1,46,338	75,083	71,255	6,833	6,374	1,341	1,332	59,835	56,817
	Rural ..	83,296	42,448	40,848	2,135	2,015	42	14	38,799	37,323
	Urban ..	63,042	32,635	30,407	4,698	4,359	1,299	1,318	21,036	19,494
Yeola Taluka	Total ..	1,26,855	64,407	62,448	3,305	3,308	139	124	55,287	53,415
	Rural ..	1,02,322	51,926	50,396	3,147	3,118	122	100	46,609	45,187
	Urban ..	24,533	12,481	12,052	158	190	27	24	8,698	8,228
Niphad Taluka	Total ..	2,16,641	1,11,166	1,05,475	5,041	4,936	404	321	1,00,336	95,208
	Rural ..	1,76,237	89,974	86,263	4,025	4,171	191	173	82,377	78,862
	Urban ..	40,404	21,192	19,212	816	765	213	148	17,959	16,346
Sinnar Taluka	Total ..	1,63,602	83,031	80,571	4,045	3,866	90	67	76,992	74,654
	Rural ..	1,43,384	72,734	70,650	3,098	3,602	84	65	67,815	65,812
	Urban ..	20,218	10,297	9,921	347	264	6	2	9,177	8,842
Igatpuri Taluka	Total ..	1,37,257	69,960	67,297	5,369	5,172	342	364	60,836	58,802
	Rural ..	1,19,842	60,775	59,067	3,903	3,814	65	42	55,257	53,913
	Urban ..	17,415	9,185	8,230	1,466	1,358	277	322	5,579	4,889
TOWNS										
Nasik city		1,76,091	92,792	83,299	5,124	3,181	1,071	924	76,572	68,392
Nasik Road		55,436	30,247	25,189	4,711	4,283	1,230	888	21,198	17,635
Deolali Cantonment ..		30,618	17,138	13,480	1,463	1,405	895	690	12,747	9,669
Bhagur		9,536	4,882	4,654	391	347	35	43	3,951	3,775
Trimbak		5,495	2,929	2,566	15	19	1	..	2,805	2,449
Vani		6,548	3,268	3,280	365	359	2	1	2,425	2,436
Satana		16,720	8,896	7,824	215	197	15	14	7,567	6,569
Malegaon		1,91,847	99,444	92,403	3453	3,569	49	40	27,699	24,963
Ravalgaon		11,780	6,081	5,699	1,013	970	1	..	4,811	4,472
Chandor		8,789	4,710	4,079	429	393	3	3	3,177	2,709

TABLE No. 4—POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971—*contd.*

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Nandgaon Taluka ..	Total ..	1,428	1,612	5,432	4,980	112	129	102	11
	Rural ..	388	417	995	1,029	....	49	89	1
	Urban ..	1,040	1,195	4,437	3,951	112	80	13	10
Yeola Taluka	Total ..	505	494	5,054	4,973	117	134	....	....
	Rural ..	137	140	1,815	1,728	106	123	....	....
	Urban ..	368	354	3,239	3,245	11	11	....	....
Niphad Taluka	Total ..	1,503	1,436	3,793	3,514	72	60	17	....
	Rural ..	653	682	2,498	2,361	18	14	12	....
	Urban ..	850	754	1,295	1,153	54	46	5	....
Sinnar Taluka	Total ..	188	297	1,704	1,677	5	1	7	9
	Rural ..	86	92	1,039	1,069	5	1	7	9
	Urban ..	102	205	665	608	....	....	....	....
Igatpuri Taluka ..	Total ..	987	861	2,353	2,020	28	38	45	40
	Rural ..	713	610	813	672	5	3	19	13
	Urban ..	274	251	1,540	1398	35	35	26	27
TOWNS									
Nasik City		1,843	1,647	9,481	8,680	493	414	208	61
Nasik Road		300	247	2,706	2,054	78	61	24	21
Deolali Cantonment ..		67	63	1,289	1,173	502	316	175	164
Bhagur		55	61	429	417	21	11	....	....
Trimbak		22	18	87	80	....	....	1	....
Vani		283	265	195	219	....	....	....	....
Satana		273	250	825	792	1	2	....	....
Malegaon		1,322	1,192	66,908	62,625	7	6	6	8
Ravalgaon		80	70	176	187	....	....	....	....
Chandor		295	241	796	725	9	8	1	....

TABLE No. 4—POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1971—*contd.*

	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOWNS										
Manmad		29,571	15,281	14,290	2,097	1,745	881	921	8,934	8,502
Nandgaon		15,885	8,183	7,702	566	606	18	21	6,105	5,625
Manmad (non-M) ..		10,490	5,403	5,087	1,636	1,667	367	359	2,951	2,669
Nandgaon (non-M) ..		7,096	3,768	3,328	399	343	33	27	3,046	2,698
Yeola (M)		24,533	12,481	12,052	158	190	27	24	8,678	8,228
Lasalgaon		6,855	3,580	3,275	108	114	3	5	2,658	2,446
Ozar		21,260	11,301	9,959	471	445	203	140	9,952	8,792
Pimpalgaon Basvant ..		12,289	6,311	5,978	237	206	7	3	5,349	5,108
Sinnar		20,218	10,297	9,921	347	264	6	2	9,177	8,842
Igatpuri		17,415	9,185	8,230	1,466	1,358	277	322	5,579	4,889

	Total Rural Urban	Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Religions	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOWNS									
Manmad		587	716	2,674	2,325	96	74	12	9
Nandgaon		432	463	1,057	985	5	2	....	....
Manmad (non-M) ..		21	16	416	381	11	4	1	1
Nandgaon (non-M) ..		....	....	290	260	....	....	....	....
Yeola (M)		368	354	3,239	3,245	11	11	....	....
Lasalgaon		402	330	396	370	13	10	....	....
Ozar		79	75	551	471	40	36	5	....
Pimpalgaon Basvant ..		369	349	348	312	1	....	....	....
Sinnar		102	205	665	608	....	....	....	....
Igatpuri		274	251	1,540	1,348	23	35	26	27

TABLE No. 5—POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971

Taluka	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Nasik	22,957	12,075	10,882	57,379	29,354	28,025
Peint	636	321	315	77,788	39,638	38,150
Dindori	3,926	2,042	1,884	65,371	33,099	32,272
Surgana	425	215	210	66,771	34,065	32,706
Kalwan	3,868	2,018	1,850	59,658	30,144	29,514
Baglan	7,432	3,772	3,660	57,679	29,264	28,415
Malegaon	12,818	6,644	6,174	36,274	18,182	18,092
Chandor	4,477	2,293	2,184	16,684	8,442	8,242
Nandgaon	7,706	4,012	3,694	15,750	7,990	7,760
Yeola	7,213	3,682	3,531	8,241	4,311	3,930
Niphad	13,309	6,769	6,540	30,345	15,294	15,051
Sinnar	6,236	3178	3,058	17,632	8,892	8,740
Igatpuri	5,094	2,604	2,490	51,630	26,052	25,578
District Total ..	96,097	49,625	46,472	5,61,202	2,84,727	2,76,475

TABLE No. 6—CASTE-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*

	Population			Illiterates			Literates and Educated Persons		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				Ager (Group A)					
Total ..	575	300	275	379	161	218	196	139	57
Rural ..	569	294	275	377	159	218	192	135	57
Urban ..	6	6	....	2	2	....	4	4	..
				Bhangi (Group A)					
Total ..	3,265	1,800	1,465	2,284	1,038	1,246	981	762	219
Rural ..	372	197	175	245	109	136	127	88	39
Urban ..	2,893	1,603	1,290	2,039	929	1,110	854	674	180
				Chambhar (Group A)					
Total ..	28,435	14,613	13,822	19,360	7,802	11,558	9,075	6,811	2,264
Rural ..	22,167	11,320	10,847	15,740	6,370	9,370	6,427	4,950	1,477
Urban ..	6,268	3,293	2,975	3,620	1,432	2,188	2,648	1,861	7787
				Dhor (Group A)					
Total ..	345	161	184	220	78	142	125	83	42
Rural ..	204	93	111	144	50	94	60	43	17
Urban ..	141	68	73	76	28	48	65	40	25
				Garoda					
Total ..	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	..
Rural ..	11	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	..
Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
				Holar					
Total ..	907	455	452	758	341	417	149	114	35
Rural ..	554	278	276	515	248	267	39	30	9
Urban ..	353	177	176	243	93	150	110	84	26
				Mahar (Group A)					
Total ..	36,020	18,933	17,087	22,989	9,408	13,581	13,031	9,525	3,506
Rural ..	26,052	13,502	12,550	18,204	7,519	10,685	7,848	5,983	1,865
Urban ..	9,968	5,431	4,537	4,785	1,889	2,896	5,183	3,542	1,641
				Mahyavanshi					
Total ..	18	1	17	6	1	5	12	....	12
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	18	1	17	6	1	5	12	....	12
				Mang					
Total ..	21,258	10,794	10,464	16,765	7,195	9,570	4,493	3,599	894
Rural ..	13,351	6,792	6,559	10,763	4,683	6,080	2,588	2,109	479
Urban ..	7,907	4,002	3,905	6,002	2,512	3,490	1,905	1,490	415
				Mang (Group A-1)					
Total ..	18,998	9,597	9,401	14,727	6,191	8,536	4,271	3,406	865
Rural ..	12,373	6,240	6,133	9,888	4,217	5,671	2,485	2,023	462
Urban ..	6,625	3,357	3,268	4,839	1,974	2,865	1,786	1,383	403
				Mang Garudi (Group A-2)					
Total ..	2,260	1,197	1,063	2,038	1,004	1,034	222	193	29
Rural ..	978	552	426	875	466	409	103	86	17
Urban ..	1,282	645	637	1,163	538	625	119	107	12
				Meghval					
Total ..	430	251	179	211	108	103	219	143	76
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	430	251	179	211	108	103	219	143	76

TABLE No. 6—CASTE-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*—*contd.*

	Population			Illiterates			Literates and Educated Persons		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				Mukri					
Total ..	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
				Pasi					
Total ..	12	10	2	6	4	2	6	6	..
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	12	10	2	6	4	2	6	6	..
				Shenva					
Total ..	11	10	1	3	3	....	8	7	1
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	11	10	....	3	3	....	8	7	1
				Turi					
Total ..	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	..
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Urban ..	1	1		1	1	....	....	....	..
				Unspecified					
Total ..	6,808	2,295	2,513	3,748	1,459	2,289	1,060	836	224
Rural ..	3,578	1,820	1,758	2,822	1,225	1,597	756	595	161
Urban ..	1,230	475	755	926	234	692	304	241	63

F. N.—*Provisional statistics obtained from Census Office, Bombay.

TABLE No. 7—SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION BY LITERACY STANDARD, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*

Taluka District		Population			Illiterates			Literates and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District ..	Total ..	96,097	49,625	46,472	66,742	27,600	39,142	29,355	22,025	7,330
	Rural ..	68,858	34,296	32,562	48,821	20,363	28,458	18,037	13,933	4,104
	Urban ..	29,239	15,329	13,910	17,921	7,237	10,684	11,318	8,092	3,226
Nasik ..	Total ..	22,957	12,075	10,882	13,775	5,685	8,090	9,182	6,390	2,792
	Rural ..	7,691	4,030	3,661	5,314	2,292	3,022	2,377	1,738	639
	Urban ..	15,266	8,045	7,221	8,461	3,393	5,068	6,805	4,652	2,153
Pient ..	Total ..	636	321	315	471	212	259	165	109	56
	Rural ..	636	321	315	471	212	229	165	109	56
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dindori ..	Total ..	3,926	2,042	1,884	2,841	1,208	1,633	1,085	834	251
	Rural ..	3,706	1,927	1,779	2,713	1,156	1,557	993	771	222
	Urban ..	220	115	105	128	52	76	92	63	29
Surgana ..	Total ..	425	215	210	331	138	193	94	77	17
	Rural ..	425	215	210	331	138	193	94	77	17
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kalwan ..	Total ..	3,868	2,018	1,850	2,669	1,062	1,607	1,199	956	243
	Rural ..	3,868	2,018	1,850	2,669	1,062	1,607	1,199	956	243
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baglan ..	Total ..	7,432	3,772	3,660	5,598	2,327	3,271	1,834	1,445	389
	Rural ..	7,020	3,551	3,469	5,344	2,221	3,123	1,676	1,330	346
	Urban ..	412	221	191	254	106	148	158	115	43
Malegaon ..	Total ..	12,818	6,646	6,174	9,883	4,368	5,515	2,935	2,276	659
	Rural ..	9,468	4,931	4,537	7,250	3,216	4,034	2,218	1,715	503
	Urban ..	3,350	1,713	1,637	2,633	1,152	1,481	717	561	156
Chandor ..	Total ..	4,477	2,293	2,184	3,179	1,270	1,909	1,298	1,023	275
	Rural ..	4,136	2,092	2,044	2,994	1,204	1,790	1,142	888	254
	Urban ..	341	201	140	185	66	119	156	135	21
Nandgaon ..	Total ..	7,706	4,012	3,694	5,482	2,248	3,234	2,224	1,764	460
	Rural ..	3,961	2,023	1,938	3,110	1,316	1,794	851	707	144
	Urban ..	3,745	1,989	1,756	2,372	932	1,440	1,373	1,057	316
Yeola ..	Total ..	7,213	3,682	3,531	5,399	2,226	3,173	1,814	1,456	358
	Rural ..	6,190	3,140	3,050	4,694	1,946	2,748	1,496	1,194	302
	Urban ..	1,023	542	481	705	280	425	318	262	56

TABLE No. 7—SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION BY LITERACY STANDARD, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*—*contd.*

		Population			Illiterates			Literates and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Niphad ..	Total ..	13,309	6,769	6,540	9,135	3,633	5,502	4,174	3,136	1,038
	Rural ..	9,819	4,997	4,822	6,748	2,690	4,058	3,071	2,307	764
	Urban ..	3,490	1,772	1,718	2,387	943	1,444	1,103	829	274
Sinnar ..	Total ..	6,236	3,178	3,058	4,503	1,803	2,700	1,733	1,375	358
	Rural ..	5,928	3026	2,902	4,329	1,744	2,585	1,599	1,282	317
	Urban ..	308	1052	156	174	59	115	134	93	41
Igatpuri ..	Total ..	5,094	2,604	2,490	3,476	1,420	2,056	1,618	1,184	434
	Rural ..	4,010	2,025	1,985	2,854	1,166	1,688	1,156	859	297
	Urban ..	1,084	579	505	622	254	368	462	325	137

F.N.—*Provisional statistics obtained from Census Office, Bombay

TABLE No. 8—CASTE-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*

	Population			Illiterates			Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
				Barda					
Total ..	91	42	49	86	38	48	5	4	1
Rural ..	91	42	49	86	38	48	5	4	1
Urban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Bhil (Group A)					
Total ..	1,35,736	68,709	67,027	1,24,876	59,511	65,365	0,860	9,198	1,662
Rural ..	1,27,991	64,910	63,081	1,18,204	56,609	61,595	9,787	8,301	1,486
Urban ..	7,745	3,799	3,946	6,672	2,902	3,770	1,073	897	176
				Chodhara					
Total ..	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	2	1
Rural ..	3	2	1	....	....	....	3	2	1
Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Dhanka					
Total ..	17	17	....	8	8	....	9	9	....
Rural ..	5	5	....	4	4	....	1	1	....
Urban ..	12	12	....	4	4	....	8	8	....
				Dhodia					
Total ..	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Rural ..	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Dubla					
Total ..	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Urban ..	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
				Gamit					
Total ..	39	23	16	8	1	7	31	22	9
Rural ..	5	4	1	2	1	1	3	3	....
Urban ..	34	19	15	6	....	6	28	19	9
				Gond (Group A)					
Total ..	590	293	297	420	180	240	170	113	57
Rural ..	126	64	61	93	41	52	33	24	9
Urban ..	464	228	236	327	139	188	137	89	48
				Kathodi					
Total ..	3,804	1,942	1,862	3,650	1,815	1,835	154	127	27
Rural ..	3,781	1,925	1,856	3,638	1,806	1,832	143	119	24
Urban ..	23	17	6	12	9	3	11	8	3
				Kokna					
Total ..	1,64,469	83,980	80,489	1,41,642	65,425	76,217	22,827	18,555	4,272
Rural ..	1,61,677	82,402	79,275	1,39,694	64,519	75,175	21,983	17,883	4,100
Urban ..	2,792	1,578	1,214	1,948	906	1,042	844	672	172
				Koli Dhor					
Total ..	5,994	2,855	3,139	5,005	2,071	2,934	989	784	205
Rural ..	5,366	2,519	2,847	4,596	1,902	2,694	770	617	153
Urban ..	628	336	292	409	169	240	219	167	52

TABLE No. 8—CASTE-WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*—*contd.*

	Population			Illiterates			Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Famales
				Koli Mahdeo					
Total ..	1,81,083	91,376	89,707	1,55,694	70,470	85,224	25,389	20,906	4,483
Rural ..	1,66,041	83,599	82,442	1,44,377	65,482	78,895	21,664	18,117	3,547
Urban ..	15,042	7,777	7,265	11,317	4,988	6,329	3,725	2,789	936
				Naikda					
Total ..	542	340	202	458	262	196	84	78	6
Rural ..	442	291	151	363	216	145	79	73	6
Urban ..	100	49	51	95	44	51	5	5	....
				Pardhi (Group A)					
Total ..	1,099	560	539	835	351	484	264	209	55
Rural ..	1,011	524	487	773	335	438	238	189	49
Urban ..	88	36	52	62	16	46	26	20	6
				Patella					
Total ..	12	5	7	4	....	4	8	5	3
Rural ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Urban ..	12	5	7	4	....	4	8	5	3
				Thakur					
Total ..	28,255	14,098	14,157	25,025	11,600	13,425	3,230	2,498	732
Rural ..	28,092	13,980	14,112	24,972	11,569	13,403	3,120	2,411	709
Urban ..	163	118	45	53	31	22	110	87	23
				Varli					
Total ..	26,967	13,950	13,017	25,631	12,798	12,833	1,336	1,152	184
Rural ..	25,692	13,301	12,391	24,504	12,266	12,238	1,188	1035	153
Urban ..	1,275	649	426	1,127	532	595	148	117	31
				Vitolia					
Total ..	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	....
Rural ..	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	....
Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
				Unspecified					
Total ..	12,488	6,529	5,959	10,223	4,760	5,463	2,265	1,769	496
Rural ..	11,504	6,045	5,459	9,512	4,467	5,045	1,992	1,578	414
Urban ..	984	484	500	711	293	418	273	191	82

*Figures are provisional.

TABLE No. 9—SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION BY LITERACY STANDARDS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971*

District/Taluka		Population			Illiterates			Literates and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District ..	Total ..	5,61,202	2,84,727	2,76,475	4,93,572	2,29,290	2,64,282	67,630	55,437	12,193
	Rural ..	5,31,837	2,69,617	2,62,220	4,70,825	2,19,257	2,51,568	6,10,12	50,360	10,652
	Urban ..	29,365	15,110	14,255	22,747	10,033	12,714	6,618	5,077	1,541
Nasik	Total ..	57,379	29,354	28,025	48,946	22,472	26,474	8,433	6,882	1,551
	Rural ..	43,097	21,892	21,205	38,544	17,935	20,609	4,553	3,957	596
	Urban ..	14,282	7,462	6,820	10,402	4,537	5,865	3,880	2,925	955
Peint ..	Total ..	77,788	39,638	38,150	69,665	32,990	36,675	8,123	6,648	1,475
	Rural ..	77,788	39,638	38,150	69,665	32,990	36,675	8,123	6,648	1,475
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dindori ..	Total ..	65,371	33,099	32,272	55,215	24,941	30,274	10,156	8,158	1,998
	Rural ..	63,694	32,266	31,428	53,974	24,443	29,531	9,720	7,823	1,897
	Urban ..	1,677	833	844	1,241	498	743	436	335	101
Surgana ..	Total ..	66,771	34,065	32,706	61,129	29,156	31,973	5,642	4,909	733
	Rural ..	66,771	34,065	32,706	61,129	29,156	31,973	5,642	4,909	733
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. 9—Scheduled Tribes Population by Literacy Standards, Nasik District, 1971*—*contd.*

District/Taluka		Population			Illiterates		Literates and Educated Persons	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kalwan ..	Total ..	59,658	30,144	29,514	25,285	28,397	5,976	4,859	1,117
	Rural ..	59,658	30,144	29,514	25,285	28,397	5,976	4,859	1,117
	Urban ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Baglan ..	Total ..	57,679	29,264	28,415	24,341	27,346	5,992	4,923	1,069
	Rural ..	56,917	28,831	28,086	24,066	27,038	5,813	4,765	1,048
	Urban ..	762	433	329	275	308	179	158	21
Malegaon	Total ..	36,274	18,182	18,092	15,285	17,392	3,597	2,897	700
	Rural ..	33,175	16,682	16,493	14,153	15,910	3,112	2,529	583
	Urban ..	3,099	1,500	1,599	1,132	1,482	485	368	117
Chandor ..	Total ..	16,684	8,442	8,242	6,878	7,991	1,815	1,564	251
	Rural ..	15,855	8,010	7,845	6,620	7,636	1,599	1,390	209
	Urban ..	829	432	397	258	355	216	174	42
Nandgaon ..	Total ..	15,750	7,990	7,760	6,663	7,566	1,521	1,327	194
	Rural ..	13,563	6,865	6,698	5,787	6,565	1,211	1,078	133
	Urban ..	2,187	1,125	1,062	876	1,001	310	249	61
Yeola ..	Total ..	8,241	4,311	3,930	3,498	3,807	936	813	123
	Rural ..	8,011	4,173	3,838	3,431	3,724	856	742	114
	Urban ..	2"0	138	92	67	83	80	71	9
Niphad ..	Total ..	30,345	15,294	15,051	11,752	14,467	4,126	3,542	584
	Rural ..	25,507	12,858	12,649	9,797	12,193	3,517	3,061	456
	Urban ..	4,838	2,436	2,402	1,955	2,274	609	481	128
Sinnar ..	Total ..	17,632	8,892	8,740	6,720	8,115	2,797	2,172	625
	Rural ..	16,755	8,454	8,301	6,430	7,712	2,613	2,024	589
	Urban ..	877	438	439	290	403	184	148	36
Igatpuri ..	Total ..	51,630	26,052	25,578	19,309	23,805	8,516	6,743	1,773
	Rural ..	51,046	25,739	25,307	19,164	23,605	8,277	6,575	1,702
	Urban ..	584	313	271	145	200	239	168	71

*Figures are provisional.

TABLE No. 10—Agricultural Population, Nasik District, 1971

Particulars		Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Cultivators	Total ..	3,80,339	2,76,259	1,04,080
	Rural ..	3,70,310	2,68,034	1,02,276
	Urban ..	10,029	8,225	1,804
Agricultural Labourers ..	Total ..	2,66,213	1,30,550	1,35,663
	Rural ..	2,49,639	1,21,512	1,28,127
	Urban ..	16,574	9,038	7,536

TABLE No. 11—Number of Rainy Days and Total Rainfall at Selected Centres, Nasik District, 1972

Centre	Normal rainfall	No. of rainy days	Rainfall (in mm.)
Baglan	552.6	18	200.1
Malegaon	548.1	19	195.6
Surgana	....	59	1,200.5
Kalwan	795.6	24	387.8
Peint	2,095.3	73	1,926.6
Dindori	733.3	29	412.4
Chandor	799.4	19	140.5
Nandgaon	654.8	13	93.9
Nasik	751.5	22	341.9
Niphad	566.7	23	258.6
Yeola	519.9	23	215.5
Igatpuri	3,340.8	68	2,239.1
Sinnar	593.8	36	256.6

TABLE No. 12—Forest Area, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
Revenue Department—	
Reserved	7,397
Protected	....
Total	7,397
Forest Department—	
Reserved	3,07,842
Protected	19,898
Total	3,27,740

TABLE No. 13—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, NASIK DISTRICT, 1972-73 (Rs. in '000)

Type of societies	No. of Societies	No. of Members		Share Capital (Rs.)	Reserve and other Funds (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)
		Societies	Individuals			
(1) Agricultural credit societies*	988	..	148,359	37,060	10,695	157,229
(2) Agricultural non-credit societies	175	2,048	27,297.	6,708	6,253	42,400
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	124	..	31,927	12,279	31,167	23,923
(4) Non-agricultural non-credit societies	676	1,472	38,749	5,953	2,466	74,862

*Loans for Agricultural Credit Societies during the same year are as follows :—

Advanced	134,635,000
Recovered	123,890,000
Outstanding	107,631,000
Overdues	15,055,000
Percentage recovered	92

TABLE No. 14—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971

Particulars	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Estt.	Persons Employed	Estt.	Persons Employed	Estt.	Persons Employed
Restaurants and Hotels ..	2,480	8,357	1,083	2,263	1,397	6,094
Legal Services ..	56	69	4	4	52	65
Public Administration and Defence Services	1,416	8,485	1,057	2,750	350	5,725
Education, Scientific and Research Services	2,942	10,033	2,462	5,990	480	4,043
Medical and Health Services	834	2,579	323	750	511	1,829
Community Services ..	764	955	623	691	141	264
Recreational and Cultural Services	241	972	71	116	170	856
Personal Services ..	1,778	2,898	694	1,160	1,084	1,738

TABLE No. 15— STATISTICS RELATING TO ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1966

Industry	No. of registered factories	Productive capital (Rs. in '000)	Employment	Gross output (Rs. in '000)	Value added (Rs. in '000)
1. Manufacturing of dairy products, Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.	3	410	31	992	229
2. Manufacture of grain mill products.	7	467	57	2,750	50

TABLE No. 15—STATISTICS RELATING TO ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES IN NASIK DISTRICT IN 1966—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Sugar factories and refineries.	96	53,812	2,616	59,339	—4,300
4. Manufacturing Misc. food preparations.	22	1,270	238	10,169	531
5. Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.	18	2,826	471	11,345	844
6. Manufacturing of textiles not elsewhere classified.	22	3,218	541	6,103	708
7. Manufacturing of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified. Manufacturing of furniture.	5	478	175	1,938	440
8. Manufacturing of paper pulp and paper board.	11	104,854	8,778	131,411	42,426
Printing, publishing and book binding.	4	5,529	238	2,711	—1,801
9. Manufacturing of rubber products. Basic industrial chemicals including fertilizers.	5	1,185	69	2,620	692
10. Manufacturing of Misc. chemical products.	4	133	119	286	104
11. Manufacturing of structural clay products.	22	1,980	539	3,376	1,268
12. Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.					
13. Iron and steel industries. Non-ferrous basic metal industries. Manufacturing of metal products. Manufacturing of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies.	14	15,581	1,449	14,453	—291
14 Manufacture of railroad equipments .. Repair of motor vehicles.	11	2,054	587	5,890	1,423
15. Electric light and power. Gas Manufacture and distribution.	4	7,387	221	3,017	1,035
Total ..	248	201,184	16,129	256,401	43,358

Foot-note.—(1) Figures are provisional.
(2) Figures are based on actuals of the reporting census sector factories and estimates of sample sector factories.
(3) The number of registered factories shown in col. No. 3 are registered with Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay under section 2 (m) of the Factories Act 1948.
(4) The information pertaining to less than 3 factories in any industry is clubbed with other industry groups.

TABLE No. 16—AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN NASIK DISTRICT, 1971

Industry	No. of registered factories	No. of closed factories	No. of working factories submitting returns	Total	Total No. of mandays worked	No. of working factories not submitting returns	No. of workers in factories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Gins and Presses	15	2	12	523	51,597	1	30
(2) Manufacture of dairy products ..	2	..	2	93	33,945	..	..
(3) Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.	1	..	1	16	3,168	..	..
(4) Manufacture of grain mills products ..	7	1	6	59	12,716	..	..
(5) Sugar factories and refineries ..	88	25	52	2,373	5,72,866	11	127
(6) Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations.	23	2	19	761	1,87,989	2	45
(7) Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirit	81	18	44	4,608	14,09,988	19	1,287
(8) Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	30	7	16	138	33,958	7	109
(9) Cordage rope and twine-industries ..	1	..	1	17	4,182	..	..
(10) Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified.	22	1	18	327	93,318	3	40
(11) Manufacture of furniture	1	..	1	16	4,960	..	..
(12) Manufacture of wood and cork except furniture.	2	..	2	19	5,851	..	..
(13) Pulp paper and paper board mills ..	3	1	2	64	22,623	..	..
(14) Printing and book binding ..	14	..	14	7,189	21,25,054	..	..
(15) Manufacture of rubber and rubber products.	2	..	2	18	5,344	..	..
(16) Basic chemicals including fertilizers ..	3	..	3	110	33,040	..	..
(17) Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products.	3	..	3	237	71,487	..	..
(18) Petroleum refineries	2	..	2	22	7,436	..	..
(19) Manufacture of structural and clay products.	6	..	6	119	36,716	..	..
(20) Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products.	23	2	17	484	106,375	4	80
(21) Ferrous	4	..	4	215	63,431	..	..
(22) Non-ferrous	1	..	1	10	3,110	..	..
(23) Manufacture of metal products except machinery transport equipments.	14	..	14	407	117,997	..	..
(24) Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery.	8	..	7	567	167,121	1	150
(25) Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies.	4	..	4	165	48,781	..	..
(26) Manufacture and repairs of rail-road equipments.	2	..	2	947	285,970	..	..
(27) Repairs of motor vehicles and cycles ..	11	..	11	618	205,461	..	..
(28) Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified.	3	..	3	292	89,523	..	..
(29) Miscellaneous manufacture industries not elsewhere classified.	3	..	3	222	46,184	..	..
(30) Electric light and power	6	..	6	608	221,518	..	..
(31) Gas manufacture and distribution ..	2	..	2	173	57,205	..	..
(32) Water supply station	3	..	3	73	26,645	..	..
Total ..	390	59	283	21,490	6,155,469	48	1,868

TABLE No. 17—No. of Towns and Villages Electrified and Population covered in Nasik District

Agency	Year ending	Total in the District		Villages electrified		Towns electrified		Total electrified	
		Villages	Towns	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
1. Maharashtra State Electricity Board.	31—3—1961 ..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31—3—1966 ..	..	..	175	1,88,000	5	72,600	180	2,66,600
	31—3—1970 ..	..	..	418	5,42,591	11	3,33,511	429	76,102
	31—3—1973 ..	..	..	552	6,97,494	18	4,79,770	570	11,77,264
2. Private Companies ..	31—3—1961 ..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31—3—1966 ..	..	..	1	814	5	3,15,615	6	3,16,429
	31—3—1970 ..	..	..	1	814	4	2,95,295	5	2,96,109
	31—3—1973 ..	..	..	2	4,000	2	1,98,702	4	2,02,702
3. Total ..	31—3—1961 ..	1,652	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	31—3—1966 ..	1,652	15	176	1,88,814	10	3,88,215	186	5,77,020
	31—3—1970 ..	1,652	15	419	5,43,405	15	6,28,806	434	11,72,211
	31—3—1973 ..	1,628	20	554	8,41,792	20	6,78,472	574	15,20,264

TABLE No. 18—Statistics of Money-Lending Transactions, Nasik District, 1972-73

	Rs.
No. of Money lenders	198
Loans advanced to traders (in Rs.)	3,003,253
Loans advanced to non-traders (in Rs.)	7,251,975
Total loans (in Rs.) ..	10,255,228

TABLE No. 19—Operation of Co-operative Marketing Societies, Nasik District, 1972-73

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Total of all Taluka Sale and Purchase Unions*
Number of Societies	17
Number of Members	14,915
Value of purchases—	
(*i*) Agricultural produce	3,396
(*ii*) Agricultural requisites	28,379
(*iii*) Consumer goods	36,310
Value of sale—	
(*i*) As owners	47,480
(*ii*) As agents	6,705
Total sale ..	54,185
Sale of agricultural produce as owners and as agents—	
(*i*) Paddy	79
(*ii*) Jowar	....
(*iii*) Other food-grains	6,861
(*iv*) Oil-seeds	1,473
(*v*) Jaggery	986
(*vi*) Others	3,612
Total ..	13,011
Agricultural requisites sold as owners and as agents—	
(*i*) Fertilizers	20,399
(*ii*) Seeds	1,291
(*iii*) Agricultural implements	439
(*iv*) Others	5,068

* Including District level societies.

TABLE No. 20—No. of Banking Offices in Nasik District as on 31st March 1972

Particulars	Number
(1) No. of towns and villages having banking offices	44
(2) Population covered	8,00,508
(3) Scheduled banks	64
(4) Co-operative banks	88

TABLE No. 21—Statistics Relating to Co-operative Banks in Nasik District during 1972-73

(Rs. in '000)

Serial No.	Name	Number of Branches	Members		Share capital	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Loans advanced		
			Societies	Individuals				Short term (Rs.)	Medium term (Rs.)	Long term (Rs.)
1	District Central Co-operative Bank	47	1,662	1,805	13,082	6,624	1,74,000	49,999	49,234	..
2	District Land Development Bank (with taluka branches.)	10	1,160	47,761	9,761	..	65,198	..	..	10,883
3	Urban Banks ..	18	..	17,602	3,604	1,461	35,925	50,492	..	..

TABLE No. 22—No. of Insurance Policies Issued and Amount Insured in Nasik District during 1971-72 and 1972-73

Particulars	Year	
	1971-72	1972-73
No. of insurance policies issued	9,409	10,823
Amount insured (Rs. in '000)	66,662	72,061

TABLE No. 23—Collection of Small Savings in Nasik District in 1972-73

(Rs. in '000)

Serial No.	Description	Target	Gross Collection	Withdrawals	Net Collection
1	National Defence Certificates ..	..	..	1,096	(—) 1,066
2	Post-office Savings Banks ..	..	28,614	26,338	(+) 2,276
3	Cumulative Time Deposits ..	..	2,444	1,801	(+) 643
4	7 N. S. C. II Issue ..	2,000	1,863	30	(+) 1,833
5	7 N. S. C. III Issue ..	150	23	1	(+) 22
6	7 N. S. C. IV Issue ..	2,000	871	19	(+) 852
7	Recurring Deposits ..	..	2,309	68	(+) 2,241
8	Time Deposits	2,350	4,192	674	(+) 3,518
	Total ..	6,500	40,316	30,027	(+)10,289

TABLE No. 24—No. of Joint-Stock Companies in Nasik District, as on 31st March 1972

Particulars	Number
(1) Companies limited by shares—	
(i) Public	5
(ii) Private	22
(2) Companies limited by Guarantees and Associations not for profit—	
(i) Public	1
(ii) Private	2
Total ..	30

TABLE No. 25—Operation of Regulated Markets in Nasik District, 1972-73

Commodity	Unit	Markets							
		Ghoti	Lasalgaon	Malegaon	Nandgaon	Nasik	Satana	Sinnar	Yeola
1. Cotton (ginned and unginned)	Q	..	..	1,310	291	..	4,018	..	..
	V	..	..	2,988	687	..	9,661	..	..
2. Groundnut (shelled and unshelled)	Q	45	3,906	2,437	904	707	6,495	320	81
	V	148	7,422	4,036	1,443	939	11,480	439	127
3. Gram	Q	21	171	123	17	2,212	280	28	5
	V	34	295	224	27	289	523	37	6
4. Wheat	Q	27	1,565	2,458	178	7,108	1,917	234	39
	V	108	2,073	3,252	212	7,314	2,332	302	45
5. Kulathi	Q	93	..	17	31	..	22	..	..
	V	90	..	19	42	..	22	..	..
6. Gul	Q	..	4,178	5	805	4,984	1,781	710	3,041
	V	..	6,257	9	1,334	7,824	3,058	1,125	4,972
7. Onion	Q	..	1,24,545	8,004	16,214	22,901	13,461	8,460	427
	V	..	46,612	3,418	6,773	8,226	5,220	3,577	132
8. Bajra	Q	..	1,547	2,441	790	15,732	1,060	185	32
	V	..	2,334	3,779	1,334	1,69,554	1,437	297	44
9. Jowar	Q	..	1	31	10	62	15	16	3
	V	..	1	38	10	54	26	12	3
10. Tur-dal	Q	3	12	2	2	207	47	1	..
	V	5	18	3	2	354	81	2	..
11. Chillis: Dry	Q	..	..	4	..	256	..	..	..
	V	..	..	13	..	1,151	..	..	..
Wet	Q	..	4	..	..	929	115	5	..
	V	..	5	..	..	1,414	159	2	..
12. Mug	Q	2	88	2	97	22	35	5	..
	V	3	143	3	172	38	70	10	..
13. Udid	Q	2	..	2	..	102	282	..	..
	V	2	..	3	..	172	523	..	..

Note.—Q = Quantity in tonnes; V = Value in '000 Rs.

TABLE No. 26—Statement showing Trends in Selected Indicators of Economic Development from 1950-51 to 1972-73 in Nasik District

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Years					
			1950-51	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	I. Area and population.—							
1	Area	Sq. km.	15,573	15,574	....	15,582	....	....
2	Total population	No.	14,29,916	18,55,246	....	23,69,221	....	....
3	Density of population ..	Per Sq. km.	91	119	....	152	....	....
4	Percentage of workers enagaged in agriculture to total workers.		N.A.	73·54	....	72·01	....	....
	II. Agriculture and irrigation—							
1	Area under forests ..	Hectares	3,38,187	3,41,264	1,40,329	3,40,319	3,40,139	....
2	Cultivable area	Do. ..	N.A.	10,16,321	10,10,008	10,24,038	10,15,666	....
3	Cultivable area per agricultural worker in 1961 and 1971.	Do. ..	N.A.	1·51	....	1·57	1·57	....
4	Gross cropped area ..	Do. ..	9,31,395	9,70,228	9,51,523	8,97,360	9,08,091	....
5	Net cropped area ..	Do. ..	8,94,540	9,06,528	9,13,676	8,62,283	8,59,396	....
	(*a*) Foodgrains ..	Do. ..	6,90,175	7,46,833	7,44,018	6,83,982	6,39,632	....
	(*b*) Sugarcane	Do. ..	7,285	1,18,980	8,426	14,351	13,883	....
	(*c*) Groundnut	Do. ..	70,984	72,563	47,373	42,341	40,459	....
	(*d*) Cotton	Do. ..	1,700	11,412	9,252	10,542	8,390	....
6	Net area sown per agricultural worker.	Do. ..	N.A.	1·35	1·33	1·33	1·33	....
7	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown.	% ..	4·49	7·03	4·14	4·07	5·67	....
8	Gross irrigated area ..	Hectares	46,205	62,850	79,106	1,11,627	1,08,429	....
9	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area.	% ..	4·96	6·48	8·31	12·04	11·94	....
10	Net irrigated area ..	Hectates	32,044	43,869	54,610	83,349	79,752	....

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Years					
			1950-51	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
11	Area irrigated by canals ..	Hectares	21,206	16,957	18,252	26,360	22,759	....
12	Area irrigated by wells ..	Do. ..	10,279	26,791	36,267	56,660	56,930	....
13	Area irrigated by other sources	Do. ..	526	121	91	329	63	....
14	Area irrigated under—							
	(*a*) Foodgrains ..	Do. ..	15,585	29,587	32,282	52,313	43,381	....
	(*b*) Sugarcane	Do. ..	6,779	11,898	8,426	12,258	13,885	....
	(*c*) Groundnut	Do. ..	238	1,416	845	2,176	8,759	....
	(*d*) Cotton	Do. ..	....	1,689	3,106	4,373	4,636	....
	(*e*) Fruits	Do. ..	....	1,902	9,427	28,777	N.A.	....
	III. Soil Conservation—							
1	Area bunded	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	15,753	10,680	67,580	47,404
2	Area terraced	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	930	383	414	....
3	Area reclaimed	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	775	....	....	....
	IV. Agricultural Implements—							
1	Ploughs—							
	(*i*) Wooden	Number	1,26,621	1,37,566	1,56,583	....	....	....
	(*ii*) Iron	Do. ..	15,611	24,385	30,903	....	....	....
2	Oil-engines with pumps (for irrigation).	Do. ..	N.A.	6,349	15,893	....	....	....
3	Electric pumps (for irrigation)	Do. ..	N.A.	107	2,785	....	....	....
4	Sugarcane crushers—							
	(*i*) Power operated ..	Do. ..	N.A.	331	197	....	....	....
	(*ii*) Bullock driven ..	Do. ..	N.A.	983	987	....	....	....
	V. Live-stock—							
1	Total Live-stock	Number	12,59,465	14,15,621	14,20,711	....	14,21,078	....
2	Net cropped area per pair of bullocks	Hectares	5·79	4·94	4·74	....	4·88	....
3	Poultry	Number	2,10,283	3,73,666	3,67,666	....	4,82,872	....
	VI. Factory Employment.—							
1	Working factories ..	Number	N.A.	297	261	297	331	....
2	Average daily employment ..	Do. ..	N.A.	17,736	19,961	16,268	21,490	....
3	No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh of population.	Do. ..	N.A.	956	1,076	877	007	....
	VII. Electricity—							
1	Electricity generated ..	Million KWH	N.A.	N.A.	14,263	....	....	....
2	Electricity consumed ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	21,499	1,15,389	1,36,132	1,24,029
3	Towns electrified ..	Number	6	9	14	15	15	20
4	Villages electrified ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	269	431	486	554
	VIII. Co-operation—							
1	Societies—							
	(*a*) Agricultural credit ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	984	995	991	990
	(*b*) Other agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	209	238	241	173
	(*c*) Non-agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	440	637	705	800
2	Members—							
	(*a*) Agricultural credit ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	31,078	1,37,780	1,41,267	1,48,359
	(*b*) Other agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	81,669	30,265	38,411	29,345
	(*c*) Non-agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	57,003	67,668	72,628	72,148
3	Working capital—							
	(*a*) Agricultural credit ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	873·82	125·75	1,290·45	1,572·29
	(*b*) Other agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	561·33	275·35	4,408·46	424·00
	(*c*) Non-agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	203·35	404·33	857·88	977·85
4	Loans Advanced—							
	(*a*) Agricultural credit ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	487·45	709·48	266·13	1,346·35
	(*b*) Other agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(*c*) Non-agricultural ..	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	IX. Education—							
	1· (Primary)—							
	(*a*) Institutions	Do. ..	1,349	1,608	1,963	2,077	2,109	....
	(*b*) Students	Do. ..	1,30,659	1,88,709	2,68,316	2,98,252	3,19,613	....
	(*c*) Teachers	Do. ..	3,394	4,445	6,670	8,559	1,111	....

TABLE No. 26—*contd.*

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Years					
			1951-52	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
2	Secondary—							
	(*a*) Institutions	Number	38	82	156	221	234	....
	(*b*) Students	Do. ..	10,307	30,903	63,839	81,539	86,050	....
	(*c*) Teachers	Do. ..	513	1,107	2,364	3,158	3,369	....
3	Higher—							
	(*a*) Institutions	Do. ..	4	4	5	14	19	....
	(*b*) Students	Do. ..	603	1,389	3,481	7,681	9,975	....
	(*c*) Teachers	Do. ..	24	51	141	309	401	....
4	*Percentage of literate population 1961 and 1971—*							
	(*a*) Men		33.30	N.A.	....	48·35	....	....
	(*b*) Women		9.10	N.A.	....	23·27	....	....
	(*c*) Total		21.40	N.A.	....	36·30	....	....
	Percentage of school going children—							
	(*a*) In the age group of 6-11 years.		N.A.	....	56·2	55·04	N.A.	N.A.
	(*b*) In the age group of 11-14 years.		N.A.	N.A.	61·4	70·14	N.A.	N.A.
	X. Medical and Health.—							
	(1) Dispensaries ..	Number	15	17	25	37	41	28
	(2) Hospitals	Do. ..	3	3	3	3	3	2
	(3) Primary health centres ..	Do. ..	....	7	19	18	18	18
	(4) Beds	Do. ..	361	447	787	654	573	613
	(5) Beds per lakh of population	Do.	25	24	42	27·00	24·18	25·87
	(6) Patients treated—							
	(*a*) Outdoor	Do. ..	1,52,684	2,24,555	4,16,396	4,81,174	5,27,305	7,07,995
	(*b*) Indoor	Do. ..	7,627	14,172	22,308	30,532	31,013	2,53,718
	(7) Birth rate	per '000'	N.A.	N.A.	35·2	27·6	29·8	23·42
	(8) Death rate	Do. ..	N.A.	N.A.	12·6	10·4	11·0	8.9
	XI. Transport and Communications.—							
	(1) Road length ..	Km.	1,604	2,286	3,435·51	5,348·87	5,984·78	7,871·21
	(2) Length of roads—							
	(*a*) Per 1000 sq. km. ..	Do. ..	102·99	146·79	220·61	343·37	384·08	457·02
	(*b*) Per lakh population ..	Do. ..	112·17	123·23	185·18	225·76	252·60	300·57
	(3) Total railway length ..	Km.	223	258	258	258	258	258
	(4) Post-offices	Number	147	308	385	426	447	475
	(5) Telegraph Offices ..	Do. ..	23	30	39	46	45	47
	(6) Radio Licenses issued ..	Do. ..	N.A.	9,388	23,084	55,605	63,084	76,749
	XII. Community Development.—							
	(1) C.P.A. pattern blocks ..	Do. ..	....	11·75	27·75	27·75	27·75	27·75
	(2) Villages covered ..	Do. ..	....	926	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,640
	(3) Population covered ..	Do. ..	....	6,07,039	14,11,212	14,11,212	14,11,212	17,75,856
	XIII. Local-Self Government—							
	(1) Village Panchayats ..	Do. ..	79	627	1,027	1,068	1,115	1,114
	(2) Municipalities ..	Do. ..	9	11	11	11	11	11
	XIV. Miscellaneous—							
	(1) Banking Offices ..	Do. ..	28	36	86	128	136	152

TABLE No. 27—Land Revenue Collection, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Rs.
Consolidated demand of Land Revenue in current year (excluding collections of last year and previous year).	2,959,272
Arrears of consolidated land revenue (authorised and unauthorised)	1,573,696
Gross consolidated demand of land revenue	4,532,971
Remissions	78,521
Suspensions	3,536,354
Collections	918,096
Actual collection	884,617

TABLE No. 28—Police Force, Nasik District, 1972

Particulars	Number
Superintendents	2
Deputy Superintendents	4
Inspectors	14
Sub-Inspectors	69
Jamadars	27
Head Constables	476
Constables	1,955
Total ..	2,547
Police Stations	36
Out-posts	37
Lock-ups	33
Total ..	106

TABLE No. 29—Statistics of the Civil and Criminal Courts, Nasik District, 1972

	No. of cases
Civil :	
Original—	
Regular	4,185
Miscellaneous	2,985
Appellate—	
Regular	301
Miscellaneous	74
Criminal :	
Original—	
Regular	70,850
Miscellaneous	851
Appellate—	
Regular	205
Miscellaneous	202

TABLE No. 30—Veterinary Statistics, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Number
Hospitals	5
Dispensaries	12
Aid Centres	50
Doctors	24
Stockmen	55
Animals treated in—	
Hospitals	34,835
Dispensaries	45,421
Aid Centres	109,519
Total ..	199,740
Artificial insemination—	
Centres	44
Animals inseminated	2,844

TABLE No. 31—Forest Produce, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Quantity (in '000 m.)	Value (in Rs.)
Timber	11·332	5,833,719
Fuel	4·429	10,59,453
Sandalwood	0·70	310
Bamboo	....	2,145
Grass and Grazing	....	3,37,396
Other Products	....	2,60,903
Total Value ..	....	74,93,926

TABLE No. 32—Income and Expenditure of Local Bodies, Nasik District, 1972-73

(Rs. in '000)

Local Bodies	Year	Income	Expenditure
Village Panchayats	1965-66 ..	7,471	7,922
	1970-71 ..	8,422	7,816
	1972-73 ..	11,165	10,927
Zilla Parishad	1965-66 ..	66,325	64,393
	1970-71 ..	93,333	93,982
	1972-73 ..	137,635	143,988
Municipal Councils	1965-66 ..	26,529	20,793
	1970-71 ..	37,169	32,899
	1972-73 ..	41,027	41,107

TABLE No. 33—No. of Institutions, Pupils and Teachers, Nasik District, 1971-72

Particulars	Number
Pre-primary :	
Institutions	9
Pupils—	
Boys	496
Girls	331
Teachers	27
Primary :	
Institutions	2,109
Pupils—	
Boys	197,640
Girls	121,973
Teachers	9,111
Secondary :	
Institutions	234
Pupils—	
Boys	60,736
Girls	25,314
Teachers	3,159
Higher :	
Institutions	19
Pupils—	
Boys	8,242
Girls	1,733
Teachers	401

TABLE No. 34—Medical Facilities available through Public and Public-aided Bodies, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Number
Hospitals	2
Dispensaries	28
Maternity homes	13
Health centres	63
Primary health centres	18
Doctors	98
Vaidyas	9
Nurses	384
Beds—	
Males	380
Females	221
Children	12
Indoor patients treated—	
Males	9,790
Females	10,227
Children	5,354
Outdoor Patients treated—	
Males	272,292
Females	216,126
Children	219,577

TABLE No. 35—Births and Deaths, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Number
Births registered—	
Males	29,395
Females	26,089
Total	55,484
Deaths registered—	
Males	11,245
Females	9,889
Total	21,134
Infant deaths registered—	
Males	1,832
Females	1,672
Total	3,504

TABLE No. 36—Deaths from various Diseases, Nasik District, 1972

Disease	Total deaths
Malaria	208
Cholera	2
Tuberculosis	503
Pneumonia	93
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	710
Typhoid	124
Cancer	178
Respiratory diseases	1,717
Others	17,599
Total	21,314

TABLE No. 37—Information of Family Planning, Nasik District, 1972-73

Particulars	Number
Family Planning centres	36
Sterilisations—	
Vasectomy	26,624
Tubectomy	5,101
Total	31,725
IUCD insertions performed	236

TABLE No. 38—VACCINATION STATISTICS AND CHOLERA INOCULATIONS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1972

Particulars	Number
Primary vaccination—	
Below one year	98,317
Above one year	17,195
Re-vaccination	345,757
Cholera inoculation	185,126

TABLE No. 39—NO. OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND PRINTING PRESSES IN NASIK DISTRICT

Particulars	No. on 31-3-75
Printing presses	122
Daily newspapers	4
Weekly	32
Fortnightly and monthly	9

TABLE No. 40—STATISTICS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS, NASIK DISTRICT, 1971 AND 1972

Particulars	Number of constituencies	No. of total electorates	No. of electorates voted	Percentage of votes polled to total electorates
Parliamentary Constituency (1971).	2	1,006,136	56,96,83	56·62
Assembly Constituency (1972).	13	1,191,474	703,557	59·05

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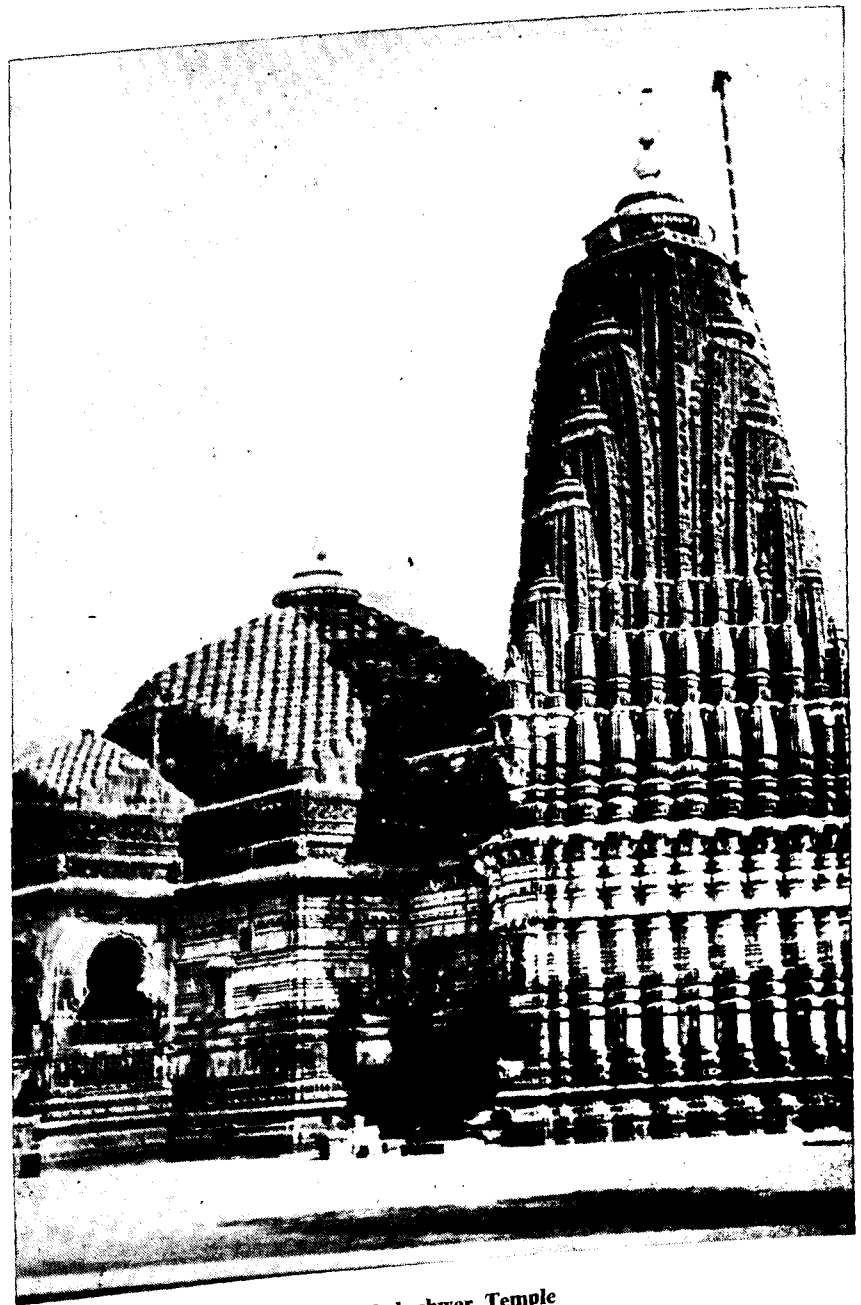
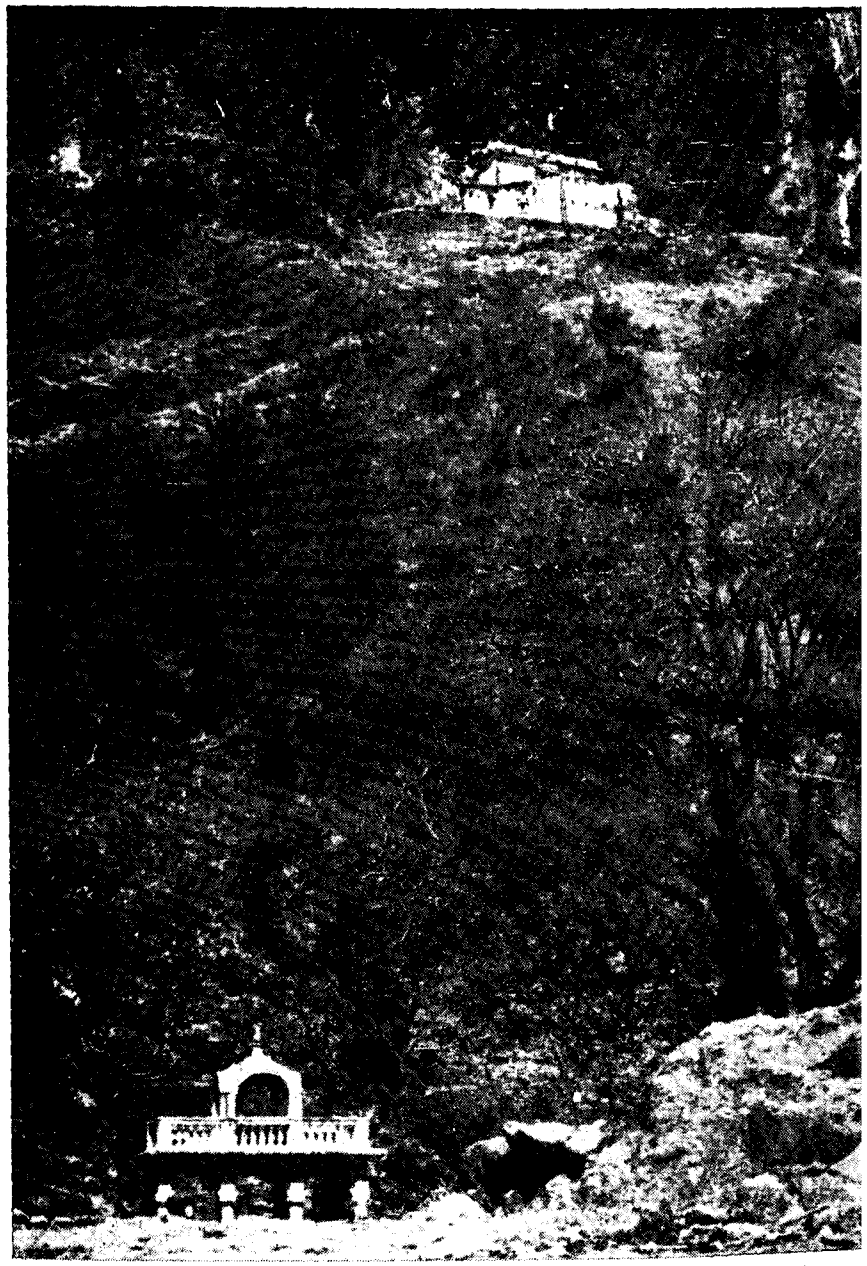


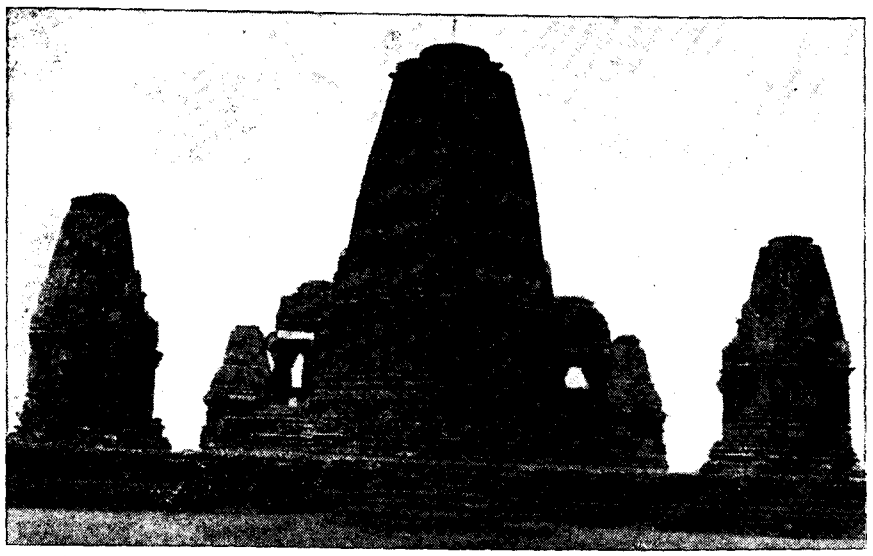
Trimbakeshwar Temple



Saptashringi Temple

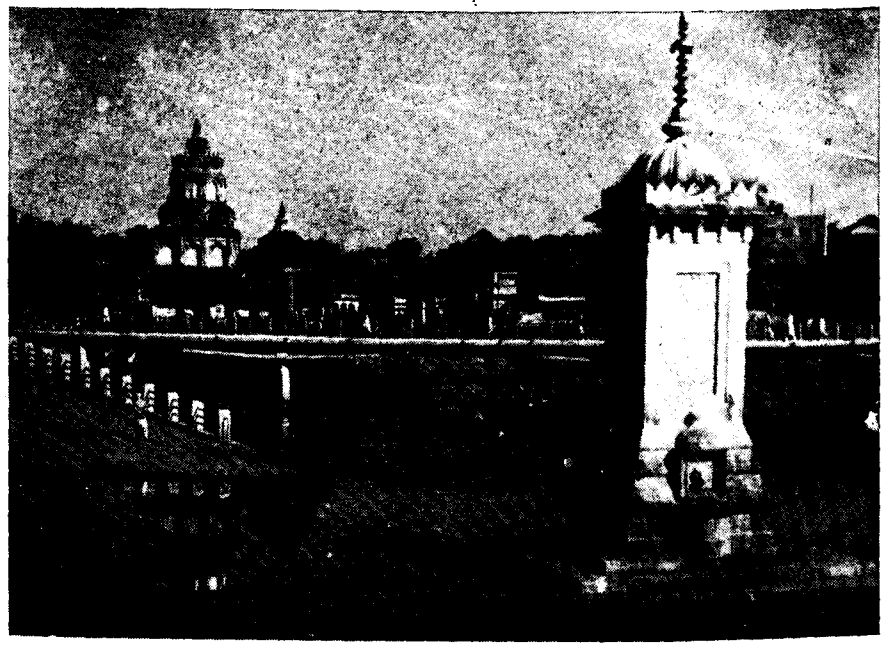
Scene of Ranatalao, Dindori

Kalaram Temple, Nasik

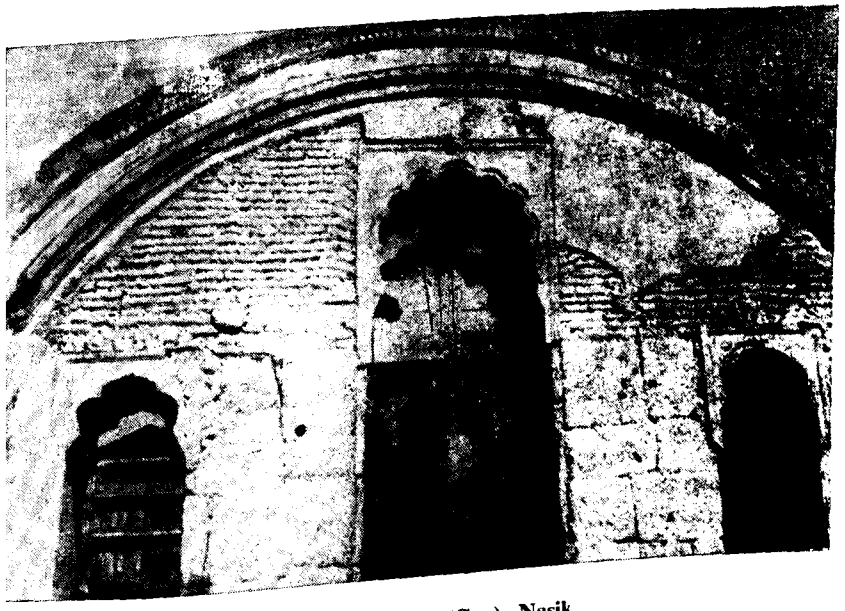


Gondeshwar Temple, Sinnar

Ramkunda, Panchavati

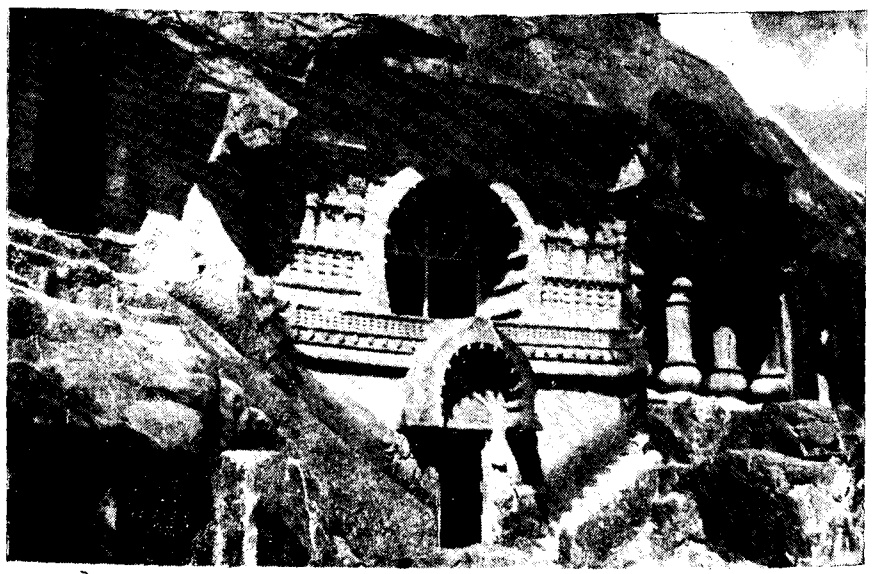


Kapurthala Fountain, Nasik



Portuguese Bell (Goa), Nasik

Bramhagiri Hill, Trimbakeshwar



View of a Pandav Cave

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