

**AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
GAZETTEER**

MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS



Government of Maharashtra

AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT (REVISED EDITION)



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GAZETTEER OF INDIA
MAHARASHTRA STATE GAZETTEERS
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

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PREFACE

THE AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT GAZETTEER was first published in 1884. It was edited by Mr. James M. Campbell, I.C.S. This revised edition of the Ahmadnagar 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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Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., PH.D. (Economics), PH.D. (History), Executive Editor and Secretary, Member-Secretary.

My thanks are due to Shri K. K. Chaudhari, M.A., Joint Editor, for his valuable assistance throughout the work. My thanks are also due to Dr. V. N. Gurav, M.A., PH.D., Statistical Officer and Shri K. V. Yohannan, B.A., LL.B., Compiler (Administration). I am also thankful 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 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., P.H.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 scrutinised 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. The typed manuscript was sent for printing on 1st July 1975 after approval of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India.

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 :
1st May 1976.

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 Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer was published in this series in 1884. 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

*Gazetter 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 point. 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 II 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.

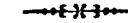
An important addition to this edition is the Directory of Villages and Towns given at the end which contains, in a tabulated form, useful information about every village and town in the district. The district map given in this edition is also fairly large and up-to-date.

The typical names of places and words in Indian languages which occur in Chapters 2, 3 and 19 have been given in Appendix I 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

AHMADNAGAR



CHAPTER 1 — GENERAL

GEOGRAPHY*

Situation : THE DISTRICT OF AHMADNAGAR LYING BETWEEN 18°2' and 19°9' north latitudes and 73°9' and 75°5' east longitudes is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin, the interfluvium in between forming the extensive Ahmadnagar plateau. The district is very irregular but compact in shape, somewhat resembling a slanting cross with a length of 200 km. and a breadth of 210 km. It is bounded on the north by Igatpuri, Sinnar and Yeola talukas of Nasik district ; on the north-east by Vaijapur, Gangapur and Paithan talukas of Aurangabad district of Marathwada division, on the east by Georai, Bhir and Ashti talukas of Bhir district ; Bhim and Parenda talukas of Osmanabad district ; on the south by the Karmala taluka of Sholapur district ; and on the south-west by Murbad and Shahapur talukas of Thana district. It has a total area of 17,035 square km. and a population of 2,269,117 (in 1971) which constitutes 5.54 per cent and 4.50 per cent of the State figures, respectively. Barring the district of Chanda in Vidarbha region, Ahmadnagar is the largest district of the State in area, occupying a somewhat central position in Maharashtra.

The Ahmadnagar town has been famous since mediaeval times. It was the capital of the Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar and was founded in 1494 by Malik Ahmad, the founder of the Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar. The town was named by him after his own name, viz., Ahmad. There is also a legend behind the founding of the city according to which Ahmad Shah while hunting saw a fox attacking a hunting dog. Ahmad Shah was impressed by the coincidence of the event and took it a good omen. He founded the city on that site and named it after his own name.

Administrative evolution : Ahmadnagar was first formed as a district in 1818 soon after the overthrow of the Peshwa. In 1822 the Nizam, by a treaty, ceded 107 villages ; at this time, the boundaries of the district extended from Vani in Dindori and sub-division of Nasik district to Karmala at present in Sholapur district. In 1830,

* The section on Geography is contributed by Prof. B. Arunachalam, Geography Department, University of Bombay, Bombay,

the district included the sub-collectorate of Sholapur within it. The district of Sholapur was formed in 1838 but was abolished in 1864 when a part of its area was reverted back to Ahmadnagar. In 1837-38, the sub-divisions of Sinnar, Chandor, Dindori, Nasik, Igatpuri and Peint were made in to Nasik sub-collectorate under the administration of the Collector of Ahmadnagar. This sub-collectorate was, however, abolished in 1856 and the area was reverted back to Ahmadnagar. In 1869, two districts Nasik and Sholapur were formed. In 1891, the district of Ahmadnagar had the following sub-divisions, viz., Jamkhed, Newasa, Shrigonda, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Akola, Karjat, Parner and Rahuri. Pathardi *peta* was newly formed in 1930 and the rest of the Jamkhed taluka was re-named as Jamkhed *mahal*. Similarly, the Karjat taluka was downgraded as *peta* in the decade 1931-1941. The taluka of Shrirampur was newly formed in 1945 and the Pathardi and Karjat *petas* were upgraded into full-fledged talukas in 1941-1951. 21 enclave villages within the district of Bhir were transferred in 1950 to this district and at the same time 26 villages of Ahmadnagar district were transferred to Bhir district and one village to Aurangabad to re-adjust the boundaries so as to bring about contiguity. In 1956, the district became a part of bilingual Bombay State and in 1960 became a part of Maharashtra when the linguistic State came into existence.

For administrative purposes, the present district is divided into 13 talukas. The taluka-wise statistics of area, population and number of villages are given in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 1—TALUKA-WISE AREA, POPULATION AND VILLAGES OF THE AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1971

Taluka	Area in sq. km.	No. of inhabited villages*	Population	Density per sq. km.
Ahmadnagar District	17,035.0	1,312	2,269,117	133
1. Kopargaon	1,044.8	100	2,62,619	251
2. Akola	1,488.2	153	1,47,702	99
3. Sangamner	1,680.1	133	2,18,797	130
4. Shrirampur	806.3	74	2,47,551	307
5. Rahuri	1,041.7	82	1,59,343	153
6. Newasa	1,243.7	120	1,50,393	121
7. Shevgaon	1,129.7	120	1,28,841	114
8. Parner	1,787.6	114	1,54,890	87
9. Ahmadnagar	1,515.7	104	3,03,606	200
10. Pathardi	1,101.8	92	1,38,590	126
11. Shrigonda	1,599.6	84	1,46,581	92
12. Karjat	1,405.7	81	1,23,612	85
13. Jamkhed	872.3	55	86,592	99

* There are five deserted villages and six towns in the district.

Boundaries : The western boundary of the district, separating it from Thana district, coincides with the crestline of the Sahyadri from the peak of Harishchandragad northwards for a distance of about 60 km. Here, in general, the boundary and the crestline have a south-east to north-west trend. Sharply turning to the right of the peak of Kulang, the boundary runs eastwards along the crestline of Kalsubai range keeping Nasik district to its north and the picturesque Pravara valley of this district to its south. After running for a distance of about 20 km. eastwards, this range turns to run north north-east for another 20 km. The boundary, after following this range over its entire length of about 40 km. till reaching the peak of Avenda, turns east to run for a short distance along the northern edge of a high level mesa before descending down southwards to the valley of Malungi *nadi* which it crosses near the village Malungi once again to ascend to the crestline of another eastward running spur, the Adula range, at an average elevation of 1,000 m. Following this range eastwards, the boundary descends down the heights to enter the valley of Malungi and crosses it once again. After crossing the river for the second time, the boundary once again turns north-eastwards to cross another group of hills around Dhagla *Dongar* and enter into a plain country draining to Godavari northwards. After running in the same direction through a featureless country, the boundary turns north and later to the north-west to descend down to the valley of the Godavari just west of the village Wadgaon in Kopargaon taluka. After following the river for a short distance of about 5 km. downstream eastwards, the boundary swerves to the north and runs eastwards at a short distance from the river following in general the contour level of 530 m. till reaching Ukadgaon village of Kopargaon taluka. The boundary then turns south and runs down the slope to once again reach the river Godavari just east of the village Rastapur. Thereafter, the boundary runs mid-stream in the bed of the Godavari eastwards and south-eastwards in general, here and there swerving from the course of the river to its right or the left, in many cases following an abandoned bed of the river. The shifting of the river during floods and cutting off of oxbow loops has resulted in these minor deviations from the river of the boundary at present. The boundary continues to follow the Godavari downstream till it reaches a few km. west of the pilgrim town of Paithan in Aurangabad district. Here, the boundary swerves off on the right bank and runs first south and then east to follow the minor rivulet, the Nana *nadi*, till it reaches back the Godavari to follow it for a distance of about 5 km.; thereafter the boundary again deviates from the river southwards to run through a flat rolling country gradually gaining in elevation and jumping from the crest of one hill to the other and

crossing the intervening lowlands till reaching the valley of Sindphana which it follows upstream westwards for a short distance and jumps upto the crest of a mesa at 700 m. height which it descends on the other side to run with a generally westerly trend through a rolling upland country, the Agargaon range, at an average elevation of 800 m. The boundary here generally follows the edges of high level plateaus at different levels. Finally the boundary descends down from this range near the village Kandgaon and runs south and west to reach the bed of the Sina river which it follows upstream except for minor deviations probably along the former course of the river-bed till reaching the village Nimbedi and the confluence of a tributary on the right bank, the Kokri *nadi*. Here, the boundary takes off to the north keeping about 3 km. to the east of the Talwar *nadi*, a left bank tributary. After running for about 10 km. northwards, the boundary runs eastwards in general, crosses the Manjra river to include a small territory on the left bank of the river, again descends back to the Manjra, follows it for a distance of 4 km. downstream, crosses it and turns south initially and later west to run through a featureless country, on the left of Khar *nadi*. It shortly crosses the village Sonegaon in the Jamkhed taluka and finally descends down to the bed of the Sina river, after which it follows the Sina upstream for a distance of about 8 km. before swerving to the right of the river keeping the Karmala taluka of Sholapur district to its south. The boundary in general running southwards and westwards alternately through a rolling country, descends down to the bed of the river Bhima, near the village of Babulgaon in Karjat taluka and thereafter the boundary runs upstream of the river along the middle of the Bhima river-bed till the confluence of the Ghod river on the left bank of the main river. Thereafter, the boundary follows the Ghod river mid-stream in general northwards till the confluence of Kukdi *nadi* on the right bank of the Ghod. Then, the boundary follows the Kukdi *nadi* upstream till reaching the village Renawadi in Parner taluka. Then, the boundary turns north following a minor tributary till it reaches and climbs up the scarps of Harishchandragad range. Barring minor deviations and extension into the plateau to the east, the boundary in general runs north-westwards following the crestline of the Harishchandragad range till reaching the peak of Harishchandragad.

Relief features : The relief of the district has an immense variety, not to be witnessed to the same extent in many other districts of the State. This is partly on account of its size and partly on account of its westerly location, immediately adjoining the crest of the Sahyadri. The district includes the Sahyadri and its three eastward offshoots, the Kalsubai-Adala range in the north, the Baleshwar

range in the middle and the Harishchandragad range in the south; the vast Ahmadnagar plateau in the middle running with a north-west-south-eastern trend; and the river basins of the Godavari and Bhima on either side of the plateau. The district as a whole is an elevated tableland with a number of plateaus within it at various levels, one plateau merging into the other often through sharp-crested ridges. The western taluka of Akola which abuts on the Sahyadri, is the highest part of the district averaging about 800 m. in height above the mean sea-level in contrast to the plains of Shevgaon taluka that lie below 450 m. in the Godavari valley in the extreme eastern parts.

Mountains and hills : Sahyadri : The Sahyadri forms for a distance of about 60 km. a continuous natural boundary between Ahmadnagar and Thana districts. When viewed from the west, from the lower levels of the Murbad lowland, the appearance of the range is that of high wall of rocks, about 1,000 m. high, of dark hue relieved by narrow horizontal belts of grass and ever-green forest surmounted by isolated peaks and rocky bluffs rising in many places to a further 1,000 m. running with a north-west to south-easterly trend. The crestline here seems to have migrated eastwards by recession due to active headward erosion in the western slopes by the active tributaries of the Ulhas.

The three hill-forts of Kulang, Ratangad and Harishchandragad and the peak of Ajuba Dongar are the most striking of the high peaks of Sahyadri within the district (Harishchandragad : 1,424 m., Ratangad 1,297 m., Ajuba Dongar 1,375 m. and Kulang 1,470 m.) These mark the points of convergence of the transverse spurs with the main range of Sahyadri. Its three eastward offshoots, the Kalsubai, Baleshwar and Harishchandragad ranges, stretch far across the district gradually decreasing in height as they run eastward. The average elevation of the crestline of the Sahyadri within the limits of the district is about 1,300 m.

Kalsubai range : The Kalsubai range, branching off at Kulang, is the northernmost of the 3 spurs which for some 40 km. forms the boundary between the Ahmadnagar and Nasik districts. Viewed from the Nasik district it presents the appearance of a continuous and in many places a precipitous cliff of rocks. Almost every hill in this range had been a fort and many still have water cisterns and granaries. East of Kulang is the twin fort of Alang, both being spots of great natural strength. Then comes a series of rocky and precipitous peaks with a general pyramidal form averaging 1,500 m. in height followed by the Kalsubai 1,646 m., a conical summit of which is the highest point within the limits of Maharashtra State. East of Kalsubai is the natural depression in the range over which winds the Bari

ghat road leading from Igatpuri and Ghoti on the Bombay-Agra highway to Bhandardara. The truncated hill of Pandara commands this road on the east. The next noteworthy peaks are Palan, Bitangad (1,427 m.) and Mahakali. The range here sweeps northward to the once-celebrated hill-forts of Patta and Avandhe which were scenes of many fierce contests between the Marathas and the Moghals. The magnificent amphitheatre between these two forts is a striking feature of the range.

Two smaller spurs which run in a south-easterly direction enclosing the valley of Adula river branch off near Bitangad and Patta. Further north, the Kalsubai range takes a south-easterly direction running parallel with the first-mentioned spur and enclosing the valley of Mahalungi. This range, after running through the southern parts of Sinnar taluka of Nasik district, enters the Sangamner taluka of this district about 13 km. north of Sangamner and after a further course of 25 km. ends somewhat abruptly with the hill of Dudeshwar (837 m. above the mean sea-level) 300 m. above the bed of the Pravara river in the valley below.

Adula hills: The Adula hills branch off from the main Kalsubai range near the peak of Patta and run southwards at an average elevation of 900 m. carrying on their top extensive flat-topped plateau levels and open jungles on the steep hill-slopes. This range abruptly ends about 2 km. northwards of Sangamner. The other spur branching off from the Kalsubai range in Bitangad peak also running similarly with an easterly trend, parallel to the Adula range and south of it has a wider flat top forming a structural level at a height of 1,000 m. Between the two spurs, the Adula river has carved its valley. This range also ends abruptly a few km. west of Sangamner.

Baleshwar range: The Baleshwar range, the second great spur of the Sahyadri, branches off at Ratangad, 11 km. south-east of Kulang and completely traverses the Akola and Sangamner talukas forming the water-shed between the Pravara in the north and the Mula in the south. On this range, east of Ratangad, are a series of lofty, craggy peaks such as Katra *dongar*, Mura, Wakarai, Shirpunj, Ghanchakar (1,532 m.), Bahiroba and Sindola. The range culminates with Baleshwar as a central mass whose summit has been crowned by a temple in Hemadpanthi style now in ruins and surrounded by spurs radiating from the centre in all directions. On an isolated hill at the end of one of these spurs extending to the north-west is the fort of Pemgad. Between Baleshwar and Hevargaon which is the last notable peak in the range is the Chandanapuri valley crossed by the Pune-Nasik road. East of Hevargaon, the hills decrease in height and finally subside in the open plains just west of Rahuri. This range is about 100 km. long.

Harishchandragad range: The third range which leaves the Sahyadri at Harishchandragad is the longest in the district and forms the main water-shed between the Godavari and Bhima tributaries. Its direction for the first 25 km. is easterly; the Mula river flows between it and the Baleshwar range. This range forms the boundary between Ahmadnagar and Pune districts. East of Harishchandragad fort on this range lies the Bala Killa. Near Brahmanwada, the range gradually decreasing in height takes a turn to the south-east and enters Parner taluka which it completely traverses. The summits of the hills here widen into the plateau of Kanhore, 850 m. above the mean sea-level and 200 m. above the bed of the Ghod river; on the west the range presents a wall-like front towards the river. Near the village of Jamgaon in Parner taluka, the flat-topped ridge shoots to the north-east to form a water-shed between the tributaries of the Godavari and the Bhima. The main ridge continues further south-east with widening summits and gradually widens into a flat-level country known as Balaghat that extends far into the districts of Marathwada. The length of the hills from the main line of Sahyadri to the Balaghat is about 200 km. The branch of this range leaving Kanhore plateau crosses the north-eastern corner of Shrigonda taluka and enters Karjat taluka. A distinguishing feature of this branch is the succession of "Pathars" of flat-topped hills that are so uniformly horizontal as to present almost an artificial appearance.

Besides these leading ranges, there are many hills isolated and forming backbone of the ridges between the streams. Though they do not rise to any great heights than the general level of the plateau, locally they form prominent features.

Plateau: The Ahmednagar plateau between Baleshwar and Harishchandragad range has an average width of 50 km. and has a trend north-west to south-east along the length of the district from Akola in the north-west to Jamkhed in the south-east. It has an average elevation of over 900 m. in the west and less than 600 m. in the east having a general south-easterly slope. From the Harishchandragad range to its west, it goes down in elevation to form the crest of a tableland. North of the city of Ahmadnagar, the crest rises again to the dignity of a mountain range locally known as the Agargaon range. The hills of Goraknath, Manjarsumba and Gunjala are conspicuous from all parts of this taluka. On the northern side, this range presents an abrupt scarp front towards the low-lying plains of Rahuri and Newasa in the valley of Godavari. On the south side, the country has a mean elevation of 650 m. with a slope towards the south-east indicated by the direction of the Sina river. At the foot of Manjarsumba is a little glen opening towards the north commonly known as the 'Happy valley' the natural beauty of which attracts

many tourists. The range here turns south-east presenting its wall-like face towards the Godavari. Some of the hills attain considerable elevations like the one on which the tomb of Salabat Khan is built. Extending still further, the range gradually loses its continuous character. Minor branches shoot out giving a varied and rugged appearance to the sub-divisions of Pathardi and Jamkhed. The plateau is dotted with hills all over but the country presents a more rugged appearance on its western margin as well as its southern extremities.

Valleys: On either side of the Ahmadnagar plateau and its high-crested rims are two river plains sloping towards the Godavari and Bhima rivers, respectively. These two plains are at elevations of less than 600 m. and the Godavari plains in the extreme eastern parts of Shevgaon taluka are below 450 m.

Drainage: The drainage of Ahmadnagar district belongs to two major river systems of Maharashtra, the Godavari in the north and the Bhima in the south. Apart from these two main rivers which flow on the northern and southern boundaries of the district, a number of tributaries rising within the district drain the area of the district in general south-eastwards.

Godavari: The Godavari drains by far the larger part of the district including the entire talukas of Kopergaon, Sangamner, Akola, Rahuri, Newasa, Shevgaon, the northern half of Parner and parts of Ahmadnagar and Jamkhed. It rises in the Tryambak hills of the Nasik district on the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri and after passing through the town of Nasik, it enters the district as a considerable stream near the village Wadgaon in Kopergaon taluka. It flows south-east through rich alluvial plains, past the township of Kopergaon to the large market village of Puntamba from which point to a point beyond Paithan, a distance of about 100 km. The Godavari forms almost continuously the boundary between Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts. At the village of Toka it receives on its right bank the combined waters of Pravara and the Mula. A few km. downstream, the Shiva and the Ganda join it from the left and the Dora from the right. Two miles east of Mungi village the river enters Marathwada, to ultimately flow into the Bay of Bengal. The river has an over-all length of 200 km. within the district.

The bed of the river is for the most part sandy but in many places rocky boulders crop up and lie across its course turning the stream into large pools above and forming rapids below. In these pools which are often of great extent and depth, fish abound. The banks are some times sloping but are more generally steep, broken and eroded by gullies. In the dry season, the river trickles down to a minor channel and becomes easily fordable except in deep pools. During the monsoon season, it is flooded and cannot be crossed without the

help of country-crafts and boats. The chief tributary of the Godavari within the district is the Pravara and the minor tributaries are the Hamir, the Khara *nadi* and the Dora *nadi*.

Pravara: The Pravara rises in the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri between the high peaks and hill-forts of Kulang and Ratangad; after a strenuous course of 20 km. in a picturesque amphitheatre enclosed between the Kalsubai and Baleshwar ranges in an easterly direction, it falls near the village Renad into a rocky chasm, 60 km. deep and then winds for about 13 km. through a narrow deep glen that opens into a wider valley east of and below the central plateau on which the town of Rajur stands. After flowing across this valley, the river enters the Desh, part of the Akola taluka. As it flows past the town of Akola it receives on the left the discharges of the Adula river and the Mahalungi both on the left banks. Through Sangamner and Rahuri, the Pravara flows between low cultivated banks still keeping its easterly course. It receives, as it enters Newasa taluka, the waters of the Mula river and the combined flow turning to the north-east falls into the Godavari at the Pravara Sangam near the village of Toka. The total length of the Pravara is 200 km.

The upper waters of the Pravara in the amphitheatre between the Kalsubai-Baleshwar ranges have been developed into a huge reservoir lake, the lake Arthur, behind the Wilson dam near Bhandardara. The dam impounds about 11 thousand million cubic feet of water behind the dam, i.e., the height of the dam above the deepest part of the river-bed is 90 m. The storage feeds two canals, the Pravara left bank and right bank canal, taking off from a pick-up weir at Ozar village 90 km. downstream of the dam. The system irrigates an area of 32,000 hectares of mixed crop mainly in the northern parts of the district. The dam-site near Bhandardara with its picturesque beautiful landscape around and the boating facilities in the reservoir is a source of attraction for the holiday crowds of Bombay city.

Adula Nadi: The Adula *nadi* rises in the northern parts of Akola taluka on the slopes of the Patta and Mahakali peaks. It flows for 25 km. in an easterly direction between two spurs which includes the narrow Samsharapur valley; then, after falling into a rocky chasm 45 m. deep, it winds between rocky and precipitous hill sides for a couple of miles before debouching into the plains of Sangamner. It turns south and falls into the Pravara 5 km. west of town of Sangamner. Though only 40 km. in length, the Adula during rainy season is subjected to swirling rapid floods owing to the rocky country and heavy rainfall in the upper parts of its course. In the lower course the banks are sloping but fissured by minor tributaries to such an extent that the approach to the bed of the river is not always easy. It has a perennial flow and near the village of Samsharapur

where the bed is rocky the water is much used for direct irrigation. The river has a number of *bandharas* or weirs both above and below Samsharapur to store water and make use of it for irrigation.

Mahalungi: The Mahalungi rises on the southern and eastern slopes of Patta and Avenda peaks. After a course of about 6 km., it passes east into Sinnar taluka of Nasik district flowing north of and nearly parallel to the Adula, the two rivers being separated by the Adula range; it re-enters Ahmadnagar after taking a beautiful bend to the south and still preserving a course parallel to the Adula, it joins the Pravara at the town of Sangamner in the lower part of its course which lies within this district. It has a wide shallow sandy bed. During heavy rains, the course of the water-current in the river is so tremendous that it often blocks the water in the Pravara upstream and makes it over-flow its banks for a long distance above the town of Sangamner. This is due to the heavy discharge in a narrow catchment area. The Mahalungi, like the Adula, is about 40 km. long. Its water is not used much for irrigation since its regime has a more marked seasonality and in its lower sections the river-banks are deeply gullied and eroded.

Mula river: The Mula rises on the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri between Ratangad and Harishchandragad. For the first 25 km., it flows parallel to the Pravara draining the southernmost Kotul valley of Akola taluka. The river is incised in a deep valley almost from its source and its steep valley-sides are highly dissected by deep gullies formed by mountain torrents which rush into the main stream. Skirting the large market village of Kotul it takes a bend to the south, winding past the rocky precipitous slopes at the foot of Baleshwar hills. It then flows through the south-west parts of Sangamner taluka and follows an easterly course between Shevgaon and Parner talukas flowing in a deep bed between rugged hills on the north and the table-land of Vasunda on the south. It then takes a sudden turn to the north-east and enters the plains in the same direction for another 30 km. It joins the Pravara at the village of Sangam. The total length of the river from its source to its confluence with the Pravara is 145 km.; except in lower parts of its course on account of an entrenched course, the Mula is used for agriculture only in alluvial flats on the foot of the rugged ledges jutting into the river-bed.

The Mula valley development project initiated during the Second Five-Year Plan period comprises the storage of about 30,000 million cubic feet of water to irrigate 52,000 hectares of mixed crops through canals having an over-all length of about 75 km. in a region of chronic scarcity.

Dhora Nadi: The Dhora nadi rises on the slopes of the hills east of the city of Ahmadnagar; it flows north-east, draining the Shevgaon

and Newasa talukas and entering into the Godavari 7 km. west of the town of Paithan in Aurangabad district. Its total length is slightly less than 60 km.

Bhima river: The Bhima river drains the southern part of Ahmadnagar district, comprising the greater part of Parner and Ahmadnagar talukas, the whole of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. It enters into the district near the village Sangavi Dumale in the Shrigonda taluka and for some 60 km. forms continuous part of the boundary between Ahmadnagar and Pune districts. The river receives, on its left bank, waters of the Ghod river and further east it is joined by the Saraswati, Lohkera and the Nani nadi. The course of the Bhima in the district is continuously to the south-east. It passes along the western boundary of Sholapur, lower downstream before emptying into the Krishna. The banks of the river are generally low. The river-bed is sandy, crossed here and there by rocky barriers. There are many deep pools but during hot months the stream dwindles down to an insignificant stream. The chief tributaries of the Bhima in the district are the Ghod and the Sina rivers.

The Ghod: The Ghod river, the main left-bank tributary of the Bhima, rises on the slopes of the Sahyadri in Junnar taluka of Pune district. It flows in a south-easterly direction for over 80 km., forms part of the south-western boundary of the district with that of Pune district; near the cantonment township of Sirur, it receives, on its left bank, the Kukdi nadi and further down its volume is increased by the waters of the Hanga and the Pathal nadi. The streams which drain into it the waters of Parner and Shrigonda talukas on the right bank, are few on account of the proximity of the water-shed which makes the drainage small. The banks of the stream are low and its bed is generally rocky. In the dry months, the stream is easily fordable but during rains cannot be crossed without boats. The Ghod falls into the Bhima near the village Sangavi Dumale in Shrigonda taluka.

The Ghod project comprises an earthen dam across the Ghod river at Chinchani in Sirur taluka of Pune district and two canals, the left bank canal to irrigate 17,000 hectares and the right one 7,000 hectares. The left bank canal benefits the Parner and Shrigonda talukas for irrigation.

Sina river: The Sina has two chief sources, one near Jamgaon about 20 km. west of the town of Ahmadnagar and the other near Jeur about 16 km. to its north-east. The city of Ahmadnagar is built on the right bank of the river. For a distance of about 55 km. roughly, the river forms boundary between Ahmadnagar on the one hand and Bhir on the other. On the right, it receives the waters of Mahekri, and ultimately joins the Bhima on the Karnatak State border. The banks of the Sina are low and its bed sandy. After heavy rains, its flow is

somewhat rapid, as is shown by the directness of its course. During summer, the river becomes practically dry.

Tanks: There are not many tanks within this district. The only large tank is the Visapur tank in the Shrigonda taluka. Apart from it, there are 18 other tanks inclusive of one north-west of Jeur in Ahmadnagar taluka. These tanks irrigate nearly 700 hectares of farm-land.

Springs: Quite a few fresh-water springs occur in the spurs of the Sahyadri and in the upper sections of the transverse off-shoots where the perched water tables in the intra-trappeans and the volcanic ash layers are exposed on the steeper slopes. Lower down in the plateau, a large number of springs occur mainly in the southern scarp edge of the Kanhore plateau at an average elevation of 650-700 m., where the junction of the intra-trappean limestone aquifer and the underlying massive basalts gets exposed along the scarp-slopes. A few springs also occur in the eastern parts of the district in the Jamkhed taluka at an elevation of 850-900 m.

Geographical regions: Ahmadnagar district lies partly in the upper hill section of the Sahyadri and its three off-shoots with a rapidly changing transitional "mawal" country, and partly in the plateau on the crest of the Balaghat range and the two riverain plains on either side of the plateau. The key to rhythm of life and human responses in different sections of the district lies in the variations of the underlying soils, aspect and topography, the availability of water-supply to water the fields and the extent to which agricultural innovations have made deep inroads in the rural infra-structure. Climatically, most of the district barring the westernmost Akola taluka in the hilly region receives a precarious rainfall of 500-600 cm. whose reliability is not very high and hence practically the whole district falls within a chronic scarcity zone in which acute shortage of food and fodder is a repeated recurrence once in three to eight years. It is only in the better-watered sections where agriculture has been made more secure by irrigated water-supply, the rural agrarian economy breathes of some prosperity and pleasant changes. Significant variations and variety in the physical landscape exist within the district area and mould the cultural responses. Broadly, the district area falls into the following geographical units:—

(1) Dangs;

(2) Ahmadnagar plateau that can be further sub-divided into—

(a) the southern scarp edge region of Harishchandragad range and its protruding spurs in the talukas of Parner and Shrigonda;

(b) Ahmadnagar plateau, an uneven, rugged upland country at the foot of the Dangs in the west, becoming rolling eastwards;

(c) the Sina valley; and

(d) the northern rim and Agargaon range in eastern parts of Nagar taluka and southern parts of Pathardi taluka;

(3) The Godavari valley in the north; and

(4) The Ghod and Bhima valleys in the south.

Dangs: As only the western corner of the district touches the Sahyadri, the extent of Dangs or hill country is essentially limited to the western taluka of Akola. In this region, the rainfall is excessive, about 600 cm. on the Sahyadri, rapidly decreasing eastwards on the lee-side through a transitional "mawal" country, till the Desh is reached where the rainfall comes down to about 60 cm. The slopes of the hills are scoured by mountain torrents which wash the soil into narrow valleys that are often choked by mud and stone at different levels and breaks of slopes, thus forming terraces on which rice, the staple crop of the Dangs, is raised in small garden plots.

The main range of the Sahyadri as well as its eastward off-shoots are made up of alternate beds of trap basalt and amygdular basalts and intra-trappean rocks that preserve a striking parallelism to each other over large distances and have an extremely gentle dip to the east. The general level, thickness and extent of a bed are preserved and well seen on both sides of the river valleys or on parallel spurs of ranges over a long distance. The less resistant and softer intra-trappean rock formations disintegrating much faster than the solid and amygdular basalts develop a debris slope often covered with extensive evergreen forests, forming a picturesque belt and alternating with bleak, barren scarps developed over massive basalts. It is these strata arranged in slopes and scarps, repeated several times at different height levels and carrying on the top extensive plateau structures that constitute inaccessible hill-forts of the district as well as the entire Maharashtra Deccan. Often, when basalts are columnar they weather into fantastic-shaped earth pillars, spires and needles as revealed in many sections of the peaks between Kulang and Kalsubai. At east of the Harishchandragad fort, is seen a sheet of rock with an appearance of a pavement of pentagonal slabs that are doubtless the terminal planes of basaltic columns. Onion weathering in amygdular basalts is quite common in this region. One of them runs east-west through the hill-fort of Harishchandragad.

The entire landscape here consists of conical peaks, summits, mesas or structural terraces at high levels, boulder-strewn slopes and regions of excellent onion weathering and fragmental amygdules and columnar basalts.

The dangs, apart from the three main eastward running spurs, consists mainly of two river valleys, of the Pravara and the Mula, flowing east. The Pravara valley, close to its source, is a wild country of the most rugged description and the river itself, below the Bhandardara

dam, flows in a shallow rocky bed till reaching the Renda falls beyond which it is entrenched in a narrow gorge with high precipitous banks. East of the town of Rajur, the hill country has a general descent to the lower level of the river-bed, merging into an alluvial plain that widens as the river flows further east. The Mula valley, on the contrary, is wild over most of Akola taluka and even parts of Sangamner taluka. The Adula valley further north of the Pravara valley is also uneven and badly broken by the ravines. This river, too, after falling through a water-fall into a deep narrow gorge, flows into the Sangamner taluka. Thus, the dang country of Akola taluka is essentially a ridge and vale country, the general trend of the valleys being west to east.

The soils in the Pravara valley in this section are fairly deep and alluvial and are of great fertility. The soils in the Mula valley on the other hand are comparatively lighter. In the Adula valley, there is a good deal of fertile land bordering the river-banks. Further high up in the dangs the soils are mostly deep red, derived by residual weathering of the basalts in a tropical humid climate. In the lower slopes of the hills adjoining the river valleys artificial terraces are formed by erecting dams of earth and stones across numerous streams which traverse the region, and converting them into productive rice-lands.

The dang country is the only region of the district which has a fairly extensive forest cover, though even this cover is deplete and degenerate due to the wasteful shifting cultivation practices indulged in by the hill tribes of the district. At present the only reserves which yield any considerable timber revenue are the teak coppice of the Akola taluka.

The hill-forts lie chiefly along the slopes of the Harishchandragad range. In the lower slopes the forests are more open and more easily destroyed. The middle slope is the main teak region, though *dhavda*, *khair* and other small trees form the lower canopy, protecting the soils. Patches of evergreen forests occur in the higher slopes, alternating with barren cliffs, as the rainfall increases towards the crest. These forests lying in remote, inaccessible slopes, are much less worked but have suffered the most by destruction due to shifting cultivation practices.

By and large, the dang country is a land of *bajri* farming on the poor, lighter and stony soils. *Bajri* accounts for about 28 per cent of the net sown area which of course is limited on account of the hilly and uneven nature of the terrain. Next in importance is rice, this region being the only area within the district that grows substantial quantities of rice. It accounts for about 7 to 8 per cent of the cropped area. The rice crop sown after the first rains of the monsoon is entirely rain-fed and depends exclusively upon the monsoon rains. *Nagli* or *nachni* is another minor food-crop grown in wet lands. Pulses and oil-seeds are of minor importance locally.

On the hill-slopes, cultivation is done by what is known as 'Dahli' or 'Kumri' system of cultivation. The heavy leaching of soils due to rains necessitates the use of manures and wood-ash. Patches are covered with layers of chopped wood, leaves and grass that are burnt in the hot weather (*raah*) and after the first rains, the seed is sown in the ashes. This system of cultivation is often wasteful, leading to the rapid destruction of the soil cover and is being gradually given up.

Not many villages are found in this region. The villages mainly stick to the stream valleys and are medium-sized. The villages on flat ground are generally located on water-points. Hamlets are generally in the hills and occupied by Thakurs, Pagirs and others; such *wadis* are connected by foot-paths to the adjoining larger villages. The houses of better class people in the Dang villages are built of baked earth and tiled roofs and those of poor classes are of wattle, plastered with mud and cow-dung and thickly thatched. They are frequently oval in shape, with a trellis in the front courtyard, covered with gourds creeping over the roofs. In the extreme west in the hills, the houses are frail structures quickly destroyed in forest fires or strong gales.

The four hill-forts of Kulang, Ratangad, Harishchandragad and Patta are amongst the most striking hill-forts of the district. Patta fort is practically inaccessible today except by foot-paths. The fort-ruins at present comprise masonry domes on the hill-top. Two large caves on the hill-top and three small caves about half way down the hill are other features of interest. Patta together with a fort at Ekdara at 8 km. further south and Avendhe at 6 km. further north were Maratha outposts. These together with Kulang were blown up in 1819-20 by Capt. Mackintosh.

The fort of Ratangad about 28 km. west of Akola is reached through a *khind* (pass) and series of steep-sided ravines. The fort itself is on the top of a plateau but is entirely in ruins.

Harishchandragad fort has ruined fortifications and Brahmanical caves at the apex of the water-shed between the Bhima and Godavari drainages. It is about 30 km. south-west of Akola. It is accessible by mule-paths. It is located on a hill-top, about 5 km. in diameter. The slopes of the plateau descend down through natural bastions on all sides. To the north, the first drop is a cliff of 60 metres which runs for a great distance along the hill side. The grandest cliff about 600 metres races west over-looking the Konkan. This fort was also destroyed by Capt. Mackintosh in 1820. The caves here about 150 m. below the level of the fort are chiefly in a low scarp of rock to the north of the summit.

The population densities in the Dangs are the lowest in the district, 80 per sq. km., mostly concentrated in isolated villages and hamlets in the valley bottoms. The population is entirely rural and served by

a few local market villages that lie along the main roads that run along the Pravara valley. Akola, the largest of these settlements, is on the south high bank of the Pravara. It is a place of declining importance like many other Mawal towns as seen from the ruins of large forts in bad disrepair. The chief points of interest are the Siddheshwar temple and Gangadhar temple. Rajur, about 16 km. west of Akola, is a weekly market centre standing on a raised plateau top and reached by a winding hill-road running from Bhandardara to Akola.

Ahmadnagar plateau: The Ahmadnagar plateau running with a north-west to south-easterly trend separating the north-flowing Godavari drainage from the south-flowing Bhima drainage is a rolling upland plateau with an elevation of more than 500 metres except in the Sina valley in the extreme south-east. The plateau has sharp-crested ridge rims both to its north and south, the northern rims being made up of Baleshwar and the Agargaon ranges and the southern one by the declining, broken heights of Harishchandragad range and its eastward spurs.

The southern rim of the plateau coinciding with the crest of the Harishchandragad runs through the west central parts of Parner taluka. The region is very irregular and hilly, consisting of a series of plateaus and tablelands at various heights, the highest of them being the Kanhore plateau formed by the widening out of the summit of Harishchandragad traversing the area north-west to south-east. Its average height is about 900 metres above mean sea-level though a few points rise to 1,000 metres. This plateau of Kanhore lies centrally over the range and to its north is the tableland of Vasunda that stretches as far north as the Mula river whose valley bottom is about 100 metres below the plateau rim. This plateau is at a height of about 750 metres. To the south of Parner township is a tract of hill ground formed by spurs jutting out from the main range.

The plateau rim slopes steeply and descends down by about 650 metres to the valley of the Ghod and its tributary, the Kukdi nadi.

On the western side of the Kanhore plateau, intra-trappean limestone outcrops over many places. It is specially noticeable in the section of Wadgaon Dharya, 5 km. to the west of the Kanhore village where the limestone cliffs worn by the falling water is decorated with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites in an underground cavern temple and a number of sink holes higher up on the river-bed. At Jategaon, further south close to the Pune-Ahmadnagar highway is a smaller glen of the same kind.

The northern rims of the plateau mainly in north-eastern parts of Ahmadnagar taluka and southern parts of Pathardi taluka form the Agargaon range steeply falling to the Godavari valley on the northern side. The slope in many sections is precipitous and wall-like rising

100 metres or more above the plateau country they enclose. In this section, the hills have a varied and picturesque aspect, several of the minor valleys being well-wooded, and in the neighbourhood of the valleys, there are extensive batches of garden cultivation.

Enclosed between these two high rims is the vast Ahmadnagar plateau. On the western rims, the plateau ascending towards the Dang country becomes more uneven and rugged with numerous spurs, hills and small hill-top plateaus in-between the Mula and Pravara valleys which are themselves entrenched in the fairly deep valleys. This part of the country lies in Sangamner taluka. In this part, the Adula hills, Baleshwar range and the Harishchandragad range run eastward with numerous isolated higher peaks. The central part lies in the valley of the Pravara between two well-wooded ranges of hills dotted with mango and babul trees. The hill-slopes are gullied by deep hill torrents that get swollen with silty flood-waters during rains and become dry ravines during hot weather. As one proceeds eastwards, the elevations become less marked, the slopes are more even and the country a rolling upland plateau gently dipping eastwards; yet, even in the central and eastern sections, the plateau is dotted with numerous isolated hills, a result of differential erosion in a semi-arid tract. Around the city of Ahmadnagar, the country becomes once again much more rugged and so too in the northern parts of Shrigonda and the central parts of Karjat taluka. However, the hills in the eastern parts, particularly in Karjat-Jamkhed talukas, are low with plateau summits or *pathars* at a uniform height of about 800 metres. A few peaks, however, stand out prominently and form a large elevated tract known as *Dongar Pathar*. This level tract of a rolling upland inter-spersed with hill country or *mal* land is what is locally known as the *munjal*. Large tracts of rugged ground of the *mal* are covered with boulders.

It is only in the south-eastward draining Sina valley, in the eastern parts of Karjat taluka and western parts of Jamkhed taluka that elevations are below 500 metres and the land becomes a comparatively more open alluvial country. The country here presents an almost dismal appearance in large proportions covered with rock boulders and with practically no vegetal cover.

Soils on the plateau vary considerably depending upon the terrain and slope conditions. Over the plateau in many parts of Parner taluka, the soils though not very deep have a good admixture of lime and are open as a result of which they are well suited for the production of a number of *rabi* crops. However, on the terraces, the soils are too inferior and the hill-slopes are stony and poorer. Fairly productive black soils are seen only in low grounds skirted by waving and broken ground. In the western parts in Sangamner taluka the soils are of the

richest description along the banks of the Pravara and Mula that develop only in narrow strips and grade into inferior soils of hill-slopes. On the hills in the plateau, the soils are friable and mixed with gravels; in the central parts there is a considerable portion of poor soils but in the neighbourhood of Ahmadnagar city in many of the minor valleys, deep *munjal* or reddish soils are met with, some of which are quite stiff and are not easily worked. In the east, in the Sina valley the soils, though not different in texture, are less gravelly; they are lighter but poorer.

Over the entire plateau poor grade forests dot the hill sections and proportion of area under barren and uncultivable wastes is fairly larger—about 10 per cent. Net sown area covers about two-thirds of the total land area and there is not much of significant difference between net sown and gross cropped areas, mainly because cropping is practically seasonal, restricted to the rainy period and irrigation facilities are still very poor.

The summits and slopes of the hills of the Ahmadnagar plateau are uniformly bare of trees, the depth of soils not affording nourishment for anything more than stunted bushes of *khair* trees (*Acacia catechu*) and prickly cactus which at a distance can hardly be distinguished from the basalt boulders which are strewn over the hill-sides. Some parts are well wooded with mango and tamarind groves. On the whole, partly owing to want of trees and partly due to the geological forms of the hills, the general aspect of the open country of the plateau is desolate. Only after heavy rains, the hills are green and the green quickly turns to yellow as the thin surface soils get parched and weather under the scorching sun. During the hot months after the last harvest, the country is as bleak and barren as it is possible for a country to be. It is only in the western parts of Sangamner taluka that some teak coppice is found on the hill-slopes. The sites of ravines and water-courses are stacked with trees and bushes.

Farming in moderate-sized land holdings by dry farming methods forms the basis of the rural economy. Irrigation is by and large absent in this region due to shortage of water-supply. A limited number of tanks irrigate small areas in Ahmadnagar taluka. Well-irrigation to a limited extent is developed all over the plateau, tapping the ground-water along the dry stream course. In the Pravara valley of Sangamner taluka, small areas get the benefit of canal irrigation.

Jowar and *bajri* are the two main crops of the plateau. In the Sangamner taluka, on the hill-slopes and the foot-hill areas, *bajri* is the most important cereal accounting for nearly one-third of the cultivated area. Eastwards, with deeper and more productive soils, *bajri* declines in importance and is replaced by *jowar*. In the Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas *jowar* is a more important

crop than *bajri*. Unlike *bajri* grown during the *kharif* season in the western parts, *jowar* over this plateau is almost exclusively a *rabi* crop. Pulses, mainly *tur* and gram, during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, respectively are grown often as mixed crops.

The proportion of fallow lands over the entire plateau is a reflection of the erratic and unreliable nature of the monsoon rainfall which is precariously marginal. In fact, the whole of this region is a chronic scarcity zone and farming needs to be supplemented by artificial means of water-supply. With the newly proposed Mula project and minor irrigation schemes inclusive of construction of numerous wells, farming in this region may have a face-lift since the soils of the region are inherently productive.

Villages are compact. They are large-sized with an average population of about 1,200 and are located on water-points.

Godavari Basin: The Godavari basin in the district covers practically the northern third of the district. It includes the entire Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Newasa and Shevgaon talukas, the east central parts of Sangamner taluka, most of Rahuri taluka except the south-west and the northern parts of Pathardi taluka. The whole area forms part of an extensive alluvial plain country sloping northwards towards the Godavari. There are practically no hills but it is only monotonous country. However, in the south and south-east, the land has a more uneven slope up towards the rims of the Ahmadnagar plateau which is deeply fissured by ravines down which water rushes with great violence during heavy rains. Between the various streams which drain the country are slightly elevated tracts of *mal* or upland which however do not change the general level appearance of the region.

Except on the banks of the rivers and in the neighbourhood of the village sides, the entire plain is bare of trees. The banks of the rivers, however, are thickly fringed with *babul* trees. Even the hills in the southern parts of the Rahuri taluka are destitute of vegetation and present a bare rugged aspect, the strongly marked horizontal lines of stratification contrasting in a striking manner with the vertical fissures worn into their steep sides by the action of water. However, eastwards, the hill-slopes present a varied picturesque aspect, several of the minor valleys being well-wooded and in the neighbourhood of the villages there are more extensive patches of *bagait* (garden) cultivation than are found on the plains lower down. The entire region is traversed by a number of right-bank tributaries of the Godavari of which the Pravara and the Mula flowing through Rahuri and Newasa talukas and the Dhora *nadi* are the most important.

Soils: The chief soils of the entire basin are *kali* or black with a variety of gradations depending upon the local terrain conditions
Vf 4388—2a

and slope. The soils, by and large derived from weathering of basalts under tropical semi-arid climatic conditions, are *regurs* (black cotton soil), a type of clay loam that is moisture-retentive. In this region, the soil is more suited to wheat than to cotton, excessively sticky and hard to work during rains and full of cracks in the hot weather. However, in the plains of Sangamner taluka on either side of the Pravara and Mula occur rich *munjal* soils, a reddish sandy loam, and *chopan* soils that are admirably suited for garden cropping. Being alluvial and friable this latter soil needs less moisture and is more easily worked than the stiffer clayey loams of the Godavari plains. In the north, in the Kopergaon plains soils have good depth and along the Godavari there are many wide tracts of deep rich soils although along the immediate banks of the river occur large barren patches. In Rahuri too, the soil is deep, rich and black with unusual retentive capacity, more suitable for *rabi* crops. However, southwards in the neighbourhood of the Mula valley the soils become shallower. Once again in Newasa the soils are deep. Eastwards in Shevgaon taluka though the soils are rich they are more variable; more stiff clay soils occurring along the Godavari and somewhat poorer light soils on the hills. The best soil in this taluka occurs in the Dhora valley. Mixed with these richer lands are many tracts of poorer soils like *muram*, gravelly and stony *khadkal* soils on low plateaus and water partings.

The entire basin has intensely cultivated farm lands covering more than four-fifths of the land area. Gross cropped area is 4 to 5 per cent higher than net sown area, as a result of double cropping in better water irrigated lands. In this entire stretch, the area under forest-cover is very low and so too the barren and uncultivable lands record low percentages. Fallow lands are also much less significant due to the greater fertility of the soils and more assured water-supply for farming.

In the entire Godavari plains irrigated farming is significant bringing prosperity to the small farmers and this is in sharp contrast to the dry farming practices of the Nagar plateau. Kopergaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri talukas have a large network of irrigation canals fed by the Godavari and the Pravara rivers and have high proportions of irrigated areas—about 30 per cent of the net sown area in the first two talukas and about 15 per cent in the Rahuri taluka. With the completion of the Mula valley project, the area under irrigation in Rahuri taluka is also likely to be further enhanced. Comparatively the eastern parts in Newasa and Shevgaon talukas record a much lower percentage of area under irrigation. Well-irrigation is comparatively more significant over the entire region and supplements canal-irrigation. There are more than 30,000 irrigation wells in the entire region. Diffusion of agricultural innovations like pump-sets and oil-engines

during the recent past has brought remarkable improvement in the field of agriculture over this entire tract.

Cultivation extends almost upto the banks of the river except where the banks being stripped off their surface soils by gully erosion present a desolate barren aspect. Where the banks are steep and high, they are generally cultivated upto the edge. In the fair season when the streams occupy only small portions of their channels in many places crops of wheat and vegetables are raised on the alluvial deposits within the bed of the river while the gravelly stony soils are generally planted with melons. •

Jowar is the most important crop of the entire basin and is raised during the *rabi* season in the black soils. *Bajri* also occupies a significant proportion, increasing in importance substantially in the lighter soils to the south and the west, mainly in Sangamner and Pathardi talukas. Wheat grown during the *rabi* season is of some importance in the northern parts. Pulses are much less significant in the cropping pattern than in Ahmadnagar plateau and are raised only as cover crops. In the cropping economy of the entire basin, *rabi* crops are more significant than anywhere else in the district accounting for slightly less than half the net sown area. Cash crops too are much more significant than on the plateau and of them, sugarcane is vitally important in the economy, on an average accounting for about 12 to 15 per cent of the cropped area in the western parts of the basin and ushering in substantial agricultural prosperity to the rural economy. Next in importance are groundnut and cotton.

The Godavari basin is the most densely peopled section of the entire district for obvious reasons. This region has also recorded the highest increase in the growth-rate of population.

Ghod-Bhima basin: The Ghod-Bhima basin of Ahmadnagar district lies to the west of Ahmadnagar plateau which descends through steep from the plateau level to the valley floor that is at an average height of 650 metres in the north and less than 550 metres in its southern edges. It includes a narrow western strip to the west of the Kanhore plateau in the Parner taluka and the western halves of Shrigonda and Karjat talukas. The valleys of Ghod and its tributary Kukdi in the north in the Parner taluka are narrow and rolling; southwards in Shrigonda and Karjat talukas, the main Bhima valley widens considerably to become an almost flat plain. In Shrigonda, the plain is skirted in the north-east by low hills with flat summits while large tracts in Karjat taluka are covered with boulders and gravels inter-spersed with level tracts in which soils are comparatively deeper and richer. The land in general slopes to the south towards the rivers. There is a large tank in the northern parts of Shrigonda taluka, namely, the Visapur tank into which the Hanga river drains; the tank is bunded

in the lower end by an embankment and is used to a limited extent for irrigation.

In Kukdi and Ghod valleys of the Parner taluka the plateau rim descends through a series of terraces on which flat patches of the soils are inferior, while the intervening scarp-slopes are stony and barren. The valley floor itself however is covered by fertile black soils that are fairly well irrigated and have a pleasing aspect. Downstream in the Shrigonda taluka, deep clayey *munjal* soils prevail and need to be worked considerably to yield large crops. Undulating *mal* soils dot the whole region here. The soils become stiffer in Karjat and have a plentiful mixture of stones and gravels. The deep *munjal* soils here are fairly tilled but large areas are barren and unculturable in the region. Irrigation as at present is mainly done by wells although the recently initiated Ghod valley project has ushered in canal-irrigation into this tract. *Jowar* grown during *rabi* season is the main crop. *Bajri* is of some importance in Kukdi valley with higher and inferior soils. Safflower amongst oil-seeds, *tur* and gram are other crops. In *bagait* lands, garden-crops are of some significance. From agricultural point of view this entire valley is a scarcity area. Though the soils are rich, the rainfall is scanty and uncertain with the result there is considerable fluctuation in the yield of cereals from year to year. The population is entirely rural and farming is the main activity. Industries are mostly in the make in the region. There are two sugar mills in the Ghod project area at Belvandi.

This region is the most backward area of the district and records lower densities of rural population about 60 to 75 per square km. Villages are large and compact, at a considerable distance from each other, invariably dependent upon well-water supply along the seasonal stream lines. A few market centres dot the entire area of which Shrigonda and Belvandi, both in Shrigonda taluka, are the most important.

GEOLOGY *

No systematic geological mapping of the district has yet been taken up by the Geological Survey of India. Information available is only through the reports submitted by the officers of the Geological Survey of India in connection with their visits for studying ground-water position of certain areas or engineering geological aspects of some dam-sites. Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes (1833), in his contribution to the Geology of Western Area, makes brief mention of the general

* The section on Geology is contributed by Shri A. R. Sawarkar, Geologist (Junior) of the Geological Survey of India, Maharashtra Circle.

geology of Ahmadnagar district. He indicates that throughout the district, the trap rock is distinctly stratified as in the rest of the Deccan.

The entire district is occupied by basaltic lava-flows erupted in the Cretaceo-Eocene age, which are popularly known as Deccan traps. These lava-flows are sometimes associated with inter-trappean beds such as limestone, sandstone, clay shales, red bole beds, porous ash or scoriaceous beds. Thin mantle of black cotton soil present almost everywhere on the basalts, river alluvium, sands, gravel, clays and silts represent the recent deposits in the district. Calcareous concretions and nodules, known as *kankar*, is commonly associated with the soil, more concentrated in the vicinity of the stream-courses.

Stratigraphic sequence : The stratigraphic sequence of the rocks in the district is given below :—

Black cotton soil, river alluvium sands, gravels, silts and calcareous <i>kankar</i> .	Recent
Intrusive basic dykes, basalt lava flows belonging to the Deccan trap volcanic episode, associated with inter-trappean beds, red bole beds, porous ash and scoriaceous matter, etc.	Cretaceo-Eocene

Description of rock types : *Basalts :* Every flow of the basalt is generally composed of two different units : (a) the lower and middle parts are hard and compact, dark grey to greenish grey or black in colour and almost non-vesicular or very minutely vesicular. They are traversed by numerous joints and fractures and on weathering at the surface give rise to spheroidal blocks with inter-spaces between the spheroids filled with soft weathered material, (b) the upper parts of the flows are comparatively soft and vesicular. They have reddish pink to purplish colour and the vesicles almost everywhere filled up by zeolites and at places by other secondary minerals like calcite, greenish chlorophaeite, quartz or ferruginous material.

For want of geological mapping in the area, flow pattern and fabric of basalts exposed in the district are not known. The thickness of the flows range from 3 metres to as much as 40 metres, the average thickness being around 15 metres. According to Roy (1948), the thickness of the volcanic rocks is around 900 metres.

The basalts are composed of plagioclase feldspars and clinopyroxenes, usually augite or pigeonite, with iron ores and other minor constituents. They exhibit porphyritic texture wherein thin laths of plagioclase and feldspars are set between the plates of augite. Such porphyritic trap having minor laminations or patches of pink, vesicular trap, is exposed in the Mula river bed near Ahmadnagar cantonment. The porphyritic trap here is fairly hard and compact but the vesicular

portions are comparatively soft and weathered. Climbing up the right bank-cliff, this porphyritic variety is traceable right upto 670 metres from the M.S.L. where it is over-lain by 0.6 metre thick red clay, followed in turn by a series of pink or green, highly amygdular lava beds, the total thickness of the section being around 20 metres. The amygdular varieties here are characterised by geodes or vesicles of various shapes, varying from round to elliptical bodies, sometimes in the form of mere stringers or veins, following the bedding or running irregularly in the trap. Their size varies from that of peas to bigger bodies which are usually not inter-connected. The removal of infillings, e.g., calcite, zeolite, quartz, etc. due to action of running water and weathering has brought about a marked porousness giving rise to a type of cellular or spongy traps at the river-banks. Sometimes at the junction of the lava-flows, one could see well-developed pipe amygdules indicating the bottom of the lava-flows.

Red bole beds: These are thin reddish horizons occurring in-between the successive flows of basalt and are exposed in discontinuous patches. They are very well exposed along the hill-sides.

Intrusive dykes: No details are available regarding true dykes in the district. Two trap dykes are reported to occur near Taskarwadi (47 I/3, 19°19' : 74°18') near Mula dam site. One is about 1.2 metres thick and runs in the middle of the river for about 120 metres. The other is a large dyke about 10 metres thick and is seen on the left bank of the river.

Calcareous Kankar: These are either associated with soil or occurring as small nodules or concretions either associated with soil or as infillings in cracks, fissures and joints in rocks. Whitish *kankary* clay are commonly seen in the cliff at both the banks of Mula river near Ahmadnagar Cantonment.

Soil and alluvium: Black cotton soil is the ultimate product of decomposition and weathering of basalt. This is highly absorbant and cracks and crumbles after a period of long drought. Recent alluvium and consolidated gravels have attained a thickness of 24-30 metres on the right bank of the Mula river near the dam-site.

Geological structure: The lava-flows are almost horizontal in disposition but local gentle tilting, undulations and minor flexures are rarely seen. But for these, no major faulting or folding is seen in the area. The rocks are, however, traversed by a large number of vertical, high angled or sub-horizontal joints; the last ones when closely-spaced, dissect the basalt into finely laminated or slabby beds with bedding thickness of a few cm. to a metre. At places the trap jointing is most irregular. Alteration of traps into spheroidal blocks is very common. Columnar jointing is also common as noticed at (19°20' : 74°13') Nandur Khadarmal. The flat-topped hills at the Mula valley

flanks near Ahmadnagar Cantonment are formed of horizontal trap flows, in the form of fine laminations upto a few metres in thickness. This feature has given rise to a marked slabiness sometimes resulting in "terminal creep" at the cliff edges abutting the valley, particularly at the right bank. The traps are fractured near the surface as compared to the sub-surface strata near the Mula dam site. The intensive trap dykes mentioned elsewhere in the note have caused lot of crushing and cleavages around them. The river sands and clays near Digras (19°22' : 74°37') occasionally show current bedding.

Economic minerals: No minerals of economic importance are available in the district. The hard and compact basalts, however, are used extensively as building material and road metal. The pinkish-coloured vesicular variety is amenable to cutting into blocks of desired sizes. The calcareous *kankar* is burnt in lime kilns and is responsible for a regular "lime industry" around Ahmadnagar town.

Ground-water: The geological setting of Ahmadnagar district has a decisive role in determining the ground-water possibilities in different parts of the district. The district is mainly occupied by basaltic lava flows and alluvium of the Godavari and the Pravara rivers. Ground-water occurs under water table conditions in different units of basaltic flows and the Godavari alluvium. The massive trap units being less permeable as compared to the vesicular units are likely to act as confining beds for the underlying vesicular zones and hence possibility of confined aquifers at depth cannot be ruled out.

Aquifer performance tests on wells tapping vesicular and massive traps indicate that the former have comparatively much higher yields than the latter. The yields in the former case are of the order of 1,000 to 3,000 *klpd* for a depression of 1 to 4 metres, while in the case of massive traps it is of the order of 100 to 1,000 *klpd* for a depression of 2 to 6 metres. In the case of alluvium, the safe yields are of the order of 700 to 2,000 *klpd* for 1 to 2.5 metres of depression.

As regards the confined aquifers at depths, lack of adequate and reliable data prevents from giving any firm opinion on their true or apparent potential at this stage. Certain areas have been demarcated for exploratory drilling in parts of Shrigonda and Karjat talukas based upon recent studies carried out by the Geological Survey of India. However, presence of successful tube-wells in the adjoining areas of Pune district leaves scope for cautious optimism.

Study of the chemical quality of water samples from different wells shows that the water is generally good for both domestic and irrigation purposes except for occasional pockets of brackishness. Care has to be taken to see that in areas irrigated by canals, there is also simultaneous development of ground-water to avoid problems of water-

logging and consequent quality deterioration, as noticed in the adjoining parts of Pune district.

Data on the surface flow of Godavari and Bhima rivers indicates that there is high discharge even in peak summer months. This is naturally attributable to the ground-water leakage (run-off) from the water-table aquifer feeding these rivers. The leakage has, therefore, to be effectively checked and adequately utilised. This can be done by construction of surface and sub-surface check weirs in stream beds at suitable places selected on the basis of detailed geohydrological studies. Contour bunding would also be an important measure in addition to this to check the surface run-off. The water thus impounded would considerably increase the recharge to the ground-water body.

CLIMATE *

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness during major part of the year except during south-west monsoon season. The cold season in the district commences from December and ends in the month of February. The period from March to the first week of June is the hot season. It is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till the end of September; October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the retreating south-west monsoon season.

Rainfall : Records of rainfall in the district are available for 13 rain-gauge stations for periods extending from 47 to 83 years. Tables 2 and 3 given below give the details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole. The average annual rainfall in the district is 578.8 mm. (22.79"). The district mostly is in rain shadow to the east of western ghats. Near the western border of the district the rainfall decreases rapidly as one proceeds towards east. But from a line roughly north-south in the central parts of the district the rainfall gradually increases towards the east. About 77 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, September being the rainiest month. The variation in rainfall from year to year is large. The highest annual rainfall amounting to 159 per cent of the normal occurred in 1916, while 1920 was the year with the lowest annual rainfall which was 51 per cent of normal. In the fifty year period from 1901 to 1950 the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 15 years with three consecutive years of such rainfall occurring once and two consecutive years thrice. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations two and three consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of

* The write-up on Climate is contributed by the Meteorological Department, Government of India, Pune.

the normal is common at many stations. Even four consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once each at four of the stations. It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 300 and 800 mm. (11.81" and 31.50") in 44 years in the fifty year period.

On an average there are 35 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. — 10 cents — or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 31 at Rahuri and Sangamner to 41 at Akola.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 330.2 mm. (13.00") at Kopargaon on 15th October 1951.

Temperature : There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Ahmadnagar functioning from 1891. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions prevailing over the district. The cold weather starts by about the middle of November and continues till the end of February. December is the coldest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 28.5° C (83.3° F) and the mean daily minimum at 11.7° C (53.1° F). During the cold season the district is sometimes affected by cold waves in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India, causing drop of minimum temperature to 2° to 3° C (35.6° to 37.4° F). From March to the break of south-west monsoon the day temperatures increase progressively, the nights remaining comparatively cool. In the hot season, the sweltering heat of the afternoons is sometimes relieved by thunder-storms. May is the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at 38.9° C (102.0° F) and the mean daily minimum at 22.4° C (72.3° F). On individual days during the hot weather period temperature occasionally goes up to 43° or 44° C (109.4° or 111.2° F). With the onset of south-west monsoon in the district there is an appreciable drop in temperature and weather becomes pleasant. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the first week of October day temperatures increase slightly and a secondary maximum in day temperatures is recorded in October. However the night temperatures decrease steadily after the withdrawal of the monsoon.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Ahmadnagar was 43.7° C (110.7° F) on 9th May 1960 and the lowest minimum 2.2° C (36.0° F) on 7th January 1945.

Humidity : The air is generally dry during the months from February to May and particularly so in the afternoons when the humidity is about 20 per cent on the average. The relative humidities during south-west monsoon period are between 60 and 80 per cent. Thereafter they decrease rapidly.

Cloudiness : Skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast during monsoon months. In the post-monsoon months the cloudiness decreases.

In the rest of the year the skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Winds : Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in the south-west monsoon season. In the south-west monsoon season winds are from directions between south-west and north-west. In the post-monsoon season winds from the north-west and north are common in the mornings while in the afternoons the winds blow from directions between north and east. In the cold season winds are variable in directions, winds between north-west and south-west being more common. In the summer season northerly to north-westerly winds are more common, but by May westerlies also begin to blow in the afternoons.

Special weather phenomena : Thunder-storms occur during the months from March to June and in September and October. Dust-storms are very rare in the district. The district experiences cloudy to overcast skies with wide-spread heavy rain in association with the monsoon depressions that form in Bay of Bengal and move across central parts of the country.

Tables Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 give the frequency, normals and extremes of rainfall, temperature and humidity, mean wind-speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Ahmadnagar :

TABLE No. 2—FREQUENCY OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICT (DATA : 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201-300	1	601-700	10
301-400	7	701-800	7
401-500	10	801-900	3
501-600	10	901-1,000	2

FORESTS

The district has an area of 731.41 square miles under forest. The forest area makes 11.30 per cent of the total geographical area of the district as against 17.56 per cent for the whole of Maharashtra State.

The Ahmadnagar forest division consists of Ahmadnagar, Osmanabad and part of Sholapur districts. The forests in the district are divided as protected forests and reserved forests and the rest as unclassified forests. The total forests area* in charge of the Forest department in the district is classified below :—

Total forest area in charge of Forest Department	Reserved forests	Protected forests	Unclassified forests	Percentage of the forest area to the total area
99,494.964	97,693.964	1,801.000	....	6.78

* Area in hectares.

The forests in the district represent the "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous" type. They are scattered in sheltered pockets of spurs and valleys and are situated mainly in Akola, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda, Parner and Rahuri talukas.

The commercially important species found in the forests are teak, neem, babul, sissoo, sandalwood, etc. Other important miscellaneous species are khair, hiwar, herkal, amoni, apta, bet, etc. The growth is stunted and poor due to poor soils and lack of adequate humus. Vast stretches of grass-lands are also found. The species of grass commonly found are kusal, dongari-gavat, pavanya and marvel.

In the Rajur and Akola ranges some ever-green species also grow. The forests consist of the following species :—(1) *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhawada), (2) *Terminalia tomentosa* (Ain), (3) *Launea grandis* (Moyen), (4) *Boswellia serrata* (Salai), (5) *Cassia fistula* (Bahawa), (6) *Bauhinia racemosa* (Apta), (7) *Phyllanthus emblica* (Amila), (8) *Tectona grandis* (Teak), (9) *Terminalia chebula* (Hirda), (10) *Santalum Album* (Chandan), (11) *Acacia arabica* (Babul), (12) *Eugenia jambulana* (Jambhul), (13) *Pongamia glabra* (karanj), (14) *Feronia elephantum* (Kavit), (15) *Madhuka latifolia* (Moho), (16) *Melia azadirachta* (Nimb), (17) *Acacia catechu* (Khair), (18) *Ailanthus excelsa* (Maharuk), (19) *Prosopis spicigera* (Saundad), (20) *Grewia tiliaefolia* (Dhaman)

Among the shrubs the following are found :—*Rhus mysorensis* (Amoni), *Cae salpinia sepiaria* (Chillar), *Lantana camara* (Tantani), *Gymnosporia montana* (Henkal), *Carrissa congesta* (Karvand), *Mundulea suberosa* (Supli), *Cassia auriculata* (Tarwad), *Mimosa haomata* (Arati), *Butea superba* (Palsvel) etc. The common grasses are Sheda, Gondal, Chirka, Marval, Paonya, Kusli, Kunda and Rosha.

The forests in Akola and Sangamner talukas produce small quantity of teak poles, charcoal, firewood, grass and myrobalans. The forest produce is transported in trucks to Ghoti and Sangamner markets. The important market for the Ahmadnagar forest division is Ahmadnagar, though the production in that forest division is very meagre.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS

In the Akola taluka of Ahmadnagar district there are some patches of natural ever-green type of forests confined to the hills. In the rest of the talukas of the district there are practically no such patches of natural forest except the afforestation areas cultivated during the last few years. As such the wild life in Ahmadnagar district is poor and sparse. However, the following wild animals and birds are found in the district :—

(1) The Panther — *Pantheropardus* — is found occasionally in the hilly forest areas of the Akola, Rajur, Rahuri and Shrigonda ranges.

TABLE NO. 3—NORMALS AND

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.
Ahmadnagar	.. 50 (a)	7.1	1.5	4.1	10.7	20.8	128.3	97.5	73.7
	(b)	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	7.2	6.8	4.6
Parner	.. 50 (a)	6.3	2.0	2.0	9.9	21.8	110.0	94.7	74.4
	(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.5	6.6	8.2	6.0
Shrigonda	.. 50 (a)	5.6	1.0	1.0	8.4	16.8	100.3	63.3	51.8
	(b)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	5.9	5.7	3.9
Karjat	.. 50 (a)	6.1	2.5	1.8	9.9	17.8	108.2	69.1	68.8
	(b)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.4	5.7	5.6	4.7
Mirajgaon	.. 45 (a)	5.8	1.3	2.5	11.9	20.6	114.8	81.5	70.6
	(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	6.1	6.0	4.7
Jamkhed	.. 50 (a)	7.4	2.8	3.3	10.4	15.2	131.6	112.8	88.4
	(b)	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	7.3	8.0	6.6
Shevgaon	.. 50 (a)	6.3	3.6	2.8	5.8	14.2	123.7	114.8	86.9
	(b)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	7.3	6.8	5.6
Pathardi	.. 37 (a)	6.9	3.8	5.3	7.6	14.5	136.4	102.1	85.3
	(b)	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	6.9	6.9	5.5
Nevasa	.. 50 (a)	8.1	2.3	5.1	3.8	11.4	111.3	105.7	78.0
	(b)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	6.4	6.9	6.1
Rahuri	.. 50 (a)	5.1	1.8	3.1	5.3	15.7	100.6	92.7	57.9
	(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	5.8	5.9	4.2
Kopargaon	.. 50 (a)	4.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	15.0	98.0	97.3	68.8
	(b)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	6.0	8.1	5.4
Akola	.. 50 (a)	3.3	0.3	1.5	10.2	20.3	98.3	156.2	84.1
	(b)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	6.3	11.9	8.3
Sangamner	.. 50 (a)	5.3	0.8	1.5	6.3	17.0	89.1	89.7	56.1
	(b)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	5.7	6.7	4.2
Ahmadnagar (District)	(a)	6.0	2.0	2.8	8.0	17.0	111.6	98.3	72.7
	(b)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	6.4	7.2	5.4

(a)=Normal rainfall in mm.

(b)=Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more).

EXTREMES OF RAINFALL

Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as per- centage of normal year*	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours†
							Amount (mm.)
175.5	57.7	36.1	8.9	621.9	180 (1938)	46 (1912)	177.3 1931, Jun. 28
8.4	3.5	1.7	0.5	36.3			
158.2	59.4	31.2	4.3	574.2	187 (1916)	43 (1905)	150.1 1902, Sept. 14
8.2	3.8	1.7	0.3	37.9			
152.9	75.7	33.0	5.8	515.6	182 (1948)	48 (1945)	188.0 1958, July 22
7.5	4.3	1.7	0.4	31.9			
168.1	65.3	33.5	5.8	556.9	200 (1938)	43 (1905)	167.6 1882, Aug. 31
8.0	4.0	1.7	0.4	33.2			
177.8	61.5	35.1	4.8	588.2	171 (1948)	45 (1920)	190.5 1937, April 19
8.3	3.7	1.9	0.5	34.1			
176.8	59.7	33.8	9.7	651.9	167 (1917)	49 (1920)	213.4 1893, Sept. 7
8.6	3.6	1.8	0.6	40.3			
185.4	51.8	32.0	5.8	633.1	188 (1934)	37 (1918)	252.7 1934, Sept. 7
8.4	3.1	1.7	0.4	36.2			
206.5	53.6	36.3	10.7	669.0	190 (1938)	43 (1920)	163.8 1926, Sept. 12
9.6	3.4	1.9	0.6	37.7			
162.6	60.5	32.0	7.9	588.7	156 (1938)	38 (1920)	218.4 1950, Sept. 9
7.9	3.1	1.4	0.5	34.7			
143.0	53.3	35.1	6.3	519.9	190 (1948)	41 (1905)	154.9 1946, Nov. 16
7.4	2.8	1.6	0.4	30.8			
129.8	51.6	32.8	5.3	512.0	203 (1916)	41 (1920)	330.2 1951, Oct. 15
7.3	3.0	1.7	0.5	34.4			
124.2	59.9	35.6	2.8	596.7	159 (1944)	48 (1904)	144.8 1946, Nov. 19
6.8	3.6	1.7	0.3	41.5			
136.7	54.6	36.1	3.3	496.5	199 (1916)	32 (1920)	125.2 1889, Sept. 15
6.8	3.6	1.6	0.4	31.4			
161.3	58.8	34.0	6.3	578.8	159 (1956)	51 (1920)	
7.9	3.5	1.7	0.5	35.5			

* Years given in brackets.

† Based on all available data upto 1959.

TABLE No. 4—NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY (AHMADNAGAR)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature	Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative humidity	
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	0830*	1730*
January ..	29.2	11.9	36.1	1897 Jan. 19	2.2	1945 Jan. 7	54	31
February ..	31.4	18.4	38.9	1897 Feb. 19	2.8	1911 Feb. 2	46	25
March ..	35.3	17.4	40.6	1934 March 31	7.8	1892 March 6	38	19
April ..	38.0	21.1	43.1	1958 April 25	10.1	1926 April 22	37	19
May ..	38.9	22.4	43.7	1960 May 9	10.1	1917 May 4	47	22
June ..	33.6	22.3	43.3	1920 June 3	18.3	1907 June 18	72	52
July ..	29.6	21.5	37.2	1955 July 9	17.8	1944 July 19	77	66
August ..	29.6	20.7	36.7	1899 Aug. 27	16.1	1913 Aug. 29	79	63
September ..	30.0	20.0	36.7	1812 Sept. 25	14.4	1896 Sept. 18	79	63
October ..	31.4	18.7	37.6	1960 Oct. 21	10.6	1914 Oct. 24	64	46
November ..	29.6	14.7	35.6	1898 Nov. 10	5.6	1892 Nov. 21	59	40
December ..	28.5	11.7	33.3	1953 Dec. 2	3.3	1926 Dec. 28	57	33
Annual ..	32.1	18.0	....	....	....	....	59	40

* Hours L. S. T.

TABLE No. 5—MEAN WIND SPEED IN KM./HR. (AHMADNAGAR)

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
6.0	7.4	8.4	9.7	12.2	13.0	15.1	13.7	9.7	7.4	6.6	5.5	9.6

TABLE No. 6—SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA (AHMADNAGAR)

Mean number of days with	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Thunder	..	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0
Hail	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-storm	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Fog	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Mean number of days with	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	..	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.0	0.7	12.2
Hail	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-storm	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fog	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6

(2) Among the carnivorous animals found in the district are the jackal, *Kolha* or Sheal, *canis-aureus* the hyena, the wild cat (*Felis chus*).

(3) The herbivorous animals commonly found in Ahmadnagar district are as under :—

(a) The Indian Gazelle, *Chinkara* (*Gazella bennetti*);

(b) The Black bucks, *Harine* (*cervicapra*).

(4) Animals such as the Hare, *Khargosh* (*Leous nigricollis ruficaudatus*), *Parempine* (*Hystrix lucura*) are also found in almost all the forest areas.

(5) Among the birds the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Grey and painted partridges, *Tetar* (*Francolinus spp*), the Pater (*Coturnix spp*), the green pigeons, *hariyal* (*Phoenicopruerus Crocopus*) are found in Shrigonda, Rahuri, Parner, Akola and Rajur Forest Ranges.

(6) The Great Indian Bustard (*Choriotis nigriceps*). This bird is making a precarious existence and heading towards extinction, and is seen infrequently, on the borders of Aurangabad division in the Newasa and Shevgaon talukas. Its flight is limited and is in the fields and plains not far away from human habitation, which makes its existence vulnerable to the village *shikaris* who ruthlessly kill it as a table-bird.

The population of the aquatic birds is limited due to the small water-spread in the district. Some varieties of ducks (*sarkidioruis spp*) are found near the tanks in the district.

FISH AND FISHERIES

Water resources : The district is not richly endowed with fluvial waters. The Pravara river with its tributary, Mula, joins the Godavari, running along the north-east border of the district. The Kukdi and the Ghod as tributaries of the Bhima run along the south-western border. The tributaries, the Kari and the Merwari of the Sina, run along the south-east border of the district.

Fishermen in the district take advantage of the riverine fisheries mainly in the Ghod river at Chinchani, in the Pravara at Toka in Newasa taluka for only six months in a year.

There are 13 irrigation tanks with a total area of about 2,580 hectares; out of these Bhandardara (1,012 hectares), Musalwadi (202 hectares) and Visapur (522 hectares) are perennial and suitable for the development of fisheries. A tank admeasuring 816 hectares, under the control of Ahmadnagar municipality for water-supply to the town, is also undertaken for fish culture. The tanks under the control of Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayats are, however, short seasonal. The total area brought under fish culture in the district is 2,552 hectares.

Fishes : Fish catch from riverine resources comprises mainly cat fishes and local minor fishes. The important varieties of fishes occurring naturally in the water resources of the district are as follows :—

	Scientific name	Local name
1. CARPS		
	FAMILY — CYPRINIDAE	
	<i>Puntius kolus</i> (Sykes) ...	Kolshi.
	<i>Puntius jerdoni</i> (Day) ...	Panghat.
	<i>Rasbora daniconius</i> (Ham) ...	Dandwat.
	<i>Oxygaster clupeoides</i> (Bl.) ...	Alkut.
	<i>Labeo fimbriatus</i> (Bl.) ...	Tambir.
	<i>Labeo rohita</i> (Ham.) ...	Rohu.
	<i>Cirrhina mrigala</i> (Ham.) ...	Mrigal.
	<i>Catla catla</i> (Ham. Buch.) ...	Catla.
	<i>Chela</i> Sp. ...	Ambali.
2. CAT FISHES		
	FAMILY — SILURIDAE	
	<i>Wallago attu</i> (Bl.) ...	Shivda.
3. LOACHES		
	FAMILY — COBITIDAE	
	<i>Noemacheilus</i> Sp. ...	Muri.
4. SNAKE-HEADED FISHES		
	FAMILY — CHANNIDAE	
	<i>Channa marulius</i> (Ham) ...	Murrel.
5. SPINY EELS		
	FAMILY—MASTACEMBELLIDAE	
	<i>Mastacembelus</i> Sp. ...	Wambat.

The fishing nets found to be used in the district are known as 'Pagir' or 'Phek Jal', Gill net or 'Phasali Jal' and Drag net or 'Pati Jal'.

Fishermen : There are 1,107 fishermen in the district, out of whom 455 are full-time and 652 are part-time workers. Most of these fishermen are 'Pardeshi Bhois' and 'Kahars'. Some of them cultivate water-melons or prepare 'chana-phutana' and *murmura* as a subsidiary means of their livelihood.

SNAKES*

The district with its geographical and ecological conditions is ideal for extensive snake fauna which is especially rich in the north-western

* The Section on Snakes is contributed by Dr. P. J. Deoras, Bombay.

part of the district and evenly distributed all over. The following are some of the snakes found in the district :—

Poisonous : *Cobra (Naja naja)* : This snake is locally called *Naag*, *Kalya* (black variety) or *domi* in the area. It is very common all over the district. The maximum length recorded is 6 feet. It is either blackish or brown. During the first week of monsoon a yellowish variety of this snake is found which is locally called *somja*. However, the colour changes to brown when exposed to sun. The snake has a hood on the upper surface of which there are spectacle-shaped marks and on the lower side three faint black stripes and two black spots. In case of some varieties there are no spectacle-shaped marks, but the lower markings are always seen. The snake could be identified from its head scales. There are three small scales behind the eye. A big scale touches the nasal opening and the eye, and a small triangular shield intervenes between the 4th and the 5th scale on the lower lip. It feeds on rodents, lizards and frogs. Before the monsoon it lays about 60 eggs, which hatch into small wriggling tiny cobras with spread-out hoods in about 56 days. The tiny ones are also poisonous, but they do not inject sufficient poison to kill a normal-size victim.

The venom of the cobra is neurotoxic and for a normal-size victim a dose of about 12 milligrams proves fatal. The only sure remedy against the bite of this snake is an anti-venin which should be administered as soon as possible after its bite.

Krait (Bungarus caeruleus) : This is locally called *manyar* or *karayat* snake. It grows to about 4-6 feet in length. It is steel blue in colour and has white cross stripes all over the body. The central row of dorsal scales are hexagonal and the ventral scales beyond the vent to the tip of the tail are single and not divided as in a cobra or a wolf snake.

It feeds on lizards, small rodents, frogs and other snakes. It is the most poisonous species of snakes found in India and only 6 milligrams prove fatal to a normal-size victim. Ahmadnagar has the largest number of snakes of this species in the whole of the State.

The venom is neurotoxic and the only sure remedy is to give an intravenous anti-venin in quick time.

Russels viper (Vipera russelli) : This is the *Ghonas* of the local people. The fast-hissing viper is found in shady places even during broad day-light. The head is triangular with very tiny scales, and the brown body is covered by three chains of big deep brown or blackish elliptical spots. The underside scales have tiny black dots in two rows. It has very big fangs that are hollow. They lie inside a sheath tucked at the sides of the upper jaw.

The snake lies coiled up with its head in the centre of the coil. It breathes heavily and hisses loudly before it takes the lever like

action from the coils of the body and hurls at the victim even from behind.

The poison is vaso-toxic. The victim complains of extensive burning and pain at the site of the bite. There is suppuration and oozing from the wound and an extensive swelling comes up that may extend to the other regions of the body. There may be some bleeding from the gums and kidneys and even the clotting time of the blood is affected. The only sure remedy is the anti-venin injection. The patient, even when cured, suffers from some after-effects.

Saw-Scaled Viper (*Echis carinatus*): This small viper growing to not more than 18 inches is called *Phoorsa* and is occasionally met with in the western region of this district. It has a triangular head over which there is a white arrow-head mark. The body is covered by rhomboid brown spots variously inter-woven. It moves by a side winding motion. During this action it can raise the head and strike upto one foot from the ground. The fangs are big, hollow and are enclosed in a sheath. The poison is vaso-toxic and the lethal dose for a normal-size victim is 8 milligrams. This is the only snake that gives necrosis at the site of bite. The patient may not die of the bite, but he suffers from the after-bite symptoms such as bleeding from different openings in the body. This snake lays young ones during rainy season.

Green Pit Viper (*Trimeresurus gramineus*): It is locally called "*Haranag*" and is confined to the Akola and Sangamner talukas of Ahmadnagar. It is a tree leaf green snake with a triangular head and a depression beyond the nasal opening which helps the snake to locate the prey. The snake is normally seen in deep green forests. The bites are less toxic than those of the above snakes.

Coral Snake (*Callophis nigrescens*): It is occasionally found in the north-western regions of the district. The snake has a pink belly and a brown body with white spots and a dark striped head. It is a very timid and small snake and the bite is not normally always fatal, though the venom is toxic.

The sure cure for the bite of the three species of snakes described above is the polyvalent anti-venin.

Non-poisonous: Common Blind Snake (*Typlops sp.*): This tiny blind snake with imbricate scales on the body is often mistaken to be an earth-worm. The latter, however, have no scales. It lives on rotting vegetation and tries to burrow with the help of a style in the tail. This is a very harmless snake, with only a few teeth on one part of the jaw.

Rough Scaled Snake (*Uropeltis ocellatus*): This snake is found in the hilly regions of Akola taluka, in the rocky soils. It is chocolate brown with yellow and reddish pin-point spots arranged serially on the dorsal surface. The tail is blunt but there is a flattened area at the tip and

this has a rhomboid design with sharp edges. Probably the tail is used for digging purposes. The snake grows to about 12 inches in length.

Python (*Python molurus*): is called *Ajgar* and is met with in the forests of Akola taluka. It grows up to 14 feet and sometimes weighs as much as a maund. It is brown in colour with grey patterns. The sides of the head are pink and there is a faint lancet marking on it. The jaws have very strong and lance-like teeth which bury deep in the flesh of the victim and help in propelling the prey inside the mouth. It has very powerful muscles which can hold and strangle even a stag. Many wild tribes eat the flesh of this snake and use the skin for making shoes, purses or belts. It feeds on mammals.

Sand Boa (*Eryx conicus*): Locally it is called *Mandhul* or *Durkya Ghonas*. The tail of this snake is very blunt and looks like a head. Hence, the belief that it has two heads. It is often mistaken to be a young one of a python, but it differs from the python in respect of colour and size. The snake also remains peculiarly coiled up unlike the python. Normally it is a quiet snake, but when disturbed it bites very viciously. There is another variety of this snake which is longer, without spots, brown in colour and very docile. This snake known as *Eryx johani* is found in areas having a blackish soil complex. It feeds on small mammals, lizards and frogs.

Wolf Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*): is locally called the *kawdya sarpa*; it is greyish with lines of whitish spots all over the body. There is another *kawdya sarpa* slightly deep brown and with white cross bars on the body. This is the species known as *oligodon sp.* Both these snakes are mistaken to be a Krait. The hexagonal dorsal scale and single ventrals beyond the vent in a Krait are absent in these varieties. These snakes are often found in gardens feeding on lizards, skinks, and tiny mammals and frogs.

Cat-Snake (*Boiga triagonata*): is very common in the district. It is greyish brown with dark inverted grey black bordered marks all along the vertebral column. Its head has brown patches edged with black and two black bars starting at the sides of the neck run over the body for a short distance. It feeds on lizards and small mammals.

Smaller Sand Snake (*Psammophis*): is a common snake and is known by various names. Its colour is light brown with deep brown longitudinal stripes extending from the eyes upto the tail. There are black spots at their edges. Two more stripes run from the eye and have also faint black spots at the edges. There is also a median brown stripe. The ventral surface is pale yellow. The supposition that this snake is poisonous and a variety of *phoorsa* is fallacious.

Green Keel-Back (*Micropisthodon plumbicolor*): is locally called *Gavtya*. This is a grass-green snake with a lamp black chevron-shaped

mark in the neck region. It has a black streak behind the eye where yellow lines run laterally. The snake has an orange colour mark at the neck. It is a common snake of the hilly region and is found under vegetation and in houses too. It is sometimes mistaken to be a viper. A similar snake locally called *Nagin (coluber sp.)* is also found in the hilly regions. It is greyish green with a series of black cross-bars or spots restricted to scale borders. Ventrally it is yellowish and the neck region has a black stripe and a black bar below the eye. Both these snakes feed on frogs and very small mammals. Another very common snake in this group is *coronella brachyura*. It is olive brown above but the light brown variety has variegated colours in the anterior region of the body.

Common Rat Snake (Ptyas mucosus), of both the yellowish or the deep brown variety, are extensively found all over the district. Normally it is dirty yellow in colour with black spots at the tips of scales. These spots are more prominent in the posterior region. There are cross black bars also in the tail region. It grows to 10 feet and is very agile. It climbs up the trees and feeds on birds and eggs. When it holds its mouth tight it gives out a noise akin to that of a kite. It holds a tree branch or even a human appendage when offered by tying a knot with its long tail. Many villagers believe that this snake ties this knot and sucks the udders of buffaloes which of course is not true. It feeds mainly on rodents, lizards and frogs.

Checkerboard Keel-Back (Natrix piscator) is a very common snake found all over the district. It is locally called Diwad or Parad, and is found not far from water accumulations. Its colour is very deep brown with variegated black checker-board markings all over the body. The eyes are edged with black rings. It feeds on frogs, crabs and even fishes.

Natrix stolata: The *Naneti* or *Seeta ki lat*, a buff striped keel-back snake, is very commonly found during rainy season. It is olive green with reticulated brown and grey spotted irregular cross bars dorsally and two buff coloured longitudinal stripes running all along the body. Its mouth has a cream-coloured region extending up to the eyes.

Green Whip Snake (Dryophis nasutus) is locally known as *Sarptoli*. It is parrot-green and has well-defined faint black and white oblique lines in the anterior region. On the lateral sides it has faint yellow and bluish lines. The head is elongated forming a pointed pale green tip in front and above the mouth. It has the habit of staying on tree branches with its head and a part of the neck sticking out like a branch. It is a common belief that this habit of the snake has a hypnotic effect on the victims. The snake feeds on birds.

The bite of this snake is slightly toxic. It inhabits trees and well-grown grass and is very well-hidden in the back-drop of the surroundings.

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CHAPTER 2 — HISTORY *

ANCIENT PERIOD

FROM THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE DECCAN COLLEGE Research Institute at Nevasa in the Ahmadnagar District the First Man of Maharashtra is surmised to have lived in the Early Palæolithic Period (circa 1,50,000 B. C.) all along the Pravara and the Godavari from Vite and Akola in the west to Nevasa in the east. He used cleavers and flakes as his tools and weapons. The Second or Middle Palæolithic Period (circa 25,000 B.C.) at the same place is marked by various types of scrapers. In this period also man was nomad and hunter and probably used the bow and arrow or spears tipped with stone points. We know more about the next or chalcolithic period (circa 1500 B. C. to 500 B. C.). This period is marked 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 Nevasa in this district and at Nasik, Jorwe and other places in the Deccan may be described as follows² :—

“The earliest habitations of the people in 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 rivers were chosen for settlement. Each settlement may have consisted of about 50 to 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 (*loras*) 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

* The section on Ancient Period is contributed by Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur. The sections from Mediaeval Period onwards upto 1818 are contributed by Dr. B. G. Kunte, M.A., Ph.D.(Economics), Ph.D.(History), Executive Editor and Secretary, and the section on Modern Period is contributed by Prof. R. V. Oturkar, Pune and revised by Dr. B. G. Kunte.

¹ From History to Pre-history, pp. 67 f.

² Summarised from H. D. Sankalia's *Indian Archaeology Today*, pp. 88 f.

semi-precious stones, crystal, terra-cotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or bones, rarely of ivory.

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 or copper. They pounded their grains with plane convex rubber-stones. For their food they relied on beef, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal-grazing formed their main occupations.

They buried their dead within the house floor or outside. The children were buried in wide-mouthed jars. The adults were buried full length in a large jar; if the latter was found to be short, another pot was used for covering the knees. Sometimes the body lying in an extended position was covered by no less than five pots. 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 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. The theory, however, needs confirmation by stronger evidence."

The above gleanings are from excavations at such places as Nasik, Jorwe and Nevasa in the Deccan. The duration of this chalcolithic or early bronze age is surmised by archaeologists to be from circa 1500 B. C. to circa 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 position until he returned from the south which he never did. Agastya was followed by several other sages who established their hermitages in the 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 the *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 sound 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."

We learn from the *Ramayana* that Rama accompanied by his brother Lakshmana and wife Sita, met Agastya near the Godavari. The hermitage of the sage is, by tradition, located at Akola in the Ahmadnagar District, but from the *Uttararamacharita* of Bhavabhuti, it appears that it was situated on the Murala (modern Mula), which was then probably a direct tributary of the Godavari. Agastya presented Rama 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.

Janasthana and Panchavati were situated on the fringe of the great forest called Dandakaranya. In the *Uttararamacharita* Bhavabhuti tells us that the Dandaka forest extended southward up to Janasthana on the Godavari.²

The central part of the Deccan was divided into several countries known by different names. The region on the north of the Godavari, now included in the Aurangabad District, was known by the name of Mulaka. This country together with its capital Pratishthana is mentioned in the Pali literature. To the north of Mulaka 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 Bhir Districts. Later, this country came to be included in Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It comprised what is now known as the Southern Maratha Country as well as Northern Karnataka. In an inscriptional passage the upper valley of the Krishna is said to be included in the country of Kuntala. In the *Udayasundarikatha* of Sodhdhala (11th century 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 century A.D.) speaks of three Maharashtras, which probably included Vidarbha, Northern Maharashtra and Kuntala. In later times

¹ Muir's *Original Sanskrit Texts*, Vol. V.

² Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I (Second edition), p. 19.

Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Karnataka State. It is described as a seven and a 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 Bhir, which are now Marathi-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see, the Early Rashtrakutas, who were ruling over this territory were known as *Kuntaleshvaras* (or lords of Kuntala).

Coming to historical times, we find that this country was included in the Empire of Harsha. An inscription issued by the *Dharmamahamatra* of Ashoka has been found at Deotek in the Chanda district of Vidarbha. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Ashoka and interdicts the capture and killing of animals. Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock-edicts of Ashoka mention the Rashtrika-Petenikas and Bhoja-Petenikas. According to many scholars, the Petenikas were inhabitants of Pratishthana in the Aurangabad District, the Rashtrikas ruled as Maharathis, while the Bhojas held Vidarbha. It seems that a full set of the fourteen rock-edicts of Ashoka were engraved at Sopara (ancient Surparaka) in the Thana District. One of these edicts had been found several years ago, while recently a fragment of edict has been noticed in its vicinity.

According to the Buddhist chronicles *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* of Ceylon, the third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under the presidentship of Moggaliputta Tissa in the seventeenth regnal year of Ashoka. After the Council was over, Tissa sent missionaries to different countries for the preaching of Buddhism. Of them, Dharmarakshita was sent to Aparanta (Konkan) and Mahadharmarakshita to Maharashtra. From the *Mahavamsa* we learn that Mahadharmarakshita propagated Buddhism in Maharashtra by narrating to the people the story of Naradakassapa Jataka. As a result of this, eighty-four thousand were converted to Buddhism and thirteen thousand became monks. There is, no doubt, much exaggeration in this account, but there is no doubt that Buddhism was first introduced in Maharashtra in the reign of Ashoka. This led to the excavation of caves in the different parts of Maharashtra. Some of these were excavated at Pitalkhora and Ajanta in the Aurangabad District which borders the Ahmadnagar District on the north.

The excavations at Nevasa did not disclose any remains of the Maurya period. It seems that the site was abandoned in that period and was re-occupied in the first century B. C. or at most in the first half of the second century B. C.

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 Malwa and ruled from Vidisha, modern Besnagar, a small village near Bhilsa in Madhya Pradesh. Vidarbha was then ruled by Yajnasena who had imprisoned his cousin Madhavasena, who was a rival claimant. Agnimitra intervened in this dispute and divided the country between the two cousins. They probably were the feudatories of the Satavahanas who rose to power after the death of Ashok. Vidarbha at this time was invaded by Kharvela, the ruler of Kalinga, but he withdrew at the approach of the Satavahana forces who rushed to the aid of their feudatories. The ruling king of the Satavahana dynasty was Satakarni. The first king of this dynasty was Simuka (Shrimukha) though Satavahana was the founder of the family. The dominion of Simuka probably comprised Pune, Nasik, Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts. The most powerful ruler of the dynasty was Krishna who ascended the throne as the son of Simuka, viz., Satakarni, was a minor. Krishna was followed by Satakarni I who seems to have extended his rule over the whole of the Deccan. He was probably the same ruler during whose regime, Kharvela of Kalinga sent an army against Vidarbha. Satakarni performed the *Rajasuya* and *Ashwamedha* as also several *shrauta* sacrifices, perhaps to commemorate his victories in the Deccan. Satakarni was followed by his son Vedishri and a number of other princes among whom only one name and that of Hala stands out. He flourished in the first century A. D. and was the reputed author of the *Gathasaptashati*. Some years after Hala's reign Maharashtra was conquered by the Shaka Kshatrapas and was ruled over by Nahapana appointed by the contemporary Kushana emperor. Nahapana flourished in the first quarter of the 2nd century. Satavahanas were thus forced to leave western Maharashtra and they seem to have repaired to their old capital Pratishthana. Later Gautamiputra Satakarni retrieved the fortunes of the family by defeating Nahapana. His dominion was comprised of Rishika (Khandesh), Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar and Bhir districts), Mulaka (Aurangabad District), Akara and Avanti (Eastern and Western Malwa), Suratha (Kathiawad), and Aparanta (North Konkan). Among the successors of Gautamiputra, the most note-worthy was Yajnashri Satakarni who ruled over a large kingdom extending from Konkan in the west to Andhra Desh in the east. However within fifty years after Yajna Satakarni, the rule of the Satavahanas came to an end.

During the age of the Satavahanas the central part of the Deccan, comprising the Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts must have attained a high level of prosperity. Pratishthana, the Satavahana capital, lies just beyond the northern border of the Ahmadnagar district. It lay at the centre of the trade-routes from Tagara (modern Ter in the Osmanabad district) in the south to

Ujjayini in the north and to Nasik, Kalyan and Surparaka (modern Sopara) in the west. The *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* mentions both Tagara and Pratishthana as important trading centres in the south. From them 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 west coast.

The excavations at Nevasa have thrown a flood of light on the social and economic condition in Maharashtra in the Satavahana age. "The houses were built on mud and rubble foundation. The walls were uniformly of bricks and the roofs covered with tiles which were fixed on to the rafters with iron nails. The size of the rooms excavated was probably 7 feet by 9 feet. Each house or a group of houses had a soak-pit which served as a sanitary convenience. The residents ate wheat *mung*, *bajri* or *nachna* and oil of karadi seed. It was at this time or slightly earlier that wheat and other grains began to be ground in rotary querns (Marathi, *jate*). This mechanical contrivance, as well as some household utensils, like the turning shovel (Marathi, *ulathane*), copper and bronze dishes with an omphalos or projection in the centre, fine red polished pottery cups, dishes and sprinklers or small spouted *lotas*, but definitely huge wine jars with handles on either side, called 'Amphora' were brought to Nevasa owing to Roman or Mediterranean contact. It was also probably due to this relation that a nude mother goddess became popular in India and occurs throughout the Deccan and northern India.¹

Several punch-marked and inscribed coins were found in the Satavahana layers in the excavations at Nevasa. The copper coins with the legend *Rano Siri Satavahanasa* are of the elephant or the horse type and differ markedly from those of the founder of the family, viz., King Satavahana.² It seems that the coins with this legend continued to be struck for a long time during the reigns of several kings. This appears to be a more plausible view than the surmise that there were several kings with this name. Some later coins have the legend *Satakarni*. The stratigraphic evidence shows that the Satavahana family originated in the 3rd-2nd century B. C. rather than in the first century B. C. as supposed by some scholars. About A. D. 250 the Satavahanas were supplanted in western Maharashtra by the Abhiras and in Vidarbha by the Vakatakas. The founder of the Abhira dynasty was Ishwarsena. A number of feudatories of the Abhiras ruled in various parts of Maharashtra; one such family is known from an inscription in cave XVII at Ajanta which mentions Ashmaka in verse

¹ *From History to Pre-history*, p. xiii.

² *Ibid.*, p. 172 f.

10. Bhagwanlal conjectured that the family ruled over the Ashmaka country, i.e., Ahmadnagar district. This view is not correct, for the verse shows that Ashmaka was one of the countries raided by the princes in the family; it was not their home-land. They were probably ruling over Rishika or Khandesh, though we have no definite knowledge of their capital.

The Abhiras were later supplanted by their feudatories, the Traikutakas. Ahmadnagar district was probably included in their kingdom though definite evidence of this is lacking. As stated earlier, the Vakatakas rose to power in Vidarbha after the downfall of the Satavahanas, the elder branch ruling from Nandivardhan and the other, viz., Vatsagulma branch ruling from Bashim. It may be noted that though the Ahmadnagar district does not appear to have been under their direct rule in any period, its rulers were their feudatories in some period or the other. However Harishena of the Vatsagulma branch of the Vakatakas carried his arms in all directions conquering Avanti, Kosala, Kalinga and Andhra, Lata and Trikuta and Kuntala. The Ahmadnagar district was evidently comprised in his wide dominion.

Harishena is the last known Vakataka ruler. The causes that led to the disintegration of his 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.¹ The ruler of Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar district) appears to have played an important role in bringing about the downfall of the Vakataka empire.

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 king of Vanavasi (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 the Varada (Wardha). But while he was fighting with the forces of the enemy, 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, pp. xxxii f.

As stated above, the ruler of Ashmaka (Ahmadnagar district) was a feudatory of the Vakatakas. He took a prominent part in overthrowing the last Vakataka king, the son of Harishena. Thereafter he occupied Vidarbha for some time. Cave XXVI at Ajanta, which is of the *Chaitya* type, seems to have been excavated in this period. A Sanskrit inscription incised in it tells that it was excavated by a monk named Buddhahadra, who was on terms of friendship with Bhavviraja and his son Devaraja, two ministers who successively held office under a king of Ashmaka. Unfortunately, the king has not been named in this record and we have no other records mentioning him or his family.

The king of Ashmaka could not have held Vidarbha for long; for the country was soon occupied by the Vishnukundin king Madhavavarman I. The Vishnukundins were, however, soon ousted from Maharashtra and Vidarbha. Northern Maharashtra and Vidarbha were occupied by the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja, while southern Maharashtra was ruled over by the Rashtrakutas of Manapura. The Ahmadnagar district seems to have been included in their dominion from this period onward. The founder of the Early Rashtrakuta family was Mananka. Mananka, the progenitor of the family, flourished in *circa* A. D. 350. He founded Manapura, which he made his capital.

These Rashtrakutas of Manapura came into conflict with the Vakatakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pandarangapalli plates of Avidheya, a successor of Mananka, state that Mananka harassed the rulers of Ashmaka and Vidarbha. On the other hand, an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that the Vakataka king Vindhyasena (*i.e.*, Vindhyashakti II) defeated the king of Kuntala, who evidently belonged to this Rashtrakuta family. It was Chandragupta II—Vikramaditya, who brought about reconciliation between the Vakatakas and the early Rashtrakutas. Later Harishena, the last-known ruler of the Vakataka family, raided Kuntala and exacted tribute from its king.

After the Vishnukundins were ousted from western Maharashtra, the ruler of Kuntala seems to have declared his independence and extended his kingdom. The Ahmadnagar district was probably incorporated in his dominion. Hereafter we do not hear of the Ashmaka country either in literature or in inscriptions.

As stated above, the Vishnukundins were succeeded by the Kalachuris in northern Maharashtra. The Kalachuri ruler Buddharaja came in conflict with Mangalesha, belonging to the Early Chalukya dynasty and suffered a crushing defeat at his hands. As the Chalukya king had to retire due to internal dissensions Buddharaja continued to hold his kingdom intact. He was however overthrown by Pulakeshin of the Chalukyas of Badami who rose to power in the first half of the sixth century.

Pulakeshin soon annexed both southern and northern Maharashtra and is said to have thereby become the lord of three Maharashtras including Vidarbha. Pulakeshin II was succeeded by his son Vikramaditya I after a long continued struggle. He appointed his younger brother Dharashraya Jayasimha to govern south Gujarat, north Konkan and the Nasik district. The Ahmadnagar district also may have been placed in his charge, though definite proof of this is lacking.

The Early Chalukyas were devotees of Vishnu, but during their time *Buddhism* continued to flourish as before in Maharashtra. Caves I to V and XXI to XXVIII at Ajanta with the exception of cave XXVI were excavated in the seventh century A. D. Again, *Viharas* were also excavated at Aurangabad and Ellora in this period, those at the latter place being triple-storeyed and of elaborate design. No Brahmanical structural temples of their age have survived, but there are some Brahmanical cave-temples at Ellora such as the Dashavatara cave, the Ravana-ki-khai and the Dumar Lena, which belong to this period. These caves are note-worthy for their exquisitely-modelled figures. Burgess places the Dhokeshvar cave in the Ahmadnagar district in the period A. D. 550-600.

The Rashtrakutas, who succeeded the Early Chalukyas in the Deccan, originally hailed from Lattalura (modern Latur in the Osmanabad district). When they rose to power, they were probably ruling in the Aurangabad district, where their earlier records have been found. The Ahmadnagar district also may have been included in their dominion. Dantidurga was the real founder of Rashtrakuta imperial power. He made extensive conquests, and 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 commenced by Dantidurga and shattered the power of the Early Chalukyas completely.

The Rashtrakuta family produced several great conquerors who boldly invaded north and south India and achieved memorable victories. Among them could be mentioned Govinda III, Indra III and Krishna III. The Rashtrakuta power became weak after the death of Krishna III. Within six years his large empire crumbled like a house of cards. Taila II, who was a *Mahasamanta* of the Rashtrakutas, suddenly came into prominence.

Among the successors of Taila II, the most famous is Vikramaditya, the founder of the Chalukya Vikramaditya era. 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.

The decline of Chalukya power commenced soon after the reign of Vikramaditya VI. Taila 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 about two decades. Bijjala's reign is noted for the rise of the Lingayat sect.

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 this family was Dridhaprahara, the son of Subahu. His son and successor was Seunachandra I, from whom the country came to be known as Seunadesha. It corresponds to modern Khandesh and comprised the country from Nasik to Devagiri.

Bhillama II, one of the early Yadava kings, assisted Tailapa of the Later Chalukya dynasty in his war with Munja. His copper-plate grant dated in the *Shaka* year 922 (A. D. 1000) was discovered at Sangamner, the chief town of the Sangamner taluka of the Ahmadnagar district.¹ The plates were issued by the king on the occasion of a solar eclipse at the holy bathing place of the confluence of the Aruna and the Godavari at Nasik and record the grant of the village Arjunondhika as well as some land between the villages Laghu-Arjunondhi and Laghu-Vavvulavedra. The place of Arjunondhi is now taken by the village Rajapur near Sangamner. Vavvulavedra is modern Velhale, two miles north of Rajapur. On the rise of the Later Chalukyas Bhillama transferred his allegiance to them. The next king was Vesugi, who married a Shilahara princess, the daughter of Gogi, the successor of Jhanjha, ruling over north Konkan. His son was Bhillama III, whose Kalas Budruk plates dated in *Shaka* 948 (A. D. 1025) were found in the Akola taluka of Ahmadnagar district.² They were issued by the king from his capital Sindinagara (modern Sinnar) and record the grant which he made on the occasion of a solar eclipse after having bathed in the Devanadi, which flowed by the capital. The object of the grant was the village Kalasa, which was bounded on the east by Sangamika, on the south by Tamraprastara, on the west by Thuna and on the north by the river Payodhara. The donees were the Mahapradhana Manamvanayaka and twenty-five other Brahmans whose names have not been specified. The donated village Kalasa is modern Kalas Budruk. Of the boundary villages Sangamika is modern Sangamner and Thuna is Thugaon Budruk, which lies 2 miles to the west by north. Tamraprastara has now disappeared. Payodhara, the river which bounded it on the north, is evidently modern Pravara, which flows just to the north of Kalas Budruk. Bhillama III was followed by his son Vadugi. After the latter's death the throne was usurped by his brother Vesugi, who was succeeded by Bhillama IV. But Seundachandra II, the son of Vadugi and grandson of Bhillama III, fought with the usurpers and wrested the ancestral kingdom from them. Seunachandra helped Vikramaditya I

¹ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 217 f.

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 120 f.

in obtaining the throne from his elder brother Someshwara II. His son Airamadeva also took an active part in defeating Someshwara II. The Asvi plates of Airamadeva, dated in *Shaka* 1020, record the king's grant of the village Konkane in the Sangamner 84, situated in Srinagara 2500 in Seunadesha.¹ The villages Konachi, Maniyavali, Jamyarave, Vadagava, Sangamvi, Kapathaka and Meshipaniya are mentioned in the grant while stating the boundaries of the donated village. All of them can still be identified in the Sangamner taluka of the Ahmadnagar district. This donated village Konkane-grama is modern Konkangaon, 7½ miles to the east of Sangamner. Konachi is Konchi, 10 miles east of Sangamner. Maniyavali is now called Manoli and Jamyarave is now known as Jorve. Vadagava still retains its old name unchanged and lies 5 miles east of Sangamner. Kapathaka is now called Kavathe-Kamaleshvar, 10 miles north of Sangamner. Meshipaniya may have been the name of a stream flowing in the vicinity.

Bhillama V, a later prince of the main branch of the Yadava family, 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 the Yadavas ruled from that city.

Bhillama V was succeeded by Jaitugi or Jaitrapala under whose son Singhana, the power of the Yadavas greatly increased. He achieved several memorable victories. Singhana was succeeded by Krishna who was followed by his brother Mahadeva.

From the recently discovered Kalegaon Plates we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August A. D. 1261. These plates were issued on the occasion of Mahadeva's coronation and record the gift of the village Kalugamva named also Pattavardhanapura evidently after coronation. This is evidently the modern Kalegaon where the plates were found. Most of the boundary villages can still be traced in the vicinity of Kalegaon. Thus Khambhgaon, Nimbaravi, Ranjangaum and Dahigaum are respectively identical with Khamgaon. Nimbari, Ranjani and Dahigaon, all in the vicinity of Kalegaon in the Ahmadnagar district.²

Mahadeva left the throne to his son Ammana, 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*. Ramachandra won several victories as stated in the Purushottampuri plates dated in the *Shaka* year 1232 (A. D. 1310).³

A copper-plate inscription of Ramachandra was found at Paithan in

¹ *J. B. B. R. A. S. (N. S.)*, Vol. III, pp. 189 f. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 249 f.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 31 f.

³ *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 199 f.

the Aurangabad district. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1193 (A. D. 1272) and records the grant of the village Vedathana together with the hamlets of Patara-Pimpalgrama and Vaidya-Ghogharagrama, of which he formed an *agrahara*. The boundaries of the *agrahara*, viz., the villages Vahagaon, Neuragaon, Deigaon, Khatigaon, Aluegaon, Nagam-thana, Jategaon, Pania and Vadakhala have also been specified in the grant. Most of these villages can be identified in the Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar districts. Vadathana cannot be traced, but the hamlets Patar-Pimpalgaon and Vaidya-Ghogharagrama are identical with the village Gade-Pimpalgaon, 12 miles north-west of Nevasa in the Ahmadnagar district, and Ghogargaon, two miles to its north-west.

In A. D. 1294 Ala-ud-din Khilji invaded the kingdom of Ramachandra and suddenly appeared before the gates of Devagiri. Ramachandra was taken unaware 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 afore-mentioned 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 Muhammadans, but his success was short-lived. The Hindu kingdom of Devagiri thus came to end in A. D. 1318.

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

The first Muhammedan invader of the Deccan was Ala-ud-din, the nephew and son-in-law of Jalal-ud-din Khilji, the emperor of Delhi. He undertook an expedition against Bhilsa, where he captured a rich booty, a part of which he sent on to Delhi. Jalal-ud-din was much pleased, and rewarded him with the viceroyalty of Oude in addition to the government of Karra. When Ala-ud-din was at Bhilsa, he heard of the wealth of Devagiri, and meditated an expedition against that city. He withheld the tribute that was due from his district, accumulated funds, and raised a force of about 8,000 men, which he represented was for an advance against Chanderi, a town in Gujarat. Ala-ud-din kept his real design a profound secret, and having learnt from his spies that Ramdev's army was occupied at some distance from the capital, he left Karra in 1294 and suddenly appeared before Ellichpur, which he captured and plundered. Ramdev was completely taken by surprise. He collected all his available troops and sent them against the invader, but they were defeated at Lasura near Devagiri,

and Ala-ud-din entered the city of Devagiri and plundered it. Ramdev shut himself up in the fortress, which was hastily provisioned for a siege. Ala-ud-din appeared before it, and announced that he was only the advance guard of the army of the *Sultan* of Delhi. Ramdev sued for peace, and succeeded in persuading Ala-ud-din to come to terms under certain easy conditions, when Ramdev's son appeared on the scene with the absent army, and attacked the invaders. The battle would have gone hard with Ala-ud-din, had he not received the timely assistance of Malik Nusrat, who had been left with 1,000 men in charge of the city. Ala-ud-din succeeded in defeating his adversary. Ala-ud-din treated the vanquished with greater severity, and raised his demands; Ramdev submitted. A very heavy indemnity was exacted, Ellichpur and the surrounding country was made over to the victors, and the *Raja* also promised to send an annual tribute to Delhi.

Ala-ud-din returned to Karra, and shortly afterwards murdered his uncle on 19th July 1296 and usurped the throne on October 3, 1296. Ramdev did not keep up to his promises under the terms of the treaty. In 1307, an expedition of 30,000 horse, under the command of Malik Naib Kafur Hazardinari and Khvaja Haji, was fitted out against Devagiri. The *Rai*'s sons fled, but he himself was taken prisoner and sent to Delhi, where he was detained for six months and was then released with all honours. The *Sultan* gave Ramdev a red canopy and the title of *Rai Rayan* (king of kings). In 1308, Malik Naib Kafur and Khvaja Haji arrived with an army at Devagiri, intended for an expedition against Warangal. *Rai Rayan* Ramdev rendered every assistance, and added a Maratha force of his own consisting of horse and foot. Prataprudra of Warangal was reduced and became a tributary. The imperial army then returned with great spoil by way of Devagiri to Delhi. In 1311 Malik Naib Kafur and Khvaja Haji arrived again at Devagiri for the conquest of the country to the south of the Krishna. *Rai Rayan* Ramdev was dead,¹ and as the loyalty of his son Shankardev who succeeded him was doubted, a portion of the force was left at Jalna. Malik Kafur marched into the southern countries, and after reducing the *rajas* returned to Devagiri in April 1311, and then proceeded to Delhi.

In 1313 Malik Kafur came back to Devagiri and the fortress was occupied a second time by the Muhammedan troops. The *Raja* was dethroned and put to death, and his territories were annexed. Malik Kafur was appointed to settle the Deccan, but was soon afterwards

¹ This is according to Ferishta. But the Purushottampuri plates, dated *Shaka* 1232, show that Ramdeva was ruling till September 1310. Khushru states in his *Tarikh-i-Alai* that when the Muhammedan army reached Devagiri on 3rd February, Ramdeva made the necessary preparations for its equipment.

ordered to Delhi, on account of the serious illness of the king. Harpaldev, the son-in-law of Ramdev, re-took Devagiri and the whole of the country which had been in possession of the Muhammedans.

On January 6, 1316, Ala-ud-din died and was succeeded by his son Kutbuddin Mubarak Shah. The new *Sultan* marched to Devagiri in 1317, and troops were sent against Harpaldev. He was taken prisoner and brought to Devagiri, where he was first flayed alive and then beheaded. Ahmadnagar district for the first time came under Muhammedan rule. The *Sultan* remained at Devagiri during the rains of 1318. He selected Malik Yak Lakhi to be the governor of Devagiri, and appointed revenue collectors and other officers throughout the country. The *Sultan* was, however, much given to dissipation, and became infatuated with Khushru Khan, whom he raised to great dignity and sent on an expedition to the south, in consequence of which, Malik Asad and other malcontents at Devagiri formed a plot to seize the *Sultan* on his way to Delhi, but the conspiracy was discovered. Malik Asad and his confederates were arrested and beheaded. The three sons of the late Ala-ud-din at Gwalior were also put to death.

After the *Sultan* returned to Delhi, Malik Yak Lakhi, the governor of Devagiri, rebelled, and a force was sent against him which made him prisoner. He was publicly disgraced, and Malik Ain-ul-Mulk was made governor, and Taj-ul-Mulk and Yamkhir-ul-Mulk were appointed his assistants. These soon settled the province, regulated the forces, and arranged for the payment of the tribute.

Mubarak Shah was anxious to have Khushru Khan near him, and sent relays of bearers to bring the latter with all haste from Devagiri. Shortly after his arrival, the favourite murdered his master and ascended the throne on April 15, 1320 under the name of Nasir-ud-din. The usurper conferred the office of *divan* on Taj-ul-Mulk, while Ain-ul-Mulk received the title of Alam Khan, but he was exceedingly unpopular, and Ain-ul-Mulk deserted him. On August 22, 1320 Nasir-ud-din was defeated and put to death by Amir Ghazi Malik, who ascended the throne as *Sultan* Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluk Shah, on September 8, 1320.

In 1321 the *Sultan's* eldest son, Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din Juna, now called Ulugh Khan, was sent with an army against Warangal. He was joined by some officers and men of Devagiri, and started on his expedition, but after a protracted siege a panic seized the troops, and the prince escaped with only 3,000 horse to Devagiri. Strong reinforcements arrived from Delhi in the following year, and the prince was again sent into Telangana. Bidar was captured. Warangal was also reduced, and the *Raja* Prataprudra was taken prisoner and sent on to Delhi. In 1324 the *Sultan* proceeded against Lakhnauti, and sent for Ulugh Khan from Devagiri to act as his vice-regent during his absence.

On his return in 1325, the *Sultan* was killed by the fall of a pavilion which his eldest son had ordered to be erected for him.

Ulugh Khan ascended the throne as *Sultan* Muhammad bin Tughluk Shah. He was an able but perverse ruler, and his extravagant projects distracted the people and ruined his exchequer. He tried to introduce a paper currency, but substituted copper tokens for paper. But the most cruel project of all was his attempt to transfer his capital from Delhi to Devagiri. The latter city was centrally situated, and "the design was by no means unreasonable in itself, if it had been begun without precipitancy and conducted with steadiness". As it was, the people suffered terrible hardships, and the *Sultan* was forced to abandon his project.

In the Deccan the *Sultan's* nephew Baha-ud-din rebelled, and Khvaja Jahan and other *Amirs* were sent against him. The *Sultan's* troops arrived at Devagiri, and the rebel was defeated and pursued into Karnataka, given up by Ballaldev, and was put to a cruel death. It was about this time that the *Sultan* arrived in person, and ordered the whole of the inhabitants to remove from Delhi to Devagiri, which was in future to be called Daulatabad or the "fortunate city". But many perished on the road, and those who arrived at Daulatabad could not endure the suffering and exile, and the graveyards of Musalmans sprang up all-round the city. After this the people were permitted to return to Delhi, but two years later they were again compelled on pain of death to leave it. The *Sultan* became more cruel than ever, and in 1341 he arrived at Daulatabad, which was visited by a famine, and made heavy demands upon the people. He sent a part of his army back to Delhi under Khvaja Jahan, and then started on an expedition towards the east coast; but the force was attacked by pestilence at Warangal, and he himself returned very ill to Daulatabad. The *Sultan* made Nusrat Khan, governor of Bidar, and entrusted the Maratha country to Kutlagh Khan, his preceptor. The *Sultan*, who was still ill, started for Delhi in 1341, and permitted the inhabitants to return with him. Owing to the famine which prevailed, the people suffered terribly, and they rose in rebellion on all sides. Nusrat Khan at Bidar also revolted, and was besieged and captured. Next, Alisla, the nephew of Zafar Khan, was sent from Daulatabad to collect the revenues of Gulbarga, but he treacherously killed Bairam, the chief of Gulbarga, and then killed the *naib* of Bidar. Kutlagh Khan went in person against him from Daulatabad, and Alisla was defeated and taken prisoner.

In 1344 the Hindu *Rajas* of Telangana and Karnataka formed an alliance, and expelled all the Muhammedan garrisons in their dominions.¹ To make matters worse, the officials of Kutlagh Khan were accused of

¹ According to *Ferishta*, the Hindu *Rajas* expelled the Musalmans from every quarter except Daulatabad. Briggs' *Ferishta*, Vol. I, p. 427.

reducing the revenues of the country by their rapacity. In 1346 the *Sultan* proposed to send a former governor, Ain-ul-Mulk, back to Daulatabad. The latter suspected treachery and rebelled, but was defeated and forgiven. Maulana Nizam-ud-din, the brother of Kutlagh Khan, was then appointed governor of the Deccan; and a great addition was laid on the revenues of the country, which was divided into four provinces, and a governor was appointed to each.¹ The *Sultan* also despatched a large army in charge of his son-in-law Imad-ul-Mulk, who was probably appointed governor of Berar as he made Ellichpur his head-quarters. Instructions were further sent that the treasure which Kutlagh Khan had accumulated, but which could not be forwarded to Delhi on account of the bad state of the roads, should be kept in the hill-fort adjoining the city of Daulatabad. The people were disheartened at the increased demands made upon them, and many in Gujarat and Daulatabad rebelled. Muhammad Tughluk marched in person to Gujarat in 1347 and sent two officials, Zin-banda (Majd-ul-Mulk) and Pissar Thanesari, to inquire into the disaffection at Daulatabad. These were men of low origin, and were detested on account of their cruelties. The rebellion in Gujarat was suppressed in 1347, but some of the rebels fled to Daulatabad, and were protected by the Moghal *Amirs*. The *Sultan* ordered Nizam-ud-din to send 1,500 horse-men with the most noted of the foreign *Amirs*, ostensibly as a reinforcement, but in reality to make prisoners of them on their arrival. At the end of the first stage the *Amirs* suspected treachery, murdered their guards, and returned to Daulatabad, where they put Nizam-ud-din into confinement. The two officials, Zin-banda and Pissar Thanesari were beheaded, and the treasure in the fort was seized. The *Amirs* then selected Ismail Khan to be their leader and placed him on the throne. The Hindu *Rajas* made common cause with them, and there was a general revolt in the Deccan. Muhammad Tughluk acted with great vigour. He arrived at Daulatabad with a large force, defeated the rebels, and besieged their leader, Ismail Khan, in the hill-fort of Daulatabad. Hasan Gangu and other insurgents fled towards Bidar and Gulbarga, and the *Sultan* sent Imad-ul-Mulk against them. However, before the Deccan was fully settled, the people in Gujarat rose in rebellion. The *Sultan* appointed Imad-ul-Mulk governor, and leaving Kivam-ud-din and other nobles to carry on the siege, proceeded to Gujarat and defeated the rebels. In the meantime insurgents under Hasan Gangu attacked Imad-ul-Mulk who was defeated and slain; while Kivam-ud-din and his party fled towards Gujarat, and Hasan

¹ The *Sultan* also engaged inspectors of husbandry, and divided the country into districts of 60 miles square, each under the charge of a *Shaikdar*, who was to be answerable for its cultivation and improvement. Over a hundred *Shaikdars* were appointed and about seventy lakhs of rupees were spent to enable them to carry out their work.

Gangu started towards the city of Daulatabad. He crossed the Godavari without a hitch but had to fight with the advance guard of the enemy at Daulatabad. He defeated them and marched towards Bhir and occupied it. Subsequently he routed the Delhi army and met Ismail Khan at Nizampur, where he was joined by the rebels from the hill-fort. Ismail Khan abdicated in favour of Hasan Gangu, who assumed the royal dignity under the name of Ala-ud-din Hasan Gangu Bahamani on August 3, 1347. He was the founder of the dynasty of the Bahamani *Sultans*. Muhammad Tughluk was disheartened, but resolved first to settle Gujarat thoroughly before he returned to the Deccan. This, however, was never accomplished as the *Sultan* died in 1350, and the Deccan was lost to his kingdom.

The Bahamani capital was first fixed at Gulbarga about 185 miles south-east of Ahmadnagar, and in 1427 was moved to Bidar or Ahmadabad-Bidar about 100 miles further east. By 1351, Ala-ud-din Hasan Gangu Bahamani, by treating the local chiefs and authorities in a liberal and friendly spirit, had brought under his power every part of the Deccan which had previously been subject to the throne of Delhi.

In the troubles which ended in the establishment of the Bahamani dynasty the Kolis of the western Ahmadnagar hills gained a great measure of independence. One of them Papera Koli in 1346 was made chief of Jawhar in the north Konkan by the Bahamani king. The Jawhar territories at first included a considerable part of the Ahmadnagar district.¹ They had twenty-two forts and a yearly revenue of Rs. 9 lakhs.² So long as they remained quiet the Bahamani kings seem to have left the Kolis practically independent under their own chiefs. Western Ahmadnagar and Poona were divided into Fifty-two Valleys or *Bavan Mavals*, each under an hereditary Koli chief or *naik* with the rank of a *sardar* or noble in the Bahamani kingdom. The head of the Fifty-two Valleys, with the title of *Sar Naik* or Chief Captain, was a Musalman whose head-quarters were at Junnar in Poona.³

In 1357, Ala-ud-din divided his kingdom into four provinces or *tarafs*, over each of which he appointed a provincial governor or *tarafdar*. Ahmadnagar formed part of the province of Maharashtra, of which Daulatabad was the centre and which included the country between Junnar, Daulatabad, Bidar and Paithan on the north, and Poona and Cheul on the south. This was the chief province of the kingdom,

¹ The Jawhar chief held Ratangad fort in Akola in 1760. Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 244.

² Mackintosh in Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 240.

³ Mackintosh in Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 238. This arrangement was continued by the Ahmadnagar kings and by the Moghals. The last head captain at Junnar was Muhammad Latif about 1670. *Ibid.*

and was entrusted to the charge of the king's nephew. In 1366, in the reign (1358-1375) of Ala-ud-din's son and successor Muhammad Shah Bahamani a false report of the King's death got abroad, and led several adventurers to cause disturbances. Among them was Bairam Khan Mazindarani whom the king's father had honoured with the title of Son. Finding the country empty of troops, he appropriated to his own use the Daulatabad treasures, gathered followers, and combined with Govindadev, a Maratha chief, to raise the standard of revolt. Some of the Berar chiefs and also the *Raja* of Baglan in north Nasik secretly sent troops to aid him. Most of the towns and districts of Maharashtra fell into his hands, which he divided among his adherents, and in a short time gathered nearly ten thousand horse and foot. Muhammad Shah wrote to Bairam Khan, promising, if he returned to his allegiance, to pardon him and his adherents. Bairam Khan paid no attention to this offer of pardon and increased his preparations for war. Muhammad Shah sent Masnad Ali and Khan Muhammad, with the bulk of his army, in advance, intending to follow shortly after. Bairam Khan and his colleagues moved to Palthan where a great host of needy adventurers gathered round him. Masnad Ali, a veteran of much experience, halted at Shevgaon about forty miles north-east of Ahmadnagar. Bairam Khan attempted to surprise his camp, but was forced to retreat without effecting his object. Taking advantage of this success Masnad Ali was in the act of engaging the rebels, when the king, who was on hunting expedition with only three hundred men, joined him. At this crisis the Baglan chief deserted the insurgents, and they hurriedly sought shelter in the fort of Daulatabad which next day was besieged by the king's troops. Bairam Khan and Govindadev made their escape, and the rebellion was at an end. Under the excellent rule of Muhammad Shah Bahamani the banditti which for ages had harassed the trade of the Deccan were broken, and the people enjoyed peace and good government. This period of prosperity was followed by the awful calamity of the Durga Devi famine, when twelve rainless years (1396-1407) are said to have reduced the country to a desert. In the first years of the famine Mahmud Shah Bahamani (1378-1397) is said to have kept ten thousand bullocks to bring grain from Gujarat to the Deccan, and to have founded seven orphan schools in the leading towns in his dominions. No efforts of any rulers could preserve order or life through so long a series of fatal years. Whole districts were left without people, and the strong places fell from the Musalmans into the hands of local chiefs.

In 1398 the Hindu king Dev Rai invaded the Raichur Doab. Firoz Shah Bahamani marched against him, and detached a portion of his army to check Narsing Rai, the chief of Gondvana, who had been incited by the Musalman *Sultans* of Malva and Khandesh to invade

Berar. Dev Rai was easily overcome, and the king marched against Narsing Rai, who was driven back into Gondvana, and the chief fort, Kherla, was captured. The *Raja* became a tributary. In the same year Timur invaded India, and Firoz Shah offered to be his vassal. The *Sultans* of Malva and Gujarat were suspicious of this embassy, and intrigued with Dev Rai of Vijayanagar to attack Firoz Shah. The country was again wasted by two rainless years in 1421 and 1422. Multitudes of cattle died and the people broke into revolt.

On September 22, 1422, Ahmad Shah Wali succeeded Firoz Shah, and having reduced Vijayanagar and Warangal, turned his attention towards the *Sultans* of Malva and Gujarat, who were getting troublesome. He remained a year at Ellichpur, and in 1425 repaired the Narnala fort and completed the fortifications of Gawilgad. In the following year *Sultan* Hoshang of Malva tried to prevail on Narsing Rai of Kherla to invade Berar, and when the latter declined, the *Sultan* marched on Kherla. Ahmad Shah went to the assistance of Narsing Rai, and *Sultan* Hoshang was severely repulsed. In 1427 the Bahamani king removed his capital to Bidar,¹ so as to be nearer to his Muhammedan neighbours, and married his eldest son, Ala-ud-din, to a daughter of the *Sultan* of Khandesh, in order to strengthen himself against the *Sultans* of Malva and Gujarat.² In 1429 Malik-ut-Tujjar, the governor of Daulatabad, with the hereditary officers or *deshmukhs* went through the country restoring order. So entirely had the country fallen waste that the old villages had disappeared and fresh villages had to be formed which generally included the lands of two or three of the old ones. Lands were given to all who would till them, free of rent for the first year and for a horse-bag of grain for the second year. This settlement was entrusted to Dadu Narsu Kale, an experienced Brahman, and to a Turkish eunuch of the court.

Ahmad Shah died in 1435, and was succeeded by Ala-ud-din Shah II. In the same year the king's brother Muhammad Khan was sent to demand arrears of tribute from Vijayanagar, but he rebelled, and the king proceeded in person against Muhammad Khan, who was defeated and forgiven. An expedition was despatched into the Konkan in the following year, and some of the *Rajas* were reduced to the status of feudatories. It was here that the king received the beautiful daughter of the *Raja* of Sangameshvar in marriage, and neglected his Musalman queen for the Hindu princess. This led to a war with his father-in-law Nasir Khan, the *Sultan* of Khandesh, who invaded Berar,

¹ *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 68.

² The fort of Bidar was completed in 1432.

In 1428 the Bahamani king was induced by the *Sultan* of Khandesh to espouse the cause of a fugitive king of Gujarat. Ahmad Shah occupied Tanna (Thana) near Bombay, but after some severe struggles, his troops were driven out by the son of the reigning king of Gujarat. In 1433 he was again defeated in Khandesh.

assisted by the king of Gujarat and the *Raja* of Kherla. Khan Jahan, the governor, was besieged in Narnala, but escaped and joined the army which Ala-ud-din had despatched under Malik-ut-Tujjar to oppose the invaders. He was then sent with a portion of the force towards Ellichpur to cut off the contingent of the *Raja* of Kherla, while the main army routed the forces of Khandesh and Gujarat at the foot of the Rohankheda pass, which leads up to the Ajanta hills. Malik-ut-Tujjar followed up the enemy's forces, plundered Burhanpur, and again defeated them at Lalling in Khandesh. Nasir Khan died of vexation in 1437, and Malik-ut-Tujjar returned in triumph to Bidar.¹ There was another war with Vijaynagar in 1443, and three severe engagements were fought in a month. The *Raja* eventually submitted, and the peace which followed was not broken for many years. A second expedition was sent into the Konkan in 1453 under the command of Malik-ut-Tujjar, but after a few successes, the force was ensnared into a narrow pass and the whole of it destroyed.² In 1455 Ala-ud-din marched against the king of Gujarat, who had invaded his dominions but the latter retired, and the Bahamani king returned to Bidar, where he died in 1457.

The next king, Humayun, entered on a campaign into Telangana in 1459, and during his absence an insurrection broke out at Bidar. He returned, and having quelled the disturbance, put his brothers to a cruel death and was very severe with the insurgents. Humayun died in 1461.

Nizam Shah, his son, was a minor, and a council of regency was appointed, consisting of the queen-mother assisted by Khwaja Mahmud Gawan and Khwaja Jahan Turk.³ The *Rajas* of Orissa and Warangal, thinking the government would be weak because the king was a minor, invaded the country, but were driven back. The *Sultan* of Malwa also became hostile and marched upon Bidar, where he defeated the Bahamani army and invested the fort. The queen-mother carried the young king to Firozabad on the Bhima, and solicited the aid of the *Sultan* of Gujarat. The latter responded with an army of 80,000 horse, and was met by Mahmud Gawan, governor of Berar, who had cut off the communications of the enemy. The siege was raised, and the Malwa army suffered greatly in its retreat through the mountainous country of Gondwana. The invasion was renewed in the following year by way of Daulatabad, but the *Sultan* of Gujarat again interfered, and the enemy was forced to fall back. Nizam Shah returned to Bidar where he died on July 30, 1463.

¹ *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 96.

² *Ibid.*, p. 102.

³ Khwaja Mahmud Gawan was governor of Berar, having succeeded Khwaja Jahan Turk, who held that appointment before him, in 1460.

Prince Muhammad, the brother of the late king, succeeded to the throne, and as he was only nine years of age, the council of regency was maintained. Khwaja Jahan Turk contrived to keep Mahmud Gawan employed at a distance, while he usurped the queen-mother's authority and greatly misused it in consequence of which, Muhammad Shah denounced him in public *darbar*, and Nizam-ul-Mulk put him to death. His colleague Mahmud Gawan was called to Bidar, and assumed executive charge, while Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed governor of Berar. In 1465 Mahmud Gawan was appointed Prime Minister.¹

In 1468 a force was sent against the trouble-some little Gond state on the northern frontier, which in conjunction with Malwa was a constant source of irritation. The expedition was successful, but Nizam-ul-Mulk, who commanded it, was treacherously killed by some of the enemy after Kherla was taken. The king of Malwa then invaded Berar and Ellichpur was captured by his general, Makkbul Khan. A peace soon followed, by which Kherla was given to the king of Malwa, who in his turn renounced all claim to Berar or any part of the Bahamani kingdom. Mahmud Gawan next marched into Konkan, while Yusuf Adil Khan, the governor of Daulatabad, was sent against the independent chieftains of the mountains bordering on Khandesh. Both these expeditions were successful, and in 1471 the king entered on a campaign against Telangana. The Prime Minister, Mahmud Gawan, carried out many judicial reforms, and in 1480, reorganised the administration of the country, and substituted eight divisions for the four provinces into which it was originally divided. This was done with the view of weakening the governors, who were becoming too powerful; but it led to a strong combination against him, of which Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahari was at the head. Mahmud Gawan was falsely accused of having written a letter inviting the king of Orissa to march on Bidar, and was put to death in 1481.² "With him departed all the cohesion and power of the great Bahamani kingdom."³ Yusuf Adil Khan was hastily summoned, and ordered to proceed towards Goa against Bahadur Khan Gilani; but the governors of the provinces reluctantly took the field, and when the campaign was over, Imad-ul-Mulk and Khudavand Khan returned to their respective capitals.

Mahmud Gawan was succeeded in the office of Bahamani minister by Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahari. Yusuf Adil Khan had a feud with Nizam-ul-Mulk and declined to take office but retained his military command. He retired to Bijapur, and never afterwards returned to Bidar. About the year 1485 Ahmadnagar and other districts were added to his

¹ *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 141.

² *Ibid.*, p. 160.

³ See Meadows Taylor's *Manual of History*.

estates. The management of part of these lands was made over to the minister's son Malik Ahmad, the future founder of the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar (1490-1636), who made Junnar in Pune his head-quarters. By the capture of Shivner, the hill-fort of Junnar, which contained five years' revenue of Maharashtra Malik Ahmad was able to secure all the places of the greatest strength in west and south-west Pune. Nizam-ul-Mulk, to strengthen his party, also raised to high rank Malik Waji and Malik Ashraf, two brothers formerly dependents of Mahmud Gawan, appointing Malik Waji governor of Daulatabad and Malik Ashraf his deputy, at the same time exacting from them promises of attachment and fidelity to his son Malik Ahmad.¹ In 1486, Nizam-ul-Mulk was assassinated at the Bidar court and Malik Ahmad assumed his father's titles under the name of Ahmad Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahari. Malik Ahmad was at this time successfully engaged in reducing northern Konkan, where he found the Marathas in a state of rebellion, and when he heard of his father's death, declared his independence. When the time of mourning was over Ahmad Nizam devoted himself to improve the management of his country. Malik Ahmad's character as a general stood so high that no officer of the Bahamani government was willing to march against him though the court was anxious to reduce his power. The king sent repeated orders to Yusuf Adil Khan, the governor of Bijapur to unite with Khwaja Jahan Dakhani and Zain-ud-din Ali Talish, the governor of Chakan in Pune to march against Ahmad Nizam at Junnar. Yusuf Adil Khan, who like Ahmad Nizam, had determined to assume independence, evaded the duty, and told Ahmad Nizam of his danger. Ahmad Nizam appointed Zarif-ul-Mulk Afghan his Chief of the Nobles or Amir-ul-Umra and to Nasir-ul-Mulk Gujarati he assigned the office of Mir Jumla or finance minister. Shaikh Movallid Arab, one of the Bahamani generals, volunteered to reduce Ahmad Nizam and reached Paranda on his way to Junnar. Ahmad Nizam left his family in the fort of Junnar and marched to meet the royal army, but feeling unequal to face so numerous a force in open battle, he hovered round the king's camp with his cavalry and cut off their supplies. While the main body of the Bahamani troops continued their advance, Ahmad, by a sudden counter-march, took Chakan, eighteen miles north of Pune. Meanwhile Nasir-ul-Mulk, who was left with the main army to watch the Bahamani troops, ventured to attack and was twice defeated. Hearing of these reverses Ahmad Nizam rejoined his army and made a mighty attack on the enemy. The Bahamani troops were routed, and Ahmad Nizam taking all the heavy baggage, elephants and tents returned to Junnar and devoted

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, II, 529.

himself to the civil management of his territories. Another Bahamani army of 18,000 men was despatched, but Ahmad Nizam as before avoided a battle and moved to the hills close to the present town of Ahmadnagar. When the Bahamani troops reached the Muri pass, forty miles south-west of Ahmadnagar, Ahmad Nizam with 3,000 horse pressed towards Bidar, and, seizing the women of all the officers who had marched to attack him, moved with them towards Paranda taking care to treat them with proper respect. The officers of the Bahamani army sent him word that as he had treated their families so well they would not fight against him. On this assurance Ahmad sent the families back to Bidar and marched to Paranda. The *Sultan* now appointed Jahangir Khan the governor of Telangana in place of his former general against whom complaints were received from his officers. Meanwhile Khwaja Jahan, the governor of Paranda, unwilling to oppose Ahmad Nizam, sent his son Azim Khan to join him and himself retired into his fort. Ahmad Nizam applied for aid to Imad-ul-Mulk Gavalli, the ruler of Berar, and fell back on Junnar. As Jahangir Khan, the new Bahamani general, occupied Paithan, Ahmad Nizam approached the Jeur pass where he was reinforced by Nasir-ul-Mulk Gujarati with a body of troops from Jalna and a convoy of provisions. He secured the Jeur pass and remained among the hills. Jahangir Khan, crossing the hills by the Devalgaon pass near Tisgaon, encamped at Bhingar about two miles north-east of the future site of Ahmadnagar, and both armies remained within twelve miles of each other inactive for nearly a month. This movement of Jahangir Khan effectually turned Ahmad Nizam's position and cut him off from any aid from Paranda. During the rains, fancying himself secure, Jahangir Khan gave himself to comforts and pleasures, an example which soon spread through his army. Ahmad Nizam, who had good intelligence of the state of the enemy, made a night-attack on the 28th of May 1490, accompanied by Azim Khan of Paranda. They entered the enemy's camp as day broke and falling suddenly upon them completely routed the Bahamani troops. All officers of distinction were slain; others were taken prisoners and, mounted on buffaloes, were led about the camp and afterwards sent to Bidar. This victory was called the Victory of the Garden because on that spot Ahmad Nizam built a palace and laid out a garden.¹ Ahmad gave public thanks to God for his victory, granted a village near the spot as a residence for holy men, and returned victorious to Junnar. After this battle, by the advice of Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur, who had already assumed independence (1489), Ahmad inserted his name in the public prayers and assumed the white canopy of independent rule. Khwaja Jahan and other officers

¹ This garden was improved by Ahmad's successor Burhan Nizam who walled it and called it Bagh Nizam.

remonstrated, and Ahmad left his name out of the prayers and said the canopy was only to screen him from the sun. On this some of his officers began to use canopies and Ahmad allowed them, only insisting that no canopy but his should be lined with scarlet. Soon after his officers insisted that he should adopt the signs of a king and have his name read in the public prayers. Ahmad agreed declaring it was only because they wished him. In the same year (1490) after a long siege Ahmad Nizam Shah reduced Danda Rajapur, the land-fort of Janjira in the central Konkan. He thus secured unbroken communication between his Deccan territories and the coast which the Ahmadabad kings held as far south as Chevul and the Bijapur kings held as far north as Bankot, and possession of a large portion of that province. The two brothers Malik Waji and Malik Ashraf whom Ahmad Nizam's father had appointed to Daulatabad had kept on terms of friendship with Ahmad Nizam Shah. To make their alliance closer, after the victory of the Garden, Ahmad Nizam Shah gave his sister Bibi Zinat in marriage to Malik Waji. In due course a son was born, Malik Ashraf, who was anxious to found a kingdom for himself, assassinated both father and son, and assumed independence at Daulatabad. Bibi Zinat sought her brother's protection and he in 1493 marched against Daulatabad. On his way he received letters from Kasim Barid, the minister of the Bahamani king Mahmud II praying for aid against Yusuf Adil Khan who had besieged Bidar. Ahmad marched to Bidar, relieved it, and returned to Daulatabad which for two months he blockaded without success and then withdrew towards Junnar. On reaching Bhingar the site of his great victory over Jahangir Khan, midway between Junnar and Daulatabad, Ahmad resolved to found his capital there and from it determined to send an army every year to lay waste the country round Daulatabad till he reduced it. In 1494 he laid the foundation of a city close to the Bagh Nizam upon the left bank of the Sina river and called it after himself Ahmadnagar. In two years the city is said to have rivalled Baghdad and Cairo in splendour. After this the Ahmadnagar army took the field twice a year at the time of the early and the late harvests, to plunder the country near Daulatabad in order if possible to reduce the fort by famine. In 1495, Ahmad induced Khwaja Jahan of Paranda to march to the aid of Dastur Dinar who held the country between the Bhima and Telangana and was anxious to establish his independence. He afterwards himself marched to join him, but hearing that peace was made between Dastur Dinar and the Bahamani king he returned to Ahmadnagar. In 1498 as Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur had marched against Dastur Dinar, Ahmad Nizam again went to his aid and caused Yusuf to retire. In the same year Ahmad Nizam Shah, Yusuf Adil Shah, and Imad-ul-Mulk of Berar resolved that they should divide the Deccan among them and that

Ahmad Nizam should have Daulatabad, Antora, Galna, and the country beyond those forts as far as the borders of Gujarat. In 1499 Malik Ashraf, the governor of Daulatabad, prayed Mahmud Begada, the greatest of the Ahmadabad kings (1489-1511), who was on his way to Khandesh, to come to his aid. At the same time as Adil Khan Faruqi, the Khandesh king (1457-1503),¹ requested Ahmad Nizam to meet the Gujarat king, Ahmad Nizam raised the siege of Daulatabad and repaired with 15,000 cavalry to Burhanpur. Ahmad Nizam Shah's general Nasir-ul-Mulk Gujarati was sent to the Gujarat camp as ambassador. While he was there, at his master's instance, he bribed the Gujarat elephant-keepers at a fixed time to let loose a mad elephant. Ahmad Nizam Shah at the head of 5,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry made a night-attack on the Gujarat camp, and as the mad elephant was set free at the same moment, a panic seized the Gujarat troops, and Mahmud Begada with a few attendants fled for six miles. Soon after Ahmad Nizam made peace with Mahmud Begada and returned and laid siege to Daulatabad. Ashraf Khan once more applied for aid to Mahmud Begada, promising, if he would relieve him, to read the public prayers in his name and pay him tribute. On Mahmud Begada's approach with a large army, Ahmad Nizam Shah raised the siege and retired to his capital. Ashraf Khan read prayers at Daulatabad in Mahmud Begada's name, went to his camp, and made him valuable presents, which he agreed to renew every year as his vassal. Mahmud Begada levied tribute from Khandesh and returned to Gujarat. No sooner had Mahmud left Khandesh than Ahmad Nizam Shah again marched to Daulatabad, where the Maratha garrison, indignant at becoming tributary to Gujarat, sent offers of submission to Ahmad who surrounded Daulatabad with 30,000 men. When Malik Ashraf heard that his troops had lost respect for him, he fell ill and died in five days, and the garrison handed the fort to Ahmad Nizam. Ahmad gave orders for the repair of the fort, established a garrison of his own, returned to Ahmadnagar, raised a wall round the Bagh Nizam and in it built a palace of red stones. In the same year (1499) he reduced the forts of Antur and other places in Khandesh and forced the chiefs of Baglan and Galna to pay him tribute. About 1502 Yusuf Adil Khan, having proclaimed the public profession of the *Shia* creed in Bijapur, Ahmad Nizam entered into a religious league with Amir Barid and the king of Golkonda. Amir Barid took Ganjauti, and Ahmad Nizam sent ambassadors to Bijapur demanding the surrender of Naldurg. Yusuf sent back an angry answer and recovered Ganjauti. Amir Barid now sent his son Jahangir Khan to Ahmadnagar with such urgent remonstrances that Ahmad was induced to march with 10,000 horse and

¹ The Khandesh family was founded by Malik Raja Faruqi, a distinguished Arab officer in the Delhi army in 1399. Eleven successions lasted over nearly 200 years.

a train of artillery which, with the troops of the other allies, formed a large force. Yusuf, to turn the war from his own territory, marched north and wasted Ahmad Nizam's territory near Bid. Being pursued by the allies he passed into Berar, and by the advice of the Berar king, recalled his edict in favour of the *Shia* faith and Ahmad Nizam was persuaded to detach himself from the league. In 1507 Ahmad Nizam Shah went with a large force to aid Alam Khan whose claim to the throne of Khandesh was disputed by his nephew Miran Adil Khan. At Thalner, twenty-eight miles north-east of Dhulia, hearing of the approach of Mahmud Begada with a large force to help Miran Adil Khan, with Alam Khan's consent he left 4,000 cavalry with him and himself fell back on Gavilgad. The Ahmadnagar troops deserted Alam Khan and he shortly after joined Ahmad Nizam and craved his protection. Ahmad Nizam advanced to the Gujarat frontier and urged Mahmud Begada to grant Alam Khan a share of Khandesh. His ambassadors were treated with indignity, but Ahmad was not strong enough to contend with the great Gujarat king, and returned quietly with Alam Khan to Ahmadnagar. He died in 1509 after naming as his successor his son Burhan, a child of seven years. He was buried at Roza, to which he was much attached.

Among Ahmad's great qualities were continence and modesty. When any of his officers were backward on the day of battle it was his custom to reward instead of reproaching them. One of his courtiers asked the cause of this unusual conduct and Ahmad replied that princes like masters of the hunt alone know how to train for the chase. He was famous for his skill as a swordsman, and established schools for single stick and wrestling in all quarters of the city of Ahmadnagar. In all quarrels he who gave the first wound was considered the victor. In consequence of this encouragement, a crowd of young men assembled everyday at the palace to show their skill as swords-men, till at last a day seldom passed in which one or two combatants were not killed. This custom, so congenial to the Deccan Marathas, spread far and wide, and, according to *Ferishta*, in his time (1588) learned divines and philosophers, as well as nobles and princes, practised duelling. Those who showed any backwardness were considered wanting in spirit.

As Burhan Nizam Shah was child of seven, Mukamil Khan Dakhani, an able statesman and general, was appointed Wakil or Protector, and his son, under the title of Aziz-ul-Mulk, received the office of *Sar Nobat* or Commander of the Household Troops. So much attention was paid to the education of the young prince that, in his tenth year, he read poetry with ease and with proper emphasis and wrote exceedingly well. During the next three years the pride of Aziz-ul-Mulk, who, with his father had gained complete control over all the affairs of government, grew so unbearable that the other nobles strove to

over-throw his influence, depose Burhan the young king, and raise Raja-ju his younger brother to the throne. Bibi Aisha, who had been nurse to the young king's mother, dressed Raja-ju in girl's clothes, and took him in her litter towards the city. Before she reached the city she was over-taken by the palace servants and brought back. Her object was discovered and the prince was closely watched. Soon after this the protector's enemies were persuaded to quit Ahmadnagar with eight thousand followers. They entered the service of Ala-ud-din Imad-ul-Mulk, ruler of Berar, and incited him to attack Burhan Nizam's dominions. Imad-ul-Mulk marched with a large army. At Ranuri near the frontier he was met by the protector, aided by Khwaja Jahan Dakhani of Paranda, and totally defeated (1510). He fled without halting till he reached Ellichpur leaving his baggage, horses and elephants. Through the intercession of the king of Khandesh he concluded a peace with Mukamil Khan. Burhan, who accompanied the forces, on account of his tender age, was seated on the same saddle with his tutor Ajdar Khan. Some time after this Burhan Nizam Shah's Hindu relations, the accountants of Pathri in Berar expressed a wish to recover their ancient rights in the village. Mukamil Khan wrote to Imad-ul-Mulk, requesting him as a favour to Burhan Nizam Shah to give up Pathri and receive another district in its stead. Imad-ul-Mulk refused the exchange and built a fort at Pathri. Some time after Mukamil Khan, going on a pleasure party to Elura, made a sudden march against Pathri, carried it by assault, and left the fort in charge of Mian Muhammad Ghorī who distinguished himself on the occasion, and was honoured with the title of Kamil Khan. When the young king reached manhood he carried a dancing girl called Amina and placed her at the head of the palace. He also learnt to drink wine. Mukamil Khan the protector, aware that his influence was failing, approached the throne, laid the seals of office at the king's feet, and called upon the king as he was able to conduct state affairs to excuse him from interfering in public business. Burhan agreed to Mukamil's request, raised his sons to high rank, and from this time Mukamil led a retired life till his death.

Of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar in the early years of the sixteenth century, Barbosa, the Portuguese traveller, writes,¹ "On coming out of Gujarat towards the south and in the inner parts of India is the kingdom of the Dakhani king. The king is a Moor and a large part of his people are Gentiles. He is a great lord and has many subjects and a large territory which stretches far inland. It has very good sea-ports of great trade in the goods used on the main-land, the chief being Cheul in Kolaba about thirty miles south of Bombay."

¹ Stanley's *Barbosa*, 69.

In 1523, Bibi Mariam, the sister of Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur, was given in marriage to Burhan and the nuptials were celebrated with great splendour. Asad Khan of Belgaum, the Bijapur envoy, in his master's name had promised to give Sholapur as the princess' dowry. Ismail Adil Shah afterwards denied that he had authorised the cession of Sholapur, and Burhan was induced to drop the demand and to return to Ahmadnagar. As Amina, the favourite queen, assumed superiority over her, the Bijapur princess complained to her brother of the affront offered to her. The Bijapur monarch remonstrated with the Ahmadnagar ambassador and the quarrel led to lasting ill-feeling. In 1524 Burhan Nizam Shah, aided by Barid Shah of Bidar and Imad Shah of Berar, marched against Sholapur. Ismail Adil Shah moved with 9,000 bowmen to defend the place. In the engagement that followed the Ahmadnagar troops were defeated by Asad Khan. Imad Shah fled to Gavilgad, and Burhan, overcome with the heat, was conveyed by his troops to Ahmadnagar. In 1527, Imad Shah of Berar led an army against and took Pathri, but it was soon after recovered by Burhan Nizam after a close siege of two months, although Imad Shah called in the assistance of the king of Khandesh. On taking Pathri Burhan razed the works to the ground and gave the district in charity to his Brahman relations in whose hands it continued till the reign of the Emperor Akbar (1556-1605). After destroying Pathri, Burhan marched to Mahur, and from Mahur to Ellichpur. Imad Shah fled to Burhanpur and with the Khandesh king marched back against Burhan. The allies were totally defeated, losing 300 elephants and all their baggage. In 1529, at the request of the allies, Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1525-1535) marched to their aid. Alarmed at this addition to their strength Burhan sent letters of congratulation to Babar on his elevation to the throne of Delhi, and also addressed Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur, Amir Barid Shah of Bidar, and *Sultan* Kuli Kutb Shah of Golkonda. Of these only Amir Barid Shah marched to join him with 6,000 foreign horse. Bahadur Shah marched towards Burhan Nizam Shah's army and encamped near Bhir, where he was completely cut off between Paithan and Bhir by Amir Barid Shah. About 3,000 men were killed and upwards of seventy camels laden with treasure fell into the assailants' hands. To avenge this disgrace Bahadur Shah sent 20,000 horse under Khudavand Khan, but this division was also defeated. As a third detachment under Imad Shah followed, Burhan Nizam fell back first on Paranda and then on Junnar. Bahadur Shah marched on Ahmadnagar and lived for forty days in Burhan Nizam's palace. He then left Imad Shah to conduct the siege of the fort and marched to Daulatabad. Burhan Nizam Shah, who meanwhile hovered about the Gujaratis cutting off their supplies, wrote to Ismail Adil Shah praying him to march in person to his relief. Ismail, who was engaged

with Vijayanagar, was unable to come, but sent 500 chosen horse under his general Haidar-ul-Mulk Kazvini. Burhan Nizam Shah, disappointed in his hopes, deprived Shaikh Jafar, who had become very unpopular among all classes of people, of the office of minister or *Peshwa*, and bestowed it on one Kanhu Narsi, a Brahman, a man endowed with wisdom, penetration and integrity. By Kanhu Narsi's advice Burhan marched with all the troops he could gather from Junnar to Ahmadnagar and shortly after succeeded in gaining a position in the hills near Daulatabad and within eight miles of the Gujarat army. For three months he harassed the enemy by skirmishes and night-attacks, but, being afterwards defeated in a general action, he sued for peace through the Khandesh and Berar kings, to whom he promised to return the forts and elephants he had taken in war. These two princes accordingly represented to Khudavand Khan that they had called in the Gujarat king only to recover Mahur and Pathri, but that he now seemed to have extended his views to the possession of their country. Khudavand remarked that this was their own fault, and they resolved to break the league. When the league was broken and representations made to the Gujarat king, Imad Shah agreed to pass provisions to Daulatabad and retired to Ellichpur. Burhan acknowledged the Gujarat king's superiority by causing the public prayers to be read in his name and Bahadur Shah returned to Gujarat. The Khandesh king's elephants were restored to him, but when the forts of Mahur and Pathri were demanded, Burhan sent an evasive answer and refused to give them up.

In the same year (1529) Burhan Nizam Shah sent Shah Tahir, a distinguished saint and scholar of the *Shia* faith, with presents of cloth, elephants and horses to Bahadur Shah. Bahadur delayed giving him an audience, as Burhan had discontinued reading the public prayers in his name. At length through the mediation of the Khandesh king Bahadur received Shah Tahir. For some time he treated him with little consideration, but at length his great talents and learning won for him Bahadur's esteem, who at the end of three months dismissed him with honour. In 1530 Burhan again sent Shah Tahir with Narso Pandit to congratulate Bahadur Shah on his conquests in Malwa. They were introduced at Burhanpur to the Gujarat king by Miran Muhammad Khan of Khandesh. As about this time Humayun of Delhi was beginning to spread his conquests south towards Malwa and Gujarat, according to the Khandesh king, it was politic for Bahadur Shah to make a friend of Burhan Nizam. Bahadur was a prince of great ambition and claiming equality with the sovereigns of Delhi conferred many favours on Shah Tahir, who was sent hurriedly to Ahmadnagar to induce his master to have an interview with Bahadur Shah at Burhanpur. Burhan Nizam, though he at first declined, was

induced by Shah Tahir and Kanhu Narsi to agree to the proposed meeting. He left prince Husain Nizam in charge of the government with 7,000 horse and started for Burhanpur. Hearing on the way that all except holy men were required to stand before the throne of Bahadur, Burhan declined to move further, but at the intercession of Shah Tahir, who undertook that his honour should in no way suffer, agreed to accompany him to the Gujarat king's court. When the Ahmadnagar king arrived at the royal tents, Shah Tahir accompanied him carrying on his head a *Qoran* in the hand-writing of the prophet Ali. The Gujarat king on learning this instantly descended from the throne, kissed the *Qoran*, and with it touched his eyes and his fore-head. He then received the compliments of Burhan and re-ascended the throne. He desired Shah Tahir, who was a holy man of the first rank, to be seated. Shah Tahir excused himself saying that he could not sit while his master was standing. Bahadur accordingly asked Burhan Nizam also to be seated. After compliments, Bahadur taking from his waist a sword and jewelled dagger girded them on Burhan, and gave him the title of Shah. He also presented him with the canopy or *chhatra*, which Bahadur had taken from the Malwa king, and ordered his minister and the Khandesh king to conduct him to the tent which was pitched for reception. In an entertainment on the following day Bahadur seated the Ahmadnagar and Khandesh kings on chairs of gold in front of the throne, and presented Burhan with five horses, two elephants and twelve fighting deer. The two kings then played together at *chaugan* or polo. Burhan Shah also made offerings to the Gujarat king, but he accepted only a *Qoran*, a sword, and four elephants and two horses. Bahadur then conferred all the Deccan country on Burhan. On his return Burhan visited Daulatabad, and, paying his devotions at the shrines of the holy men who were buried there, encamped at the Hauzi Kutlu where he was met by his son and minister as well as by ambassadors from Bijapur and Golkonda, who had come to congratulate him. Khwaja Ibrahim and Sambhaji Chitnavis who had preceded the king to Burhanpur to arrange for his reception were honoured with the titles of Latif Khan and Pratap Ray and were henceforward admitted as confidential officers.

Burhan, having now leisure to attend to the management of his dominions, by the wise policy of Kanhu Narsi, reduced thirty forts belonging to Maratha chiefs who had not paid allegiance since Ahmad Nizam Shah's death. In 1531, Amir Barid Shah having prayed for aid against Ismail Adil Shah who was planning the conquest of the forts of Kalyani and Kandhar, Burhan Nizam Shah wrote an imperious letter to Ismail Adil Shah requiring him at once to desist. Ismail reminded Burhan of his late condition at Ahmadnagar, and warned him not to pride himself on honours and titles conferred by a Gujarat king, since

he himself derived his lineage from a race of sovereigns and had been styled a sovereign by the kings of Persia, the descendants of the Prophet. Burhan Nizam Shah, though ashamed of his conduct, at once marched to Umrazpur, from which, after remaining some days to gather his forces, he crossed into Ismail Adil Shah's territory. In the battle which followed, Burhan Nizam was totally defeated and retreated to Ahmadnagar with the loss of all his baggage and nearly 4,000 men. In 1532 at a meeting of Burhan Nizam Shah and Ismail Adil Shah it was decided that Burhan should invade Berar and Ismail should invade Telangana and that they should divide the Deccan between them. This project came to nothing as Ismail Adil Shah died in 1534. In 1537, at the instigation of Shah Tahir who was a *Shia*, Burhan substituted the names of the *Imams* for those of the *Sahibas*¹ or Khaliphas in the public prayers, and changed the colour of his canopy and standards to green. He also settled pensions on persons to revile and curse the three first Khaliphas and their followers in mosques and in the streets. This caused much discontent and a number of the disaffected under one Mulla Pir Muhammad, a furious *Sunni*, besieged the palace. The leader was imprisoned, and the tumult subsided. The kings of Gujarat, Bijapur and Khandesh, enraged at the insult offered to the *Sunnis*, combined and agreed to divide the Ahmadnagar dominions between them. Burhan offered his services to the Emperor Humayun to aid in an invasion of Gujarat but the rebellion of Sher Shah prevented his offer being accepted. Burhan found means to satisfy the Gujarat and Khandesh kings, and, engaging all the *Shia* foreigners disbanded by Ibrahim Adil Shah, marched against Bijapur, and captured one hundred elephants and some pieces of cannon. In 1542, Burhan Nizam Shah, taking advantage of the dissensions at Bijapur between Ibrahim and his minister Asad Khan of Belgaum, invited Amir Barid Shah of Bidar to join him. At the same time he caused a false report to be spread that Asad Khan, who was a staunch *Shia*, had invited the two monarchs to Bijapur and promised to give up Belgaum. Having thus poisoned the Bijapur king's mind against his minister, Burhan Nizam Shah marched on Sholapur, seized its five and a half districts, and made them over to Khwaja Jahan Dakhani. He then marched to Belgaum, took possession of the fort, and plundered the towns that did not submit. In spite of Asad Khan's prayers Ibrahim Adil Shah, who feared treachery, refused to march against Burhan. Asad Khan, seeing no security but by going over to the enemy, joined the allies with 6,000 troops and Burhan Nizam marched on Bijapur. Ibrahim Adil Shah deserted his capital and took shelter at Gulbarga. Though he had joined the enemy Asad Khan's sympathies were entirely with his

¹ The three Khaliphas are Abu Bakar, Umar and Othman the immediate successors of the prophet Muhammad.

master Ibrahim. He wrote to Imad Shah of Berar explaining his position, and, on the arrival of a reinforcement from Berar, he quitted Burhan's camp and joined the Berar troops. Burhan, who was no match for this combination, retreated towards Ahmadnagar pursued by the Berar and Bijapur army. Being forced to leave his capital a prey to the invaders, Burhan took post in the strong fortress of Daulatabad, where, as his ally Amir Barid Shah of Bidar died, he concluded a peace, and restored to Ibrahim Adil Shah the five and a half districts of Sholapur. Next year (1643) Burhan Nizam Shah sent Shah Tahir to the court of the king of Golkonda to congratulate him on his coming to the throne, and to make private overtures to join in a league with Ram Raja of Vijaynagar against Bijapur. In 1546, at the instigation of Ram Raja, Burhan Nizam Shah again moved to reduce Gulbarga, and Ibrahim Adil Shah marched from Bijapur to oppose him. Burhan took a strong position on the left bank of the Bhima, and Ibrahim, finding it impossible to cross the river during the rains, encamped on the right bank. Both armies lay inactive for three months in sight of each other, till, at last, tired of delay, Ibrahim Adil Shah crossed the river, attacked the Ahmadnagar troops, and totally defeated them with the loss of 250 elephants and 170 cannons and tumbrils. Burhan Nizam Shah now sent his trusty minister Shah Tahir to beg the aid of Ali Barid Shah of Bidar, but his mission failed. In consequence of this refusal of aid, Burhan next year marched with an army against Bidar. He began operations by laying siege to Ausa. The Bijapur troops joined the Bidar forces at Kalyani which was promised as a reward to Ibrahim Adil Shah. The allies raised the siege, but in an action which took place within four miles of Kalyani they were defeated with considerable loss and Ausa shortly afterwards fell to Burhan. Burhan then marched against Udgir which also he reduced, and from Udgir went against Kandhar. Here the allies made another effort to raise the siege and were a second time defeated with the loss of their heavy baggage. Kandhar shortly after fell, and Burhan Nizam Shah returned towards his capital (1548). On his way home he was met by deputies from a party in Bijapur, who, oppressed by the cruelty and bad government of Ibrahim, were anxious to set his younger brother on the throne. Burhan and the king of Golkonda, who had also agreed to join the league, moved towards Bijapur. Burhan made an unsuccessful attempt to take Belgaum from Asad Khan and was compelled to retreat. Shortly after Shah Tahir died and Burhan fell back on his capital and made over the seals to Kasim Beg Hakim and Gopalray, a Brahman. As Asad Khan of Belgaum died about the same time (1549) Burhan Nizam resolved, with the aid of Ram Raja of Vijaynagar, to make another attack on Bijapur. At Ram Raja's desire Burhan moved at once from

Ahmadnagar and surrounding Kalyani effectually blocked all communication. Ibrahim Adil Shah marched to relieve it. Burhan fortified his lines, and was shortly after fortunate in surprising the Bijapur army so completely that Ibrahim had scarcely time to make his escape and fly towards Bid and Paranda, while his troops fled leaving their tents, baggage and artillery in Burhan's hands. Kalyani surrendered without further opposition. As he fled through the enemy's country, Ibrahim came suddenly before Paranda, and taking possession of it, gave it in charge to one of his Dakhani officers. He laid waste the surrounding country and levied heavy contributions, but hearing of Burhan's approach retreated towards Bijapur. Before the Ahmadnagar troops had arrived within forty miles, Ibrahim's governor at Paranda, who mistook the buzzing of a gnat for the sound of Burhan's trumpets, fled, and, on the third day after his flight, the fortress was occupied by Ahmadnagar troops. Burhan restored Paranda fort to Khwaja Jahan Dakhani and marched back to Ahmadnagar. In the same year (1549) Burhan without opposition marched his army through great part of the Bijapur territory, and, as arranged with Ram Raja of Vijaynagar, he besieged Sholapur, and after a blockade of three months, carried it by assault. He was about to advance to Gulbarga, when, hearing that Ram Raja after reducing Raichur and Mudgal had returned to Vijaynagar, he also returned to Ahmadnagar. In 1553 Burhan again formed an alliance with Ram Raja and marched towards Bijapur, and Ibrahim, unable to cope with him, retired to Panhala near Kolhapur. Bijapur was besieged. But Burhan fell suddenly sick, returned to his capital and soon after died at the age of fifty-four, after a reign of forty-seven years. His body was embalmed and entombed at Karbela in Persia, near the burial-place of Hasan, the son of Ali, the Prophet. He left two sons Husain and Abdul Kadar by his favourite wife Amina, and two others Shah Ali and Miran Muhammad Bakar by Bibi Mariam, the daughter of Yusuf Adil Shah. He had also another son Shah Haidar married to the daughter of Khwaja Jahan Dakhani.

Husain Nizam Shah succeeded his father in the thirteenth year of his age. Two parties were formed, the Abyssinians embracing Husain Nizam Shah's cause, and the Dakhani both Musalmans and Hindus that of his brother Abdul Kadar, who at length being deserted by his party took refuge with Imad-ul-Mulk of Berar. The other brothers Shah Ali and Miran Muhammad Bakar fled to their uncle at Bijapur. Shah Haidar went to his father-in-law at Paranda and laid claim to the throne. Husain marching against him, he with his father-in-law the governor, fled to the Bijapur court, and Paranda fell to the Nizam Shahi forces. Ibrahim Adil Shah openly espoused the cause of the refugees, and marched against Sholapur which had been taken during

the last reign. Husain received from Imad Shah of Berar a reinforcement of 7,000 cavalry and moved to raise the siege. Saif Ain-ul-Mulk, who had left the Nizam Shahi service and had gone over to Bijapur, and who was known throughout the Deccan for his courage and for the efficiency of his horsemen, being driven from the Bijapur kingdom, was allowed to return to Ahmadnagar, and was subsequently treacherously put to death. His family was conducted in safety by one of his chief dependents Kabul Khan to Golkonda where Kabul Khan was received into the service of Ibrahim Kutb Shah. At this time Husain Nizam Shah, in concert with Ibrahim Kutb Shah, marched to invade the Bijapur country. But as Kutb Shah returned to his capital Husain Nizam Shah was compelled to fall back on Ahmadnagar. In the same year Husain detached Muhammad Ustad Nishapuri and Chulbi Rumi Khan against Revdanda, and the Portuguese who had built the fort promised not to molest Ahmadnagar subjects. Husain also carried his arms into Khandesh and took the fort of Galna. In 1559 Ali Adil Shah, the new king of Bijapur, formed an alliance with Ram Raja and Ibrahim Kutb Shah, while Husain Nizam Shah made fresh overtures to Imad-ul-Mulk of Berar who received Husain's daughter in marriage. The allied sovereigns reached Ahmadnagar with an army of 9,00,000 infantry. Husain Shah fled to Paithan and asked the Berar, Khandesh and Bidar kings to march to his aid. Khan Jahan, the brother of the Bidar king, now in the Berar service instead of rendering assistance, marched with 6,000 horse to the Ahmadnagar frontier to attack Husain Nizam Shah, but being defeated joined the Bijapur troops. The allies laid siege to Ahmadnagar. But Ibrahim Kutb Shah, jealous of the Bijapur king's power, connived at supplies passing to the garrison, and one of his generals kept communication both with Husain Nizam Shah at Paithan and with the besieged. When Ram Raja demanded an explanation, Kutb Shah marched during the night for Golkonda, while his general finding his way into the fort joined Husain Nizam Shah at Paithan. Imad-ul-Mulk by way of reparation for Khan Jahan's conduct sent a large force to join Husain. This division being employed to cut off the besiegers' supplies compelled the allies to raise the siege which they meant to renew after buying provisions from Paranda and Ausa. Meanwhile Husain Nizam Shah concluded a peace with Ram Raja. Under the terms of this treaty he ceded the fortress of Kalyani to Bijapur, put to death Jahangir Khan, the Berar general, who had been extremely active against the enemy, and paid Ram Raja a visit and acknowledged his superiority.

On his arrival at Ahmadnagar he caused the fort, which was originally built of mud, to be re-built with stones and to be surrounded by a deep ditch. In 1562, after the celebration in the neighbourhood

of Kalyani of the marriage of Husain's daughter Bibi Jamalli with Ibrahim Kutb Shah, both princes laid siege to that fortress. They were attacked by Ram Raja and Ali Adil Shah aided by the Berar and Bidar kings. Sending his family into the fort of Ausa, Husain Nizam Shah accompanied by Kutb Shah marched with 700 guns and 500 elephants to within twelve miles of the enemy. A violent storm blew down his tents, and, in the heavy black clay in which he was encamped, the rain made his cannons and guns almost useless. Kutb Shah's army fled without resistance and Husain began his retreat taking with him only forty out of 700 guns. On the third day Husain was forced to quit even these forty guns and to fly to Ahmadnagar. Attended only by a thousand horse he made his way through 6,000 of the enemy, still keeping the umbrella of State over his head. The enemy, deeming it unnecessary to follow him further, gave over pursuit. Husain threw supplies into Ahmadnagar and retired to Junnar. The allies again laid siege to Ahmadnagar. By Ali Adil Shah's advice Ram Raja raised the siege and pursued Husain Nizam to Junnar, who retired among the hills in the neighbourhood. Husain Rustam Khan Dakhani, Adham Khan Habshi and Sabaji Koli so effectually laid waste the country as to prevent the enemy's advance. At Kanhur Husain Rustam Khan, during the absence of Ali Adil Shah on a hunting party, fell suddenly on the Bijapur army. The uncle of Adil Shah was killed, but the Bijapur troops rallied and in the end slew Rustam Khan and two thousands of his followers. At the approach of the rainy season the allies returned to the siege of Ahmadnagar. Ram Raja's army encamped to the south of the fort on the bank of the Sina. Heavy rain fell in the hills and the river rose so suddenly during the night that 300 of Ram Raja's horses and a vast number of carriage cattle were drowned and twenty officers of rank and upwards of 25,000 men were swept away in the torrent. Ram Raja raised the siege and moved towards the Karnatak, and Ali Adil Shah followed his example. The Bijapur officers made frequent incursions into Sholapur district belonging to Husain Nizam Shah who sent 1,000 bullock-loads of grain under a strong escort to Sholapur to provision the fort for a siege. Murtaza Khan, a Bijapur officer, learning of this convoy, marched and defeated the Nizamshahi detachment between Paranda and Sholapur, and began to plunder and spread over the country. About 150 elephants were captured and sent to Bijapur. Meanwhile the Nizamshahis collected about 2,000 horse and pursuing the Bijapur troops came suddenly upon Murtaza Khan who had retired to Naldurg, took him prisoner and sent him to Ahmadnagar. Husain marched in person at the head of his army and carried with him to Sholapur 30,000 loads of grain. In 1564 Husain entered into a league with the three Muhammedan kings of Bijapur, Bidar and

Golkonda against Ram Raja of Vijaynagar. The united armies marching south crossed the Krishna and encamped on the Hukeri river, near which was Ram Raja at the head of 70,000 cavalry and 90,000 infantry chiefly match-lockmen, besides archers and artillerymen. The allied kings conceiving themselves unequal to cope with this formidable army made overtures for peace. But as Ram Raja refused to listen to their proposals, the Muhammedan kings resolved to fight till death. The Bijapur king was on the right, Husain Nizam Shah in the centre, and the Golkonda and Bidar kings on the left. Husain Nizam Shah's front was covered by 600 guns placed in three lines, heavy, middle-sized, and small, the whole commanded by the famous artillery officer Chulbi Rumi Khan. Two thousand foreign archers in front of the guns kept a heavy discharge on the enemy as he approached. The archers fell back as the Vijaynagar troops advanced till they were close to the heavy battery which opened on them with such effect that they retreated in confusion with dreadful loss. Chulbi Rumi Khan had provided bags of copper money to load with, should the enemy close and these proved so destructive that upwards of 5,000 Hindus were left dead close to the muzzles of the guns. Kishwar Khan, an officer of the Bijapur army, pursued the enemy with 5,000 cavalry into the centre of Ram Raja's line, where in attempting to make his escape on foot, Ram Raja was overtaken by one of the Nizamshahi elephants which seized him in his trunk. On being brought to Husain, Ram Raja was beheaded and his army fled to Vijaynagar. Husain returned to Ahmadnagar where he died shortly after of a disorder brought on by excess. He left four sons and four daughters.

Murtaza Nizam Shah, Husain's son, commonly called the *Divana* or madman, ascended the throne when he was a minor. His mother Khunza Sultana for six years acted as regent. She raised her three brothers Ain-ul-Mulk, Taj Khan and Etibar Khan to the first rank of nobility, and appointed Mulla Inayat Khan to the office of minister or *Peshwa*. She sat daily in court, transacting business behind a curtain. Ram Raja's brother Venkatadri, pressed by the Bijapur troops, applied for relief to Khunza Sultana, who, marching against Bijapur at the head of an army accompanied by her young son Murtaza, forced Ali Adil Shah to retire from Vijaynagar to defend his own country. Peace was soon after concluded between the two powers and a league was subsequently formed against Tufal Khan who, as prime minister, had usurped authority in Berar. Both the Bijapur and Ahmadnagar troops entered that country, plundered it, and marched back before the rains. On their return Ali Adil Shah tried to seize the young king of Ahmadnagar, but his mother, the regent, being warned fled through the night and escaped to Ahmadnagar. In 1567, Ali Adil Shah invaded the Nizamshahi dominions and took several places. Khunza Sultana, by the

extreme honour she showed to her relations, gave offence to some of the nobles, who complained to the king. With the king's permission they gained over some of the chief nobles and attempted to overthrow the queen's authority. They some time after repaired to the palace, but the childish fears of the king made him conclude the secret was betrayed. To save himself he revealed the plot to his mother who instantly caused the principal conspirators to be secured. In 1569, the queen marched with her son to oppose the encroachments of Kishwar Khan, the Bijapur general. At Dhamangaon, Murtaza gained over the principal nobles and sent Habash Khan to tell the queen that she should no longer take part in public affairs. Enraged at this message she summoned her supporters and made a show of resistance, but was soon seized and her attendants fled. The king, assuming charge of the government, marched at the head of the army. On nearing the enemy's camp he received an insulting letter from the Bijapur general, and swore that he would not rest till he had entered the Dharur fort. He put on his armour and succeeded in reaching the gate, where amidst showers of shot, arrows, and rockets poured from the fort walls he escaped unhurt, though many of his men, horses and elephants were killed. As the enemy's fire suddenly ceased the Ahmadnagar troops entered unopposed and found the fort empty. An arrow had pierced the heart of Kishwar Khan and the garrison had fled. Murtaza cut off Kishwar Khan's head and hung it over the battlements, and marched on to invade Bijapur. Ibrahim Kutb Shah of Golkonda, who at first acted in concert with him, was treated in an unfriendly way by Murtaza and was forced to make his escape, leaving his camp to be plundered by the Nizamshahis. Murtaza concluding a treaty with the Bijapur king, returned to Ahmadnagar, and appointing Jalal-ud-din Husain his prime minister marched against the Portuguese fort of Revdanda in the Konkan. Owing to the bravery of the Portuguese, aided according to Musalman accounts by the treachery of Murtaza's officers who were bribed by presents of Portuguese wine, he was obliged to raise the siege and return to Ahmadnagar. He displaced several of his ministers, and conferred the office of agent or *vakil* on Changiz Khan, a nobleman of great abilities who restored public affairs. His address effected an alliance with the Bijapur king who agreed to allow Murtaza to take Berar and Bidar. In 1572, Murtaza marched to Berar, and by the gallantry and good conduct of his general Changiz Khan drove Tufal Khan and his son from Ellichpur to the hills and took their heavy baggage and 200 elephants. Tufal Khan, after wandering for six months in the hills, fled to Burhanpur, where the Khandesh king for fear of Murtaza's anger refused to give him protection. Tufal returned to his fort of Narnala and applied for aid to the emperor Akbar who, pleased with the

opportunity of mixing in Deccan affairs, required Murtaza at once to retire from Tufal's territory. Murtaza took no notice of Akbar's message. He captured Narnala and all the chief Berar forts, seized and placed in confinement Tufal Khan, his master Burhan Imad-ul-Mulk and his family, who shortly after died, it was said, by poison. Murtaza on Changiz Khan's advice marched to Bidar. But hearing that a force of 3,000 horse and seven or eight thousand infantry, despatched by the Khandesh king Miran Muhammad to support a pretender to the throne, had driven out several of his posts and held a great portion of the country, he returned with the greatest expedition and sent in advance Sayyad Murtaza one of his generals, before whom the pretender was forced to fly and his followers scattered. Murtaza Nizam Shah entered Khandesh by the Rohankheda pass and ravaged the country to Burhanpur, Miran Muhammad, the Khandesh king retiring to the fort of Asir. Murtaza Nizam marched in person to Asir and from it sent parties who wasted the country round, so that Miran was obliged to purchase the retreat of the Ahmadnagar troops. Shortly after this Ibrahim Kutb Shah, through his ambassador, offered Changiz Khan a large sum to prevent the intended attack on Bidar. Changiz Khan refused the money with indignation, saying that the Nizamshahi treasures were at his disposal. The ambassador now endeavoured to effect his purpose by bringing over to his design Sahib Khan, a favourite of the king, who had been ill-treated by Changiz Khan. Sahib Khan entered into the plot and informed the king that he heard that Changiz Khan intended to assume royal titles in Berar. The king did not believe the story, but as Sahib Khan persisted that it was true, he resolved to wait for proof. It happened soon after that Changiz Khan suggested that he ought to stay with an army in the conquered country in order to gain the good will of the people. The king thought this suggestion a striking confirmation of Sahib Khan's story and showed marked displeasure. Changiz Khan, alarmed for his safety, stayed away from the court feigning sickness. This conduct satisfied the king that his suspicions were well-founded. He directed Changiz Khan's physician to administer a poisoned drug as medicine to Changiz Khan. Changiz Khan discovered what had happened, and quietly submitted to his fate, requesting the king to send his body to Karbela, to show favour to some officers whom he named, and to entertain his foreign servants among his guards. Murtaza too late convinced of the uprightness and the attachment of his minister, regretted his death with unfeigned sorrow. On his return to Ahmadnagar, disgusted with his folly, he appointed Mir Kazi Beg his representative in the government, and retired to an apartment in the palace of Ahmadnagar called Bagdad, where no one was admitted to his presence but Sahib Khan. In 1576, as the emperor Akbar advanced to the Deccan frontier to

hunt, the king moved to the north with a few troops in a covered litter. He wished to march to attack the emperor, but at the request of his nobles, remained on the border till, after Akbar's return to his dominions, he again retired to his privacy in Ahmadnagar. In the rainy season while visiting the tombs of saints in Daulatabad, he was seized with religious enthusiasm. One day he was seen withdrawing from his apartment and going alone on foot towards the tomb of Imam Raza and was with difficulty prevailed on to return. After his return from Daulatabad he made his residence in the garden of Hasht-i-Behisht. At this time the favourite Sahib Khan and his associates, about 3,000 scoundrel Dakhanis, committed the worst of crimes. Children were forced from their parents for evil purposes and among others Mir Mehdi was killed in defending the honour of his family. The regent was afraid of the favourite's influence, till at last he became so insolent as to order a nobleman to change his name because it happened to be the same as his own. The nobleman refused and the favourite resolved to destroy him, but was prevented by Salabat Khan who informed the king. Sahib Khan was forced to quit the court, but the king, who missed his society, followed him to Bidar, and, agreeing to displace Salabat Khan from his office and taking for him the city of Bidar which he besieged, persuaded him to return. Burhan Nizam, the king's brother, escaping at this time from the fort of Junnar and raising an insurrection, Murtaza was obliged to return suddenly to Ahmadnagar and to recall Salabat Khan. Burhan was defeated and fled to Bijapur. Sahib Khan leaving the king a second time was put to death by the nobles who were sent to effect a reconciliation. Salabat Khan became minister without a rival and continued in power for several years to the satisfaction of the people. Since the reign of Muhammad Shah Bahamani (1358-1375) the country had never been so well governed. In 1580, Salabat Khan taking advantage of the minority of the Bijapur king, sent an army under Behazad-ul-Mulk to invade his dominions, but it was defeated with the loss of all its elephants. In 1584, the marriage of the king's son Miran Husain with the Bijapur King's sister was arranged and the princess was brought to Ahmadnagar with great pomp. About this time several nobles combined to attempt to displace Salabat Khan but their attempt came to nothing. Shortly after a discontented faction brought Burhan, the king's brother, to Ahmadnagar in the guise of a holy man with the object of placing him on the throne. On the day the attempt was to be made, Salabat Khan discovered the plot and Burhan fled to the Konkan, and thence to the court of the emperor Akbar from whom he some time after procured a force under Mirza Aziz Koka to attack his brother. An army of 20,000 men under Mirza Muhammad Taki marching on the frontier and acting in concert with

Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh forced Mirza Aziz Koka to turn towards Berar where he was attacked and pursued and forced to return to Malwa.

At this time one Fattah Shah, a dancer who succeeded Sahib Khan in the king's favour, began to abuse his power by obtaining large grants of land and gifts of royal jewels. At last as the king ordered the two most valuable necklaces taken from Ram Raja's plunder to be given to the favourite, Salabat Khan, unwilling that such priceless gems should be lost to the royal family, substituted two strings of mock jewels in their place. When the king heard of this, he ordered all his jewels to be laid out for inspection, and seeing the two jewels were still missing threw them all into a large fire. From this time the king was considered mad. Taking into his head that his son had a design to dethrone him, he attempted to put him to death, but Salabat Khan watched over the safety of the young prince. Salabat Khan at this time having refused, unless the Sholapur fort was delivered, either to celebrate the Bijapur princess's marriage or to return her to her brother, Ibrahim Adil Shah declared war and laid siege to the fort of Ausa. Murtaza Nizam Shah, offended at the conduct of his minister, upbraided him with treachery and declared himself weary of his control. Salabat Khan begged the king to appoint any place for his confinement, and on his naming Danda Rajapur, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, immediately submitted himself to the king's guards and was carried to his prison. He was succeeded by Kasim Beg Hakim as regent and by Mirza Muhammad Taki as minister. Peace with Ibrahim Adil Shah being concluded at the king's command, the marriage of prince Miran Husain with the Bijapur princess was celebrated with great splendour. Not long after this the king again becoming suspicious of his son resolved to destroy him, and while the youth was sleeping in his chamber set fire to his bed-clothes and fastened the door upon him. The prince's cries for help brought to his aid his father's favourite Fattah Shah who secretly carried him off to Daulatabad. When the king heard of this, he confined all his ministers and appointed others, and, as they also refused to kill the prince, they were displaced and the regency was given to Mirza Khan. Mirza Khan, seeing the disordered state of the king's intellect, pretended acquiescence with the king's commands, and wrote privately to Bijapur that if a detachment were sent to the borders he would make it a pretext for raising troops and would then openly espouse the prince's cause. The Bijapur regent complying with the request, Mirza Khan, by the king's order, collected troops and marched from Ahmadnagar and encamped near the town of Ranuri. Mirza Khan did not move onwards. Ferishta, the historian, was sent to enquire the cause. Mirza Khan, knowing Ferishta's attachment to the king, bribed

Fattah Shah, the king's favourite, to obtain the king's order for his recall and for the immediate advance of the army. Ferishta, getting timely notice of Mirza Khan's orders to prevent his return from the camp, made his escape in the night. Mirza Khan meanwhile marched to Daulatabad to bring the prince and seat him on the throne. The king being too ill to mount a horse, by Ferishta's advice, sent orders to release Salabat Khan and prepared to go himself in a litter to meet him. But learning from Fattah Shah that the guards would seize and imprison him, he resolved to wait in the palace for Salabat Khan's arrival. The troops, perceiving the king's imbecility, deserted in crowds to Daulatabad, whence Mirza Khan hastened to the capital accompanied by the prince so that he might arrive before Salabat Khan. At the time he came Ferishta was head of the palace guard, but being deserted by his people, and as no one was left with the king but Fattah Shah and a few domestics, opposition was vain. The prince and Mirza Khan rushed into the fort with 40,000 armed men and put to death all they found except Ferishta who as he had been the prince's school fellow was spared. The prince both in word and action treated his father the king with every possible insult. Murtaza looked on him with silent contempt, and when his son drew his sword and passed the bare blade across his breast, threatening to kill him, the king only sighed. The prince caused the king to be put into a warm bathing room and closing the doors and windows lighted a great fire underneath, and the king was speedily suffocated (1588). The deceased king was buried with due ceremony in the Roza garden, and his bones were afterwards taken to Karbela and buried near those of his father and grand-father.

Cæsar Frederick, 1586 : In 1586, according to the Venetian traveller Cæsar Frederick, the Moor king Zamalluco, that is Nizam-ul-Mulk, was of great power with 2,00,000 men of war and a great store of artillery some of them made in pieces because the whole gun was too great to carry. Though they were made in pieces the guns worked marvellously well. Their shot was of stone and some of the stone-shots had been sent to the king of Portugal for the rareness of the thing. The city where king Zamalluco had his being was Abuequer, that is Ahmadnagar seven or eight days inland of Cheul.¹

Miran Husain Nizam Shah, who was head-strong and cruel, began his reign by tyranny and oppression. He appointed Mirza Khan prime minister, but paid little regard to his advice. He promoted several youths to high rank and made them the companions of his pleasures and excesses. He one day confined his minister on a suspicion of his having privately brought from Junnar and concealed in his house Shah Kasim, the king's uncle. Next day finding he was mistaken he

¹ Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 345.

restored the minister and gave him his full confidence. To prevent future suspicions Mirza Khan advised the king to put to death the surviving males of the royal family, and fifteen princes were murdered in one day. As Mirza Khan's power became irksome to the king's companions they accused him of treachery, and the king in his drunken hours declared that he would behead Mirza Khan or have him trod to death by elephants. Mirza Khan resolved to ensure his safety by deposing the king who was trying every means in his power to ruin him. On the 15th of March 1588 in order to assassinate Mirza Khan the king sent for him to partake of a banquet in the house of his favourite Bangash Khan. Mirza Khan excused himself, on the plea of sudden illness, and sent his friend Agha Mir to make his excuse. When Agha Mir had eaten some of the dinner he pretended to be seized with violent pains, and declaring that he was poisoned left the house. Mirza Khan sent a message to the king that Agha was dying and entreated to see him. The king went with a few attendants and was seized by the minister and made prisoner. Mirza Khan sent for the king's cousins Ibrahim and Ismail who were confined at Lohogad in Poona, and meanwhile kept the king's imprisonment a secret. When the princes came from Lohogad Mirza Khan summoned several of the leading nobles into the fort, and declared to them that the king was deposed, and that Ismail Nizam, the younger of the two brothers then only in his twelfth year was appointed his successor. While the assembly was saluting the new king, Jamal Khan, a military leader, with several other officers and soldiers, chiefly Abyssinians and Dakhanis, assembled at the gates of the fort demanding to see Miran Husain their lawful sovereign. Jamal Khan sent persons to proclaim through the city what had been done by Mirza Khan and to warn the people that if Mirza Khan were allowed to act thus uncontrolled, the native nobles and people of the country would soon be slaves to foreign adventurers. The Dakhani troops and the inhabitants flew to arms and in a short time about 5,000 horse and foot with a numerous mob joined Jamal Khan who was also supported by all the Abyssinians. Mirza Khan commanded the king's head to be cut off, and placing it on a pole, planted it on one of the bastions of the citadel. At Jamal Khan's instance the mob heaped piles of wood and straw against the gates of the fort and set them on fire. The gates were burnt and Mirza Khan and his friends rushed from the fort. Numbers were slain but Mirza Khan made good his escape. The troops and the mob put to death every foreigner they found in the fort and in the city. Mirza Khan was seized near Junnar and brought back to Ahmadnagar. He was first carried through the city on an ass and his body mangled. The massacre continued for seven days, and nearly a thousand foreigners were murdered, a few only escaping under the protection of Dakhani

and Abyssinian officers. Miran Husain's reign lasted ten months and three days.

Jamal Khan now acknowledged Ismail Nizam Shah as king. Being of the Mehdvi sect he persuaded the king to embrace the same tenets and to commit the power of government into the hands of his followers. He seized the property of the few foreigners who had escaped the massacre and forced them to quit Ahmadnagar. Most of these, including the historian Ferishta, obtained service with the king of Bijapur. Among the discontented nobles was the chief of Berar, who, being at some distance from the capital, released Salabat Khan who had long been confined in the fort of Kherla on the Berar frontier. Several discontented nobles joined his standard to oppose the Mehdvis, and, resolving to expel them from Ahmadnagar, Salabat Khan marched towards the capital, while Dilawar Khan, the Bijapur regent, also approached from the south. Jamal Khan first moved against Salabat Khan whom he totally defeated at the town of Paithan and forced to retreat to Burhanpur. He then marched against the Bijapur army. For fifteen days the two armies halted at Ashta in Sholapur, without making any hostile movement. At length a peace was concluded. Chand Bibi, the widow of the late Adil Shah of Bijapur and the aunt of the present Ahmadnagar king, was to be sent to the Bijapur camp and the Nizamshahi government were to pay £850,000 (270,000 *huns*) to defray the war expenses.¹ In 1589, Salabat Khan, who was now in his seventieth year, was allowed to retire to Talegaon, twenty miles north-west of Poona, a town which he had founded. He died before the close of the year and was buried in a tomb which he had built during his ministry on a hill six miles east of Ahmadnagar.

Learning of the commotions at Ahmadnagar the emperor Akbar recalled Burhan Nizam from the estates which had been granted to him in the north of India, allowed him to start for the Deccan, and allotted the frontier district of Handia for his support till he should regain his authority from his son. He also wrote to Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh to support him. Having received overtures from many of the nobility, Burhan Nizam marched against his son, but was defeated. On renewing his attempt he was joined by a vast number of the Nizamshahi troops as well as by an army from Bijapur. Jamal Khan, having ordered Sayyad Amjad-ul-Mulk of Berar to oppose Raja Ali and Burhan Nizam on the northern frontier, himself marched with his troops, among whom were 10,000 Mehdvis, against the Bijapur army. At Darasan where the two armies met, the Bijapur troops were defeated with the loss of 300 elephants. Soon after, learning that the Berar troops had gone over to Burhan Nizam, Jamal Khan marched his victorious army

¹ This is called *nalbaha* or the price of horse-shoes. Since then the tax has been frequently levied by the Marathas.

towards Berar, while the Bijapur king despatched the whole of his Maratha cavalry to follow Jamal Khan and cut off his supplies. Deserted by his other troops, Jamal Khan relied on the Mehdvis whose existence was identified with his welfare. An action near the frontier, though his troops suffered from want of water, was nearly ending in his favour when Jamal Khan was killed by a chance shot. His death was the signal of the king's defeat. His army fled, accompanied by Ismail Nizam Shah, who was taken in a village and confined by his father after a reign of two years.

Burhan Nizam Shah II, who was advanced in years, on ascending the throne gave himself to pleasure. His first act was to annul the orders in favour of the Mehdvi doctrines, and, by threatening with death those who persisted in the heresy, drove the sect out of his dominions. The *Shia* religion was restored, and many of the foreigners who had been driven out in consequence of Mirza Khan's rebellion, returned. The Bijapur regent Dilawar Khan, who had been compelled to fly from Bijapur to Bidar, came to the Ahmadnagar court and was honourably received. Ibrahim Adil Shah remonstrated and Burhan sent an insulting letter which brought on war.

In 1592, at Dilawar's instigation Burhan marched towards the Bijapur frontier. On arriving at Mangalvedha, about thirteen miles south of Pandharpur, seeing that no army was sent to oppose him, he became suspicious of some stratagem to draw him into the heart of the enemy's territory, and would have retreated, had not Dilawar Khan prevailed on him to continue his advance as far as the Bhima. Here he halted, and, finding a ruined fortress, ordered it to be repaired. For some time the Bijapur king acted as if he was ignorant that an enemy was in his country. At length finding matters ripe for the execution of his design, he sent a messenger to Dilawar Khan, requesting him to return and again take the charge of his affairs. Dilawar, over-joyed at obtaining once more absolute power over the king, obtained his dismissal from Burhan Nizam Shah who in vain represented to him that he was hastening to his destruction. On reaching Bijapur Dilawar Khan was blinded and sent as a prisoner to the fortress of Satara. Then Ibrahim sent 10,000 horse under Rumi Khan Dakhani and 3,000 of the house-hold troops under Elias Khan. As the Bijapur Maratha cavalry defeated several of his detachments, Burhan Nizam Shah went against them in person and drove them across the Bhima, which shortly after became so flooded that the Ahmadnagar troops could not cross in pursuit. Famine and pestilence caused such loss in Burhan's camp that he was forced to retire some marches towards Ahmadnagar, where, as he received supplies of provisions and as the pest had somewhat abated, he moved again towards Sholapur, but was defeated with the loss of 100 elephants and

400 horses. His troops wearied by the long and fatiguing campaign deserted him, and as he found out a conspiracy among his officers to place his son on the throne, he began his retreat towards Ahmadnagar. Being harassed on his march he was obliged to sue for peace. Ibrahim Adil Shah for nearly a month refused to listen to any proposals. But at last he agreed to peace on condition that Burhan would destroy the fort which he had built in Bijapur territory. Burhan agreed and retired to Ahmadnagar mortified with the result of his campaign. In the same year Burhan marched against Revdanda, and, despatching a large force to Cheul, built the Korla fort to command the harbour. The Portuguese in Revdanda obtained reinforcements from many ports, and made two night-attacks on the Muhammedans, killing on each occasion between three and four thousand Dakhanis.¹ Burhan sent a reinforcement of 4,000 men under Farhad Khan to Korla. And as other Portuguese troops were expected from Daman and Bassein, he appointed Bahadur Gilani, at the head of all the foreign troops, governor of Korla, to blockade Revdanda. The Muhammedans being now on their guard, the Portuguese lost in an attack on Revdanda 100 Europeans and 200 native Portuguese. After this Revdanda was so closely besieged that no aid could reach it by sea. The Portuguese were on the point of capitulating, when the tyranny of the king at Ahmadnagar induced many of the officers to quit the camp and proceed to court. At this time a fleet of sixty vessels full of men and stores, passing close to Korla, under cover of the night, anchored in the harbour of Revdanda where they landed 4,000 men, and on the following morning proceeded to attack Korla. Many of the Muhammedans fled in confusion to the fort, where being pursued they were massacred by the enemy. Upwards of 12,000 Muhammedans fell and the fort was reduced to ashes. The destruction of the Dakhanis enabled Burhan Nizam Shah to raise foreigners to the chief stations in the kingdom. In 1594, to assist Ismail in deposing his brother Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, Burhan marched from Ahmadnagar to Belgaum. But at Paranda, hearing that Ismail had been taken and put to death, he returned to his capital where he shortly after fell dangerously ill. Ibrahim Adil Shah to punish Burhan for supporting Ismail, ordered his army to lay waste the Ahmadnagar frontier. On this Burhan entered into an alliance with Venkatadri of Penkonda who agreed to invade Bijapur on the south, while from the north Burhan sent an army to reduce Sholapur. This expedition ended in disaster. Uzbek Bahadur, the

¹ The Portuguese historian states that 300 men came from Bassein and 200 from Salsette, making in all, with the garrison, 1,500 Europeans and as many native soldiers who attacked the Muhammedans and slew 10,000 men. Farhad Khan, the governor, and his family were taken prisoners. He and his daughters became Christians and went to Portugal. Seventy-five guns were captured on this occasion. Faris-e-Souza, III, Part I, Chapter Six.

Ahmadnagar general, was killed and his force defeated under the walls of Sholapur. This news increased Burhan Shah's disorder. Passing over Ismail, who was known to be an enemy of the *Shias* and a strict Mehdvi, he appointed Ibrahim his successor. In spite of this appointment a report spread that Ismail was to succeed his father, and all the foreigners fled to Bijapur. Yekhlas Khan Muvallid, a partisan of Ismail, raised a force and marched to Ahmadnagar. Burhan Shah, though sick nearly to death was carried in a palanquin at the head of his troops to Humayunpur, and there defeated the prince who fled to Paranda. The march greatly weakened the king who died on the day after his return to Ahmadnagar (15th March 1594), after a reign of four years and sixteen days.

By his father's advice Ibrahim Nizam Shah appointed Mian Manju Dakhani, his tutor, to be his prime minister. Yekhlas Khan was pardoned, but he no sooner arrived at Ahmadnagar than he began to collect Abyssinians and Muvallids, and in a short time there were two parties, one headed by the minister and the other by Yekhlas Khan. Affairs fell into confusion and civil war seemed inevitable. As both parties behaved insolently towards Mir Salvi, the Bijapur ambassador, who had come to condole and congratulate, Ibrahim Adil Shah declared war and marched to Shahdurg to help the Ahmadnagar king who had now entirely lost his authority. Yekhlas Khan was for war while Mian Manju proposed to conclude a peace with Bijapur that the whole forces of the Deccan might join to meet Akbar's intended invasion. Yekhlas Khan, not to be turned from his purpose of attacking Bijapur gained the king's consent and sent an army to the frontier. Ibrahim Adil Shah had yet made no attack on Ahmadnagar and Mian Manju again proposed to make overtures of peace. But the king would not hear of retreating, passed the frontier, and levied contributions on the Bijapur villages. Hamid Khan, the Bijapur general, opposed him, but, at Mian Manju's intercession, who represented the king's conduct as the result of his vicious habits and the evil practices of designing and wicked men, he avoided the Nizam-shahis and encamped at a distance of two miles. The king who was given to drinking, persisted in an attack on the Bijapur army, and was shot in the head in the action which followed. His troops fled to Ahmadnagar with his body. His reign lasted only four months.

On reaching the capital Mian Manju took possession of the treasury and the fortress and sent for Yekhlas Khan and other officers into the fort to consider the best means for conducting the government. Most of the Abyssinians proposed that the king's only son Bahadur, an infant in arms, should be proclaimed under the regency of Chand Bibi, his father's aunt. As Mian Manju was opposed to this and instead under his advice it was agreed to bring

Ahmad, the son of a certain Shah Tahir who had claimed to be the nephew of Husain Nizam Shah, a boy twelve years of age who was imprisoned at Daulatabad, Ahmad was crowned on the 6th of August 1594 and the prayers were read in the name of the twelve *Imams*. The chiefs divided the kingdom among themselves, and removing Bahadur, the late king Ibrahim's son from the charge of his aunt, sent him by force to the fortress of Chavand. Shortly after, as it was discovered that Ahmad Shah was not of the royal family, Yekhlas Khan, with the Muvallids and Abyssinians, deserted his cause. Mian Manju with the Dakhaniis encamped in a large body on the plain of the Kala Chabutra near the fort. He despatched his son Mian Hasan with 700 horse to disperse the mob under Yekhlas Khan and himself accompanied by Ahmad went upon a raised ground from whence they could see the result. The two parties engaged and the struggle was long doubtful till a shot from the insurgents struck the king's canopy and caused great confusion in the fort. A report was spread that the king was dead, and Mian Hasan took to flight and threw himself into the fort. Yekhlas Khan's party advanced and laid siege to the place both by a close blockade and regular approaches. Nehang Khan the Abyssinian and Habash Khan Muvallid, who had been in close confinement at Daulatabad ever since the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah II, were at once released by Yekhlas Khan's order, but the governor of Chavand refused to comply with his order for the delivery of Bahadur into his hands without the express command of Mian Manju. Yekhlas Khan in the meantime, procuring a child of the same age, proclaimed him as the descendant and lawful heir of the late Ibrahim Nizam Shah and by this means collected between ten and twelve thousand cavalry. Mian Manju, in a fit of desperation, wrote a letter to Prince Murad Mirza, Akbar's son, who was then in Gujarat, to march to his assistance, promising to give him the Ahmadnagar revenues. Murad, who had been sent to Gujarat with the object of taking advantage of the first opportunity to invade the Deccan, promptly accepted this invitation. Before the letter reached Murad, the Abyssinian chiefs fell out about the distribution of places, and a mutiny took place in Yekhlas Khan's camp. A large body of the Dakhaniis deserted him and joined Mian Manju in the fort, who, on the following day (18th September 1595), marched to the neighbourhood of the *Idgah* where he attacked and completely routed the Abyssinians. Among the prisoners was the boy whom Yekhlas Khan had created king. About a month after (14th December) prince Murad, at the head of 30,000 Moghal and Rajput horse, accompanied by Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh and Khan Khanan, one of Akbar's generals appeared to the north of Ahmadnagar. On reaching the *Idgah* a few shots passed between his line and the fort, and the

Moghal army encamped in the Hasht-i-Behisht gardens about four miles to the north-west of the fort. Mian Manju, who was in a fair way of settling matters according to his own wishes, repenting of his overtures to Murad, prepared to resist any attempt on the capital. Having supplied it with provisions for a long siege and leaving Ansar Khan, one of his adherents, to defend the place and Chand Bibi as regent of the kingdom, he with the young king Ahmad Shah, took the route to AUSA to implore the assistance of the Bijapur and Golkonda sovereigns. Chand Bibi directed all the operations of the siege, and in a few days procured the assassination of Ansar Khan and proclaimed Bahadur Shah, king of Ahmadnagar. Aided by Muhammad Khan, she took the whole management of affairs into her hands, and induced Shamsher Khan Habshi and Afzul Khan Borishi with many of their adherents to join her in the fort. Besides the government in the fort, the Nizam Shahis were divided into three other parties; Mian Manju and his nominee Ahmad Shah who were encamped on the Bijapur borders praying for aid to Ibrahim Adil Shah; Yekhlash Khan near Daulatabad, who had declared another child called Moti to be the rightful heir to the crown; and Nehang Khan the Abyssinian who went to the Bijapur territories induced Shah Ali, the son of Burhan Nizam Shah I, then upwards of seventy years of age, to leave his retirement and assume the royal canopy. Prince Murad immediately sent off a strong guard to protect the inhabitants of Burhanabad, which had been founded by Burhan Nizam Shah II, in the neighbourhood of Ahmadnagar with directions to treat them with lenity. The troops were also ordered to proclaim protection to all natives, so that they relied entirely on the good disposition of the Moghals towards them. On the second day the prince in person went out, and with the advice of his engineers marked out the ground for the trenches against the fort and allotted to each division of the army its separate post round the garrison. On the 27th Shahbaz Khan, one of the Moghal generals, who was notorious for tyranny and cruelty, under pretence of hunting sallied forth towards Burhanabad, and, in spite of the prince's orders, encouraged his men to plunder, himself setting the example. In the course of an hour the towns of Ahmadnagar and Burhanabad were completely sacked. As soon as the prince heard of these disorders he hanged in front of the lines several men taken with plunder. But the people no longer trusted his promises and during the night both towns were deserted. Yekhlash Khan, with a force of 12,000 men, was on his march to the capital, when Daulat Khan Lodi with a body of 6,000 Moghal cavalry attacked and totally defeated him on the banks of the Godavari; and thence following up his success, arrived at the flourishing town

of Paithan, and sacked it scarcely leaving the people enough to cover themselves.

Though she had proclaimed Bahadur Nizam Shah, yet as he was still in confinement at Chavand, and as Manju with the present king was also in force on the Bijapur frontier, Chand Bibi thought it advisable to make overtures to Nehang Khan and Shah Ali to join her in the fort. Nehang Khan put his force of 7,000 men in motion and arrived within twelve miles of Ahmadnagar. He was told that the east face of the fort was not invested and that it was the only road by which he could make his entry. He marched during the night, but when he came within about three miles of the place he found part of the Moghal camp on the direct road pointed out for his entry. This division consisted of a picket of 3,000 men under Khan Khanan who had been sent there only the morning before as the prince had noticed that this part of the fort was not invested. Nehang Khan resolved to force his way, and coming on the party unexpectedly cut off a number of the Moghals. The post was reinforced but with a few followers he dashed on into the fort. Shah Ali was less successful and in attempting to retreat, 700 of his men were cut off by the Moghals under Daulat Khan Lodi. The Bijapur king, hearing of this defeat, despatched Sohail Khan with 25,000 horse at Shahdurg on his frontier to await orders. Sohail Khan was here joined by Mian Manju and Ahmad Shah as well as by Yekhlash Khan, who for the present had laid aside every private consideration, in the hope of saving the government by forming a union. This army was soon after joined by Mehdi Kuli Sultan Turkoman with 6,000 Golkonda horse sent express from Hyderabad. Prince Murad, hearing of the assemblage of this force at Shahdurg, called a council of war and resolved that the fort should be attacked before the allies could relieve it. In a few days five mines were carried under the bastions on one face of the fort. All were charged with powder and built with mortar and stones, excepting where the train was to be laid, and it was resolved to fire them on the following morning (20th February 1596). During the night, Khwaja Muhammad Khan Shirazi, admiring the resolution of the besieged and unwilling that they should be sacrificed, made his way to the walls and informed them of their danger. At the instance of Chand Bibi, who herself set the example, the garrison immediately began to counter-mine. By day-light they had destroyed two of the mines and were searching for the others when the prince, without communicating with Khan Khanan, ordered out the line and resolved to storm without him. The besieged were in the act of removing the powder from the third and largest mine when the prince ordered them to be sprung. Many of the counter-miners were killed and several yards of the wall fell. When the breach was made several of the

leading officers of the garrison prepared for flight. But Chand Bibi, clad in armour and with a veil thrown over her face and a drawn sword in her hand, dashed forward to defend the breach. The fugitives to a man returned and joined her, and, as the storming party held back for the springing of the other mines, the besieged had time to throw rockets, powder, and other combustibles into the ditch, and to bring guns to bear on the breach. The Moghals at length advanced to storm. The defence of the foot of the breach was obstinate and the assailants suffered severely from the fire of the besieged. The ditch was nearly filled with dead bodies. From four in the evening till night-fall party after party forced their way into the breach but all were repulsed. Both camps were filled with admiration of the heroic leader of the defence whose title by common consent was raised from Lady Chand to Queen Chand. After midnight when the attack slackened, the queen in person superintended the repairs of the breach, and by dawn the wall was built seven or eight feet high. Next day she despatched letters to the allied armies at Bid to hasten their approach, representing the distress of the garrison for supplies. These despatches fell into the enemy's hand who forwarded them to their destination with a letter from prince Murad inviting them to hasten as he was anxious to meet them, the sooner the better. The allies marched by the Manikdaund hills to Ahmadnagar. The Moghal camp which was much distressed for provisions became still more straitened by the approach of the allies. The prince thought it advisable to make overtures to the fort, and agreed to quit the country on condition of receiving a grant for the cession of Berar, the sovereignty of which he required Ahmadnagar formally to renounce. Chand Sultana at first refused these terms, but reflecting that if the allies were defeated she might not obtain even these conditions she signed the treaty in the name of Bahadur Shah. The Moghals retreated by the route of Daulatabad. Three days after the raising of the siege the allies arrived. Mian Manju expected allegiance to be paid to Ahmad Shah. To this the nobles in the fort would not agree; Nehang Khan shut the gate of the fort against him and sent a force to bring Bahadur Shah from his confinement in Chavand. Chand Sultana now asked the aid of her nephew, the Bijapur king, to quell the internal commotions of the Ahmadnagar kingdom. Ibrahim Adil Shah sent Mustafa Khan with a body of 4,000 men to her aid, and wrote to Mian Manju requiring him to desist from pressing the claims of Ahmad Shah and to repair to Bijapur.

On his arrival at Bijapur, Ibrahim Adil Shah having clearly ascertained that Ahmad Shah was not a lineal descendant of the Nizamshahi family, gave him a handsome estate for life and enrolled Mian Manju among the nobles of his own kingdom. On his arrival at

Ahmadnagar Bahadur Shah was proclaimed king, and Muhammad Khan, Chand Sultana's friend and adviser, was appointed *Peshwa* or minister. Shortly after establishing his authority Muhammad Khan promoted his own adherents and relatives to the chief offices of the State. Thinking that those who had distinguished themselves in the war would not tamely submit to be passed over, Muhammad seized and confined Nehang Khan and Shamsher Khan, the two Abyssinian generals, and the rest of the chiefs fearing a similar fate, fled the kingdom. Muhammad Khan's influence at the capital was unrestrained, and Queen Chand foresaw her approaching loss of power. She wrote to her nephew, Ibrahim Adil Shah, begging his interference, and asking that a considerable force might be sent to re-organise the government, now usurped by Muhammad Khan. Sohail Khan was again despatched for this purpose with an army to Ahmadnagar with instructions to regulate his conduct according to the wishes of Queen Chand. In the beginning of 1596, Sohail Khan arrived and, as Muhammad Khan opposed his entry, he invested the fort and blockaded it for four months. Muhammad Khan, finding a strong party against him, wrote to Khan Khanan, the Moghal commander-in-chief in Berar, promising if he came to his help that he would hold the country as a vassal of the Delhi emperor. Hearing of this treachery the garrison seized Muhammad Khan and delivered him to the queen. This change at once restored her authority. She released Nehang Khan, the Abyssinian and appointed him minister. On his way to Bijapur Sohail Khan sent word to Bijapur that the Moghals had laid hands on the town of Pathri which had not been included in the Berar cessions. In reply he was ordered to march against the invaders. Muhammad Kuli Sultan, with force from Golkonda, was directed to co-operate with Sohail Khan, who was also joined by 20,000 Nizamshahi troops from Ahmadnagar. He marched towards Berar with an army of nearly 60,000 horse and camped at the town of Sonpat. Khan Khanan, the Moghal general, joined by Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh, Raja Jagannath and several other officers of distinction, halted on the banks of the Godavari, and, taking a position close to the enemy, intrenched his camp. For fourteen days beyond partial skirmishes no action took place. In a general action on the 26th of January 1597, though Raja Ali and Jagannath were both killed, Sohail Khan was compelled to retreat to Shahdurg, and the Nizam Shahis retired to Ahmadnagar. Nehang Khan, the minister, gaining unlimited power, devised a scheme for seizing Queen Chand and taking on himself the management of the orphan king and the government. Learning his intentions, the queen shut the gates against him, and, securing the person of the king, refused Nehang Khan admittance, saying that he might transact business in the town but not in the fort. Nehang Khan submitted

quietly for some days. He then openly attacked the fort and several skirmishes took place. Ibrahim Adil Shah made overtures to effect a reconciliation, but both parties rejected his offers, as nothing less than complete submission of their rivals would satisfy either. Nehang Khan, taking advantage of Khan Khanan's absence and of the rainy season, sent a detachment, and re-took the town of Bid from the Moghals. The governor of Bid marched out twelve miles to meet the Ahmadnagar force, but being wounded and defeated, he with great difficulty reached Bid, which was soon invested. Akbar despatched prince Daniyal Mirza and Khan Khanan (1599) to the governor's relief, when Nehang Khan immediately raised the siege and marched with 15,000 horse and foot to seize the Jaipur Kotli pass and there meet the Moghals. The prince, learning of this movement, marched round by the village of Manuri and avoided the pass. Nehang Khan, finding himself out-manœuvred and unable to withstand the Moghal force, set fire to his heavy baggage and retreated to Ahmadnagar. He wished to compromise matters with the queen but she refused to listen to him and he fled to Junnar. The Moghal forces reached the fort without opposition and having laid siege to it began mining. The unfortunate Queen Chand, placing no trust on those around her, applied for advice to Hamid Khan, an eunuch, and an officer of rank in the fort. Hamid Khan recommended that they should fight and defend the place against the Moghals. The queen declared that after what she had seen of the conduct of officers she could place no trust in them. She thought it advisable to agree to give up the fort, if the safety of the garrison and of their property were secured and then to retire to Junnar with the young king. Hearing this Hamid Khan ran into the streets, declaring that Chand Sultana was in treaty with the Moghals for the delivery of the fort. The short-sighted and un-grateful Dakhanis, headed by Hamid Khan, rushed into her private rooms and put her to death. In the course of a few days the mines were sprung and several breaches made. The Moghals stormed and carried the place, giving little or no quarter. Bahadur Shah and all the children of the royal family were taken prisoners, and the unfortunate king, with the regalia and jewels, was sent to the emperor Akbar at Burhanpur and afterwards confined in the fort of Gwalior. His reign lasted for three years. As the great fort of Asirgad fell at the same time, Akbar made over Khandesh and the Ahmadnagar Deccan to prince Daniyal.

The Ahmadnagar dominions extended over the greater part of Berar and the whole of what was afterwards included in the *Subha* of Aurangabad, Galna, and some other districts in Nasik and Khandesh and the district of Kalyan in the Konkan from Bankot to Bassein. Under the Ahmadnagar kings, though perhaps less regularly than afterwards under the Moghals, the country was divided into districts

or *sarkars*. The district was distributed among sub-divisions which were generally known by Persian names, *pargana*, *karyat*, *sanmat*, *mahal*, and *taluka*, and sometimes by the Hindu names of *prant* and *desh*. The hilly west, which was generally managed by Hindu officers, continued to be arranged by valleys with their Hindu names of *khora*, *sura*, and *maval*. The collection of the revenue was generally entrusted to farmers, the farms sometimes including only one village. Where the revenue was not farmed, its collection was generally entrusted to Hindu officers. Over the revenue farmers was a government agent or *amil*, who, besides collecting the revenue, managed the police and settled civil suits. Civil suits relating to land were generally referred to juries or *panchayats*. Though the chief power in the country was Muhammedan, large numbers of Hindus were employed in the service of the State. The garrisons of hill-forts seem generally to have been Hindus, Marathas, Kolis, and Dhangars, a few places of special strength being reserved for Musalman commandants or *killedars*. Besides the hill-forts some parts of the open country were left under loyal Maratha and Brahman officers with the title of estate-holder or *jagirdar*, and of district head or *deshmukh*. Estates were generally granted on military tenure, the value of the grant being in proportion to the number of troops which the grant-holder maintained. Family feuds or personal hate, and, in the case of those whose lands lay near the borders of two kingdoms, an intelligent regard for the chances of war, often divided Maratha families and led members of one family to take service under rival Musalman States. Hindus of distinguished service were rewarded with the Hindu titles of *raja*, *naik*, and *rav*. Numbers of Hindus were employed in the Ahmadnagar armies.¹

Maratha Chiefs: The Maratha chiefs under Ahmadnagar were Jadhavrav, *Raja* Bhosle and many others of less note. Jadhavrav, *Deshmukh* of Sindkhed, is supposed, with much probability, to have been a descendant of the *Rajas* of Devgad. Lakhaji Jadhavrav in the end of the sixteenth century held an estate or *jagir* under the Nizam-shahi government for the support of 10,000 horse. The respectable family of the Bhosles, which produced the great Shivaji, first rose to notice under the Ahmadnagar government. They are said to have held several *patilships*, but their principal residence was at the village of Verul or Elura near Daulatabad. Bhosaji who is said to have been the first of the family to settle in the Deccan, and from whom the name Bhosle is sometimes derived, claimed descent from a younger or from an illegitimate son of the royal family of Udepur in Rajputana. Maloji Bhosle married Dipabai, the sister of Jagpalrav Naik-Nimbalkar, the *deshmukh* of Phaltan. At the age of twenty-five, in the year 1577,

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 36, 38.

by the interest of Lakhuji Jadhavrav he was entertained in the service of Murtaza Nizam Shah with a small party of horse of which he was the proprietor. Maloji was an active *shiledar* or cavalier, and acquitted himself so well in various duties entrusted to him that he began to rise to distinction. He had by some means made an addition to his small body of horse and was always much noticed by his first patron Jadhavrav. The story told of his rise to power in the Ahmadnagar court is, that in 1599 at the time of the *Holi* festival in March-April, Maloji took his son Shahaji, a remarkably fine boy of five, to pay his respects to Lakhuji Jadhavrav, Maloji's patron. Lakhuji Jadhavrav, pleased with the boy, seated Shahaji near Jiji his daughter, a child of three or four. The children began to play, and Lakhuji jokingly said to the girl, 'How would you like him for a husband!'. The guests laughed but Maloji rose and solemnly accepted Lakhuji's offer of marriage. Lakhuji and his wife were furious, but Maloji was unshaken.

He retired to his village, where, it is said, the goddess Bhavani appeared to him and discovered a large treasure. At all events he and his brother Vithoji became possessed of money in some secret manner. Their agent or their receiver was a banker of Chambhargonde or Shrigonde about thirty miles south of Ahmadnagar, named Shesho Naik Punde, in whose hands the cash was placed.¹ According to Maratha legends, the discovery of this treasure was the means provided by the goddess for carrying out her promise, that one of the clan would become a king and found a family which would reign for twenty-seven generations. Maloji spent his money in buying horses, and in the popular works of digging ponds and wells and endowing temples. He still clung to his favourite scheme of being connected with the family of Jadhavrav. Jagpalrav Naik-Nimbalkar of Phaltan, the brother of Dipabai, Maloji's wife, warmly interested himself to promote the proposed marriage of his nephew. Wealth and power at a falling court like that of Ahmadnagar could procure anything. As Jadhavrav's chief objection was Maloji's want of rank, this difficulty was removed by raising him to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Maloji *Raja* Bhosle. The forts of Shivneri and Chakan in Poona with their dependent districts were likewise placed in his charge; and the sub-divisions of Poona and Supa were made over to him as estates. Jadhavrav had no longer any excuse for not performing what he was urged to by his sovereign (1604). The marriage of Shahaji to Jijibai was celebrated with great pomp, and was honoured by the presence of the *Sultan*.²

On the fall of Ahmadnagar (1600) the emperor Akbar conferred the

¹ It is remarkable, as it bespeaks a connection maintained, that Shivaji's treasurer in 1669 was the grand-son of Shesho Naik Punde. Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 106.
² Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 40, 42.

government of the country on Khwaja Beg Mirza Safawi, a relation of Shah Tahmasp of Persia and Mirza Muhammad Salih, who lived in the country, and, according to the Moghal historian, conferred many kindnesses, obligations and comforts on the people.¹ The officers of the Ahmadnagar kingdom refused to admit that the fall of the capital carried with it all hope of independence. They declared Murtaza, the son of Shah Ali, king and made Paranda about seventy-five miles south-east of Ahmadnagar, Junnar and Daulatabad in succession as temporary seats of safety for the new *Sultan*. Of these officers, Malik Ambar, an Abyssinian and Mian Raju Dakhani, in spite of the Moghal forces, for more than twenty years held almost the whole of the Nizamshahi dominions. Malik Ambar's rule extended from the Kutbshahi and Adilshahi borders within two miles of Bid and eight of Ahmadnagar, and from sixteen miles west of Daulatabad to within the same distance of the port of Cheul. Mian Raju held Daulatabad and the country north and south from the Gujarat frontier to within twelve miles of Ahmadnagar. Both officers professed allegiance to Murtaza Nizam Shah II whom they kept in the fort of Ausa about 130 miles south-east of Ahmadnagar and gave the revenues of a few surrounding villages for his subsistence. Malik Ambar and Mian Raju were bitter rivals and their rivalry often broke into open hostility. Khan Khanan, the Moghal governor of Deccan, learning of their rivalry, sent a party from Berar to take a small district belonging to Malik Ambar on the Telangana boundary. Malik Ambar started to relieve his district with a detachment of six to seven thousand horse and succeeded in defeating the Moghals and recovering the land. Mirza Airich, the son of Khan Khanan, was at once sent to attack him with a picked force of 5,000 horse. In a severe battle at Nander about 200 miles east of Ahmadnagar many were slain on both sides and in the end the Dakhani were beaten and Malik Ambar who lay wounded on the field was saved from falling into the enemy's hands only by the devoted gallantry of his attendants.² Malik Ambar recovered from his wounds, and gathered fresh troops. Khan Khanan, fearing his popularity and enterprise, made overtures for peace. Malik Ambar, who suspected the late attack was due to Mian Raju's enmity, gladly accepted the offer, and a treaty was concluded under which Malik Ambar was confirmed in the possession of his territory. Ever after this Khan Khanan and Malik Ambar continued on the most friendly terms. Not long after this, Venkatrav Koli, Farhad Khan Movallid, Malik Sandal, and other officers deserted Malik Ambar and joined Murtaza Nizam Shah II at Ausa. Malik Ambar marched against the malcontents and defeated them under the walls of the fort. Venkatrav was

¹ Anfa'u-l-Akhbar in Elliot and Dowson, V. I, 247.
² Briggs' *Ferishhta*, III, 315.

taken prisoner, but the other chiefs fled with the king into the fort and came to terms. As Malik Ambar was anxious to gain Paranda he took the king with him to that fortress. The governor refused to surrender to Malik Ambar, who, he said, belonged to the Moghal party. Malik protested that he was a true and loyal servant of the Nizamshahi family and was ready to support his king till his last breath. Still the commandant refused to admit him into the fort, the garrison were strengthened by Farhad Khan and Malik Sandal, and to prevent the king from joining the Paranda governor, Malik Ambar was forced to keep him a state prisoner. After a month's siege the people of the town rose and slew the governor's son who had been guilty of some cruelty and forced the father, Farhad Khan, and Malik Sandal to fly to Bijapur. The garrison still held out, but Malik Ambar, freeing Murtaza from restraint, was allowed to introduce the king into the fort while he himself remained encamped outside.¹ In 1604 Prince Daniyal, the Moghal governor of the Deccan, whose head-quarters were at Burhanpur on the eastern borders of Khandesh, came to Ahmadnagar to receive his bride, the Bijapur king's daughter. The prince expected that, as Malik Ambar had done, Mian Raju would meet him and acknowledge his authority in the Deccan. Mian Raju was asked to the Moghal camp, but, instead of attending, so harassed Daniyal's army with 8,000 light cavalry, that Khan Khanan had to march against him with 5,000 cavalry from Jalna. After the marriage which was celebrated at Paithan, the prince returned to Burhanpur and Khan Khanan to Jalna.²

The French traveller Francois Pyrard, who was in India between 1601 and 1608 writes: The reigning prince of Cheul is called Melique that is Malik and is a vassal of the great Moghal. The Malik, he adds, has a large number of elephants. When he dines he sends for many handsome women who sing and dance during the meal. Then some of them cut a piece of cloth called taffety into bits so minute that they have no other use than that of being carried away by the spectators, who stick them to their breasts, as if they were so many medals. When the spectacle is over, the king remains alone in his palace, his mind absorbed in the contemplation of the vanity and uncertainty of life until he goes to sleep.³

Meanwhile as Murtaza complained to Mian Raju of the treatment he received from Malik Ambar, Mian Raju marched to Paranda without opposition, conferred with the king, and promised to reduce Malik Ambar. When Malik Ambar heard of Mian Raju's approach, he marched to meet him. For about a month the two forces were

camped near Paranda. Several skirmishes ended so favourably for Mian Raju that Malik Ambar asked Khan Khanan for help. Mirza Husain Ali Beg, the Moghal governor of Bid, was at once sent to Malik's aid, with 3,000 cavalry. Mian Raju was defeated, and fled to Daulatabad. After this the death of Prince Daniyal and the absence of Khan Khanan from Jalna gave Malik Ambar an opportunity of spreading his power. Gathering an army he marched to Daulatabad, and defeated Mian Raju, who applied to Khan Khanan for aid.¹ Khan Khanan came and for six months prevented the rival chiefs from attacking each other; in the end Malik Ambar, perceiving that Khan Khanan was rather well disposed to Mian Raju, deemed it politic to yield to his wishes and make peace. On his return to Paranda, finding Murtaza constantly intriguing and raising factions against him, Malik thought of deposing him and choosing a less independent successor. Before taking action Malik consulted Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, and as he was strongly opposed to the scheme, Malik Ambar gave it up. In 1607 Malik made Murtaza's position easier and more dignified, and mutual confidence was established. In the same year at the head of 10,000 cavalry they marched together against Junnar and made it the seat of Murtaza's government. From Junnar Malik despatched an army to Daulatabad. Mian Raju was defeated and taken prisoner and his territory became part of Murtaza's dominions. In the following years Malik Ambar's power increased. He founded a new capital at Khadki, whose name Aurangzeb afterwards (1658-1707) changed² to Aurangabad, and, profiting by dissensions between Khan Khanan and the other generals, repeatedly defeated the Moghal troops, and invested the town of Ahmadnagar. Every effort was made to defend the place and Khan Khanan and the other Moghal nobles who were with Prince Parvez at Burhanpur marched to relieve it. Through the jealousies and dissensions of the leaders, and from want of supplies, the army was conducted by roads through mountains and difficult passes, and shortly became so disorganized and so badly supplied with food that it was forced to retreat.³ In spite of the efforts of the commandant Khwaja Beg the Ahmadnagar garrison was so disheartened by the retreat of the relieving force that Khwaja Beg capitulated and retired to Burhanpur. As Khwaja Beg had acted with skill and bravery, he was promoted to the command of 5,000. At the same time he was removed and Khan Jahan Lodi was sent in his place. In 1612 to restore success to their arms in the Deccan, Jahangir organised a combined attack on Malik Ambar. At the same moment Abdulla Khan, the viceroy of Gujarat, was to advance from Gujarat and

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 316.

² Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 317.

³ Da Cunha's *Chaul*, 63.

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 318.

² Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 483.

³ Elphinstone's *History of India*, 480.

Prince Parvez and Khan Jahan Lodi, reinforced by Raja Mansing, were to advance from Khandesh and Berar. Before the time agreed on, Abdulla Khan arrived from Gujarat and Malik Ambar hurried to attack him before the Khandesh and Berar armies could take the field. The neighbourhood of the European ports enabled Malik to have better artillery than the Moghals, and his artillery afforded a rallying point on which he could always collect his army. But under ordinary circumstances like the Marathas after him, Malik trusted more to his light cavalry than to his artillery. His light horsemen cut off the Moghal supplies and harassed their march, hovered round their army when they halted, alarmed them with false attacks, and often made incursions into the camp, carrying off booty and causing constant disorder and alarm. These tactics were applied with unusual vigour and success to prevent the advance of the Gujarat army. Abdulla Khan, the viceroy of Gujarat, who had advanced well into Khandesh was so worn by this warfare that he determined to retire. His rear-guard was cut to pieces, and his retreat had nearly become a flight before he found refuge in the hills and forests of Baglan, whence he passed in quiet to Gujarat. By this time the Khandesh and Berar armies had taken the field, but disheartened with the failure of the plan of the campaign they feared to risk a battle and centred their forces at Burhanpur. In spite of the success with which he guarded the Deccan from the advance of Moghal power Malik Ambar had the greatest difficulty in keeping his confederates and even his own officers loyal to him. On 4th February 1616 chiefly owing to the rivalry of other Musalman officers, Malik Ambar was defeated in a great battle with the Moghals near the northern boundary of Ahmadnagar at Roshangaon in a bend of the river Dudhna about 10 miles west of Jalna. Though apparently no share of the shame for this defeat attached to the Marathas in Malik Ambar's service, for Shahaji Bhosle who had succeeded his father Maloji, Lakhuji Jadhavrav, and one of the Naiks of Phaltan all fought with distinguished bravery, the result of the battle so disheartened them, that several Marathas went over to the Moghals. The most important of the chiefs who deserted Malik Ambar was Lakhuji Jadhavrav, *Deshmukh* of Sindkhed, the chief Maratha estate-holder under the Nizamshahi government. The very high importance which the Moghals attached to the Maratha leaders is shown by the fact that Lakhuji Jadhavrav was given a command of 24,000 with 15,000 horse and that his relations were raised to high rank. Malik Ambar fled for life and saved himself by taking shelter in the fort of Daulatabad. Shah Nawaz, the Moghal general, razed to ground Malik Ambar's new capital of Khadki and carried away enormous plunder to Burhanpur.

However, as soon as the Moghal troops retired, Malik Ambar soon

renewed hostilities and recaptured all the territory that had been wrested from him. When the news of this fresh advance on the part of Malik Ambar reached Jahangir, he dispatched his third son Khurram with a large force against Malik Ambar. Khurram was joined at the ford of Narmada by Khan Khanan, Mahabat Khan, Khan Jahan and other renowned Moghal generals in the Deccan. Khurram at once started vigorous action. He sent his envoys to Bijapur demanding help and co-operation from Adil Shah. Considering it difficult to oppose this formidable advance of the Moghals Adil Shah and Malik Ambar sent costly present to the prince and agreed to deliver over Burhanpur, Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar. Malik Ambar personally delivered the keys of various forts and the territory of Balaghat-Berar. Thereupon Khurram consigned the protection of the newly-conquered territories to his two generals Khan Khanan and his son Shah Nawaz Khan and retired to Mandu where his father, the Emperor, was camping (12th October 1617). It was at this time that he received the title of Shah Jahan from the emperor. Khan Jahan Lodi, Udaram and possibly Lakhuji Jadhav and other officials from the Deccan also paid their respects to the Emperor.

However, with the departure of Shah Jahan, Malik Ambar started his former aggression by first enlisting the support of both Adil Shah and Qutb Shah. The confederacy made elaborate plans for driving the Moghal forces back beyond the Narmada. They harassed the Moghal governor Khan Khanan at Burhanpur so severely that he sent piteous appeals to the emperor for further provisions and help. Malik Ambar's advanced parties had even crossed Narmada and entered Malwa. Under the circumstances the emperor ordered Shah Jahan to go to the Deccan and put down Malik Ambar's rebellion. Shah Jahan was supplied with a powerful army and great treasures. Shah Jahan who conducted this and his other Deccan campaigns with great ability taking his brother prince Khushru with him started for the Deccan and reached Burhanpur on 4th April 1621. He at once pursued Malik Ambar with vigour and expedition and drove him back beyond Godavari. Malik Ambar as usual cut off supplies and detachments hung on the line of march, and attempted by long and rapid marches to surprise the camp. He found Shah Jahan always on his guard and at last was forced to risk the fate of the campaign in a general action, in which he was defeated with considerable loss. The imperial forces advanced to Paithan on their way to relieve Ahmadnagar which was besieged by a force of Malik Ambar's. Feeling further resistance hopeless Malik Ambar sent envoys to express repentance and ask forgiveness. He promised ever afterwards to remain loyal and to pay tribute, and in addition to furnish a war indemnity. A great scarcity of provisions in the imperial camp made Shah Jahan anxious to accept Malik Ambar's

submission.¹ Khanjar Khan, the commandant of Ahmadnagar, was strengthened by fresh troops and treasure, and it was agreed that about thirty miles of territory near Ahmadnagar should be ceded to the Moghals and Rs. 50 lakhs paid into the Imperial treasury.

In 1624 in the hope of gaining the management of the Deccan, Malik Ambar who was then at war with Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, sent an envoy to Mahabat Khan, the Moghal commander-in-chief in the Deccan to express obedience and devotion. Ibrahim Adil Shah about the same time made similar offers and his offers were accepted. Malik Ambar, vexed and disappointed, sent his children with his wives and attendants to the fortress of Daulatabad² and marched with the king from Khadki to Kandhar on the borders of Golkonda to receive his fixed payments or *zar-i-mukrari* which were two years in arrear. After receiving the tribute and securing himself on that side by a treaty and oath Malik marched to Bidar, surprised and defeated Ibrahim Adil Shah's forces, and plundered Bidar. From Bidar he marched against Bijapur. As his best troops and officers were at Burhanpur, Ibrahim Adil Shah avoided a battle and took shelter in Bijapur. When they heard of Malik Ambar's success, Lashkar Khan and all the Deccan nobles, together with Muhammad Lari, the commander of the Moghal troops, marched from Burhanpur towards Bijapur. Malik Ambar wrote to the Imperial officers stating that he was not less loyal to the Imperial throne than Ibrahim Adil Shah and asking that Nizam-ul-Mulk and Adil Shah might be allowed to settle their old standing differences without interference. To this remonstrance the Moghal officers paid no attention. As they continued to advance Malik Ambar was forced to raise the siege of Bijapur and retire into his own territories. Even here he was followed by the Moghal army, and, inspite of most humble offers, Muhammad Lari, the Moghal commander, persisted in hunting him down. At last, driven to desperation, and taking advantage of the carelessness which their belief in his powerlessness had brought on the Moghals, Malik suddenly fell on their camp at Bhatwadi ten miles from Ahmadnagar. The battle was fought in November 1624. At the first onslaught Muhammad Lari, the Moghal commander, was killed. His fall threw the Bijapur forces into confusion. Jadhavrav and Udaram fled without striking a blow, and the defeat ended in a rout. Ikhalas Khan and twenty-five of Adil Shah's leading officers were taken prisoners. Of these Farhad Khan who had sought Malik Ambar's death was executed and the others imprisoned. Lashkar Khan and other Imperial chiefs were also made prisoners. Khanjar Khan by great exertions escaped to Ahmadnagar and prepared the fortress for a siege, and Jan Sipar

¹ Elphinstone's *History of India*, 562, 563.

² *Iktal Nama-i-Jahangiri* in Elliot and Dowson, VI, 411-412.

Khan reached Bid and set the fort in order. Of the rest who escaped some fled to Ahmadnagar and some to Burhanpur. The success in the battle was mainly due to Malik Ambar's superior tactics of long and patient manœuvring for contriving an inescapable trap in which the Moghal and Bijapuri forces were caught.¹ In this battle Shahaji's genius shone brilliantly in support of Malik Ambar and gave Shahaji an importance and worth of which the latter soon became jealous. Shahaji soon quitted the service of the Nizam Shah and sought his fortune under the Adil Shah. Malik Ambar, successful beyond his hopes, sent his prisoners to Daulatabad and marched to lay siege to Ahmadnagar. As, inspite of every effort, he made no impression on Ahmadnagar, Malik left part of his army to maintain the investment and himself marched against Bijapur. Ibrahim Adil Shah took refuge in the fortress and Malik Ambar occupied his territories as far as the frontiers of the Imperial dominions in the Balaghat. He collected an excellent army and laid siege to and took Sholapur. So complete was his success that the Moghal officers received strict orders from Delhi to keep within the forts they held and attempt no operations until reinforcements arrived.

Malik Ambar died on 14th May 1626 in the eightieth year of his age. Great as was his success as a general, Malik Ambar is best known by his excellent land system. He stopped revenue-farming, and, under Musalman supervision, entrusted the collection of the revenues to Brahman agents. He renewed the broken village system, and, when several years of experiments had enabled him to ascertain the average yield of a field, took about two-fifths of the out-turn in kind, and afterwards (1614) commuted the grain payment to a cash payment representing about one-third of the yield. Unlike Todar Mal, Akbar's (1566-1605) famous minister, by whom the lands of north India were settled, Malik Ambar did not make his settlement permanent, but allowed the demand to vary in accordance with the harvest. This system was so successful that, inspite of his heavy war-charges, his finances prospered and his country thrived and grew rich.

With the death of Malik Ambar the fortunes of Ahmadnagar began thereafter to decline rapidly. Its end was hastened by two other events of political importance, viz., the death of Jahangir on 29th October 1627 and the accession of Shah Jahan on 4th February 1628. Ibrahim Adil Shah who had patronised Shahaji also died on 12th September 1627. Another event which had a bearing upon the history of the

¹ Graphic descriptions of this battle are given by Paramanand in his *Shiva Bharat* and by Persian writers. Paramanand gives about 20 names of Muslim generals and of more than a dozen Maratha captains. Most of the former are also mentioned by Fazlul Astarabadi.

Deccan was the birth of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha independence, on 6th April 1627.

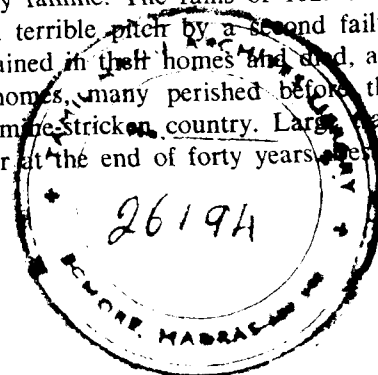
Malik Ambar left two sons Fattah Khan and Changiz Khan, of whom Fattah Khan the eldest succeeded him as regent of the Nizamshahi kingdom. As, after Malik Ambar's death, Nizam-ul-Mulk in concert with Fattah Khan continued the war against the Moghals, Khan Jahan placed Lashkar Khan in charge of Burhanpur and marched to Khadki. Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was in the fortress of Daulatabad, made Hamid Khan, an able Abyssinian slave, his commander-in-chief, and delivered over to him the management of his state. According to the Moghal historians Nizam-ul-Mulk was kept under control out-of-doors by the Abyssinian and in-doors by the Abyssinian's wife. When Khan Jahan drew near to Daulatabad, Hamid Khan took lakhs of *huns* and went to meet him. The Abyssinian's wiles and the love of money led Khan Jahan astray. He took the money and agreed to restore to Nizam-ul-Mulk all the Balaghat as far as Ahmadnagar. He wrote to the commandants of the different posts ordering them to give up the places to the officers of Nizam-ul-Mulk and to return to court. Sipahdar Khan, the commandant of Ahmadnagar, received one of these letters, but when Nizam-ul-Mulk's officers reached Ahmadnagar the Khan said: Take the country; it is yours; but without the Emperor's order I will not surrender the fort. The representatives of Nizam-ul-Mulk did their utmost to persuade him, but in vain. Sipahdar Khan never swerved, and busied himself in laying in provisions, and putting the fortress in a state of defence. The other officers weakly surrendered at the command of Khan Jahan and repaired to Burhanpur.¹ Khan Jahan thus became the immediate cause of a sudden turn in the politics of the Deccan. When Shah Jahan had rebelled, his position had become delicate due to conflicting orders he received as the governor of the Deccan from the two powerful factions in the Moghal court. He was commanded to hunt out Shah Jahan from the Deccan where he had proceeded to enlist the support of the Deccan *sultanates*. Khan Jahan therefore came to incur the bitterest displeasure of Shah Jahan. He tried to prepare for the evil day by appeasing the authorities of the Nizamshahi government. Naturally much of Shah Jahan's achievements in the conquest of the Deccan now came to be nullified by Khan Jahan.

Shah Jahan with the experience he had gained during his expeditions in the Deccan had a thorough grasp of the circumstances and situation prevailing in the Deccan. He well knew the policy of Malik Ambar and the power and influence of Shahaji Bhosle and was personally acquainted with the declining condition of the kingdom of Ahmadnagar. Naturally

¹ *Iktbal Nama-i-Jahangiri* in Elliot and Dowson, VI, 433, 434, 437.

the first subject that attracted his attention after the coronation was the subjugation of Deccan, particularly the Nizamshahi State. Shah Jahan rightly judged that the troubles of the Deccan were the creations of Khan Jahan Lodi's mischievous policy. He therefore commanded Khan Jahan to take back the territory of Balaghat which he had ceded to Nizam Shah and which Shah Jahan had himself conquered some years before from Malik Ambar. Khan Jahan, however, did not do his best to execute the orders of Shah Jahan with the result that he was recalled. During the visit Khan Jahan behaved insolently and fearing punishment fled and broke in open revolt. He sought protection with Murtaza Nizam Shah who gave him all the help he could afford and assigned him the district of Bid for expenses.

In 1629 Murtaza Nizam Shah II came of age. He was wanting in ability, vindictive, flighty, and unfit to meet the difficulties by which he was surrounded. His first care was to reduce the regent's power, a task which Fattah Khan's violent and inconsistent conduct made easy. With the help of an officer named Takkerib Khan Murtaza seized Fattah Khan and threw him into confinement. He called back Shahaji from Bijapur to his service and prepared for a stiff contest with the emperor. Shah Jahan immediately realised the danger and personally undertook the offensive with the dual purpose of putting down Khan Jahan Lodi and subjugating the kingdom of Ahmadnagar. He also threatened Adil Shah and obtained powerful contingents from that kingdom under Ranadullah Khan and Kanhoji Jedhe. By the time Shah Jahan reached the Ahmadnagar country the Moghal force was aided by a movement from Gujarat. Khan Jahan, after some unavailing attempts to make head against this great force, retired to the south, and by rapid movements eluded the Moghal detachments. Failing to persuade the Bijapur king to take up his cause, he was once more obliged to enter the Ahmadnagar dominions. Murtaza Nizam Shah had sufficient confidence to try a decisive battle. He assembled his army at Daulatabad and took post in strong ground among the neighbouring passes. But the strength of the Imperial troops was too great for him, and he was forced to seek safety in his forts and in desultory warfare. Khan Jahan, overwhelmed by the defeat of his allies, the destruction of their territory, and the additional calamities of famine and pestilence, retired from the country. The flight of Khan Jahan did not end the war with Nizam Shah. At this time the Deccan was wasted by famine. The rains of 1629 failed and the sufferings were raised to a terrible pitch by a second failure of rain in 1630. Vast numbers remained in their homes and died, and of the thousands who left their homes, many perished before they passed beyond the limits of the famine-stricken country. Large tracts fell waste and some did not recover at the end of forty years.



of grain, there was a total failure of forage and all the cattle died. To complete the miseries the famine was followed by a pestilence.¹ Under these circumstances Shah Jahan found his task most difficult to accomplish. He therefore tried under-hand intrigues in the councils of Murtaza Nizam Shah. Lakhuji Jadhavrao already had been weaned away and now, he, backed by the support of the emperor, harassed the Nizam Shah from his seat at Sindkhed. Nizam Shah now decided to encompass his destruction by treachery and inviting him to Daulatabad under the pretext of negotiating some important political move murdered Jadhavrao and most of his relations who had accompanied him. These wanton murders created a feeling of revulsion among the Maratha followers of Nizam Shah. Shahaji had already received tempting offers from the emperor to desert the Nizam Shah and go over to the Moghals. Under the pressure of circumstances, he thought it prudent to give up the rapidly-declining fortune of the Nizam Shah and went over to the Moghals. He was confirmed in his estates and was given a command of 5,000 horse, a dress of honour and Rs. 2,00,000 in cash. He remained in the Moghal service for about a year and a half from November 1630 to March 1632.

In the meanwhile Azam Khan, the most active of Shah Jahan's officers, continued to press Murtaza Nizam Shah, who, ascribing his disasters to the misconduct of his minister, removed him from his office, released Fattah Khan from prison, and restored him to power. Foreseeing the ruin of the Nizamshahi government and the consequent danger to himself the Bijapur king brought a reasonable relief to the weaker party by declaring war against the Moghals. This aid came too late to save Murtaza Nizam Shah from his own imprudence. Fattah Khan, more mindful of former injuries than of recent favours and ambitious of recovering his father's authority, turned all his power to Murtaza's destruction. Aided by Murtaza's weakness and unpopularity he was soon strong enough to put him and his chief adherents to death and to take the government into his own hands (1631). At the same time he sent an offer of submission and a large contribution to the Moghals, and set Husain Shah, an infant son of Murtaza Nizam Shah, on the throne openly professing that he held his dignity from the Emperor. His terms were at once accepted and Shah Jahan turned his whole force against Bijapur. Fattah Khan evaded the fulfilment of his promises, was again attacked by the Moghals, and once more joined his cause with that of the Bijapur king. He was afterwards reconciled to the Moghals, and during the progress of the war made several more faithless and shift changes.

In 1632, Shah Jahan returned to Agra, leaving Mahabat Khan in

command of the Deccan. After some time Mahabat Khan succeeded in shutting Fattah Khan in Daulatabad where he defended himself with occasional aid from the king of Bijapur. The fate of the Nizamshahi monarchy was at last decided by a general action in which the combined attempt of the Dakhanis to raise the siege was defeated. Fattah Khan soon after surrendered the fort of Daulatabad on 7th June 1633 and entered the Moghal service, while the king whom he had set up was sent prisoner to Gwalior. Shah Jahan now recalled Mahabat Khan and the Deccan was divided into two commands under Khan-i-Dauran and Khan-i-Zaman. This change weakened the Moghals. The Nizamshahi monarchy, which, on the surrender of Fattah Khan, seemed to have come to an end, was revived by Shahaji Bhosle, who, disgusted by the Moghals' treatment of him, had gone to Bijapur and had fought against them. Within only three months of the fall of Daulatabad, he selected Pengiri or Bhimgad as the capital of the Nizamshahi State and placed there a young Nizamshahi prince as the lawful heir of Nizam Shah (September 1633). He now began to manage the country, seized the forts, occupied the districts in the name of the new king, and gathered troops from all quarters. Except a few forts he succeeded for a time in over-running the whole of the Ahmadnagar Konkan and the country as far east as Ahmadnagar from the Nira river on the south to the Chandor range on the north.¹ In this adventure Shahaji managed to enlist the sympathies of Adil Shah and his minister Murar Jagdev who personally came to his help with fresh and well-equipped armies. Shahaji's bold stand embarrassed Mahabat Khan who sent repeated requests to the emperor for fresh troops and funds. He also called upon Adil Shah to withdraw his help from Shahaji. In this he did not succeed and hence invited so severe a rebuke from Shah Jahan that he put an end to his life on 26th October 1634. Shah Jahan was however finally roused to this new danger. He marched rapidly to the Deccan in 1635 and reached Daulatabad after crossing the Narmada on 4th January 1636. He now decided to close in upon Shahaji from all directions simultaneously and assigned definite tasks to his various generals putting Aurangzeb with the general execution of the measures determined upon. The *Sultans* of Bijapur and Golkonda were forced into co-operation with the Moghals under a threat of complete extinction. Shahaji had collected under him 12,000 troops and he now started raiding Moghal territory moving between Junnar and Sangamner with the fort of Mahuli as the headquarters of the puppet Nizam Shah. Shaista Khan pursued Shahaji through Junnar and Sangamner. In the meanwhile the Bijapuris, finding resistance to the Moghals difficult, accepted the

¹ Elphinstone's *History of India*, 507. See also *Badshah Nama* in Elliot and Dowson, VII, 24, 25.

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 50.

Moghal terms and deserted Shahaji. Qutb Shah of Golkonda was also coerced into submission and it was now left to Shahaji to bear the whole brunt of the relentless war with the Moghals. In the treaty with Bijapur, Adil Shah agreed to pay to the Moghals 20 lakhs *pagodas* a year and in return received the south and south-east portions of the Nizamshahi dominions. This treaty sealed Shahaji's fate who was now cut off from the outer world and hemmed in at the fort of Mahuli. Adil Shah now discreetly stepped in to save Shahaji from utter ruin and informed the emperor of his willingness to take away from Shahaji the five forts which he still held. Shah Jahan agreed to this proposal from Adil Shah and left for Agra on 11th July 1636 entrusting the conduct of the remaining campaign to his general Khan Zaman, his son Aurangzeb and Adil Shah. Within three months of the departure of Shah Jahan, Shahaji came to his last grasp. At last he submitted, gave up his pretended king and with the consent of Shah Jahan entered the Bijapur service. The kingdom of Ahmadnagar was thus at an end.

MOGHALS

After the peace of 1636 Shah Jahan endeavoured to improve the conquered territory. The two governments of Ahmadnagar and Khandesh were united, and prince Aurangzeb, who remained for only a short time, was appointed viceroy. The chief change which followed Shah Jahan's conquest of Ahmadnagar was the introduction of the revenue system of Akbar's great financier Todar Mal. Under Todar Mal's settlement the lands were first assessed with reference to their fertility, in a proportion varying from one-half to one-seventh of the gross produce, according to the cost of tillage and the kind of crop grown. The government share was then commuted for a money payment, and in time when the land was measured, classed, and registered the assessment was fixed at a fourth of the yearly produce of each field. This system was introduced in the districts north of the Bhima under the superintendence of Murshid Kuli Khan, an able officer who for nearly twenty years was engaged on the settlement. Murshid's system differed from Malik Ambar's chiefly in being a permanent settlement, while Malik Ambar's varied from year to year¹. The Moghal system is known as the *Tanka* settlement, a name taken from the silver coin which took the place of the old copper *Takka*. Another Moghal change was the introduction of the *Fasli* or harvest year into the Deccan. The *Fasli* or harvest year, which was started by Akbar (1556-1605), was a solar year and began from the

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 56-57.

mrig or opening of the south-west monsoon early in June. As no attempt was made to reconcile the *Fasli* or solar Musalman year with their lunar year, the *Fasli* differed from the regular lunar Musalman year more than three years every century. The measuring of their lands and the fixing of their rents proved very distasteful to the Kolis of West Ahmadnagar. Their head chief or *sarnaik*, Kheni, persuaded the chiefs to promise on the first chance to rise and free themselves from Moghal rule. The successes of the young Shivaji (1627-1680), son of Shahaji Bhosle and the founder of the Maratha empire, seemed to the Kolis the chance they were waiting for. The whole country rose and the rising was not put down without extreme severities, among which the destruction of the whole of the Koli *sarnaik's* family and the pyramid of Koli heads at the Black Platform or *kala chabutra* in Junnar were still remembered by the Ahmadnagar Kolis in 1830.¹ The years that followed saw the southward, westward and eastward expansion of Bijapur in which Shahaji played a dominant role. At this time Shivaji, the third son of Shahaji and the future founder of the Maratha empire, lived in Maharashtra building up his revolutionary character in the independent surroundings of the western hilly region. Shivaji's precocious and wild enterprise reached Shahaji's ears and he thought of restraining his son perhaps under the pressure of the Adil Shahi court. How far he succeeded is difficult to say but he soon became a suspect in the eyes of Adil Shah when Shivaji captured Kondana (Sinhgad) and practically asserted his independence in the district of Pune and Shahaji's other son Sambhaji made himself master at Bangalore. Shahaji under the circumstances came under the disfavour of Adil Shah which led to his arrest on 25th July 1648. He was brought to Bijapur. When Shivaji learnt of his father's arrest he applied to Murad Bakhsh, the emperor's representative in the Deccan, but Murad Bakhsh wrote to Shivaji that he was returning to Delhi and would send the emperor's orders as soon as he reached that place. Shahaji's release was however secured on his writing to his two sons Shivaji and Sambhaji to give up Kondana and Bangalore.

In 1650, Shivaji preferred a claim on the part of his father or of himself to the *deshmukh's* dues in the Ahmadnagar district to which he alleged they had an hereditary right. As was probably foreseen Shivaji's agent at Agra did not succeed in obtaining a promise of the *deshmukh's* share, but he brought back a letter from Shah Jahan, promising that the claim should be taken into consideration if Shivaji came to court. In the year 1653 prince Aurangzeb was appointed viceroy of the Deccan for the second time. For several years he devoted his talents to perfecting the revenue settlement and protecting and

¹ Captain Mackintosh in Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 241-242.

encouraging travellers and merchants. He established his seat of government at Malik Ambar's town of Khadki, which, after his own name, he called Aurangabad.

In 1657 Shivaji, who since 1650 had greatly increased his power after subjugating the Morays of Javli, marched by unfrequented roads to Ahmadnagar in the hope of surprising the town. His attempt was partially successful. But while his men were plundering, he was attacked and several of his party were killed by a detachment from the fort. Fortunately for Shivaji, Aurangzeb at this moment became extremely uneasy due to the news he had received of his father's illness. He made preparations to go to the north, left Aurangabad on 25th January 1658 and crowned himself emperor in the following July after imprisoning his father Shah Jahan. In the following years Shivaji was engrossed in conflict with the Bijapuris. He had consolidated his hold over north and south Konkan and the Bijapur Government became apprehensive of Shivaji's real intentions. But the affairs at the court of Bijapur were in a sorry plight and none of the nobles of Bijapur except Afzalkhan would undertake the chastisement of Shivaji. It is not necessary here to recount the fateful days of the encounter between Shivaji and Afzalkhan. Suffice it to say that Shivaji succeeded in vanquishing his formidable foe.

Similarly under Moropant his minister or *Peshwa* Shivaji's infantry gained several strongholds north of Junnar, and as soon as the country was dry enough, his horse headed by Netaji Palkar ravaged the Moghal districts without mercy. Netaji was ordered to plunder the villages and levy contributions from the towns. Exceeding these orders he swept the country close to Aurangabad, moved rapidly from place to place, and spread terror in all directions. The success of Shivaji against Bijapur and his constant attacks against the Moghal territory roused Aurangzeb to the real threat that Shivaji posed to the empire. He therefore appointed Shaista Khan, with the title of Amir-ul-Umrah, to succeed prince Muazzam as viceroy of the Deccan and ordered him to punish this daring raider. He marched from Aurangabad with a great force at the end of January 1660 and took the route by Ahmadnagar and Pedgaon to Pune. He established his hold on Pune, and practically overran the *Swarajya* territory. For three long years Shivaji struggled and chafed. In 1663 while Shaista Khan was in Pune, Netaji Palkar again appeared burning and plundering near Ahmadnagar. A party sent to cut him off succeeded in surprising and killing several of his men. The pursuit was hot and Netaji who was wounded would apparently have been taken, had not Rustum Zaman, the Bijapur general, favoured his escape. Shivaji now decided that if the menace of Shaista Khan was to be overcome it would be necessary to undertake some act of stern retribution to the Khan personally if an open

fight was out of the question. Shivaji did this by carrying out a daring attack on Shaista Khan's residence at Pune wounding Shaista Khan in the scuffle and making a safe escape to Sinhgad. Shaista Khan now considered Pune unsafe for his residence and retired to Aurangabad. He was subsequently recalled by Aurangzeb who again appointed his son Muazzam as governor of the Deccan with Jaswantsingh as his lieutenant. They were both lukewarm in taking any strong measures against Shivaji who however allowed himself not a moment's rest. He and Netaji Palkar fell like vultures upon the Moghal territories between Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad. These raids were often repeated. From the beginning of the rains of 1664 and again of 1665 Netaji was most successful in plundering the country. In the same year, Shivaji surprised and plundered the town of Ahmadnagar and raided near Aurangabad. Shivaji now invited upon himself the full wrath of the emperor Aurangzeb who recalled Muazzam and Jaswantsingh and dispatched a fresh expedition under Mirza Raja Jaysingh with Diler Khan to assist him. Never had such a select force crossed into the Deccan before. Jaysingh arrived at Aurangabad on 10th February 1665 and traversing through the district of Ahmadnagar reached Pune on 3rd March. He opened an all-out offensive against the *Swarajya* territory. Shivaji at once realised the dangerous situation that faced him and decided to submit. The treaty of Purandar was signed on 14th June 1665 under which Shivaji ceded a number of forts and agreed to serve under the Moghals in their campaign against Bijapur. Under the treaty of Purandar Shivaji had agreed to pay visit to Agra. After considerable deliberation he decided to visit Agra and left Rajgad on 5th March 1666. Traversing through the Ahmadnagar district he reached Aurangabad which he left in the middle of March. He reached Agra in the month of May after a journey of nearly two months. Shivaji's stay in Agra, his miraculous escape from his treacherous imprisonment by Aurangzeb and his safe return to Rajgad need no recounting here. Shivaji's escape at once nullified all the work of conquest that Jaysingh had effected in the Deccan. Shivaji was not however inclined to undertake any warfare against the Moghals for the time being. On the contrary he offered to serve under the emperor. Prince Muazzam gladly accepted the offer and obtained from the emperor the title of Raja for Shivaji.

At this time Aurangzeb launched his cherished policy of persecuting his Hindu subjects and issued orders to demolish all the schools and temples of the infidels. The temple of Vishweshwar at Kashi was demolished on September 4, 1669 and caused extreme consternation throughout the country. Shivaji at once set about measures to avenge the wrong and in the beginning of 1670 recommenced his aggression upon the Moghal territories in all directions paralysing the Moghal

Government throughout the Deccan. Surat was sacked for the second time and Berar was ravaged. At the head of Shivaji's infantry, the *Peshwa* Moropant took several forts, among them were Aundha and Patta in Akola. The emperor now sent Mahabat Khan to the Deccan and ordered Bahadur Khan to proceed there as an additional support, thus raising the strength of Moghal forces to 40,000 men. Mahabat Khan began operations against Shivaji by endeavouring to reduce his forts. He took Aundha and Patta at the setting in of the rains and withdrew to cantonment. In January 1671 Mahabat Khan, Jaswantsingh and Daud Khan assembled at Aurangabad. During the monsoon months of 1671 the Moghals encamped at Parner where the various commanders held daily entertainments such as music and dancing, where they all attended and made themselves merry when their soldiers were dying in numbers through pestilence in the camp. Four hundred dancing girls from the Punjab and Afghanistan lived in the Moghal camp and were patronised by the officers.¹ Aurangzeb recalled Mahabat Khan suspecting him of complicity with Shivaji and appointed Bahadur Khan, Khan Jahan and Diler Khan to the government of the Deccan. Diler Khan came upon Pune in December 1671 and massacred a large number of innocent inhabitants of the place. But Shivaji was equal to the occasion. His generals played havoc in Khandesh forcing Diler Khan to retreat. In the following year Khan Jahan occupied the Sahyadri passes and several parties of Maratha horses appeared near Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar. Khan Jahan went in pursuit of them but without success and at last cantoned for the rains at Pedgaon on the Bhima where he built a fort and gave it the name of Bahadurgad. The shifting of the camp from Aurangabad to Pedgaon was done with a view to put greater check upon Shivaji.

In February 1672 was fought the battle of Salher in which the Moghals were completely routed. It was an open action by Shivaji's men opposing the best-equipped and most ably led Moghal armies. The war with the Moghals continued but at the same time Shivaji continued nibbling at the possessions of Bijapur also. Panhala was taken and Bahlol Khan, the Bijapuri general, was routed at Umbrani on April 15, 1673. On March 23, 1674, Sampgaon was plundered. Shivaji had by now acquired sufficient territory which could well be termed as a kingdom and had collected a band of devoted followers who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the new nationhood they had so faithfully nurtured. He had humbled the might of the Moghal empire and when the *Sultans* of Bijapur and Golkonda were kneeling before the emperor Shivaji had held aloft the prestige of his new-found kingdom. It was but natural that he should now formally proclaim him

¹ Sarkar's *Shivaji*.

king by performing the ritualistic rite of coronation. The ceremony was magnificently performed on June 6, 1674 at Rayagad when Shivaji ascended the throne and assumed the title of *Chhatrapati*. Bahadur Khan now assured the emperor that he would do his best to bring the Maratha ruler down to his knees and neutralise the effect of his coronation ceremony. Shivaji decided to strike the first blow when some Moghal aggression under Diler Khan gave Shivaji an excuse for breaking the terms of the Purandar convention. In the monsoon of 1674 he sent his ambassador with proposals of peace to Bahadur Khan to divert his attention and in the meantime carried out a sudden raid upon the principal Moghal camp at Pedgaon in July. He divided his forces into two parties, the smaller one of which sought an open encounter with the Khan who had advanced about 50 miles to face the Marathas. When the Khan had thus been lured away from his base, the other and the main division of the Marathas more than 7,000 strong suddenly fell upon the Moghal camp, set fire to all their tents and material and carried away more than a crore in plunder including 200 select horses, which had been intended as a present for the emperor. Moropant, who was ordered to act against the Moghals, attacked and retook Aundha and Patta, and Hambirrav, the Maratha commander-in-chief, plundered the country up to Burhanpur. On his return after crossing the Godavari, Hambirrav was hotly pursued by Diler Khan and with difficulty brought off the valuable booty he had taken. At the opening of the season of 1675, Hambirrav again passed into the Moghal territory and did great damage. In the same year Shivaji entered into an agreement with Khan Jahan, the Moghal general, and for some time Ahmadnagar was free from Maratha inroads. The next few years saw the expansion of the Maratha power in the south. In January 1677 Shivaji's army moved against Koppal. In May of the same year Jinji was captured. In July 1678 Vellore was captured by Shivaji's troops. When these events were taking place, the affairs at Bijapur court had worsened. The kingdom was managed by Bahlol Khan who was on friendly terms with Diler Khan, the Moghal general. Both now conspired to subjugate Shivaji and Kutb Shah who had considerably helped Shivaji in his southern conquest. In December 1677 Bahlol Khan died and Siddi Masud took up the control of Bijapur. Diler Khan who had lost his friend in the death of Bahlol Khan now changed his manœuvres and directed his attack against Bijapur. In this situation Masud applied to Shivaji for help. Shivaji agreed to aid Shikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686) against Diler Khan who was then besieging Bijapur. It may be noted here that after his return from the Karnatak expedition in 1678 Shivaji had kept his son Sambhaji in practical confinement at Panhala. Sambhaji in desperation made good his escape from Panhala and on the night of December 13,

1678 proceeded towards the Moghal camp with his wife Yesubai at Bahadurgad to meet Diler Khan to whom he had already communicated his intention. The Khan felt immensely elated and welcomed Sambhaji on the way at Karkam. The Khan immediately reported the affair to the emperor and requested orders for entertaining Sambhaji. The emperor, though he felt happy at the turn the events had taken, conveyed to the Khan his own grave suspicion that this might be a ruse on Shivaji's part for doing some mischief and warned him to be on guard. Sambhaji had accompanied Diler Khan in his attack on Bijapur. However Shivaji from outside severely handled the besiegers and supplied the defenders with necessities and materials with the result that Diler Khan had to raise the siege and make a precipitate retreat on 17th November 1679. Shivaji now devised an ingenious plan to create a diversion in the Khan's rear. He turned to the north, rapidly crossed the Bhima, and attacked the Moghal possessions with fire and sword leaving the people houseless and the villages in ashes. He continued his depredations from the Bhima to the Godavari. As it was almost certain that Shivaji would attempt to carry his plunder to Rayagad, a force of 10,000 men was collected under Ranmast Khan, who pursued, overtook and attacked Shivaji near Sangamner on his way to Patta. Sidhoji Nimbalkar and Santaji Ghorpade faced the Moghals. Part of his troops were thrown into confusion, and Sidhoji Nimbalkar, one of his best officers, was killed. Shivaji seeing that it was a time for reckless daring, led a desperate charge and by great personal exertions retrieved the day. The Moghal troops were broken, and Shivaji continued his march. He had not gone far when he was again attacked by Moghals who had been joined by a large force under Kishensing which cut him off from the pass to which he was marching. Shivaji's army was saved by his guide who led them by a short cut unknown to the Moghals, thus gaining several hours and enabling them to reach Patta to which Shivaji in thankfulness gave the name of Vishramgad or the Castle of Rest. The Moghal troops returned to Aurangabad and Shivaji judged the opportunity favourable for possessing himself of the twenty-seven forts near Patta. He ordered a body of infantry to join Moropant from the Konkan to reduce as many of them as possible and also placed a large detachment of cavalry at the *Peshwa's* disposal. Shivaji remained at Patta until he received an express from Masaud Khan of Bijapur to return south and make an effort to retrieve Bijapur. In the meanwhile Shivaji had received news of the return of Sambhaji who had been dis-illusioned in the wake of fearful atrocities Diler Khan committed upon the innocent populace of the various places on the way. He along with his wife Yesubai escaped secretly from Diler's camp at Athni on November 20, 1679 to Bijapur and from thence on 30th November

joined a band of troopers whom Shivaji had specially stationed to watch his movements reaching Panhala on December 4, 1679. The episode of Sambhaji had played heavily upon Shivaji's mind. The continuous warfare since his coronation had also sapped his physical energies and it appeared that the end of a glorious reign was in sight and the moon was going to set. Shivaji died on April 3, 1680. Shivaji was succeeded to the throne by his son Sambhaji who was crowned on January 6, 1681. Just about the same time Akbar, Aurangzeb's son, openly revolted against his father and proclaimed himself emperor but had to flee and seek refuge with Sambhaji. Aurangzeb who realised the gravity of the situation immediately dispatched his second son Azam in Akbar's pursuit and himself followed him. He reached Aurangabad on March 22, 1682 where he took up his residence. Sambhaji, on the other hand, responded magnificently to Akbar's appeal for help and envisaged a grand project of dethroning the emperor in co-operation with Akbar and Durgadas, his trusted lieutenant. It, however, required a genius like that of Shivaji to execute it. The first two years of the emperor's campaign in the Deccan were precarious and the Moghal forces suffered reverses at the hand of Marathas. He therefore called out all his army commanders for consultation at his side and assigned definite duties to each general. Shah Alam was assigned to the task of containing Sambhaji and the Portuguese who were suspected of harbouring Akbar. Shah Alam suffered such dreadful privations in the expedition that the emperor for the time being gave up his attempt against Sambhaji and Akbar and devoted his attention to the subjugation of Bijapur and Golkonda. It may be noted that in 1684 Aurangzeb issued orders that the *Jizia* or tax of Rs. 13 on every Rs. 2,000 of property held by all except Muslims should be exacted as strictly in the Deccan as in north India. At the opening of the fair season (1684) Aurangzeb moved from Aurangabad with more than ordinary magnificence towards Ahmadnagar. His cavalry, collected chiefly from Kabul, Multan, Lahor and Rajputana, presented an array of mighty men and horses completely armed and accoutred. His numerous infantry included well-equipped musketeers, matchlock-men, and archers, besides bodies of hardy Bundelas and Mevatis, accustomed to hill-fighting and robbery, and well able to cope with the Maratha Mavlis. To these were afterwards added many thousand infantry raised in the Karnatak. Besides a number of field-pieces which accompanied the royal tents, several hundred pieces of cannon were manned by natives of northern India and directed by European gunners, and a great number of miners were attached to the artillery, with craftsmen of every description. A long train of war elephants was followed by a number of the emperor's private elephants carrying the ladies of his palace or such of his tents as were too large for camels. Numerous

magnificently harnessed horses were set apart for the emperor's riding. A menagerie accompanied the camp, from which the rarest animals in the world were frequently shown by their keepers before the emperor and his court. Hawks, hounds, hunting leopards, trained elephants, and every requirement for field sport swelled the pomp of his prodigious retinue. The canvas walls which encompassed the royal tents formed a circumference of 1,200 yards and contained every description of apartment to be found in the most specious palace. Halls of audience for public assemblies and privy councils, with all courts and cabinets attached to them, each hall magnificently adorned and having within it a raised seat or throne for the emperor, surrounded by gilded pillars with canopies of velvet, richly fringed and superbly embroidered, separate tents as mosques and oratories, baths and galleries for archery and gymnastic exercises; a seraglio as remarkable for luxury and privacy as that of Delhi; Persian carpets, damasks and tapestries, European velvets, satins and broad-cloths, Chinese silks of every description, and Indian muslins and cloth of gold were employed in all the tents with the utmost profusion and the most brilliant effect. Gilded balls and cupolas surmounted the tops of the royal tents, the outside of which, and the canvas walls, were of a variety of lively colours, disposed in a manner which heightened the general splendour. The entrance into the royal enclosure was through a spacious portal, flanked by two elegant pavilions, from which extended on each side rows of cannon forming an avenue at the extremity of which was an immense tent containing the great state drums and imperial band. A little further in front was the post of the grand guard on duty commanded by a nobleman, who mounted with it daily. On the other sides, surrounding the great enclosures, were separate tents for the emperor's armoury and harness; a tent for water kept cool with saltpetre, another for fruit, a third for sweetmeats, a fourth for betel and so on, with numerous kitchens and stables. Besides every tent had its exact duplicate sent on in advance to be prepared against the emperor's arrival. His march was a procession and his entrance into his pavilion was announced by a salvo from fifty or sixty pieces of ordnance. The emperor assumed and maintained every form and ceremony observed at the established residences of the imperial court. The magnificence of these surroundings was in remarkable contrast to the austere plainness of the emperor's habits. The magnificence was intended to strengthen his power by the awe with which it impressed his subjects. As the emperor's state was imitated by his nobles, the grandeur proved a serious encumbrance to the movements of his army, while the devouring expense of such establishments pressed hard on his finances and soon crippled even the most necessary of his military and political arrangements.

Early in 1685 Aurangzeb moved his armies to the south and invested Bijapur on 27th March. Bijapur capitulated on 12th September 1686. Golkonda was then invaded on 28th January 1687 and was captured on 1st October 1687. During the course of these invasions, the main attention of the emperor had been withdrawn from the Maratha country. Prince Akbar again and again urged Sambhaji to make a sudden sweep upon the emperor's central camp and effecting a complete rout of his powerful armies. But either Sambhaji was half-hearted in his promises to Akbar or he did not feel himself equal to that task so that a magnificent opportunity was lost. Akbar therefore in sheer desperation gave up his attempts to secure the throne and escaped to Iran where he reached in January 1688. During Aurangzeb's campaign against Bijapur and Golkonda Sambhaji kept his residence at Panhala and shortly before in the beginning of 1685 his troops passing through Ahmadnagar district devastated the Moghal territory from Aurangabad to Burhanpur carrying away enormous booty. But now Aurangzeb was free to devote his entire resources against Sambhaji and one of the Moghal Generals Sharza Khan invaded Satara district. A kind of encircling movement began against Sambhaji and on 1st February 1689 Sambhaji was trapped at Sangameshwar. The news was received by the emperor at Akluj. He at once left Akluj and proceeded to Bahadurgad where the captives were brought under the guard of Hamiduddin Khan. Under emperor's order Sambhaji was made a mark of public ridicule. Four miles away from the camp Sambhaji and Kavi Kalash were dressed as buffoons in long fool's caps with bells fixed on them. They were then mounted on camels and brought to Bahadurgad where they were slowly paraded through the entire camp and brought before the emperor after which they were removed to their cell. Next day Aurangzeb sent Ruhulla Khan to Sambhaji making him an offer of his life on condition that (1) he surrendered all his forts, (2) disclosed all his hidden treasures and (3) declared the names of those Moghal officers who were in league with him. Sambhaji whose heart was swelling under the insults heaped upon him spurned the offer and loosened his tongue in abuse of the emperor and his prophet. The consequences were obvious. The helpless prisoners were cruelly tortured and then removed from Bahadurgad to Koregaon where they were executed on 11th March 1689.

During the years that followed, the Marathas continued at intervals to plunder Ahmadnagar territories. If it was the emperor's idea that Maratha resistance could be stifled after the death of Sambhaji, he was entirely wrong. Under the leadership of Rajaram who was proclaimed king, Ramchandrapant Amatya, Pralhad Niraji, Santaji Ghorpade, Dhanaji Jadhav and other Maratha noblemen carried on the struggle

against the Moghal invaders inspite of the fall of Rayagad and capture of Yesubai and Shahu, the son of Sambhaji. The Marathas carried the war into the very heart of Moghal territory, the theatre of war stretching from Burhanpur in the north to Jinji in the south which Rajaram had put up as his headquarters. The Maratha commanders destroyed the Moghal field armies and crippled the material resources of the Moghal generals. It was difficult for the emperor to cope with the Maratha system of warfare. In 1699 under Rajaram the combined Maratha troops entered Gangthadi claiming the *chauth* or one-fourth and the *sardeshmukhi* or extra tenth as their established right. All who submitted to these demands were protected, such of the Moghal garrisons who remained passive were not molested, and those who opposed were put to the sword. On this occasion the Maratha exactions were unusually systematic. Where they could not secure ready money they took promissory notes from the heads of villages according to the practice introduced by Shivaji. When he had nearly completed his tour Rajaram left Haibatrav Nimbalkar in Gangthadi to collect what they termed the outstanding balances. Haibatrav, when appointed to this duty, was styled *Sar Lashkar*, and received the *Jari Putka* or golden streamer. At this moment of triumph, the Maratha nation suffered a tragic loss in the death of Rajaram who found the strain of camp-life unbearable. He died at Sinhgad on 2nd March 1700. After the death of Rajaram, Dhanaji Jadhav spread his horse in every quarter and performed many signal exploits. In 1700 large bodies of Marathas levied tribute under the various heads of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *ghas-dana*. Besides the organized bands of Marathas, and still more destructive to the country, were the irregular assemblies of several thousand horsemen who having agreed to meet in some lonely part of the country, set off with little provision, no baggage except the blanket on their saddles, and no animals but led horses with empty bags for plunder. If they halted during the night they slept with their bridles in their hands; if by day while the horses were fed and refreshed the men slept with little or no shelter from the scorching heat except a bush or a tree. As they lay their swords were by their sides and their spears were generally at their horses' heads stuck in the ground. When halted on a plain groups of four or five might be seen stretched on the bare earth sound asleep, their bodies exposed to the sun, and their heads in a cluster, under the doubtful shade of a blanket or tattered horse cloth stretched on spear-points. The great object of this class of horsemen was plunder. They generally rendered a partial account to the head of the state but dissipated or embezzled the greater part of their gains. The Ghorpades at this time committed great devastations along the eastern borders south of the Godavari. The emperor had now lost faith in his commander's abilities to

contain the Marathas and decided to personally lead the campaign against the Maratha forts. The campaign lasted for 6 years during which he could capture only 4 major forts with a few minor forts of insignificance. He then moved to Wakinkheda, the stronghold of Berads, which was perhaps the last campaign of his life. With the conclusion of that campaign he returned in 1706 to Ahmadnagar where he cantoned for his last days.

In 1706, the grand Moghal army under Zulfikar Khan, on its way from Sinhgad ten miles south of Pune towards Ahmadnagar was attacked by the Marathas. In spite of a gallant charge led by Khan Alam a great part of the Moghal army was defeated. On pitching his camp in Ahmadnagar, on the same spot which it had occupied in such splendour twenty-one years before, Aurangzeb said: "I have ended my campaigning, my last earthly journey is over." He died at Ahmadnagar on the 20th of February 1707 in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

On hearing of the death of his father Aurangzeb's second surviving son Azam hastily returned to Ahmadnagar and performed the funeral rites. He then moved northwards, taking Shahu, the son of Sambhaji, with him. Since his father Sambhaji's execution on 11th March 1689, when he was a boy of seven years, Shahu had been brought up by Aurangzeb with care and kindness. In the hope that his influence might make the Marathas less hostile, Aurangzeb before his death intending to set Shahu free, had presented him with Shivaji's sword Bhavani and also the sword of the Bijapur general Afzal Khan and given him the district of Nevasa as a marriage gift. Accordingly Shahu, on being released by Aurangzeb's son Prince Azam, marched south from the Narmada. At the Godavari he halted to dispel any suspicion that he was an impostor. His army increased to 15,000 men, and, by the advice of Parsoji Bhosle, the head of the Maratha army in Khandesh and Berar, he moved south without further delay. He proceeded to Ahmadnagar early in August 1707 with high hope of a smooth passage to the capital of Satara but he was soon disillusioned. Dhanaji Jadhav and the Pratinidhi, in the interests of Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, Shahu's uncle, advanced to oppose him. He therefore halted at Ahmadnagar for three long months preparing for a contest with his aunt Tarabai and organising his forces. During his stay at Ahmadnagar he visited the dead emperor's tomb at Khuldabad. While he was away from Ahmadnagar he had an accidental skirmish with the villagers of Parad who fired on Shahu's troops. As several of his men were killed Shahu assaulted the place and made a severe example of the offenders. During the attack a woman, bearing a boy in her arms, rushed towards Shahu, and threw down the child, calling out that she devoted him to the Raja's service. Shahu took charge of the child, and, in commemoration of his first success, called him Fattehshing.

He afterwards added his own surname of Bhosle and always treated the child like his own son. This Fattehsing was the founder of the Akalkot family. Shahu did not leave Ahmadnagar until circumstances forced him and would even have preferred to rule from that town itself if it were possible. He had to give up this thought as Ahmadnagar which had figured for centuries as a Muslim possession and more recently as the seat of Aurangzeb's government was not suited to the requirements of a Maratha king. He therefore moved from Ahmadnagar southwards towards Pune and halted at Khed where in the battle fought on October 12, 1707 with Tarabai's forces, Shahu emerged victorious. From there he marched to Satara where he was crowned king on January 12, 1708. He appointed Balaji Vishwanath to the post of *Sena Karte* (organiser of forces) and later due to his acumen in winning over friends and destroying the enemies of the kingdom he appointed him to the *Peshwaship* of the Maratha State.

While these events were taking place in the Deccan, in the north the war of succession between Muazzam and Azam ended in victory for the former and Muazzam assumed the title of Bahadurshah. His first concern was the recovery of the southern Moghal dominion which his brother Kambaksh had seized. He started from Agra and reached Godavari in June 1708. A battle was subsequently fought on 3rd January 1709 between Bahadurshah and Kambaksh in which Kambaksh was killed. Bahadurshah then started for the north, arriving at Ahmadnagar in May. Here both Shahu's and Tarabai's representatives requested for *sanads* or undertakings confirming the grants of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi*, to have their respective positions legalised. Bahadurshah, on the advice of his prime minister Munim Khan, went through the details of representations and ordered that Shahu and Tarabai should settle the dispute by fighting it out and then the *sanads* would be issued to the party that would win. On 17th February 1712 Bahadurshah died and was followed by Farrukhsiyar as emperor (17th January 1713) after a short reign by Jahandarshah. The real power in Delhi, however, vested in the Sayyad brothers. From 1713 to 1715 Nizam-ul-Mulk was the viceroy of the Deccan. In 1715 he was recalled to Delhi much against his will and Sayyad Husain Ali, one of the Sayyad brothers, came to the Deccan as viceroy. Farrukhsiyar who was much vexed by the intrigues and duplicity of the Sayyad brothers called upon Daud Khan Panni, the *Subhedar* of Gujarat, to oppose and destroy Sayyad Husain Ali. In a deadly encounter near Burhanpur on 26th August 1715, Daud Khan was killed. Husain Ali then sent troops to open communications between Burhanpur and Surat which were stopped by Khanderao Dabhade, the commander-in-chief of the Marathas, and the Moghal force was surrounded and cut to pieces. A larger force was sent and a battle

was fought near Ahmadnagar; the result was not decisive but the advantage remained with the Marathas. For two years Sayyad Husain Ali struggled hard to put down the Marathas but success eluded him. The position of his brother Sayyad Abdulla was also getting precarious at Delhi. Sayyad Abdulla, therefore, recalled his brother from the Deccan. Husain Ali now came to the conclusion that his only chance of success lay in securing the goodwill and co-operation of the Marathas, particularly of Shahu. A compromise was therefore arrived at between Shahu and the Sayyad brothers representing the Moghal emperor, through the mediation of Shankaraji Malhar. Under the terms of the agreement the Marathas obtained the grants of the *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Deccan including Ahmadnagar. These terms were formally ratified by the emperor Muhammad Shah who succeeded Farrukhsiyar who was deposed by the Sayyad brothers. Shortly after, Balaji Vishwanath died and was succeeded by his son Bajirao as *Peshwa*. When these events were taking place in the Maratha State Delhi witnessed the fall of the Sayyad brothers. In the Deccan, Nizam-ul-Mulk also revolted declaring his independence but formally recognising allegiance to the Moghal emperor at Delhi. Thus the eclipse of Moghal power in the Deccan was complete. The district of Ahmadnagar was one of the parts of the Deccan which became subject to the Nizam. It was very difficult for the Nizam to accept the Maratha claims for *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* for the six *subhas* of the Deccan and the following years saw the Marathas and the Nizam confronting each other for supremacy in the Deccan. In most of the wars fought between the Marathas and the Nizam, the district of Ahmadnagar was traversed by the opposing armies and suffered like all the other districts of Maharashtra from the ravages of war. The district remained with the Nizam, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah till his death in 1748. His death was shortly followed in 1749 by that of Shahu *Chhatrapati*, the Maratha King.

The death of Nizam was followed by two quick successions, viz., Nasir Jang and Muzaffar Jang who were murdered. On January 31, 1751 Salabat Jang was proclaimed Nizam by Bussy, the French general. These events naturally attracted the attention of the *Peshwa* who took advantage of the disturbances which followed the Nizam's death to attack his successor Salabat Jang. The *Peshwa* had miscalculated his power as Salabat Jang had the valuable help of his French general Bussy. He therefore managed to effect a peaceful understanding with Salabat Jang. The understanding was, however, short-lived as the *Peshwa* tried to seize as many forts in the Nasik district belonging to the Nizam and persuaded Gaziuddin, the oldest son of Asaf Jah, to come to the Deccan and assert his claim to his father's dominions. The expected war with the Marathas broke out in November 1751. The

Peshwa who had already left Pune marched towards Ahmadnagar. On 15th November Bussy left Aurangabad and after crossing Godavari started ravaging the Maratha territories. On 20th November a fairly stiff action was fought near Parner in which one of the *Peshwa's* valiant officers, Chimanaji Bapuji, was killed and Shamsheer Bahadur's mare was wounded with a spear. The next evening while the *Peshwa* Balajirao was engaged in his religious performances, due to a lunar eclipse on the river Kukadi, the Nizam's artillery opened fire and created consternation in the *Peshwa's* camp. The *Peshwa* ran away to save his life and his materials of worship were seized by the enemy. The Nizam's army plundered Ranjangaon in Parner and destroyed Talegaon Dhamdhare in Pune district. The Marathas, however, retaliated on 27th November when in a bloody action that took place near Koregaon they inflicted a severe defeat on Sayyad Lashkar Khan who lost a great deal in plunder. This battle is called the battle of the Ghod river. At this time Raghujii Bhosle joined the *Peshwa* after capturing many important places between Aurangabad and the Godavari. The Nizam's army then retreated towards Pedgaon or Bahadurgad, being hotly pursued by the Marathas during the march.

The desultory warfare continued for two months and Bussy who thought that the Nizam's army was no match for the guerilla tactics of the Marathas suggested a patching up of a peace. Accordingly, a peace was arrived at on 6th January 1752 after the envoys of both negotiated at Singwa near Pargaon, under which *jagir* worth four lakhs was ceded to the *Peshwa*.

The settlement was, however, short-lived. The *Peshwa* who was irritated due to the open support of Bussy to the Nizam, invited Gaziuddin, the elder brother of the Nizam Salabat Jang, to the Deccan and himself proceeded to meet him near the vicinity of Aurangabad. Salabat Jang filled with consternation left Aurangabad and moved towards Hyderabad. In the meanwhile the *Peshwa* met Gaziuddin and exacted certain concessions from him by giving promise of supporting him in his confrontation with his brother. But before the terms could be implemented, Gaziuddin met with his death suddenly by poison at a dinner to which he was invited by Nizam Ali's brother. The Marathas who had assembled in large numbers pursued the Nizam Salabat Jang and surrounded him near Bhalki. Faced with the prospects of defeat and starvation, Salabat Jang submitted and conceded to the Marathas what Gaziuddin had promised them. Accordingly the Nizam ceded the whole of Berar between the rivers Godavari and the Tapi which also included Gangthadi in Ahmadnagar besides Nasik and Khandesh. It is not necessary here to follow the Maratha-Nizam conflict during the period of 7 years from 1752 when the convention of Bhalki was signed as also the other events in the Deccan as they

hardly relate to the history of Ahmadnagar. In October 1759, Salabat Jang, the Nizam, obtained the dismissal of Ibrahim Khan Gardi, the chief of artillery of the forces of Nizam Ali, his younger brother, being afraid of his own life being attempted by Nizam Ali's Gardis, headed by Ibrahim Khan. He then entrusted Nizam Ali with all the powers of administration of the State of Hyderabad. Ibrahim Khan was immediately engaged by the *Peshwa* who now armed with efficient artillery commenced aggression against the Nizam and seized Ahmadnagar, Daulatabad, Burhanpur and Bijapur. On 9th November, 1759 Kavi Jang, the Nizam's commandant of the fort of Ahmadnagar, surrendered the place to the *Peshwa* on receiving a handsome reward in money and *jahagir*.¹ War followed between the *Peshwa* and the Nizam. The Marathas began by taking the fort of Pedgaon on the Bhima; they then attacked the Nizam at Udgir about 160 miles south-east of Ahmadnagar and forced him to come to terms (1760). Besides other concessions, the Nizam confirmed the grant of Ahmadnagar and Daulatabad and also gave up the greater part of the province of Ahmadnagar. By this treaty which was concluded on 11th February, 1760 the whole of the present district of Ahmadnagar was gained by the Marathas. In 1761 after the great Marathas' disaster at Panipat, Nizam Ali who still suffered from the ignominy of the defeat at Udgir marched directly upon Pune at the head of the powerful army of 60,000 men. He carried fire and desolation throughout his march and destroyed Toka and Pravara-Sangam, the two great centres of Hindu religious sanctity. He also dug up Shinde's palace at Shrigonda for obtaining hidden treasure. At this trying moment, Madhavrao who had succeeded to the *Peshwaship* after his father's death in June 1761, mustered a force of 70,000 and moved to oppose the enemy. Avoiding a general action the Marathas harassed the enemy at every turn and wore down his spirit in several engagements which took place at Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda, Hivre and Bhuleshwar on the enemy's route towards Pune. The advance of Nizam Ali came to a halt at Uruli where he found himself practically surrounded. Nizam Ali was, however, allowed easy terms by Raghunathrao, the *Peshwa's* uncle by his pussillanimity who closed with Nizam Ali's offer to surrender territory worth forty lacs. The Maratha nobleman in the camp accused Raghunathrao of harbouring ill-will towards the *Peshwa* and of securing the good-will of Nizam Ali as a potential ally in a future contest for the *Peshwaship* which Raghunathrao was then secretly planning.

MARATHAS

In 1760 the peace of Ahmadnagar was broken by a Koli rising. One

¹ The descendants of Kavi Jang till recently held *inam* villages in the Karjat sub-division.

of the Koli chiefs, Hiraji Bomle, whose family had held estates and rank from the time of the Bahamani kings, died. Though Hiraji's son Javji held a post in the *Peshwa's* service, the *Peshwa's* manager at Junnar refused to give Javji his father's estates and rank. Javji, who is described as of slight figure, middle-sized and fair, bold, restless and of irregular habits, gave up the *Peshwa's* service, withdrew to the hills, and organized a series of gang robberies. Javji was ordered to leave the hills and join an expedition which was starting for service in the Konkan. He feared treachery and fled to Khandesh. His family were seized and troops were sent against him. Javji had a bitter enemy in Ramji Savant, an officer at Junnar, who persuaded the manager of Junnar, that Javji was a man of hopelessly bad character. Ramji seized a party of seven Kolis, among them a brother and a cousin, whom Javji had sent to get some tidings about his family. Ramji obtained from the Junnar manager an order for the execution of the seven Kolis and they were hurled down the Shivner rock. In revenge Javji killed Ramji Savant's brother who was living on a lonely part of the hills with a *Gosavi* who was performing incantations which were to make Savant wound-proof. Ramji asked for a body of troops that he might hunt Javji. The troops were supplied and Javji broke his band in small parties and spread them all over the country. To have any hope of success against an enemy who were heard of from all quarters at once, Ramji had to follow their tactics and spread his men far and wide in small detachments. The party which he commanded was surprised by Javji, and Ramji and a young son of his were slain. Ramji's eldest son was put in command of the force but him too Javji surprised and killed in Junnar. The Pune government now formally declared Javji an outlaw. He joined Raghunathrao and did him good service, capturing Sidgad, Bhairugad, Kotta and other Thana forts, Alang in Nasik, and Ratangad and Madangad in Ahmadnagar. Nana Fadnavis sent orders to Daji Kokata, who was then one of the leading Koli officers at Junnar to act against Javji, and warned him that if he failed to seize Javji he would be dismissed from the *Peshwa's* service. Soon after Daji and Javji happened to meet in the forests in the Ghod valley. Daji represented himself as Javji's friend. They sat talking together and went to a river near to bathe. While they were bathing, one of Javji's men opened Daji's bag and found in it an order signed by Nana Fadnavis for Javji's execution. On his return to camp this man told Javji what he had seen and Daji and his three sons had their throats cut during the night. After this the pursuit of Javji became hotter than ever. He asked help from Raghunathrao, but Raghunathrao's cause was now hopeless and he could do nothing. On the advice of his friend Dhondo Gopal, the *Peshwa's* governor at Nasik, Javji surrendered all his forts to Tukoji Holkar, and through

Holkar's influence was pardoned and placed in military and police charge of a district or *subha* of sixty villages in Rajur with powers of life and death over Koli robbers and outlaws. Javji continued in a position of honour till in 1789 he died from a wound inflicted by one of his own followers.¹ He was succeeded by his son Hiraji Naik. During the latter years of his life Javji had taken part in quelling a serious rising among the Kolis which was headed by two Koli leaders, Kokata and Shilkunda. One measure taken by the government to prevent the Kolis joining in this rising was to make the headmen of the different villages enter into a chain security or *jamin sankhli* each becoming surety for the other's good behaviour and the *deshmukh* or the district head being security for all. After Javji was put in charge of the district these leaders remained quiet for more than four years. They again went out, were betrayed, and executed. In 1798, a fresh disturbance took place among the Kolis. The leaders of this outbreak were three Koli brothers Govindji, Manaji and Valoji Bhangre, popular men round whom a large body of followers quickly gathered. Govindji was soon taken and Manaji fled and died. Valoji was more successful. He led a gang of over a thousand men and with drums and flags raided into the Deccan and Konkan and caused widespread terror and misery. He was at last taken by Hiraji Naik, Javji Bomle's son, and was blown from the mouth of cannon at Rajur. After Valoji's death, his nephew Ramji, who was an abler and more daring leader even than Valoji succeeded in baffling all the efforts of the Government officers to seize him. As force seemed hopeless the Government offered Ramji a pardon and gave him an important police post in which he did excellent service.²

Reverting to the narrative again when this struggle for power was going on between the uncle and the nephew, Nizam Ali on July 6, 1762 deposed his brother Salabat Jung and usurped the sole power in Hyderabad. The breach between the uncle and the nephew continued and when both of them were on their way to Karnatak to contain Hyder Ali, Raghunathrao in resentment returned to Pune. All efforts of the *Peshwa* Madhavrao failed to conciliate him. He demanded separate *jahagir* in the State. The tension between the two parties grew and Raghunathrao alarmed of seizure by Madhavrao went to Wadgaon. The *Peshwa* followed him imploring him to return. But Raghunathrao suddenly decamped and by way of Koregaon and Ahmadnagar reached Vinchur where his partisans met him. The support of the Nizam, Nizam Ali and Janoji Bhosle was also secured. Armed conflict seemed inevitable. The *Peshwa*, however, suffered

¹ Mackintosh notices that of Javji's twelve wives one was a Shimpin and the other a Telin. Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 254.
² Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 256-258.

a reverse. Unwilling, however, to protract the civil strife, the *Peshwa* surrendered to his uncle and a reconciliation was brought between the two at the intercession of Malharrao Holkar. For the help rendered to him by the Nizam, Nizam Ali, Raghunathrao agreed to restore the rest of the districts which had been ceded by him under the treaty of Udgir in 1760. A treaty to this effect was concluded at Pedgaon. No sooner the agreement was effected than the Nizam formed an alliance with Janoji Bhosle and sent his arrogant demands to the *Peshwa* calling upon him to deliver all the territory and forts lying east of the Bhima, restore the *jagirs* of those who had been deprived of them in the recent conflict with Raghunathrao and accept his own nominee as his *Diwan* and be guided by his advice in the conduct of the Maratha State. The wrath of the Nizam was perhaps due to the non-fulfilment of the terms of the treaty entered into with Raghunathrao. With the quarrels in the *Peshwa's* family settled amicably war was declared and initially both the sides plundered and devastated each other's territory. Vinayakdas, the nephew of the Nizam's *Diwan* Vithal Sunder ravaged the rich towns of Nasik, Sangamner and Junnar and the Nizam himself sacked Pune. When the *Peshwa* learnt of this attack, he moved homewards, seeking for an opportunity to attack the Nizam who was now retreating. Many of the Maratha noblemen who had gone over to the Nizam deserted him and joined the *Peshwa*. The position of the Nizam was now precarious. He crossed the Godavari leaving behind his main army at Rakshasbhuvan under the command of Vithal Sunder. The Marathas surprised the Nizam's army on 10th August, 1763 and inflicted a crushing defeat upon it. The Nizam was forced to come to terms with the Marathas and in the treaty which was concluded on 25th September, 1763, he surrendered to the *Peshwa* territory worth 82 lakhs, that is, all that had been already secured at Udgir four years ago but which Raghunathrao had given back at Uruti and Alegaon and thus confirmed the former cessions.

It is not necessary here to detail the conflict of the Marathas with Haider Ali nor that between the Nizam and Janoji Bhosle except the fact that the latter conflict brought the Marathas and the Nizam together into an understanding which lasted for well over 30 years. The *Peshwa*, however, had to face trouble at home from his uncle Raghunathrao who began to raise troops and make war-like preparations at Nasik. When all methods to conciliate Raghunathrao through negotiations failed, Madhavrao decided to meet his uncle and decide the dispute in person. When Madhavrao was at Rahuri, the emissary of Raghunathrao, Chinto Vithal, arrived to negotiate an understanding. The uncle and nephew met at Chander and thence proceeded to Anandvalli. Raghunathrao agreed to lead a retired life if his debt of 25 lakhs was settled and suitable maintenance was provided to him

by Madhavrao. The latter agreed asking in return the delivery of the forts of Ahmadnagar, Ashirgad, Shivner and Satara then held by Raghunathrao.

However, the agreement proved to be only temporary and Raghunathrao started his old game of intrigues against the *Peshwa*. The *Peshwa* now decided to put an end to Raghunathrao's pretensions once and for all and attacking him in the fort of Dhodap forced him to surrender. Raghunathrao was taken to Pune and kept in confinement. On 18th November 1772 Madhavrao died and was succeeded by his younger brother Narayanrao as *Peshwa*. Narayanrao was, however, murdered on 30th August 1773 at the machinations of Raghunathrao who now aspired for *Peshwaship*. Raghunathrao was declared *Peshwa* but his assumption of power was going to be short-lived as was proved by latter events. A council known as *Barbhais* was formed to oppose Raghunathrao and most of the Maratha chiefs pledged their allegiance to the council. A son was born to the wife of the late *Peshwa* Narayanrao and this factor added vigour to the efforts of the council to depose Raghunathrao. Raghunathrao was now on the run and in desperation sought the help of the English. But even the English could not rescue him from his predicament and in an over-all agreement entered into with the Marathas at Salbye on 17th May 1782, they agreed not to offer any support to Raghunathrao in money or otherwise. The English surrendered him over to Mahadji Shinde who persuaded Raghunathrao to live at Kopergaon on the banks of Godavari. Lost now was all his arrogance and he sought the blessings of his sister-in-law Gopikabai at Nasik. From there he returned to Kacheshwar in the vicinity of Kopergaon and there expired on 11th December 1783 at the age of 48. His wife Anandibai and two sons took up residence at Kopergaon where they were brought up under a strict guard. They remained at Kopergaon till 1792 when they were moved to Anandwalli close to the west of Nasik town.

The years that followed the treaty of Salbye were taken up by the confrontation first between Haider Ali and Marathas and then between Haider Ali's son Tipu and the Marathas. In 1790 the Marathas, the English and the Nizam formed a tripartite treaty to put down the menace of Tipu leading to the submission of the latter to the allies in 1792.

When these events were taking place trouble was gradually brewing between the Marathas and the Nizam on the question of the payment of *chauth* which had been imposed by Bajirao I upon the Nizam's dominions and which had accumulated considerably. The Maratha government headed by Nana Phadnavis now pressed this demand upon the Nizam. This demand was stoutly opposed by Mushir-ul-Mulk *alias* Gulam Sayyad Khan, the minister of the Nizam. All attempts to settle the dispute by negotiations failed. The Nizam started preparations for

war. The death of Mahadji Shinde in 1794 added an edge to the confrontation between the two. The English decided to maintain a strictly neutral attitude in this dispute and advised the Nizam to settle it amicably. The advice, however, did not succeed in getting a favourable response from the Nizam. Nana Phadnavis realised the inevitability of an armed conflict with the Nizam and issued definite orders for the march of the Maratha chiefs from all sides. The prospect of sharing in the gains from a victory over the Nizam brought to his standard all the leading Maratha chiefs.

The armies of Shinde and Holkar were already on their way to the south from their bases in the north. Tukoji Holkar, Raghuji Bhosle and Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan all quickly assembled and the armies began their march in the direction of the Nizam's forces early in January 1795. Detachments from Govindrao Gaikwad, Raste, the chiefs of Malegaon and Vinchur, the Pratinidhi, the Pant Sachiv, the Maratha *mankaris*, Nimbalkar, Ghatge, Chavan, Daffe, Pawar, Thorat and Patankar, joined the army. Even many others of less note put in their share. This was perhaps the last time that the Maratha chiefs in so strong a number met under the authority of the *Peshwa*.

Nizam Ali was first in the field and slowly advanced from Bidar along the banks of the Manjra, towards the Maratha frontier. The *Peshwa* quitted Pune in January on his eastward march and the Maratha armies also started their journey to the east in the same month as stated above but by different routes for the convenience of forage. The advance of the Maratha armies towards the east was via the Ghod river, Mandavgan and on to Mirajgaon on the Sina. Kharda, 150 miles east of Pune, was the mid-way station between it and Bidar in the vicinity of which the two opposing armies pitched their camps. The Maratha army contained over 1,30,000 horse and foot besides 10,000 Pendharies. Of this force more than one half were either paid from the *Peshwa's* treasury or were troops of *jahagirdars* or estate-holders under his direct control. Though the greater part of his army was in north India and Malwa, Daulatrao Shinde's force was the largest and most efficient, including 25,000 men, of whom 10,000 were regular infantry under Perron De Boignes. Second-in-command, Raghuji Bhosle mustered 15,000 horse and foot, Tukoji Holkar had only 10,000, but of these 2,000 were regular under Dudrence, and most of the Pendharies were followers of Holkar. Parashuram Bhau had 7,000 men.

The Marathas performed their *holi* festival at the village of Dhanod on 5th March when the Nizam had halted on the river Khar about 4 miles west of Kharda. That day light skirmishes started between the advance parties of the two armies. Both had their spies in the opposite camps who reported full news of the plans and movements

of each. Reports arrived in the Maratha camp purporting that the Nizam had with him a harem of 150 ladies besides 80 concubines carried on as many elephants, each elephant carrying two women in a closed *hawdah*. For a week the two armies stood facing each other. The Pendharies and some other horse were ordered ahead to plunder round the Nizam's camp and spoil their forage. The heavy baggage properly protected remained one march in the rear and the best of the horse with the regular infantry, supported by upwards of 150 pieces of cannon were sent forward to attack Nizam Ali, who with an army 1,10,000 strong, advanced towards Kharda in Jamkhed about fifty-five miles south-east of Ahmadnagar and descended the Mohori pass. One day a body of *Peshwa's* household troops under Babarav, the son of Haripant Phadke, while reconnoitring, attacked the Nizam's army when it was descending the pass. He was driven off with loss. On the same evening Nizam Ali sat in state and received presents and congratulations on his victory. The notorious Mushir-ul-mulk arranged a dance in which Nana Phadnavis, Daulatrao Shinde, Parashuram Bhau and others were presented in hideous garbs. Govindrao Kale, the Maratha ambassador, left the audience abruptly to mark his displeasure at the indignity.

For a long time now no person had been named as the accredited commander-in-chief of the Maratha army. Nana Phadnavis, therefore, consulted the chief officers and appointed Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan, commander-in-chief, in a special *darbar* held at Ratanpur on 6th March. At the same time Babarao Phadke was appointed as his immediate Quarter-Master General. The Maratha army had now mainly occupied the bank of the Sina river whereas the Nizam's troops were encamped with their front at Talsangi on the river Khar about four miles from Kharda. After some desultory skirmishes for two or three days the commandant of the Nizam's army happened to effect some manœuvres by moving from Kharda to Parenda with a view to changing his front into a rear, a movement which excited the attention of some Maratha chiefs.

The Marathas now appeared in great force on their right. Nizam Ali thereupon halted his elephant, sent his baggage to the left, and directed Asad Ali Khan with the cavalry, supported by 17,000 regular infantry under Raymond, to attack the Marathas. Parashuram Bhau rode forward to reconnoitre, supported by Babarao Phadke and Kashirao, the son of Tukoji Holkar. He had advanced only a short distance when he was suddenly charged by a body of Pathans, under a Baluchi named Lal Khan, who cut down several men, and with his own hand, unhorsed and wounded Parashuram Bhau. His cousin Vithal Baba who was standing by him was killed outright. Haripant Patwardhan, the Bhau's eldest son, seeing his father fall, attacked the

Baluchi and killed him on the spot. In spite of the loss of their leader the Pathans, supported by Alif Khan, the son of the Nawab of Karnaul, and Salabat Khan, the son of Ismail Khan, Nawab of Ellichpur, pressed on till the advanced party of the Marathas gave way, and were driven back in such confusion that a large section of the army were panic-stricken and thousands fled. Even Babarao Phadke in charge of the Golden Streamer or *Jari Patka*, was turning to fly when he was stopped by Jivba Dada Bakhshi, who upbraiding him for cowardice, told him if he wanted to be safe he might get behind Shinde's troops. By this time the regular battalions on both sides had approached within musket-shot, and the Nizam's cavalry were advancing to the support of their infantry with apparent steadiness, when Raghuji Bhosle met them with a shower of rockets, and at the same moment they received the fire of thirty-five pieces of cannon which Perron had judiciously placed on a rising ground. This occurrence proved a signal for a general charge. Shinde's men made a vigorous advance and were followed by Holkar's. An artillery duel started between the two combatants but there was no general action.¹ In a few minutes the Nizam's cavalry were routed. Still Raymond's infantry stood their ground and had even gained some advantage over Perron's battalions, when Raymond, by repeated and peremptory orders, was forced to follow Nizam Ali, who had already retreated toward Kharda. By the time the detached portions of the Nizam's army learned their leader's intention, the sun had set, and darkness increased their confusion. After nightfall shots continued to be exchanged in different directions and few men, except those of Raymond's half-disciplined battalions, could find their own division. At last the multitude, worn by fatigue and clamour, sunk to rest, or lay down to await by the return of day. In the stillness of night, a small patrol of Marathas in search of water came by chance to a rivulet where lay a party of the Nizam's army who, discovering that they were Marathas, fired on them. Raymond's sentries who were near also fired. Then the whole line, who lay with their muskets loaded started from their sleep, and fired an irregular volley. In their perplexed state this volley drove the Nizam's army into complete panic. Many of Raymond's sepoys, struck with the general fear, quitted their ranks and mingled in the confusion. At last the moon rose and Nizam Ali, in utter consternation, sought refuge within the small badly-placed fort of Kharda. Most of his troops fled plundering the baggage of their own army as they went. They were not allowed to carry off this ill-gotten spoil as Maratha Pendharies over-took them, and, without opposition, stripped the panic-struck fugitives of all their booty. Next morning the Marathas found the

¹ P. R. C., Vol. IV. Nos. 178 and 178A.

ground strewn with guns, stores, baggage, and the usual wreck of an army. Their surprise was still greater on perceiving Nizam Ali shut in Kharda and his army wasted to one-tenth of its former strength. No people are keener and prompter in seizing such an advantage than the Marathas. The joyful news flashed through the whole force: the furthest parties came swarming in to plunder the left-over of the Nizam's army. In a few hours the Nizam's army was hemmed in, and, next day batteries were opened from hills which commanded the fort as well as the army. The Marathas stopped the entire supply of food and water and directed artillery fire on the wall through the night. Some of the enemy's guns and articles were seized by Marathas. Nizam Ali endured this hopeless exposure for two days. On the morning of the 15th March he asked for and obtained a cessation of arms.

Nana Phadnavis, in reporting the affair to the *Chhatrapati*, thus describes the action:

"We tried our utmost to settle the dispute with the *Nawab* by negotiation, but his minister Main-ud-daula employed despicable ways and methods to encompass the utter destruction of the Maratha State, planning to capture Pune and plant there the *Nawab's* flag. He also employed assassins to effect murders in Pune who were arrested and documentary proof of their evil designs was secured. The Moghals openly talked of driving the Marathas out of their homeland. Main-ud-daula so poisoned the *Nawab's* mind that no peaceful settlement could be secured. We exercised the utmost patience and avoided any extreme action. But when news came that the *Nawab* with a well-equipped force was directly marching upon Pune, we were compelled to take up the challenge. We assembled our armies and ordered Shinde's regiments from the north. We advanced in the direction of Bidar and leaving the *Shrimant* some twenty miles behind prepared for an attack. The two armies closed with each other on the afternoon of 11th March. Guns, spears, swords and daggers were freely employed in a short but deadly combat. The *Nawab* sustained a defeat and retired, but we continued our fire even after nightfall. During the night our Pendharies entered the enemy's camp and secured some plunder. The *Nawab* took shelter within the walls of Kharda. Throughout the 12th also artillery action continued, when towards the evening of that day the *Nawab* sent us men asking for terms and requested that the fire should cease. We demanded the surrender of Main-ud-daula who himself came forth boldly and saved his master from the awkward situation, saying, 'Here I am ready to surrender, do what you like with me.' We decided to keep him in our confinement if he gave his word that he would do no harm to our State. He was then respectfully received and kept under proper custody. We thus stayed our hand against the

advice of Shinde, Holkar and others, who with one voice urged the subjugation of the whole Nizami State. Negotiations were then commenced for settling the payment of past dues. Three crores on account of the *chauth* and two more for the expenses of the war was agreed to, to be paid in instalments extending over three years. The fort of Daulatabad was to be made over to us in addition. The territory of the Bhosles of Nagpur recently captured by the *Nawab* was to be restored together with its accumulated revenue. The papers will be ratified now within a week. Jivaji Ballal, the Bhosles, the Holkars, our *huzurat* all helped zealously towards this grand success, which has been achieved through Your Highness' blessings and under providential grace."

The preliminary demand made by the Marathas was the surrender of the minister Mushir-ul-Mulk, that amends might be made for the insult offered to the *Peshwa* in threatening to seize Nana Phadnavis.² They next exacted territorial cessions, stretching along the frontier from Paranda on the south to the Tapi on the north, including the fort of Daulatabad and the part of those districts conquered by Sadashivrao Bhau in 1760, which had been restored to Nizam Ali in 1761 and Rs. 3 crores were promised on account of arrears of revenue and war expenses. Besides this, by a separate agreement, in lieu of Raghuji Bhosle's claims for *ghas-dana* in the Gangthadi, Nizam Ali ceded territory yielding Rs. 3,18,000 a year. Nizam Ali likewise promised to pay arrears due to Raghuji Bhosle amounting to Rs. 29 lakhs and to collect their respective shares of revenue in Berar, according to ancient usage, for all which the *Peshwa* afterwards became Raghuji's guarantee. Nizam Ali was extremely unwilling to surrender his minister. Mushir-ul-Mulk urged him to accept, as he thought the other conditions more moderate than might have been expected. The minister was delivered to a party of 200 Marathas by whom he was escorted to their camp. The *Peshwa* met him at the

¹ *Ati. Pat.* 313.

² When discussions about the payment of arrears were going on between the *Peshwa's* envoy Govindrao Kale and Mushir-ul-Mulk, the envoy was told in public *darbar* that Nana Phadnavis must himself attend at the court of Haiderabad, in order to afford an explanation of the different items of their intricate claims. The envoy replied, 'Nana Phadnavis is much engaged; how can he come?' 'How can he come?' re-echoed Mushir-ul-Mulk, 'I will soon show how he shall be brought to the presence.' This menace was considered a sufficient declaration and although negotiations continued to the last both parties prepared to decide their difference by the sword. While at a distance, the war was extremely popular to the Nizam's troops. The grand army under Nizam Ali's personal command was assembled at Bidar and the camp was full of bustle and life. Vaunting threats were in the mouths of the ill-appointed disorderly soldiery. Pune was to be pillaged and burnt; the dancing girls already sung the triumphs of their army; and even the prime minister declared in a public assembly that the Nizam's territory should now be freed from Maratha encroachments; that they should recover Bijapur and Khandesh, or they would never grant peace until they had despatched the *Peshwa* to Benares with a cloth about his loins and a pot of water in his hand, to mutter incantations on the banks of the Ganges.

outskirts, and received him with distinction, but his person was carefully guarded. The Maratha delight at their triumph knew no bounds. A grievous sign of decay, said the young *Peshwa*, that Marathas should boast of a victory won without danger and without honour. In the battle both sides together scarcely lost 200 men, though a considerable number of Nizam's troops were killed during the night of panic and the two days' exposure to the Maratha fire. For long, to have been present at the glorious field of Kharda, was one of the proudest boasts of old Maratha horsemen.¹

Some interesting details of the negotiations that took place after the action of the 11th March have been recorded by Govindrao Kale and deserve to be reproduced in substance.² As soon as Nizam Ali entered the walls of Kharda he called Kale to his side and said, "Give me two months' time and I will remove Azim-ul-Umrah from his post." Kale declined to entertain this proposal, adding "you are the master, do what you like." Govindrao returned to his tent and prepared to quit the Moghal camp. Nizam Ali, learning of this, at once despatched Ghasi Miya and called Kale again to his side. This was a game to gain time for obtaining a personal interview with the *Peshwa* in order to arrange a reconciliation between Nana and Mushir-ul-Mulk. Govindrao replied, "I am a mere servant, a well-wisher of both the States. I will faithfully convey your message to my master and his reply back to you. But let me humbly remind you that unless you actually remove your minister from office, no proposal will be entertained." As Govindrao stepped out to the door, three of Nizam's officers accosted him. Govindrao told them that he was going to communicate the *Nawab's* message to Nana. "If he does not agree, I will no longer return to this camp. I am now going away finally." This was communicated to Aristujah, who immediately wrote to his master, "You must without the least hesitation accept the *Peshwa's* demand. Hand me over, and settle the trouble. Otherwise your State will suffer." Upon this Nizam Ali invited the minister to his private apartment in the *Zanan Khana*. Main-ud-Daula told him, "You keep me confined at Ousa and find your way."

The Nizam consoled him by saying, "Be perfectly at ease. I have my own plans about you. Let me see how I can manage them."

In the meantime Govindrao returned with a reply from Nana to say, "Unless you remove the minister, the *Peshwa* will not receive your visit. We have no desire to continue the fight but if you do, we are ready with our reply." Nizam Ali then called in Sharf-ud-Daula and asked his advice. Sharf-ud-Daula then wrote to Parashuram Bhau and

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 514-517.

² The records of this Kale are huge, partly printed in Raj. Vols. 5, 7, 22 and in *Itihas Sangraha*, Vol. 5 deals with 1795, June to October.

others whom he knew well. They all replied that, "Until the minister was in the Maratha camp, no talk of any kind would be entertained.". Thus Nizam Ali and his advisers realized that no other way was left and they yielded to the demand. On 27th March full fifteen days after the battle, Mushir-ul-Mulk came into the Maratha camp escorted by Kale and Rangopant Godbole. Nana Phadnavis proceeded some eight miles in advance to receive him. They met and conversed together freely. Then the minister was brought to interview the *Peshwa*. The *Peshwa* came out and received him at the gate. Daula descended from his elephant and Govindrao brought him to the *Peshwa's* presence, with his hands tied with a kerchief. The *Peshwa* descended from his elephant, and touched the minister's hand in compliment. Thereupon all the three, the *Peshwa*, Daula and Nana mounted an elephant and arrived at the large *darbar* tent. Here the guest was received with full honours. He had hung down his head all along. After the ceremony was over, Daula was taken to the quarters specially prepared for him and lodged there in the charge of Bajaba Shirolkar. "The *Peshwa's* stars are in the ascendant", remarks the chronicler. "This is how grand things beyond one's conception take place." "The *Peshwa* immediately started for Pune which he reached on Friday 1st May 1795 when he received a grand ovation and an unprecedented welcome from the Maratha capital. He marched in procession through the brilliantly-illuminated city when gold flowers were showered upon him. Mushir-ul-Mulk was lodged in the house of the Treasury well. Nana Phadnavis' highest desire came thus to be fulfilled." The Hyderabad minister remained in confinement just for a year. The *Peshwa* died the same year in October; further changes came about and Mushir-ul-Mulk was set free on 5th June 1796.

The death of Nana Phadnavis in March 1800 and a few others of the Maratha State shortly before or after marked a distinct change in the fortunes of Maratha State. Now the reins of the Government were left in the hands of two inexperienced youths. Bajirao and Daulatrao Shinde were no match for the scheming succession of British administrators, viz., the Wellesley brothers, Metcalfe, Kirkpatrick, Close, Elphinstone, Malcolm, Jenkins, Munro and others. Bajirao was ill-advised not to join the British in their war against Tipu *Sultan* in which the former easily overcame the latter. Then came the menace of Dhondi Wagh, a descendant of the old Pawar family whom the British commanded by Arthur Wellesley defeated in co-operation with the Patwardhans within the territorial limits of the Maratha State. This event gave the British an excellent insight into Maratha character, their government, their leaders, the calibre and methods of their troops etc. which was to stand them in good stead in the years to come. Bajirao was now straining under the restrictions imposed upon him by

Shinde and he informed the British resident Palmer of the situation.

This was communicated by him to the governor-general who ordered Wellesley to remain stand by with his forces to march to Pune if Bajirao was imprisoned by Shinde or if he ran away from Pune. This eventuality of course did not arise. It was at this time that Yeshwantrao Holkar, one of the illegitimate sons of Tukoji Holkar, came into prominence. He took up cudgels with Daulatrao Shinde to carry forward the traditional enmity between the two families. His brother Vithoji also collected the refractory elements who had suffered at the hands of Bajirao and Daulatrao and plundered practically the entire territory of Maharashtra between Khandesh and the Krishna. However, Vithoji Holkar was ultimately captured and brought before the *Peshwa* who ordered him to be trampled under the feet of an elephant. Daulatrao initially succeeded in defeating Yeshwantrao Holkar in the north but ultimately victory was declared for Yeshwantrao. Yeshwantrao now took up his residence in Khandesh and corresponded with Bajirao for obtaining satisfaction of his grievances. Bajirao played for time and thus lost a splendid opportunity for conciliating Yeshwantrao. Yeshwantrao was already enraged with Bajirao for the murder of his half-brother Vithoji and determined to exact retribution, he descended upon Ahmadnagar now a possession of Shinde, with the greatest fury. He plundered the city and the fort and proceeding further dug up and burnt Shinde's palaces at Shrigonda and Jambgaon. The glorious edifices erected by Mahadji Shinde and his chiefs were razed to the ground. Bajirao now tried to conciliate Holkar but was prevented from this action by Shinde whose forces were fast approaching in pursuit of Holkar. In the meanwhile *Peshwa's* forces under Purandare were defeated by Holkar at Baramati. Bajirao sent frantic messages to Shinde for sending succour. Shinde sent his general Bakhshi Sadashiv Bhaskar with whatever forces he could command. He reached Paithan at the end of August and Ahmadnagar on 8th September 1802. He arrived at the capital on 22nd October. Yeshwantrao, on receipt of this news, sent a warning to the *Peshwa* stating that he had no desire to harm the *Peshwa* and urged for immediate negotiation between him, the *Peshwa* and Shinde. But his appeal fell on deaf ears. The fateful day arrived. On 25th October the armies of Shinde and Holkar locked themselves in a grim battle at Hadapsar which lasted for the whole day resulting in the complete rout of the former. Bajirao fled from Pune to Bassein and there remained practically under British protection. On 31st December 1802 he concluded the celebrated treaty of Bassein with the British under the terms of which in return for cessions of territory the British government bound itself to defend the *Peshwa* from all attacks. In the meanwhile, Holkar declared for Amritrao, the brother

of Bajirao, for *Peshwaship* and tried his best to organise a Maratha confederacy for an eventual war with the British. His efforts proved futile and when the British informed him of their intentions to instal Bajirao at Pune, he left Pune on 13th March 1803. Bajirao was now escorted by Colonel Close to Pune on the 13th May 1803 and installed as *Peshwa* on the same day.

The position of Bajirao was far from happy and secure and he could not keep on friendly terms either with his British protectors or the Maratha confederates. He began to play a game of duplicity by intriguing against the British who were now bent upon reducing the power of the Holkar, Shinde, Bhosle and the rest of the Maratha confederates. The first clash of the British was with Shinde, when accounts reached the British government that Daulatrao Shinde had combined with Raghujii Bhosle to make war on the British.¹ The treaty of Bassein was communicated to Daulatrao Shinde on the 27th of May and he was called on to state his objections if he had any. He was also desired to make known the object of his negotiations with Raghujii Bhosle and other Maratha chiefs, and if his designs were not hostile to the British government or its allies, he was called on to retire with his troops to their usual stations. Daulatrao Shinde, in answer, declared to the British Resident that until he had a meeting with Raghujii Bhosle he could not decide whether there should be peace or war, but that the British Resident should be made acquainted with the determination of the united chiefs as soon as they met. On the 3rd of June, Shinde and Raghujii Bhosle met at Bodwad near Malkapur and from that day, though they were shown that the treaty of Bassein was purely defensive, they evaded giving any answer till the 8th of July 1803. Both Shinde and Raghujii Bhosle then declared that they had no intentions to attack the British or their allies or to obstruct the execution of the treaty of Bassein, provided the British would not prevent the execution of the treaties subsisting between the *Peshwa* and themselves. At the same time they continued to advance towards the Nizam's frontier. On the 14th of July General Wellesley, who was in command of the British forces and in charge of the negotiations, told Shinde by letter that unless he separated his troops from those of Raghujii Bhosle and both retired from the Nizam's borders, he could

¹ The contracting parties to the treaty of Bassein had a full right to enter into the treaty which was purely defensive. It contained an express stipulation that the British troops should not be employed to attack the great Maratha *jagirdars* unless they should first commit hostilities against the allies. Daulatrao Shinde had called upon the British government to give assistance to the *Peshwa* to recover his throne subsequently when informed that the relations between the British and the *Peshwa* had been improved he had expressed his satisfaction at that event, and in his camp on the 2nd March had formerly declared to the British Resident that he had no intention of obstructing the treaty of Bassein or of committing hostilities against the British government or its allies. Wellington's Despatches, I, 291.

not consider their actions consistent with their declaration; when the united chiefs retired he promised that the British troops would also retire to their usual stations. If Shinde and Raghujii Bhosle kept their troops close to the Nizam's frontier, the British troops would attack Ahmadnagar. Shinde admitted the justice of General Wellesley's demand that their troops should retire. But instead of retiring they kept to their position on the Nizam's frontier and wrote to General Wellesley advising him to withdraw to Madras, Sheringapatan or Bombay.² Thus when General Wellesley had supposedly offered an equal and honourable peace, the Maratha chiefs for obvious reasons preferred war.³ When these events were taking place, Yeshwantrao Holkar carried depredation in Aurangabad district. His joining the forces of Shinde and Bhosle would have strengthened the confederacy against the British but Daulatrao refused to conciliate Holkar who in disgust marched straight to Malwa. The gulf between the two was widened when a letter written by Daulatrao to Bajirao asking the latter not to worry over Yeshwantrao fell into the hands of Yeshwantrao. General Wellesley had thus to face one antagonist less in the war with the Marathas.

General Wellesley was stationed at Valki six miles south of Ahmadnagar.⁴ It was his intention to seize Ahmadnagar so soon as he heard that Shinde and Raghujii Bhosle refused to withdraw from the Nizam's border. A very heavy fall of rain defeated his plans. News that the chiefs refused to retire reached him on the 3rd of August. But from the third to the sixth such constant rain fell that the six miles between Valki and Ahmadnagar were impassable. On the 7th of August General Wellesley issued a proclamation declaring that he would make no war on the people and that all officers and others were required to remain in their stations and obey the orders they should receive; that if they did no harm to the British armies, no harm would be done to them; and that any one who either left his dwelling or did any harm to the British army or to their followers, would be treated as enemy.

On the seventh the country was still impassable, but the weather cleared and General Wellesley reached Ahmadnagar on the eighth. His

² Wellington's Despatches, I, 291.

³ Wellington's Despatches, I, 291-92.

⁴ The forces under the immediate command of Major-General Wellesley consisted of Cavalry H. M. 19th Light Dragoons, 384; 4th, 5th and 7th Regiments native cavalry 1347, total 1731; artillery 173; infantry, H. M. 74th and 78th Regiments, 1368; 1st battalion 2nd Regiment native infantry, 1st and 2nd battalions 3rd regiment native infantry, 1st battalion 8th regiment native infantry, 2nd battalion 12th regiment native infantry, and 2nd battalion 18th regiment native infantry; 5631; total 6999; grand total 8903. Besides these there were European artillery-men and 653 pioneers of the establishment of Fort, St. George, 2400 cavalry belonging to the Raja of Maisur and about 3,000 Maratha horse. Two battalions of sepoys were detached in July with a large convoy of treasure, bullocks, and grain from the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Stuart to the division under Major-General Wellesley. Wellington's Despatches, I, 293.

intention was obviously to destroy Shinde's armed power concentrated between his two strong posts of Burhanpur and Ahmadnagar. The latter was well stocked with munitions, arms and supplies and strongly defended by Shinde's men. It, therefore, naturally claimed Wellesley's first attention. On the morning of the eighth General Wellesley sent a messenger to the commandant or *killedar* of Ahmadnagar requiring him to surrender the fort. On arriving near the town or *petta* he offered terms or *kaul* to the people. As the town was held by Arabs, supported by a battalion of Shinde's regular infantry and a body of horse encamped in an open space between the town and the fort, the terms were refused. General Wellesley immediately attacked the town in three places, in one place with the piquets of the infantry reinforced by the flank companies of the 78th Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, in a second with the 74th Regiment and the 1st battalion of the 8th under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace and in a third with the flank companies of the 74th and the 1st battalion of the 3rd Regiment under the command of Captain Vesey. The town wall was very lofty and was defended by towers. It had also no rampart, so that when the troops had climbed to the top they had no ground to stand on, and the Arabs who held the towers defended their posts with the utmost obstinacy. At length they were forced to quit the wall and fled to the houses, from which they continued to pour a destructive fire on the troops. Shinde's regular infantry also attacked the British troops after they entered the town. Still in a short time, after a brisk and gallant contest, the British were completely masters of the town with the loss of four officers. From the nature of the contest the enemy's loss was much greater. On the 8th all the enemy's force which was not required for the defence of the fort, including all the Arabs who survived the contest in the town went north except a small number who attended one of their wounded chiefs who could not be moved from the fort. On the 9th General Wellesley reconnoitred the ground near the fort, and on that evening Colonel Wallace with five companies of the 74th Regiment and the 2nd battalion of the 12th Regiment, seized a position within 400 yards of the wall. On this spot in the course of the night, a four-gun battery was built to take off the defences from the side on which General Wellesley proposed to attack. The battery opened at daylight on the 10th. It was so well placed and fired with such effect that the commandant desired General Wellesley to cease firing that he might send a person to treat for his surrender. In reply General Wellesley told the commandant that he would not cease firing till either he had taken the fort or the commandant had surrendered it; still that he would listen to whatever the commandant wished to say. On the morning of the 11th the commander sent two agents to propose to

surrender the fort on condition that he should be allowed to depart with his garrison and his private property. General Wellesley agreed to this proposal, but it was five in the evening before the hostages arrived in the camp without whose presence, General Wellesley refused to stop the fire from the British batteries. According to his engagement, the commandant marched out of the fort on the morning of the 12th with a garrison of 400 men, and the troops under General Wellesley's command took possession. The British loss since the 8th was trifling which General Wellesley attributed much to the spirit with which the British attacks on that day were made.¹ Among the officers mentioned in General Wellesley's despatches were Lieutenant-Colonels Harness Wallace and Maxwell who commanded in the trenches, Captain Beauman commanding the artillery, Captain Johnson the engineer, and Captain Heitland of the Pioneers in the short subsequent siege. The fort of Ahmadnagar held an important position on the Nizam's frontier, covering Pune, and was a valuable point of support to all future operations of the British to the north. It was considered one of the strongest forts in the country and except Vellore in the Madras-Karnatak was the strongest country fort General Wellesley had seen. It was in excellent repair, except in the part exposed to the British artillery. Inside, it was in a sad dirty state and in the utmost confusion. The quantities of stores were astonishing and the powder was so good that General Wellesley replaced from the magazines that which he had consumed in the siege. General Wellesley thought the fort ought to be cleared of the old buildings with which it was crowded.² General Wellesley proposed at once to cross the Godavari and intended to secure for the use of the British troops the resources of Shinde's possessions south of the Godavari depending on Ahmadnagar.³

General Wellesley appointed Captain Graham to take charge, for the use of the British government and the *Peshwa*, of all the territories belonging to Daulatrao Shinde depending upon the Ahmadnagar fort, and he called on all officials and others to attend to and obey Captain Graham's orders and those of no other persons.⁴

¹ The losses were : of Europeans, the 19th Light Dragoons, Artillery, and H. M. 74th and 78th Regiments, killed 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer and 12 rank and file ; wounded 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, and 58 rank and file. Of natives, 5th Regiment Cavalry, 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, 1st battalion 3rd Regiment, 1st battalion 8th Regiment, 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, 2nd battalion 8th Regiment, and 1st battalion Pioneers, killed, 1 *havildar*, 1 *naik*, and ten sepoy wounded 1 *subedar*, 9 *havildars*, 3 *naiks*, and 39 sepoy. Wellington's Despatches, I, 302.

² Wellington's Despatches, I, 310.

³ Wellington's Despatches, I, 299-301.

⁴ General Wellesley's instructions to Captain Graham were : To keep the country quiet, to secure its resources and a free communication through it to Poona and Bombay. These were objects of far greater importance than to collect large revenue. Captain Graham was to refrain from pressing the country with a view to raising the collections. Wellington's Despatches, I, 303, 307.

General Wellesley then crossed the Godavari and the war was brought to a close by the great victory of Assaye on the 23rd of September. By the treaty concluded with Shinde by General Wellesley, on the 30th of December 1803, known as the treaty of Surji-Anjangaon the territories near Ahmadnagar, the ancient family-lands of Shinde were restored to him, under a particular stipulation that no armed men were ever to be kept in them.¹ General Wellesley also considered it necessary to do away with the possibility of any future Maratha build-up and decided to remove Amritrao to Benaras as he was likely to be the rallying point of a general national rising. He was at first accommodated with his family in the fort of Ahmadnagar both as a place of safety against possible harm from his vengeful brother Bajirao and at the same time for watching his activities towards reviving the Maratha power. The fort of Ahmadnagar together with the district taken possession of at the time of the capture of the fort remained with the British by whom they were soon after given to the *Peshwa*.² At this time two free-booters, Malva Dada and Syed Sultan Ali, are mentioned as committing great depredations. Malva Dada took Shrigonda and defeated Captain Graham's peons sent against him³ and it was a condition in Shinde's treaty that he should cause Malva Dada to withdraw with the banditti that were breaking daily from the district across the Godavari into Khandesh. Syed Ali was tried and found guilty and was sentenced accordingly.⁴ The war against Holkar still continued and his districts in the Deccan were taken by the English. In 1805 he came to terms when his Deccan possessions were restored to him except Shevgaon which also was given up within two years. The elimination of the alliance against the English and the signing of separate treaties with the three principal Maratha chiefs ended all semblance of *Peshwa's* control over them. He became one like them. His jurisdiction extended to Khandesh in the north and the river Tungabhadra in the south.

Famine, 1803-04: In 1804 to add to the miseries of the country which had been ravaged by Holkar's troops in 1802 the late rains of 1803 failed and a fearful famine followed. Whole districts were de-populated and the survivors sought refuge in the forts built in the larger villages. At Ahmadnagar more than 5,000 persons were employed by General Wellesley in making a glacis or bank round the fort. In his march from Ahmadnagar to the Godavari (24th August 1803) General Wellesley trembled for the want of the common country grains for the followers and cattle. The country was completely exhausted and the

villages empty and large tracts of rich land waste.¹ The Bhils and other wild tribes taking advantages of the confusion gathered in large bands and completed the ruin of the land. They pillaged and murdered without mercy and no mercy was shown them in return. It was through these hills that marauders penetrated, pillaged the rich plain villages and escaped. The hills were almost inaccessible to detachments of regular troops. Against such an enemy no weapons were thought too cruel or too base. The Pendharies also began to make inroads into the district. To put down the Bhil rising Bajirao invested Balaji Lakshman, the *Sarsubhedar* or governor of Khandesh with full powers. At the instigation of Manohargir Gosavi, one of his captains, Balaji Lakshman invited a large body of Bhils to a meeting at Kopargaon on the Godavari, treacherously seized them, and threw them down wells. This restored order for a time. But in 1806 disorder was as general as ever and Trimbakji Denge who was then in charge of the district caused another massacre of Bhils at Ghevri-Chandgaon in Shevgaon. He commissioned Naroba *Patil* of Karambha to clear the Gangthadi and 5,000 to 6,000 horse and a large body of infantry were given him. Naroba butchered the Bhils and all who had any connection with them wherever he found them. During fifteen months 15,000 human beings are said to have been massacred.

After the transfer of Ahmadnagar to the *Peshwa* the land revenue was farmed to the highest bidder. The farmer had not only the right to collect the revenue, but to administer civil and criminal justice, and so long as he paid the required sum and bribed the court favourites no complaints were listened to. Justice was openly sold and the *mamlatdar* of a district was often a worse enemy to the husbandmen than the Bhils.

In the meanwhile the last great Maratha alliance against the English was completed. The events leading to it were as under : When the treaty of Bassein was concluded Bajirao virtually surrendered his right to control the Maratha chiefs to the English. Bajirao, at the time, had not understood the implication of this. As soon as he returned to Pune he expected the English to support him in his bid to exercise his authority over the Maratha chiefs. The English indirectly made separate treaties with Bhosle, Shinde, Holkar and Gaikwad and made the position very clear in the award signed at Pandharpur on 19th July 1802. Bajirao now considered it necessary to have a disciplined corps of infantry. The Governor-General granted the permission and a force was raised under Major Ford. The troubles with the English had not stopped and Bajirao expecting a war sooner or later started preparation by augmenting his forces. A dispute arose between Bajirao

¹ Wellington's Despatches, I, 569.

² Wellington's Despatches, I, 412.

³ Wellington's Despatches, III, 356, 423, 466 and I, 464.

⁴ Wellington's Despatches, III, 556.

¹ Wellington's Despatches, I, 335.

and Gaikwad of Baroda in regard to the payment of yearly tribute which had accumulated. Fatesinh Gaikwad sent his agent Gangadhar Shastri to Pune to conclude a settlement with Bajirao. The Shastri arrived in Pune in January 1814. Soon, however, the Shastri found that Bajirao was bent upon extracting money rather than arriving at a settlement. The event culminated in the murder of Shastri at Pandharpur on July 20, 1815. The author of the plot was Trimbakji Dengle, a henchman and adviser of Bajirao. The English forced Bajirao to surrender the rebel. Trimbakji had been confined in the fort at Thana from where he made good his escape on the evening of September 12, 1816. He rode through jungle to north Khandesh and lived for some months with the wild tribes of the region and also wandered about the hilly country of Sangamner, rousing the wild tribes. Bajirao covertly supported Trimbakji and it appeared that hostilities would again start between the English and the Marathas. In June 1817, the English imposed another treaty on Bajirao with stricter terms, thus depriving him of all power and authority. Under the terms of the treaty known as the treaty of Pune the *Peshwa* ceded the fort of Ahmadnagar to the English.¹ This treaty also declared Trimbakji to be the murderer of Shastri, finally extinguished the *Peshwa's* overlordship over the Indian Chiefs, ceded to the English all the *Peshwa's* territory outside Maharashtra, compelled him to withdraw all his *wakils* from foreign courts and prevented him from any longer keeping correspondence or communication with them. Thus the Great Maratha confederacy came to be finally and publicly dissolved. Bajirao had signed the treaty of June 1817 under severe duress and had nursed in his heart a bitter sense of wrong. He now secretly incited several Indian powers for an anti-British rise. He also selected strong and useful recruits and commanded his general Bapu Gokhale to create an efficient army by keeping at his disposal a crore of rupees. Elphinstone viewed the situation as serious and called for reinforcement from Sirur. In the meanwhile the Maratha forces attacked the English camp at Kirkee but suffered a serious reverse (5th November 1817). Pune fell to the British and Bajirao now became a fugitive. He fled (17th November) past Junnar to Otur and then to Brahmanvada about ten miles north in the Akola sub-division up the Lal pass, and thence to Lingdev about nine miles. Between these three places he spent the time from the 17th to the 27th of December. As the eastern passes were difficult for guns General Smith who had arrived at Sirur on the 17th of December moved to the Nimbedehera pass. He left Sirur on the 22nd and on the 25th reached Hanvantgaon nearly on the direct road from Ahmadnagar to Kopargaon. From Hanvantgaon he made a long

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 635.

march to Sangamner and on the 27th he marched further west to Thugaon. The *Peshwa* sent his tents to the Vasir pass on the 27th as if he intended to cross the valley of the Pravara near Akola and proceed by the great road to Nasik, but on hearing of General Smith's approach to Sangamner he changed his route and moved to Kotul on the more western side through Rajur. When General Smith reached Thugaon the *Peshwa*, thinking that he could not pass to the north without the risk of being entangled in the hills and over-taken by the British troops, retraced his steps on the 28th and arrived on the same day at Otur, a distance of nearly twenty miles through hills from whence he proceeded southwards. He was camping at Ashta when he was over-taken by the English troops. The Marathas suffered a total reverse in the battle fought on 20th March 1818. Bajirao marched by Nevasa to Kopargaon, and proceeded north towards Chandor in Nasik. But the approach of Sir Thomas Hislop drove him back to Kopargaon whence he fled north-east towards Dholkot near Ashirgad where he finally surrendered on the 3rd of June 1818. Meantime Holkar and the Pendharies had been defeated, and by the treaty of Mandeshvar in January 1818, Holkar surrendered to the English all his possessions south of the Satpudas including Shevgaon. The forts of Harishchandragad and Hunjilgad were taken possession of between the 4th and the 8th May 1818 by a detachment under Captain Sykes despatched by Major Eldridge from Chavand¹ in Pune.

On the 27th of April 1818 a body of horse entered Nevasa and excited considerable alarm. Within three days they were dispersed and returned to their villages. Dharmaji Prataprao committed great depredations and cruelties in Shevgaon.² Before General Smith's arrival a detachment, commanded by Major Macleod of the Auxiliary Horse, had marched from Ahmadnagar at the requisition of Captain Pottinger against Dharmaji Prataprao, the only individual who remained in arms on the south side of the Godavari. The insurgent dispersed his banditti, and disappeared; but General Smith sent out a sufficient reinforcement to Major Macleod, to enable him to reduce Dharmaji's forts and to cut off the means of renewing the rebellion.³ The whole of the dominions of the *Peshwa* and those of the Holkar in the Deccan were taken possession of by the British government. Shinde had held half of Shevgaon and the Shrigonda *pargana*. The greater part of the Korti *pargana* including the present sub-divisions of Karjat and part of Shrigonda was under Rao Rambha Nimbalkar till 1821 when it was given to the English. Ahmadnagar with the country between the

¹ *Pendhari and Maratha Wars*, 274.

² *Pendhari and Maratha Wars*, 273.

³ Mr. Elphinstone, 24th May 1818; *Pendhari and Maratha Wars*, 343.

Chandor hills and the Bhima was placed under Captain Pottinger. Little difficulty was found in restoring order. The country was exhausted, and the people willingly obeyed any power that could protect them. The *Peshwa's* disbanded soldiers settled in their villages, the hill-forts were dismantled, and their garrison gradually reduced. Near the Sahyadris the country was in the hands of the Koli Naiks. They and the Bhil Naiks were sent for, and allowances and villages which they already held were confirmed to them on the understanding that they should keep the neighbouring country quiet. Ahmadnagar very soon enjoyed more complete rest than it had known for years.

MODERN PERIOD

When the British government took possession of Ahmadnagar much of it was almost ruined. According to Mr. Elphinstone the east of Gangthadi, though open and fertile, was almost entirely uninhabited since the famine of 1803 and 1804 in which years out of 180 villages in Nevasa only twenty-one were inhabited. The country between that and Ahmadnagar was better and the plains south of Ahmadnagar were for many marches one sheet of the richest cultivation. Still in 1819 more than half of the arable land was waste, and in Parner, the sub-division next to Sirur in Poona the country was a wilderness.

Elphinstone, then the Commissioner of the Deccan, selected Lieutenant Henry Pottinger for permanent appointment as the Collector of Ahmadnagar. After April 1818 when the *Peshwa* was defeated at Seoni, Pottinger reported from his head-quarters that great numbers of horse-men from *Peshwa's* army were actually settling in his district and that he ensured kindly treatment to those coming home, alarmed and tired, and only anxious to get into their houses to be quiet. Elphinstone urged his collectors to move about the country granting 'easy access to all comers and ready ear to all complaints'. Pottinger followed his advice and reported to Elphinstone in December 1818, 'I am getting on very well with the ryots. They seem quite delighted and relieved by my visitation of them.'¹ Elphinstone told his collectors to divide their district into taluks, each yielding Rs. ½ lakh to one lakh revenue and that the pay of each Mamlatdar should vary between Rs. 150 and Rs. 70 a month in proportion to the size of his taluk.² In judicial matters Elphinstone wanted to encourage the Panchayat system but Pottinger was not very enthusiastic. He followed the policy of himself or the Mamlatdars dealing with every case unless the parties concerned agreed to accept the decision of the Panchayat. Elphinstone however advised him to give more scope to *panchayats*, but

¹ Quoted in *Social Policy and Social Change* by Ballhatchet, p. 105.
² *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98.

as it appears from subsequent events Pottinger did not mend his ways.¹

In revenue matters Elphinstone left a wide discretion to his collectors after giving a general advice to confine to the old system, adding at the same time, 'great care must be taken to avoid over-assessment'. Pottinger thought that the Patils' authority had already shaken under the old government by the appointment over them of the revenue farmers who cared only for their own profits. He, however, testified in 1819 that 'Potails, where they are shrewd and well-informed have still great influence amongst their ryots.'² Under the old government, the head-man had been free to dispose of waste lands. The British Collectors, however, required their head-men first to obtain Mamlatdars' permission. Pottinger followed the same system as he thought that it prevented disputes among the villagers, for 'No Potal can now assign to a Koonbee till the possible right of another to it is fully discussed'.

Each village had its watchmen—low caste men like the Dheds or the Mangs or tribesmen like Ramoshis or the Bhils. They were usually paid in kind or allotted a piece of land to cultivate. Pottinger in Ahmadnagar had little difficulty in maintaining this system and in coming to terms with the Naiks or Chiefs, each of whom had charge of the Ramoshis or Bhils of a number of villages.

Much as Elphinstone desired to maintain the dignity of the old hereditary Deshmukhs, it was not possible to do so. Even under the Maratha rule, they had been deprived of their State functions, although in some places their influence still persisted and were often used as functionaries of State. Pottinger wrote in 1822, 'I look on them as merely a class of men who add to the burthens of ryots,' as they are little inclined to help as are the village officers. Pottinger's policy toward the Bhils was, in his own words, was that of 'treating the Bheels with kindness', his ultimate aim being to give them a place in the society like any other caste. He made a point of working through the chiefs and supporting them in their authority over their followers.

The prohibition of *sati* by a direct order of the Government was generally thought to be inexpedient, on the ground that it would be an interference with the Hindu religion. Pottinger, however, was almost satisfied that the practice could easily be stopped altogether. He understood that Bajirao had often dissuaded widows from becoming *satis*, and paid for their support thereafter. Pottinger therefore asked Elphinstone to allow him to do likewise. Elphinstone consented. Pottinger could use Brahmans to dissuade widows from becoming *satis* and grant subsistence allowances to all widows who were in fact dissuaded. The supreme government also approved of his policy. In one case he came across a Brahman woman of considerable sanctity

¹ Quoted in *Social Policy and Social Change* by Ballhatchet, pp. 110-112, 193.

² *Ibid.*, p. 118.

insisting on her becoming *sati*. Pottinger 'tacitly consented' but he positively refused to help pay for any special clothes for her to wear or for any wood for the pyre or to give any official sanction for the ceremony by attending either in person or by proxy.

Pottinger held his post at Ahmadnagar upto 1825. He was an able administrator and worked hard to follow the instructions of Elphinstone critically and with discretion and cautiously tried to give a new outlook to the system of government without rousing suspicion and inviting reaction from those who had been deprived of their power. It was not, however, to be a smooth sailing.

Jail Outbreak, 1821 : On the 19th of August 1821 a desperate fight took place in the Ahmadnagar jail. The convicts over-powered the guards and seized their weapons. Some of the convicts escaped and the rest shut themselves in the jail and held it until troops arrived with a gun. The door was blown open and the military charged the convicts who were not dispersed till twenty-nine were killed and sixty-two wounded.

On the 19th of October 1822, on the confession of Narsingrao, a servant of Chintamanrao Patwardhan of Sangli, a plot was discovered for collecting troops in Shinde's villages of Belapur, Sonai Bomni, and Jamgaon, and at Nandurbar in Khandesh. They were to meet at Lasur and were to be joined by others from Hindustan when a general attack was to be made on the British posts.¹

Koli Risings, 1822 : Nearly twenty years of British rule passed before the war-like Kolis of the western hills were brought to order. The beginning of troubles arose out of an unfortunate mistake. Ramji Bhangre who in his youth had been a famous outlaw and during the latter years of Bajirao's reign had become a most useful police officer, on the establishment of British rule, waited on the Collector and was appointed chief constable or *jamadar* of one of the hill police posts. According to custom in addition to his pay, Ramji received as a yearly meeting or *bhet*—present from every village a rupee, a fowl, and some rice, and a sheep from every flock that passed through his charge. Ramji did good service until an order came that no Government servant was to take any present in addition to his pay. This order was applied to Ramji and his chickens; he wrote to ask that an exception might be made in his favour, and as he got no answer to his letter he asked for his discharge. His discharge was refused and he was given six months' leave. At the end of the six months' leave as nothing was done to raise his salary or to make up for his loss of perquisites he went into outlawry. Ramji Bhangre's chief supporter was a Koli named Govindrao Khari. Govindrao had been commandant of the hill-fort of Ratangad about twenty-two miles west of Akola, under the

¹ Mr. T. C. Hamilton C. S.

Peshwa. On the *Peshwa's* fall he remained staunch to his master, and under the plea of age, refused employment under the British government. In the reductions of hill-fort garrisons which followed the establishment of order, twelve of Govindrao's kinsmen, who had formed part of the Ratangad garrison, were thrown out of employment and were also deprived of the revenues of a village to which as commandants of the fort they had hereditary claims. Govindrao and his kinsmen and several other discontented people went to the hills and in the latter part of 1828 were joined by Ramji Bhangre from the Konkan. In January 1829, in consequence of news that there were several hundred Kolis in the Akola hills and that the people were in great alarm, Captain Mackintosh went with a detachment of police to the Sahyadris. At first, though almost no village had not its two or three representatives in the gang, no information could be got. The Brahman Kulkarnis, some of whom were abetting the rising, advised that troops should not be sent after the Kolis but that some arrangement should be made to redress their grievances. Captain Mackintosh for a time took little notice of the gang beyond sending them word that no letters or petition could be attended to till they had laid down their arms. He busied himself in accustoming his men to the roughest tracts which the Kolis used, and gathered information regarding the strength of the outlaws, the names of their leaders, the people who were likely to help them, and the places where they were in the habit of meeting. He also took pains to gain the goodwill and co-operation of a number of the people. When his information was completed a detachment from Bhiwandi was stationed at the bottom of the passes leading into the Konkan, and other detachments from Malegaon, Ahmadnagar and Pune were posted in the most suitable places, and lightly-equipped parties kept constantly searching the Kolis' haunts and lurking places. A few days before the troops came the insurgents had plundered three villages. The insurgents had soon to break into small parties. Many of the insurgents finding how all the ways were blocked and guarded, fled and the rest were greatly perplexed by finding guards posted over their favourite ponds and drinking places. The people gave great help and officers and men worked with unceasing zeal. In two months the two chiefs and over eighty of their followers were marched into Ahmadnagar. Though the chiefs were secured the rising was not at an end. Rama Kirva, one of the leaders in the rising, a stout and powerful man with an extremely fine figure and good features noted for excelling all the Kolis in agility, had escaped south before the final success against the gang. In July 1830 he was joined by Bhils and he and his gang gave great trouble plundering both above and below the Sahyadris. The troops under Captain Luykin of the 17th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant Lloyd of the

11th Regiment, and Lieutenant Forbes of the 13th worked with the greatest energy. The people gave the troops important help and the thorough knowledge of the hills which two years' experience supplied, enabled the troops to give the insurgents no rest. A number of prisoners were taken to Pune and Thana and Rama Kirva and several other notorious leaders were taken to Ahmadnagar where Kirva was executed.¹

Raghoji Bhangre, 1845-1847: In 1845 the Kolis were again troublesome. One Koli outlaw whose name is still fresh in the district was Raghoji Bhangre of Nasik. He made a raid on some Marwari Vans who applied to the police. During the investigation the police asked Raghoji's mother where her son was hiding; and when she refused to tell she was put to torture. Enraged at this outrage Raghoji gathered a band of Kolis and wandering through the Nasik and Ahmadnagar districts cut the nose off of every Marwari he could lay hands on. Almost all village Marwaris fled in terror to the district towns and the pursuit of the police was so hot that Raghoji had to break his band and disappear. He avoided capture for many years. At last in 1847 he was caught at Pandharpur by Lieutenant, afterwards General, Gell. As some of his raids had been accompanied with murder, he was hanged and many of the leading men punished.

Bhagoji Naik, 1857-1859: During the 1857 risings Ahmadnagar was the scene of considerable disturbance. The rebels were about 7,000 Bhils of south Nasik and north Ahmadnagar. Detachments of troops were stationed to guard the frontier against raids from the Nizam's dominions, and to save the large towns from the chance of Bhil-attacks. The work of scattering the Bhil gatherings and hunting the rebels was left almost entirely to the police who were strengthened by the raising of a special Koli corps and by detachments of infantry and cavalry. The first gathering of Bhils was under the leadership of one Bhagoji Naik. This chief, who had been an officer in the Ahmadnagar police, in 1855 was convicted of rioting and obstructing the police and was sentenced to 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 the Sinnar sub-division of Nasik, about five miles to the north of the Ahmadnagar boundary. Being a man of influence he was soon joined by some fifty of his tribe and took a position about a mile from his village, commanding the Pune-Nasik road.* After a few days (4th October

¹ Capt. J. Mackintosh in *Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc.*, I, 257-63.

* Bhil women joined the party. The Commissioner of Police later reports to the Secret Department, Bombay, in his despatch of June 1st, 1858, "Bheel women are just as troublesome and mischievous as the men. . . . They obtain information and supply it for the males, cook their food, and fight also. They should be retained as hostages and not released till Bhagoji and other Naiks are captured." (*Source material for the History of Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. I, p. 307).

1857) Lieutenant J. W. Henry, the Superintendent of Police, arrived at Nandur-Shingote and was joined by his assistant Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, T. Thatcher, and Mr. A. L. Taylor, inspecting post-master. The police force under Lieutenant 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 engagement excited the whole Bhil population. A fresh gang of about 100 Bhils was raised by Patharji Naik in the Rahuri sub-division. Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar who was then the Huzur Deputy Collector of Ahmadnagar proceeded to the place of disturbance and courageously met the Bhils asking them to surrender. The Bhil leaders were so impressed by his confident behaviour that they submitted* and for a time dispersed only to meet again and follow their routine. Their gang was soon dispersed by Major, later Lieutenant, General Montgomery, the new superintendent of police. On the 18th October, an engagement took place in the hills of Shamsherpur in Akola, between Bhagoji's men and a detachment of troops and police under Colonel Machan 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. As disorder was wide-spread, Captain, later General, 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 bravest of the Mavlis or West Deccan footmen. The corps was recruited chiefly in the hilly parts of Akola, of Junnar in Pune, and of 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 corresponding to the number of recruits they brought to the corps. Javji Naik Bomla,

* A. K. Priolkar *Biography of Dadoba Pandurang*, p. 224.

the chief of the Bomla clan, was made the head of the corps and a brother of the famous outlaw Raghoji Bhangre and other leading men were chosen as officers. Drill masters were lent by 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. In 1858 the rebels were chiefly engaged in Nasik, Khandesh, and the Nizam's dominions and gave no trouble in Ahmadnagar. In the hot weather (April-May) of 1859 the Bhils under Bhagoji and Harji Naiks again appeared in the district. On the 5th of July after a forced march, Captain Nuttall came upon the Bhils near Ambhora Dara eight miles south-east of Sangamner. The Bhils 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 whom was Harji Naik, one of the 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 Pune 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 closely 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. At last on the 11th of November, the rebels were pursued by Mr., later Sir, Frank Souter, the newly-appointed police superintendent of the district, and at Mithsagar, in the Sinnar subdivision of Nasik, in a hand-to-hand fight Bhagoji and most of his followers were killed and the rebellion brought to an end. The Nizam Bhils who were awaiting Bhagoji's arrival dispersed, and on the 20th in falling back from the British frontier with a loss of forty killed were attacked and routed by a detachment of the Hyderabad contingent under Lieutenant Pedler. On the 12th of November a large party of Bhils, under an influential chief, a relative of Bhagoji's, left Sonai in Nevasa to join Bhagoji. On hearing of his death they turned towards Khandesh where they were caught. As they had committed no crimes they were pardoned and allowed to return to their homes. Though disturbances were at an end posts of regular troops were maintained till 1860. When the regular troops were withdrawn their places were taken by detachments of the Koli corps. The Koli corps continued to perform this out-post 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 strategy of raising the

Kolis against Bhils was eminently successful. Instead of heading disturbances, as had often happened since, 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.*

In 1873, one Honya Bhagoji Kengle, an influential Koli of Jamburi in Pune, at the head of a well-trained gang, began a series of attacks on the money-lenders who habitually cheat and oppress the hill-tribes and at intervals drive them into crime. Honya's robberies extended over the western parts of Pune, Ahmadnagar and Nasik and the eastern sub-divisions of Thana. They became so numerous and daring that in 1874 a special police party of 175 armed men under Colonel Scott and Mr. W. F. Sinclair C. S. was detached for his arrest and proclamations were issued offering rewards of Rs. 1,000 for Honya and Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 for any of his followers. In spite of these measures Honya managed to evade pursuit till July 1876 when he was caught by Major H. Daniell, then superintendent of police. In 1875 the spirit of disorder spread from the Kolis to the peace-loving Kunbis of the plain country and between May and July chiefly in Parner, Shrigonda, Nagar and Karjat. Twenty-two cases of assaults on money-lenders by bands of villagers were committed. Troops were called to the aid of the police and the disturbance was put down. The rising of Kolis in the seventy's of the 19th century were not so much a revolt against the established British authority as they were the outcome of extreme famine conditions then prevailing in the Deccan, when it is on record that people suffered from deaths due to starvation. While peasants suffered from extreme want and poverty, the money-lenders were keen on demanding their Shylock's pound of flesh, through the law courts established by the British. That is why they were the victims of the fury of famine-stricken people.

Ahmadnagar in 19th Century: Although Ahmadnagar district was created as early as in 1818, modern history of Ahmadnagar may be said to have commenced from 1869, the year in which parts of Nasik and Sholapur which till then had comprised Nagar were separated and the present Nagar district was formed. A glance at the physical map of Ahmadnagar district would show that a very large part of the eastern and southern sides of the district

* Recently in 1962, an autobiographical account (*Atmahakikat*) of Pandurang Mahipat Belsare of Pathardi has been brought to light by the Archives Department of the Government of Maharashtra wherein, Belsare gives an account as to how he had served in the regiment of Taty Tope from 8th October to 27th October, 1858, but subsequently escaped and fled to Gwalior.

is on plains and even for its western and central parts except for its extreme north-western Akola side, the district on the whole is not so hilly as not to be easily accessible to those that trekked their way from Burhanpur and Aurangabad to the south in mediaeval times. With the establishment of British rule, there was peace in the country, and the peasant-soldiers who used to start on their seasonal military campaigns in the 18th century were left unemployed. With articles imported from abroad appearing in the markets, local products were displaced and the producers lost their occupation. Money economy came in the place of barter and in the weekly bazar centres of the rural areas appeared bright foreign articles that caught the eye of the average purchaser. With unemployment in other fields, the pressure on agriculture steadily increased. Population showed a steady increase and the man to land ratio was reversed. So far it was the cultivator who had to be persuaded to take land under cultivation; now it was he who asserted his claims to his ancestral piece of land and in case of dispute filed his complaints in the law courts. A new class of middle men consisting of money-lenders, pleaders, *dalals* and *zamindars* steadily grew up. The Marwadis who were harassed by the 1857 and post-1857 events in the north thought that they could better pursue their occupations in the south and settled in Maharashtra. In fact some of them had pursued their money-lending operations since the days of the *Peshwas*. A family named Riyawale, originally coming from Riyagaon in Marwar, settled in Pune and others followed largely after 1850. They acted as traders, brokers and money-lenders who advanced money to the needy cultivators, who were usually illiterate and did not know the technique of keeping accounts or writing a mortgage-deed. Marwadis are almost a common feature in almost every district of Maharashtra but Nagar can boast of a comparatively larger percentage of their number and it must be said to their credit that they have so identified themselves with the interests of the locality that they had a lion's share in the Gandhian struggle for independence since 1920. To turn however to the economic condition of Nagar in mid-19th century, another middle men's class was that of the pleaders, mostly Brahmans who charged their fees for pleading the cases of both the *sowcars* and the peasants. Thanks to the elaborate law machinery, the suits usually were left undecided for years together. The small number of educated people who usually came from the middle class did all the clerical work required in the bargain. The *Mamlatdar* or the Magistrate who might occasionally visit the place for his official duties would usually stay with the people belonging to his class that was certainly not one of the cultivators and generally had little sympathy for them. This gulf

between the higher and the lower classes of society might partly explain the circumstances that led to the exploitation of the *rayat*. Still another class of middle-men was that of the petty *zamindars*, who, although they owned their pieces of land, usually gave them on lease to the cultivators, chose to stay in nearby towns and thus act as absentee land-lords. There was also a priestly class whose services were required by all for the performance of their countless rituals. The large number of wandering beggars, *sanyasis*, *bairagis* and *gondhalis* was also a burden upon the cultivators. The *sowcars* often would aspire to celebrate a ceremonious occasion by giving *sahasra bhojans* (feeding one thousand Brahmans and giving to each a *dakshana*, a kind of charity in the form of a silver coin). The exacting operation of the law by which land revenue was collected and the usual unwillingness of the rulers to declare famine even in scarcity-hit areas further added to the miseries of the cultivators. All these factors resulted in rendering Ahmadnagar district, then largely dependent upon irregular rains, a famine-stricken area.

Missions : In this famine-stricken area came the missionaries for pursuing the humanitarian mission of saving the starving people from the worst effects of famines as also to convey the message of Christ to them. They were mostly Protestant missions from America. A few Catholic missions were, however, started for those Christian soldiers in the British regiments residing in the cantonment area. While the *sowcars* of the town and the district felt themselves satisfied in giving *sahasra bhojans* to Brahmans, they hardly felt themselves interested or had any imagination to organise famine relief for the poor. It was the missionaries who took the lead in this humanitarian work. They came as early as in 1831, the first to come were Messrs. Allan & Reed, later followed by Rev. Farebank and Rev. Hume. *Dnyanodaya*, their organ, was started in 1842, first as a magazine, then a fortnightly and subsequently as a weekly. There were women-missionaries who befriended the depressed, washed their babies and fed them and carried the message of Christ from door to door amongst high and low. They were persecuted once by dirty water being thrown at a woman-missionary. Quietly enough with the spirit of Christ and Ekanath in her she went back, changed her dress and pursued her mission. Dr. Hume was the head of the missionary organisation and Rev. Smith was the head-master of the mission school conducted at Ahmadnagar. Rev. Smith often appeared dressed in *dhotis* and we are told that after their death, the bodies of both were cremated and not buried. Miss Emil later used to edit *Balbodh Meva*, a magazine for children. Gradually the message of Christ influenced the minds of some high class Hindus. In 1842 Ramkrishna Modak, a *Chitpavan* Brahman and ancestor of the famous

cine star Shahu Modak, embraced Christianity and became Rev. Modak. Dr. Hivale, Mr. Gadre, Mr. N. V. Tilak and Mr. Khisti followed suit, sometime during that period. Ramji Bhor of Akolner and Shaikh Dadud also became Christians. Acceptance of Christianity by a few upper class Hindus raised a hue and cry in the coterie of Hindus which so long had kept quiet inspite of the hundreds of low caste Hindus abandoning their faith. Some of the curious among the orthodox once approached the late Rev. Tilak and inquired as to why he had changed his faith. Quietly did he reply, 'First conviction and then conversion. It was Tukaram who showed me the way to Christ'. It is of course very unlikely that every one of the upper class that embraced Christianity was actuated with such lofty considerations. But it must be said that quite a large percentage of high class persons that changed their faith looked upon themselves as true sons of the soil. It is their lead that set the tone for the rest of the Christians. Although Ahmadnagar district has a fairly large number of Christians they always look upon themselves as Indians first and last and Christians only in their faith. Addressing the aggressive American missionaries Tilak said, 'Pack up yea your belongings and be gone, if you do not love this sacred land of Hindus (बांधारे गाढोडी, व्हारे व्हा चालने ! जया नावडे हिंदूभूमी).

Muslims : It is further a matter of relief to note that Nagar had no Hindu-Muslim problem right up to the appearance of the Congress as the most powerful party in the nation and even later. In 1927 election, a Muslim league candidate was defeated by Shri Maddubhai Patel. A well-known Marathi litterateur Shri V. D. Ghate, recalling his early days in Nagar during the first decade of the 20th century, has described Nagar as a city of mosques, *masjids* and tombs. A walk through the lanes and by-lanes of Nagar used to impress the visitor as a city of the dead, but very unlike Rome where the historical buildings are resplendent with the glory of the past. Nagar was in the 16th and 17th centuries a Nizamshahi capital and one could give a historical explanation of the existence of many a dilapidated Muslim buildings bemoaning the story of the past, as also quite a substantial Muslim population of the locality. If the Census of 1961 could be any indication, religious percentage of the population in Nagar district was as follows :—Muslims 5.26, Christians 2.72, Hindus 87.69 and Buddhists 2.87 in the total population of 17,75,969 in the area of 6,471.9 square miles. Most of the Muslims have been busy in their occupational pursuits and uninterested in politics, but in that field they have usually followed the lead given by their business magnets, the traders who were mostly Hindus. This is because the Muslim population of Nagar as also the Hindus have even been influenced by and large by the saints like Shaikh Muhammad of Shrigonda of the 17th century and Sai Baba of the 20th, evincing a fusion of religious out-look and bringing about

an integration of the two communities. Another writer has described the society of Nagar as consisting of Marwadis, Missionaries, Muslims and worshippers of Maruti temples that are spread all over the land, each pursuing his religious faith but following an integrated social life.

Signs of new awakening : Advent of the British rule in the early 19th century brought about a dynamic change and influenced different social classes in a different manner. Quite a few but sturdy who were deprived of their fighting profession took to hiding themselves in unknown pockets and tried to raise standards of rebellion. Such were the Bhils. A few details of the Bhil uprising in 1858 are given below :—

Nagar Bhells and British Encounter

(Pages 539-544, Volume 21 of 1858)

Extracts from letter No. 144 of 1858 from S. Mansfield, Esquire, Magistrate of Khandesh, to H. L. Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Secret Department, Bombay

Dated 25th January 1858

"Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the information of His Lordship-in-Council a copy of a demi-official letter from my first Adjutant Mr. Neave giving an account of the disastrous affairs which occurred on the borders of the Khandesh and Nagar collectorates."

"In letter dated January 21st, 1858, Nandgaum, Mr. Neave writes in detail about the encounter with Bheels on the 20th January which ended in failing to drive the Bheels out of their position."

"Lieut. Stuart with 200 foot and 50 *sowars* and Captain Montgomery and Thatcher with 50 men of the 19th under Lieut. Fairbrother, jointly made an attack on Bheels as they received a report that Bheels had collected in the neighbourhood of Nandgaum."

"The Bheels who numbered about 400 had taken up a very strong position in the bed of a river under cover of thick bushes, trees and poured in most deadly fire. Captain Montgomery was wounded in the first attack. Great many *sepoys* were knocked down in the second attack. Lieuts. Chamberlayne and Davidson of the 20th came up with 150 men and some *sowars* with rifles and third attack was made in which Lieuts. Chamberlayne, Stuart and Davidson were wounded. Therefore they withdrew. Lieut. Stuart died on 21st. Nearly 50 of the men of the 6th Aurangabad, 26th Co. and 19th were killed and wounded. Among Bheels 25 were killed."

Trials of Bheels — Nagar District
(Pages 57 and 76, P. D. Volume 35 of 1858)

Prisoner—

1. Jairam Wullud Sheevram.
2. Jairam Wullud Rama.
3. Tulpea Wullud Bahiroo.

Judgement.—"In passing sentence the Court is thrown back as stated in the Government Resolution recorded above on regulation XIV section XII of 1827 which states that the punishment for treason shall be death and confiscation of property.

"This sentence the court are constrained by law to pass, but they do so in the full confidence that Government will transmute it into transportation for life."

Mahadeo Dongur Bheels attacked

(P. D. Volume 23 of 1858, pages 181-182)

Extracts from a letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Secretary to Government, S. S., Bombay — regarding Hurgee Naique and Puttojee Naique being attacked by Capt. Nuttall

"On the morning of the 19th the detachment commanded by Captain Pottinger and the Kolvee levy by Captain Nuttall attacked the insurgent Bheels under Hurgee Naique and Puttojee Naique in the hills east of Mahadeo Dongur. Killed thirty (30)/number of wounded not specified/took six prisoners and a number of women. The Bund has dispersed and left all their baggage behind. The loss on our side being only one killed and three wounded. It appears probable that Captain Pottinger was able to bring the mountain howitzers into action."

Bheel Naik Puttojee surrenders

(Pages 459-464, P. D. Volume 25 of 1858)

In letter No. 17 of 1858 from Assistant Magistrate Mr. C. Gonce to the Magistrate of Poona, Mr. Duncan Davidson, dated 8th April 1857, the information regarding the surrender of Bheel Naik Puttojee is given.

In paragraph 4 he writes "Having promised to be advocate of Puttojee, I feel I may urge considerations which I would otherwise not presume to mention. I am not certain that any overt act of rebellion can be judicially proved against him, though he has undoubtedly displayed an attitude hostile to government. But he is an old man and too old to hand and too old to be an active rebel leader." He is pleading the case of Puttojee and expresses his view that Puttojee should not be executed and others also might be influenced to surrender.

Bheel 'Band' Nagar

(P. D. Volume 21 of 1858, pages 3, 4, 5, 6)

A letter from the Quarter Master General of the Army to H. L. Anderson, Secretary to Government, Secret Department, Bombay, dated 23rd January 1858

Sir,

In my letter No. 224, dated 12 instant, I had the honour by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to submit to Government what appeared to his Excellency to be the best means of proceeding to suppress the Bheel bunds on the northern border of Khandesh in the Sautpoora range.

4. It would be superfluous to recapitulate what has taken place in its western districts of Nassik and Sinner where the Bheel bunds recently ravaging them under Bhagojee Naik have been severely handled and checked by combined forces of Regular and Police.

5. The eastern portion of the Zilla is especially the subject of present report and for its protection it is necessary to adopt immediate measures.

7. Its hills and jungle character enables a small body to elude and if needs be await the attack of weak detachments of Troops with every hope of success.

8. Yesterday's Telegraph brought but an imperfect account of the serious conflict that had taken place on previous day between a small body of native Infantry and Police on one side and 400 Bheels from the Nizam's country on the other, but considering this with other daring attempts in the same quarter the necessity of adopting strong and immediate measures to punish and check the marauders is evident.

9. The officers wounded in that affair have been removed to Malligaum and Lieut. Thatcher with a small force is now posted in the neighbourhood of Munwar holding the Bheels in check as well as he can.

10. The Commander-in-Chief considers it best at once to appoint an officer to the special command of the military operations that may be necessary during the next five months to preserve the Naggur Zilla from the inroads of marauders generally, and with the sanction of Government he proposes to appoint Captain Pottinger of the artillery to this duty.

11. The eastern border just described being the quarter in most imminent danger at this moment it is proposed to order Captain Pottinger to Munwar at once for the purpose of assuring the direction of operations at that point."

Attempts were also made to raise troops in the following year information about which is as under :—

Attempts to raise troops in Ahmadnagar District

Translation of deposition of Sheikh Chand W. Sheikh Yessein, caste Mussalman, age 25 years, inhabitant of Khurda, now resident of Bcer (P. D. Vol. II, 58 of 1859, pages 197 to 220)

Question.—What is the reason for the dispute that took place between yourself and Sheikh Rassul Rohilla ? State the correct cause.

Answer.—I was informed by Shankarbhaoo Brahmin, residing in Dhondipura in town of Bheer, that he was a servant of Peshwa Dhondo Baji Rao, that he had obtained permission to keep a force and on that account he would employ men ; that if I took employment under him, Rs. 15 would be paid to each foot soldier and Rs. 30 to each sowar. On this I took employment as a foot soldier. Rusool Khan was there at the time and Shankarbhaoo asked him to employ 100 Rohillas on his part. Rusool Khan consented to this. It is now a month since the above occurred. Shankar Punt had fled, and the Rohillas were pressing me to bring him, and having found me they beat me.

Question.—Shanker Pant kept a force ; whom did he employ, and who were his advisers ?

Answer.—He did not employ men in my presence ; but the son Hafizjee named Papa Mean and Rusool Khan Rohilla were the advisers. I cannot state what force was employed through their means.

Question.—What time has elapsed since Shanker Punt commenced these proceedings, and did he give Rusool Khan and others any money for expense ?

Answer.—I am aware of these proceedings since the last two months. Nothing for expense was given to the Rohillas etc. but Rs. 6 were given for my personal expense.

Question.—You state above that you were on the eve of taking service, but on what date is not stated. You now state that Rs. 6 were given for expense ; how was the money given ?

Answer.—Shanker Punt told me that the rupees 6 were given as an advance, and that when I took service more money would be granted for my subsistence.

Question.—To what place did Shanker Punt intend taking his force ?

Answer.—He said that they were to assemble at Mouza Manjir-soom in Talook Balaghaut and must go anywhere.

Question.—Did the Rohillas employ themselves under Shanker Punt, through your means or were they entertained by him directly ?

Answer.—I was not the medium ; they were employed by Shanker Punt.

Question.—Being aware for two months that Shanker Punt was collecting a force, why did you not inform the *Circar* ?

Answer.—I am in fault, the Government are my masters.

Given and signed truly, 3 Shaban, 1275 Hijree.

Sign of a Dagger. (Signed) Dustoor Vithul Succaram Deshpandia.

Translation of deposition taken on the 4th Shaban 1275 Hijree

Question.—Where did Shanker Rao purchase ammunition and where did he store it ?

Answer.—Shankerbhow gave me a maund of powder and seven seers of lead for Balls ; these were delivered by me to Shankersing where the powder was manufactured. I do not know Shankersing was warned to be ready and he replied if Shankerbhow rose, he would accompany him.

Question.—From what place did Shankerbhow procure money for the expense of the troops, to whom did he give money and who were in league with Shankerbhow ?

Answer.—Dajee Koolkarnee of Khurda is concerned with Shankerbhow. He brought a gold-chain to the value of about Rs. 300 and stated his intention of selling the chain for the use of the troops but this he did not do ; the names of the parties are as follows :—

Papa Mean, Rusool Khan Rohilla, Shanker Pant, Dajee Kulkarni of Khurdah and myself.

We were seated in consultation in the house of Baba Poorancak.

Question.—What is the strength of the force which Dajee and Shankerbhow intended to employ ?

Answer.—It was resolved to employ as follows :—100 Rohillas through Papa Mean, Rasool Khan Rohilla ; 100 sowars on my part ; and as many men as Shankersing could collect.

Question.—What salary was intended to be allowed to the troops ?

Answer.—Jamadar Rs. 30, Rs. 15 for Jowan, Rs. 15 for Bhistee, and five cooks, Rs. 16 to a standard-bearer for each division. The above salaries were fixed under the signature of Shankerbhow and Dajeeba, and the list has been presented to the *Circar*. A hundred men were invited by me through Abdool Chavoos of Pawarah but they did not come.

Question.—Mention the names of such others of Bheer as were entertaining men.

Answer.—One Mirja of Boodulpoor, one Satoon, tom-tom-beater, and one Baloo, these were the men, and besides them, I am not aware who else were employed by Shankersing. The Government should enquire.

Question.—With regard to entertaining a force what assurance did you give to Papa Mean, and what else did you say ?

Answer.—Shankerbhow desired me to ask Papa Mean to bring 100 Rohillas with him to Wakee and to assure me, promised to obtain the seal of Madhow Rao Kishen Deshmookh, and to speak personally with the view to assuring me.

Question.—You say that Madhow Rao's seal, and assurance was promised by Shankerbhow. Was the above individual aware of this ?

Answer.—Shanker Rao, and Dajeeba of Khurda were in the habit of visiting Madhow Rao at night and holding consultation with him. He is aware of it.

Question.—Where is Dajeeba now ?

Answer.—He is in Khurda.

Given and signed truly, 4th *Shaban* 1275 *Hijree*.

Sign of a Dagger.

(Signed) Dustoor Succaram Deshpandya.

How shabby the government had become could be seen from its policy of disarming the local populace. The following extract from a letter from C. Fraser Tytler, reg. Magistrate, Ahmadnagar, to H. L. Anderson, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 10th August 1858 would be illustrative :—

4. "Statement No. I shows that 23,980 arms have been registered while 15,676 arms have been confiscated. It also contains other points of information."

5. "Statement No. II gives the detail of arms left in possession of their owners :

With Government employees	...	...	2,626
With the village police	...	...	1,202
With <i>Sirdars</i>	...	...	1,058
With <i>sowcars</i>	...	...	1,919

Column 7 contains 1,090 cases in which the grant of licences is still an open question. The Assistants proposing the grant, the Magistrate dissenting."

7. "The results of the above arrangements are that (inclusive of the weapons of government servants) one weapon has on an average been left to every couple of square miles : in other words about one arm to every 200 souls."

A few letters described here will give some idea about the conditions and temper of the people at that time. Some of the letters do not convey any clear meaning but were probably intended to convey some hidden message. They were not intended to be clear. Such letters which were styled as seditious letters were a headache for the district officers. Some of them appear to be purely personal and harmless. But these

officers had to carry on lengthy correspondence in order to understand their real meaning. It appears that among the persons who either carried on the correspondence or were addressed or with whom the correspondence was found, there were a few who were directly connected with the important personalities of the 1857 rebellion. Shewanand Shastri was one of such persons, who was addressed by Rango Bapuji from London.

The rest quietly resorted to other peaceful occupations, largely agriculture. There were not a few who belonged to the former ruling class, such as *sardars*, *diwans* and others holding high posts under the old rule, who moaned over their past glory but contented themselves with a feeling that they had not been completely deprived of their *jahagirs* and were allowed to pursue their dear old religious practices. They were still highly honoured by the masses and they developed a psychology that after all *Kali Yuga* had set in and resigned themselves to their fate. There were a few others, who had the benefit of association with the English rulers who were shocked by the missionary activities, looked upon them as a menacing danger to their religion and set themselves a thinking as to how to save their religion by bringing about reform in their own religion and social practices. There were also quite a few who were struck by poverty and of visiting famines of the area and be-took themselves to under-ground activities. Such were the revolutionaries. Of these groups it was the English-educated social reformers who showed the way in the latter half of the 19th century. For a time they were opposed by the *Sanatanist* (orthodox) party who particularly criticised the anglicised behaviour of the reformers and tried to fight as it were a rear-guard action against them ; but since Nagar was not a stronghold of the *Sanatanist*, their voice of protest became weaker and weaker in course of time and when Rao Bahadur Ranade was transferred to Nagar as a district judge he revived the branch of the *Prarthana Samaj* where the weekly Sunday prayers used to be attended by large numbers. For a time, Lalshankar Umiashankar who in 1885 acted as a first class sub-judge at Nagar took to humanitarian ways and nursed a child found in sands in the famine-stricken area. Shankar Pandurang Pandit was responsible for advocating reform in the ugly ways of the crowd in *Holi* celebrations. It is this early generation of reformers to whom may be attributed the credit of detracting quite a number of high class Hindus from the Christian faith. It was in the year 1885 that Indian National Congress was established and it had a profound effect on the political life of the people in Ahmadnagar district. The growing political consciousness among the people was to be routed through constitutional agitation but the actions of the Government in suppressing the popular agitation 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. Ahmadnagar district had its own share in the convulsions through which the country was passing. Amongst the local leaders of Nagar, the earliest was Dajisaheb Kukade who laid the foundations of public life in Nagar towards the close of the 19th century. He was followed by Sardar Kakasaheb Mirikar who had a strong pride of the glorious past of the Marathas but who always judiciously associated himself with the European officers of the times and had great influence with them; but it must be said to his credit that he never mis-used it either to his own advantage or to the detriment of the progressive national forces in the country. Public life of Nagar never had any acute sense of party spirit. Moderates and nationalists, although sharply differing from each other in Pune and Satara, behaved as friends in Nagar. There were Dadasaheb Dhaneshwar and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, both moderates, and Balasaheb Deshpande, Bhausaheb Choukar and Nanasaheb Saptarshi all nationalists but all having respect for each other of the opposite camps. In fact Balasaheb was a strong social reformer who advocated widow re-marriage and left a will that his young wife should get herself re-married after his death. One Jankibai Apte started an *ashram* for girls and opened a grain-shop for women-purchasers. Rao Bahadur Chitale evoked great respect from the nationalists and played a very important role in the famine relief organisation of 1918 and 1920. Lokamanya Tilak addressed a large gathering at Ahmadnagar in 1918 and was very enthusiastically received by all sections of the public. It may be noted that by the end of the 19th 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 people through the columns of *Kesari*. It was but natural that he should receive a fitting welcome. But on the whole, moderation in politics and a step forward in social and humanitarian services characterised the activities of Nagar, right up to the appearance of Mahatma Gandhi in the field in 1920.

Nagar in Post-1920 Period : The non-co-operation movement of that year galvanised the political life of Nagar. The non-Brahmanic movement which had for a time appeared in Nagar consequent upon the special provisions for them in the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, was led by men like Mukundrao Patil of Tarawdi, Sardar Thorat and Rao Bahadur N. A. Nawale, but it largely lost its glamour soon after 1920. The ranks of those young men who were ready to participate in the non-co-operation movement were closed and their erstwhile difference overcome. Although men like Rao Bahadur Chitale and Saptarshi and their activities still held a position of remote respect, the tide of non-co-operation movement was ever on the rise. In 1921 was started the

Rashtriya Pathashala (National School) and students who boycotted the Government-recognised schools joined the new school. The lead in this venture was taken by Bhausaheb Chowkar and Shri Firodia. Rambhau Hire, Bhai Sattha and Kaka Chinchorkar were amongst those who joined the school and they were later on joined by Dada Chaudhari. The *Pathashala* was followed by the *Anath Vidyarthi Griha* (a boarding school for the deserving poor). Soon the two institutions were amalgamated in what came to be known as the *Hind Seva Mandal*. The national school was closed in 1932 because it was declared an illegal body under Government orders. The national school that ran a life of over ten years had its own features. It made some manual training compulsory and for that purpose opened its spinning, weaving, smithy and printing classes. Mohan Mudranalaya (Press) was started. The press was later on managed under the co-operative ownership of workers in the press. Spinning and weaving had more than a manual training value. That work led to concentration of mind and gave a sort of mental discipline. Physical education and sports were made compulsory. By 1935 Bhai Sattha started the Harijan Boarding. The years 1930 and 1932 were characterised by the wave of Civil Disobedience Movement which was marked by the jungle *satyagraha*—defying forest laws in Nagar district, and 1942 movement by the “do or die” movement of a desperate character. It can safely be said that of those that sought arrest and imprisonment in the movement nearly fifty per cent came from those that were once the members of the *Pathashala*.

The merchants class whole-heartedly supported the movement. On the constructive aspect of the national awakening, especially during the period from 1930-1947, the two Patwardhan brothers P. H. and A. S. *alias* Raosaheb and Achyut Patwardhan bore the brunt, though they did not lag behind in courting arrests and going to jails. Achyutrao, however, was a mystic and a free lancer but Raosaheb remained in Nagar during the period and was quietly building up the socialistic pattern on humanitarian lines for Ahmadnagar. Mention also must be made of Shri Balasaheb Bharde of Sheogaon who freely participated in the Gandhian movement and later distinguished himself as a member of the Congress cabinet that came to power after the freedom struggle.

Revolutionary movement and the press : A reference must also be made to the revolutionary movement, as also to the press in Ahmadnagar. After the Bhil and Koli risings had been suppressed by 1875, the peasants and the Kunbis who could not stand the ravages of famine raised their heads; and their movement was chiefly directed against the *sowcars* of the area. Their mortgage-deeds and sale-deeds were seized and destroyed. Government by that time appointed a Royal Commission on Agriculture and after elaborate discussions in the high

quarters the famous Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed (1879). The measure was hardly suited to heal the wounds of the farmers, for the operation of the D. A. R. A. largely depended upon evidence as it came from both the parties but was more efficiently presented by the *sowcars*. Uneducated cultivators, usually under the influence of the upper classes, could hardly be precise in giving answers and professional pleaders exploited the position by cleverly quibbling over them. Akola, the hilly area of the district was a scene of disorder for a succession of years. Political awakening in the last decade of the 19th century led a few hot-headed youths to join the revolutionary activities. Karkare was one of these revolutionaries; Shri P. M., afterwards *Senapati*, Bapat was another. He came from Parner and was ever since his young days devoted to sanitation work, cleaning the streets and removing the dirt, led a dedicated life with a philosophy of his own, and freely participated in all movements, revolutionary as well as *Satyagrahi*, all over Maharashtra until recent times.

Turning to the Press, reference has already been made to the missionary paper *Dnyanodaya*. In 1861, there was *Vritta Vaibhava*, in 1866 *Nyaya Sindhu* owned by Dajisaheb Kukade, and *Nagar Samachar* edited by Abanna Linguji, *Sudarshan* managed by Thanekar and *Jagadadarsha* of Badebhai. Spirit of social reform actuated the Nagar press on the whole. The guiding verse that appeared on every issue of *Vritta Vaibhava* was to quote the original "बाणा सोडू नको भिड घटू नको लालूच पाहू नको। हांजि, हांजि नको खऱ्या भिऊं नको मर्मास भेद नको॥". Incidentally we are able to learn from the same journal that in 1862 the prices per rupee were 10½ *seers* of wheat, 1 *seer* and 9 *chhataks* of *ghee*, 6 *seers* of rice and 11 *seers* of *bajra*. There are also other papers in Nagar, *Sandesh* edited by Nisal being one but on the whole it may be said that press in Nagar was backward and had almost little or no circulation beyond the limits of the district and did not materially contribute to the influencing of public opinion in the area.

Economic progress in recent years: Construction of the railway line right through the heart of the district from Dhond in the south to Kopargaon in the north in the latter half of the 19th century did not materially ameliorate the famine conditions of the district. The position, however, was gradually changed by the construction of dams in river-beds and of irrigation canals, directing the waters of the rivers to the arid areas of the district. Pravara canal created by the construction of Bhandardara in Akola, irrigates Shrirampur, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. The dam to Ghod in the south irrigates Shrigonda somehow. Modest Mula river dam provides water to Newasa taluka and the Godavari river dam with its canals richly irrigates Kopargaon. The economic face of Nagar, however, has undergone a veritable revolution

since the coming of motor-bus transport in the late twenties of this century. The district has now a net-work of roads and no place in Ahmadnagar is now far away from the bus transport. Since 1949 the private bus traffic has been organised into State Transport Department and S. T. has now become a by-word in far-off rural areas. A glance at the net-work of S. T. roads alongwith the industrial centres of sugar factories surrounded by sugar-cane crops, oil mills, engines and pumps, ginning factories and textile centres situated far and near from the S. T. and rail centres would give some idea as to how the situation is fast changing. This is not to say that all parts of Nagar have been fairly industrialised. Pathardi, Sheogaon, Karjat, Jamkhed and Parner are still arid areas. Green revolution has come only in Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri and to a certain extent in Newasa and Sangamner. Bhingar near Ahmadnagar and Sangamner to the north-west are good weaving centres, where Salis and Padma-salis (*i.e.*, Salis who originally came from Andhra) are very expert in their profession, but had no organisation of their own right upto 1930 and even later. A German trading company, Havro & Co., with its office at Bombay used to despatch its agents to Bhingar with a view to see whether their modern mechanical technique could be used in the weavers' process of production. They worked from 1918 to 1930 but for various reasons could not make any head-way. Besides the Salis, there were metal workers, *Tambats* and *Kasars*, who used to manufacture brass and copper wares. Their profession at one time must have been far advanced, for be it noted that the Mulukh Maidan gun of Bijapur was originally cast at Nagar and was later captured by the Adil Shahi rulers.

No account of the economic transformation of Nagar could be complete without a reference to a number of sugar production concerns mostly started after 1930. A few years before 1930, *i.e.*, in 1924, Marshall & Co. of Bombay opened a sugar factory at Belapur and was able to produce sugar in such large quantities that its consumption fell far behind production. There was such a slump in the market that shares of the company in the share bazar could be quoted at Rs. 7 per 100-rupee share in 1930 and the company wound up its business. Then stepped in Dahanukar Brothers in 1934 and Karamsee Somayya of Kanegaon, a very poor man in 1932, took to the work of being a roving and selling agent of sugar and sold 1,000 bags of sugar in a fortnight. Soon he got the sole agency of the factory and as factory after factory multiplied, Somayya, with his organising capacity and credit, began to purchase the whole sugar production and held a sort of a monopolistic position. Thanks to the policy of the Government of India to give protection to this newly-rising industry, sugar production in western Maharashtra got a fillip and the industry had its boom period.

Sugar-cane crops smiled over hundreds of acres in the Godavari area. At this time the co-operation of savants like the late Vaikunth Mehta and Prof. D. R. Gadgil gave the lead in turning private ownership concerns into co-operative ones and men like Vikhe Patil of the district worked under their guidance. It is unnecessary to refer here as to how in post-Independence period the managers of these private and co-operative concerns turned themselves into sugar-barons, but suffice it to say that the political and economic forces visualised the starting of the Mahatma Phule Agricultural University in the late sixties of this century, which has already started working at Rahuri.

Literary and cultural movements in Nagar: Like all other up-country districts of Maharashtra Nagar has its modest share in the literary and cultural activities. Towards the close of the last century Shivaram Bharde, the father of the present politician, writing under the pen-name Bharadwaj, contributed a series of articles contending that Dnyaneshwar, the author of *Bhavarthadipika* and the Dnyaneshwar of Alandi must have been two different personalities and for a time created a stir amongst the conventional devotees of Dnyaneshwar. During the first two decades of this century Rev. N. V. Tilak and poet Datta, with their soft and homely compositions, created a new taste amongst the Marathi readers who took delight in reading about domestic sweetness, homely ties and natural scenes. In later twenties Rao Bahadur Deshmukh started a *Vangmayopasak Mandal*, and the *Dnyaneshwari Samshodhan Mandal* had a brief career of activity in the early thirties. Nagar has a long-standing tradition of educational institutions. The pioneers were the missionaries like Mr. Hivale; but the Ahmadnagar Education Society, started in 1886, has been the first institution in which the local leaders under the early guidance of Justice Ranade took great interest. Its high school is today one of the best-organised institutions in Nagar served by men like Messrs. M. M. Joshi and Navathe in its early years. Reference has already been made to the contribution made by the non-co-operation movement in this field in the twenties and thirties. Today Nagar and its talukas are bristling with schools and colleges carrying the torch of learning far and wide. Unlike Sangli, Nagar is known to have produced no dramatist, no actor nor any actress where music as a science is taught, nor has Nagar any classical tradition of music with men like Pandit Vishnu Digamber or Bhaskar Buva. But this gap in the classical field has as it were been more than compensated by minstrels like Sunderabai and Kausalyabai of Kopargaon whose *lavani* music once used to attract huge crowds in the up-country areas. Nagar, situated as it was on the borders of Peshwa-Nizam territories, has all along developed a mediaeval pattern of soft devotional music since very ancient times. The *Nath Panthis* have their centre at Vriddheshwar, Dinkarswami belongs to

Tisgaon, Anant Fandi to Sangamner, Niloba to Parner, Shaikh Muhammad to Shrigonda, Mahipatiboa to Taharabad, Dasganu to Nagar and last but not the least, in fact the first,—the Adipeeth of them all—Dnyaneshwar to Nevasa. It is these saints and their compositions that have influenced the psychology of Nagar district and has enabled them to brave all adversities with an attitude of sufferance and resignation.

* * *

CHAPTER 3 — THE PEOPLE

POPULATION

THE POPULATION OF AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, ACCORDING TO THE 1971 CENSUS, is 22,69,117 (males 11,60,205, females 11,08,912) and is spread over the 13 talukas as stated in table No. 1.

As the table No. 1 shows the total population of 22,69,117 is spread over the district area of 17,035.0 square kilometres which works out at about 133 persons to a square kilometre. Of these, 20,17,617 persons or 88.92 per cent of the total are distributed over the rural area comprising 16,922.4 square kilometres and the remaining 2,51,500 or 11.08 per cent are spread over the urban area of 112.6 square kilometres.

Variation : The population of the district and decade variation rates since 1901 are as follows :—

Year	Population	Decade variation	Rate of variation
1901	8,20,346	....	....
1911	9,25,876	+ 1,05,530	+ 12.86
1921	7,19,137	— 2,06,739	— 22.33
1931	9,69,209	+ 2,50,072	+ 34.77
1941	11,23,040	+ 1,53,831	+ 15.87
1951	14,10,873	+ 2,87,833	+ 25.63
1961	17,75,969	+ 3,65,096	+ 25.88
1971	22,69,117	+ 4,93,148	+ 27.77

During the decade 1901-11 the population of the district had increased by 12.86 per cent, probably due to the recovery from the great famine of 1900. The fall by more than 22 per cent in the following decade was due to the severe influenza epidemic of 1918 and also the exodus of the population at the time of 1921 Census from the district due to severe famine conditions. In the following decade (1921-31) the population increased by 34.77 per cent due both to the return of migrants to their homes and recovery from the influenza epidemic. The decade 1931-41 had been relatively prosperous without any severe famine or epidemic and the population increased by 15.87 per cent. Since 1941, the population increased faster, *i.e.*, by 25.63 per cent. The

TABLE No. 1—POPULATION ACCORDING TO TALUKAS,
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Area in square kilometres	Population per square kilometre	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1. Ahmadnagar.	T	1,515.7	200	3,03,606	1,59,695	1,43,911
	R	1,483.9	105	1,55,201	79,204	75,997
	U	31.8	4,673	1,48,405	80,491	67,914
2. Rahuri ..	T	1,041.7	153	1,59,343	81,611	77,732
	R	1,041.7	153	1,59,343	81,611	77,732
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Shrirampur ..	T	806.3	307	2,47,551	1,28,330	1,19,221
	R	779.4	267	2,08,059	1,07,672	1,00,387
	U	26.9	1,470	39,492	20,658	18,334
4. Newasa ..	T	1,243.7	121	1,50,393	76,136	74,257
	R	1,243.7	121	1,50,393	76,136	74,257
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Shevgaon ..	T	1,129.7	114	1,28,841	65,244	63,597
	R	1,129.7	114	1,28,841	65,244	63,597
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Pathardi ..	T	1,101.8	126	1,38,590	70,434	68,156
	R	1,101.8	126	1,38,590	70,434	68,156
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Jamkhed ..	T	872.3	99	86,592	43,817	42,775
	R	872.3	99	86,592	43,817	42,775
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Karjat ..	T	1,450.7	85	1,23,612	63,504	60,108
	R	1,450.7	85	1,23,612	63,504	60,108
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Shrigonda ..	T	1,599.6	92	1,46,581	75,191	71,390
	R	1,599.6	92	1,46,581	75,191	71,390
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Parner ..	T	1,787.6	87	1,54,890	76,465	78,425
	R	1,787.6	87	1,54,890	76,465	78,425
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Akola ..	T	1,488.2	99	1,47,702	73,864	73,838
	R	1,488.2	99	1,47,702	73,864	73,838
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Sangamner ..	T	1,680.1	130	2,18,797	1,10,805	1,07,992
	R	1,663.8	114	1,90,203	95,775	94,428
	U	16.3	1,752	28,594	15,030	13,564
13. Kopergaon ..	T	1,044.8	251	2,62,619	1,35,109	1,27,510
	R	1,007.2	226	2,27,610	1,16,504	1,01,106
	U	37.6	931	35,009	18,605	16,404
14. District Total	T	17,035.0	133	22,69,117	11,60,205	11,08,912
	R	16,922.4	119	20,17,617	10,25,421	9,92,196
	U	112.6	2,235	2,51,500	1,34,784	1,16,716

rate of growth of the district population since 1951 to 1971 works out to 60.83 per cent. The 1961 population was two and half times that of 1921 and will, even with the 1951-61 decade growth-rate, double itself in the next 30 years.

The high rate of growth of population during 1951-61 and 1961-71 is the result of the control of epidemics and other diseases since 1950. Malaria which used to be a major public health problem in the district has been controlled by DDT spraying. Campaigns for B.C.G. and vaccination against smallpox also have their share in improving the survival-rate. The death-rate has thus been reduced and has resulted in the higher growth-rate although the birth-rate may not have increased.

Since 1901 the population of the district had increased by 176.6 per cent as against 160 per cent for Maharashtra. During the period 1921-1961 which had an accelerated growth-rate the population of the district had increased by 146.96 per cent against 89.71 per cent for Maharashtra. The high growth-rate was due to the construction of Godavari and Pravara Canals and growth of sugar industry in the district. Even in the last two decades the district maintained the higher rate of growth than the State average.

Density of population : The density of population in Maharashtra, Ahmadnagar district and its talukas in 1961 and 1971 is given below :—

		1961		1971	
		Density per square kilometre	Percentage of district population	Density per square kilometre	Percentage of district population
Maharashtra State	..	129	....	164	....
Ahmadnagar District	..	106	100.0	133	100.0
(1) Kopergaon Taluka	..	189	11.1	251	11.6
(2) Akola Taluka	..	79	6.6	99	6.6
(3) Sangamner Taluka	..	98	9.2	130	9.6
(4) Shrirampur Taluka	..	221	10.0	307	10.9
(5) Rahuri Taluka	..	113	6.6	153	7.0
(6) Newasa Taluka	..	95	6.6	121	6.6
(7) Shevgaon Taluka	..	92	5.8	114	5.7
(8) Parner Taluka	..	73	7.4	87	6.8
(9) Ahmadnagar Taluka	..	162	13.8	200	13.4
(10) Pathardi Taluka	..	101	6.2	126	6.1
(11) Shrigonda Taluka	..	74	6.6	92	6.5
(12) Karjat Taluka	..	68	6.0	85	5.4
(13) Jamkhed Taluka	..	84	4.1	99	3.8

The density of population in the district increased from 106 persons per square kilometre in 1961 to 133 persons per square

kilometre in 1971. In 1971 the density was 164 for the State. At every Census since 1901 the density of population in Ahmadnagar district has been lower than the average for Maharashtra. It was natural as the district is situated in the zone of scanty and most unreliable rainfall.

In 1971 within the district the density varies from 307 persons per square kilometre in Shrirampur taluka to 85 persons per square kilometre in Karjat taluka. The high density, viz., 200 in Ahmadnagar taluka is due to the inclusion of Ahmadnagar city in its limits. The very high density in Kopergaon (251) and Shrirampur (307) talukas is due to the expansion in the cultivation of sugarcane and growth of sugar industry, both of which attract thousands of seasonal migrants from nearby districts. Low density in Karjat, Parner and Shrigonda talukas is due to their poor soils, scanty and unreliable rainfall. The areas which have higher density relatively contain larger proportion of the district population. Kopergaon, Shrirampur and Ahmadnagar talukas together contain 35.9 per cent of the district population but have only 19.7 per cent of its area. Four talukas with low density (Akola, Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat) together account for 28.2 per cent of the district population but have 37.1 per cent of its area.

Urban population: The total urban population and its variation since 1901 are shown in table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

Municipal Town	Year	Area		Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
		Square miles	Square kilometres					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
District Urban Population.	1901	....	....	78,221	....	....	38,696	39,525
	1911	....	....	80,236	+ 2,015	+ 2.58	40,468	39,768
	1921	....	....	82,531	+ 2,295	+ 2.86	43,550	38,981
	1931	....	....	95,081	+ 12,550	+ 15.21	49,900	45,181
	1941	....	....	1,18,725	+ 23,644	+ 24.87	61,385	57,340
	1951	....	....	2,14,832	+ 96,107	+ 80.95	1,11,845	1,02,987
	1961	49.7	128.8	1,87,215	- 27,517	- 12.81	99,088	88,227
	1971	....	112.6	2,51,500	+ 66,285	+ 35.40	1,34,784	1,16,716
Class I (100,000 and above)—								
Ahmadnagar	1901	....	....	35,784	....	....	17,922	17,862
	1911	....	....	33,878	- 1,906	- 5.33	17,465	16,413
	1921	....	....	49,878	+ 16,000	+ 47.23	27,257	22,621
	1931	....	....	57,529	+ 7,651	+ 15.34	30,627	26,902
	1941	....	....	70,418	+ 12,889	+ 22.40	36,780	33,638
	1951	....	....	1,05,275	+ 34,857	+ 49.50	55,857	49,418
	1961	9.54	24.71	1,19,020	+ 13,745	+ 13.06	63,122	55,898
	1971	....	31.76	1,48,405	+ 29,385	+ 24.69	80,491	67,914

TABLE No. 2—contd.

Municipal Town	Year	Area		Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
		Square miles	Square kilometres					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Class III (20,000 to 40,000)—								
Shrirampur	1951	....	....	16,311	....	....	8,586	7,725
	1961	8.97	23.23	22,802	+ 6,491	+ 39.80	12,091	10,711
	1971	....	26.86	39,492	+ 16,690	+ 73.20	20,658	18,834
Sangamner	1901	....	....	11,011	....	....	5,386	5,625
	1911	....	....	11,446	+ 435	+ 3.95	5,701	5,745
	1921	....	....	9,761	- 1,685	- 14.72	4,850	4,911
	1931	....	....	11,776	+ 2,015	+ 20.64	5,997	5,779
	1941	....	....	13,841	+ 2,065	+ 17.54	7,084	6,757
	1951	....	....	16,756	+ 2,915	+ 21.06	8,678	8,078
	1961	16.71	43.28	21,729	+ 4,973	+ 29.68	11,380	10,349
	1971	....	16.32	28,594	+ 6,865	+ 31.59	15,030	13,564
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999)—								
Kopergaon	1931	....	....	7,128	....	....	3,693	3,435
	1941	....	....	8,753	+ 1,625	+ 22.80	4,505	4,248
	1951	....	....	11,616	+ 2,863	+ 32.71	6,012	5,604
	1961	6.39	16.55	16,869	+ 5,253	+ 45.22	8,785	8,084
	1971	....	16.55	25,829	+ 8,960	+ 53.12	13,657	12,172
Class V (5,000 to 9,999)—								
Wari	1961	8.13	21.06	6,895	....	....	3,710	3,185
	1971	....	21.06	9,180	+ 2,285	+ 33.14	4,948	4,232

The number of towns, the rate of decade variation in urban population and the percentage of urban population to total population at each Census since 1901 for the district and the State are as follows :—

Year	Ahmadnagar District			Maharashtra State		
	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population	Percentage of urban population to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	8	....	9.54	219	....	16.59
1911	8	+ 2.58	8.67	232	+ 0.99	15.13
1921	7	+ 2.86	11.48	238	+ 18.72	18.50
1931	7	+ 15.21	9.81	258	+ 15.54	18.60
1941	8	+ 24.87	10.57	266	+ 27.11	21.11
1951	13	+ 80.96	15.23	383	+ 62.42	28.75
1961	5	- 12.81	10.55	266	+ 21.32	28.22
1971	6	+ 35.40	11.08	289	+ 40.75	31.17

The net growth in urban population of the district in 1971 over that of 1901 is 221.52 per cent as against 388.35 per cent for the State.

Ahmadnagar district is less urbanised than the average for the State. The proportion of urban population had slightly decreased both for the district and the State in 1911. It increased in 1921 but again fell in 1931 due perhaps to the economic depression of the thirties. Since then the proportion went on increasing to 15.23 per cent in 1951 when the number of towns had also increased to 13. There had been a decrease again in the decade (1951-61) both in the number of towns and in the proportion of urban population. This was due to the re-definition of urban areas in the 1961 Census and the consequential de-classification of eight towns in the district. The de-classified towns which had been treated as villages in 1961 were as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) Rahuri Bk., | (5) Shrigonda, |
| (2) Vambori, | (6) Karjat, |
| (3) Shevgaon, | (7) Jamkhed, and |
| (4) Pathardi, | (8) Kharda. |

A new town named Wari had been added in 1961. Ahmadnagar cantonment had been included as a part of Ahmadnagar city in the 1961 Census.

The percentage of urban population to the total population in the district increased from 10.55 to 11.08 during the decade 1961-71 whereas the corresponding increase for Maharashtra during the same period was from 28.22 to 31.17.

The population of the eight de-classified towns was 64,874 or 30.20 per cent of the urban population in 1951. If that population is excluded from the 1951 urban population of the district, the 1961 urban population would be higher by 24.91 per cent over that of 1951. The population of the newly-added town in 1961 was 6,895 or 3.68 per cent of 1961 urban population. The net reduction of 12.81 per cent in the urban population was thus due solely to the change of definition of urban areas and the consequent de-classification of eight towns.

Ahmadnagar city, the head-quarters of the district, had a population of only 35,784 in 1901 ; it was 1,48,405 in 1971. The percentage growth in its population since 1901 is 314.72 per cent and since 1921 ; 197.53 per cent. The city alone accounts for more than half of the urban population of the district. Shrirampur is another important town with a population of 39,492. Its population increased by as much as 73 per cent in the last decade because of the growth of sugar factories. Sangamner is also an important town the population of which increased by 159.68 per cent since 1901 and by 192.94 per cent since 1921.

Rural population : The rates of variation in rural population and the percentage of rural population to total population of the district and the State since 1901 are as shown below :—

Year	Ahmadnagar District		Maharashtra State	
	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of population rural to total population	Rate of variation in rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1901	..	90.46	..	83.41
1911	..	91.33	..	84.87
1921	..	88.52	..	81.50
1931	..	90.19	..	81.40
1941	..	89.43	..	78.89
1951	..	84.77	..	71.25
1961	..	89.45	..	71.78
1971	..	88.92	..	68.83

The net increase in rural population of the district in 1971 is 171.87 per cent over that of 1901 and 216.93 per cent over that of 1921. The corresponding figures for the State are 114.54 per cent and 104.21 per cent, respectively.

The rates of variation of the rural population have never followed a definite trend. The urban population had grown faster at the expense of rural population. As a result, the rural population increased at a lower rate than the total population. In 1961, however, the rural population showed a very high growth-rate. It was mainly due to the de-classification of eight towns as villages. It was a sort of reversal of what had happened in 1951. But in 1971, the rate of variation in rural population and percentage of rural population decreased both for the district and the State.

Size of villages : The percentage distribution of population by size of villages for the district and the State in 1971 is given below :—

Size class	Ahmadnagar District		Maharashtra State	
	Percentage of villages to total number	Percentage of population to total rural population	Percentage of villages to total number	Percentage of population to total rural population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Less than 500	..	16.62	..	10.68
500-999	..	32.55	..	21.80
1,000-1,999	..	30.56	..	29.40
2,000-4,999	..	16.08	..	25.87
5,000 and over	..	4.19	..	12.25

As per the 1971 Census villages with less than 1,000 population are 49.17 per cent of the total number in the district and have 19.11 per cent of the rural population. The corresponding figures for the State are 68.95 per cent and 32.48 per cent, respectively. Concentration of rural population is in villages with more than 2,000 population which are 20.27 per cent of the total number of villages and account for 51.86 per cent of the rural population. Villages with population

between 1,000 and 2,000 account for 28.00 per cent of the rural population. They are 30.56 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. The concentration of the population in bigger (above 2,000) villages in the district is larger than the average for the State.

Average population per village in 1961 was 1,205 in the district as against 792 in Maharashtra. Within the district it varies from 770 in Akola taluka to 2,100 in Shrirampur taluka. The average number of villages per 100 square miles of rural area for the district was 21 against 31 in Maharashtra. Shrigonda and Karjat talukas had only 14 villages per 100 square miles of rural area as compared to 28 in Shevgaon taluka.

In eastern talukas of the district the villages are spread more apart from each other than in the south-western talukas, but in spite of the lower densities the average village size is larger than the district average. The high density talukas of Kopergaon and Shrirampur naturally have still larger and more closely situated villages.

The area, number of inhabited villages, total rural population, average number of inhabited villages per taluka in 1971 are shown below for the State and district separately :—

	Area in square kilometres (rural)	Number of inhabited villages	Total rural population	Average number of inhabited villages per taluka
Maharashtra State	.. 3,01,611.0	35,778	34,70,124	154
Ahmadnagar District	.. 16,922.4	1,312	20,17,617	101

Table No. 3 gives taluka-wise distribution of villages and their population in the district in 1971.

Age-groups : The proportions of population by broad age-groups in 1961 are shown below separately for males and females compared with the corresponding proportions for 1951 :—

Age-group	Percentages of population by age-groups					
	1951		1961		1971	
	District		District		Maharashtra	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	.. 13.50	13.73	15.46	16.05	14.65	15.39
5-14	.. 26.77	27.95	26.45	26.66	25.55	25.77
15-34	.. 31.32	32.33	31.59	32.30	32.70	33.13
35-59	.. 23.70	20.88	21.41	19.75	22.09	20.16
60 and over	.. 4.71	5.11	5.09	5.24	5.01	5.55
Total	.. 100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The distribution of population by age-groups as per 1971 Census is given below :—

Age-group		Persons	Males	Females
District Total	..	22,69,117	11,60,205	11,08,912
0-14	..	9,81,746	4,96,936	4,84,810
15-19	..	1,91,535	1,06,220	85,315
20-24	..	1,70,867	83,411	87,456
25-29	..	1,66,188	80,517	85,671
30-39	..	2,82,635	1,43,676	1,38,959
40-49	..	2,05,655	1,09,585	96,070
50-59	..	1,33,325	70,646	62,679
60 +	..	1,36,866	69,007	67,859
Age not stated	..	300	207	93
Rural Total	..	20,17,617	10,25,421	9,92,196
0-14	..	8,84,474	4,47,096	4,37,378
15-19	..	1,63,396	89,669	73,727
20-24	..	1,44,499	68,092	76,407
25-29	..	1,46,348	69,999	76,349
30-39	..	2,50,859	1,26,929	1,23,930
40-49	..	1,82,732	97,027	85,705
50-59	..	1,19,915	63,289	56,626
60 +	..	1,25,109	63,114	61,995
Age not stated	..	285	206	79
Urban Total	..	2,51,500	1,34,784	1,16,716
0-14	..	97,272	49,840	47,432
15-19	..	28,139	16,551	11,588
20-24	..	26,368	15,319	11,049
25-29	..	19,840	10,518	9,322
30-39	..	31,776	16,747	15,029
40-49	..	22,923	12,588	10,365
50-59	..	13,410	7,357	6,053
60 +	..	11,757	5,893	5,864
Age not stated	..	15	1	14

Sex-ratios : The sex-ratio of females per 1,000 males for the district and the State since 1901 is given below :—

	Ahmadnagar District			Maharashtra State		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	.. 1,005	1,004	1,021	978	1,002	866
1911	.. 983	983	983	966	1,000	796
1921	.. 978	990	895	950	994	776
1931	.. 971	979	905	947	987	790
1941	.. 969	973	934	949	990	810
1951	.. 971	980	921	941	1,000	807
1961	.. 962	970	890	936	995	801
1971	.. 956	968	866	930	985	820

TABLE No. 3—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY

District/Taluka		Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population		
			Population	Males	Females
Ahmadnagar District	..	1,312	20,17,617	10,25,421	9,92,196
1 Ahmadnagar	..	104	1,55,201	79,204	75,997
2 Rahuri	..	82	1,59,343	81,611	77,732
3 Shrirampur	..	74	2,08,059	1,07,672	1,00,387
4 Newasa	..	120	1,50,393	76,136	74,257
5 Shevgaon	..	120	1,28,841	65,244	63,597
6 Pathardi	..	92	1,38,590	70,434	68,156
7 Jamkhed	..	55	86,592	43,817	42,775
8 Karjat	..	81	1,23,612	63,304	60,108
9 Shrigonda	..	84	1,46,581	75,191	71,390
10 Parner	..	114	1,54,890	76,465	78,425
11 Akola	..	153	1,47,702	73,864	73,838
12 Sangamner	..	133	1,90,203	95,775	94,428
13 Kopergaon	..	100	2,27,610	1,16,504	1,11,106

TABLE No.

TABLE NO.

District/Taluka	Total number of inhabited villages	Villages with less than 2,000 population			
		1,000—1,999			
		Males	Females	Number of villages	
Ahmadnagar District	..	1,312	2,81,474	2,80,541	401
1 Ahmadnagar	..	104	26,049	25,313	37
2 Rahuri	..	82	18,715	18,715	26
3 Shrirampur	..	74	13,213	12,775	18
4 Newasa	..	120	23,215	22,929	32
5 Shevgaon	..	120	15,888	15,481	22
6 Pathardi	..	92	18,983	18,722	27
7 Jamkhed	..	55	15,103	14,675	22
8 Karjat	..	81	25,340	24,147	33
9 Shrigonda	..	84	14,616	14,442	21
10 Parner	..	114	28,026	29,120	41
11 Akola	..	153	25,876	25,998	39
12 Sangamner	..	133	41,373	41,026	58
13 Kopergaon	..	100	18,077	17,738	25

POPULATION IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Villages with less than 2,000 population								
Less than 200			200—499			500—999		
Males	Females	Number of villages	Males	Females	Number of villages	Males	Females	Number of villages
1,603	1,590	25	36,035	36,187	193	1,56,246	1,53,960	427
117	89	2	931	923	5	13,202	12,874	36
170	173	2	1,316	1,286	7	10,428	10,197	28
....	....	....	575	567	3	6,511	6,152	17
181	173	3	6,289	6,208	34	12,505	12,216	34
339	330	4	4,966	4,909	28	19,025	18,553	51
....	....	....	2,807	2,797	15	10,660	10,422	29
134	159	2	1,643	1,689	8	5,919	5,937	15
....	....	....	2,281	2,229	12	9,376	8,971	25
46	42	1	1,556	1,562	8	11,539	11,089	30
159	161	3	3,422	3,729	19	11,363	11,581	31
361	367	7	7,068	7,188	38	20,323	20,843	59
96	96	1	718	695	4	17,117	17,114	48
....	....	....	2,463	2,405	12	8,278	8,011	24

3—contd.

Villages with a 2,000—9,999 population						Villages with 10,000 and above		
2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999					
Males	Females	Number of villages	Males	Females	Number of villages	Males	Females	Number of villages
3,09,180	2,97,112	211	1,47,804	1,37,868	42	90,079	84,938	13
31,517	29,547	22	7,388	7,251	2	....	....	....
17,826	16,937	13	15,335	14,277	4	17,821	16,687	2
41,343	39,126	25	38,847	34,990	10	7,183	6,794	1
20,330	19,593	14	7,264	6,938	2	6,352	6,200	1
18,554	18,181	14	....	....	....	6,472	6,143	1
24,203	23,781	18	6,124	5,810	2	7,657	6,624	1
4,663	4,638	4	10,000	9,658	3	6,355	6,019	1
11,747	11,159	8	8,297	7,730	2	6,463	5,872	1
28,874	26,446	19	11,839	11,480	4	6,721	6,329	1
22,870	23,088	17	5,043	5,233	2	5,582	5,513	1
12,885	12,668	8	7,351	6,774	2	....	....	....
31,624	30,957	21	4,847	4,540	1	....	....	....
42,744	40,988	28	25,469	23,187	8	19,473	18,777	3

Since 1901 the sex-ratio of the population of the district varied between 956 and 1,005 while that of Maharashtra between 930 and 978. At each Census since 1901 the sex-ratio in the district has been higher than the average for the State. The same has been the pattern for urban population also. There has always been a deficiency of females in the population of the district except in 1901. The sex-ratio has continuously fallen and the 1971 values are the lowest in the last seventy years both in the rural and urban areas. It is due to the seasonal in-migration of a large number of male-labourers on sugar-farms and factories from adjoining districts.

The following table gives the percentage of population for different age-groups classified by their marital status in 1951 and 1961 :—

TABLE NO. 4—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUPS, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

Year	Age-group	Total	Marital status							
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1951	0-14	100	98.38	84.50	1.59	15.23	0.02	0.27	0.01	....
	15-34	100	31.38	4.17	67.25	91.75	1.32	3.95	0.05	0.13
	35-54	100	1.84	0.63	91.15	69.91	6.93	29.39	0.08	0.07
	55+	100	1.56	2.51	74.49	20.67	23.93	76.78	0.02	0.04
	All ages	100	49.94	36.87	46.32	50.64	3.70	12.43	0.04	0.06
1961	0-14	100	99.25	93.04	0.75	6.88	....	0.04	....	0.04
	15-34	100	33.33	4.21	65.11	91.78	0.90	2.55	0.66	1.46
	35-54	100	1.74	0.37	91.75	74.19	5.61	24.20	0.90	1.24
	55+	100	1.17	0.27	78.35	25.76	19.82	73.56	0.66	0.41
	All ages	100	52.57	41.20	44.14	47.48	2.86	10.58	0.43	0.74

During the 1951-61 decade the proportion of "never married" increased both for males and females. The proportion of "widowed" showed a decrease both for males and females. The proportion of "divorced or separated" showed an increase but it was insignificant numerically. Consequently the proportion of "married" decreased both for males and females.

The proportions of "never married" in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34 had increased both for males and females. The differences were however more for males than females. It might indicate that the age at marriage for girls had not risen as much as for boys.

Child-woman ratio : The following are the child-woman ratios for 1951 and 1961, i.e., the number of children in 0-4 years age-group per 1,000 women in 15-44 years age-group as well as for every 1,000 married women in 15-44 years age-group. The proportion of widows in 15-44 years age-group to 1,000 married women in 15-44 years age-group is also shown for comparison :—

				Number of children 0-4 years age-group per 1,000 women in 15-44 years age-group	Number of children 0-4 years age-group per 1,000 married women in 15-44 years age-group	Number of widows per 1,000 married women (both in 15-44 years age-group)
1951	..	District Total	..	638	719	89
1961	..	District Total	..	757	843	61
		Rural	..	766	847	61
		Urban	..	689	811	62

Migration : In 1961, 57.63 per cent of the population was enumerated at their places of birth. This percentage for males was 69.45 but for females it was only 45.33. The difference was partly due to women married outside their places of birth and partly to the seasonal in-migration. Two-thirds of this movement of females appeared to be within the district and about one-third from outside the district. This one-third proportion was unduly large for marriage migration. It should therefore include many females migrating seasonally for work along with their husbands.

It is significant that 2.77 lakhs of males were enumerated outside their places of birth. About 1.70 lakhs migrated within the district and 1.07 lakhs from outside the district. It means that three males out of nine in the district were migrants, two from within the district and one from outside.

The proportion of non-workers was lower among those born at places other than place of enumeration. Cultivators had higher proportion for those born at the place of enumeration. Migrants from outside the district had high proportions as agricultural labourers (mostly on sugarcane-farms) and in manufacturing (mostly in sugar factories).

It is significant that even among the male migrants from outside the district, 34.33 per cent were non-workers. Much of such migration (permanent or seasonal) was by families and not of working age males alone.

Size of the household : Percentage proportions of different types of households as per 1961 Census are as shown below :—

			Total	Rural	Urban
Single member	..	..	7.59	7.24	10.19
2-3 members	..	..	21.97	21.62	24.53
4-6 members	..	..	40.96	41.10	39.94
7-9 members	..	..	20.17	20.46	18.01
10 members and more	..	..	9.31	9.58	7.33
All sizes	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the different size-groups, house-holds with 4 to 6 members were more common (40.96 per cent) than others. The percentage distribution of rural and urban house-holds by their size showed that single and small-size (2-3 members) house-holds were more (34.72 per cent) in urban areas than in rural areas (28.86 per cent). The average size of the house-hold in the district was 5.4. It was 5.4 in rural areas and 5.0 in urban areas. An average urban house-hold was smaller than the average rural house-hold.

LANGUAGES

The distribution of languages by rural and urban areas of the district as per 1961 Census is given below :—

Language	Percentage to total population			Percentage of each language in	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural areas	Urban areas
1. Bhilli	0.15	0.16	0.02	98.98	1.02
2. Gujarati	0.33	0.15	1.88	40.39	59.61
3. Hindi	2.57	1.64	10.47	57.04	42.96
4. Kannada	0.12	0.10	0.26	76.63	23.37
5. Marathi	89.14	92.25	62.78	92.57	7.43
6. Punjabi	0.25	0.03	2.14	9.14	90.86
7. Sindhi	0.20	0.10	1.78	6.02	93.98
8. Telugu	1.89	1.39	6.17	65.54	34.46
9. Urdu	4.99	4.04	12.97	72.56	27.44
10. Others	0.36	0.23	1.53	55.55	44.45
All languages	100.00	100.00	100.00	89.45	10.55

Marathi was the principal language which was the mother-tongue of 89.14 per cent of the population in 1961. In rural areas Marathi-speakers accounted for 92.25 per cent of the population. They made

only 62.78 per cent of the population in urban areas. Urdu had the second largest number of speakers who constituted nearly 5 per cent of the district total population. Urdu was spoken more in urban areas where its speakers were as much as 12.97 per cent as against only 4.04 per cent for rural areas. Hindi had the third largest number of speakers. They formed 57 per cent of the total population of the district. It was also spoken more in urban areas where its speakers were as much as 10.47 per cent as against only 1.64 per cent for rural areas. Telugu was reported by nearly 2 per cent of the population. About two-thirds of its speakers were in rural areas and one-third in urban areas. Bhilli and Kannada were spoken more in rural areas. The speakers of Punjabi, Sindhi and Gujarati were found to be concentrated in urban areas.

The comparative position of the languages in 1901, 1951 and 1961 is given below :—

Language	Percentage to total population		
	1901	1951	1961
1. Bhilli	1.04	0.05	0.15
2. Gujarati	0.24	0.74	0.33
3. Hindi	7.59	1.87	2.57
4. Kannada	0.06	0.12	0.12
5. Marathi	89.63	90.07	89.14
6. Punjabi	....	0.36	0.25
7. Sindhi	....	0.17	0.20
8. Telugu	0.16	1.45	1.89
9. Urdu	....	5.02	4.99
10. Others	0.28	0.15	0.36
All languages	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of Marathi-speaking population to total population remained fairly constant since 1901. The proportion of Gujarati and Kannada speakers also remained fairly constant. The percentage of Hindi-speakers decreased from 7.59 in 1901 to 1.87 in 1951 and increased to 2.57 in 1961. Urdu had been included in Hindi in 1901. The proportion of Urdu slightly decreased from 5.02 in 1951 to 4.99 per cent in 1961. The proportion of Bhilli decreased to an insignificant level in 1961. Telugu language speakers increased from 1.16 per cent in 1901 to 1.89 per cent in 1961.

POPULATION BY RELIGION

The distribution of population by religion in the district in 1971 is given in table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5—POPULATION BY RELIGIONS,

District/Talukas/Towns	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Buddhists		Christians	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)
Ahmadnagar District	T	22,69,117	11,60,205	11,08,912	29,717	28,267	28,235	27,768
	R	20,17,617	10,25,421	9,92,196	26,930	25,642	23,111	22,701
	U	2,51,500	1,34,784	1,16,716	2,787	2,625	5,124	5,067
<i>Talukas</i>								
Ahmadnagar	T	3,03,606	1,59,695	1,43,911	1,466	1,434	5,378	5,436
	R	1,55,201	79,204	75,997	577	518	1,856	1,876
	U	1,48,405	80,491	67,914	889	916	3,522	3,560
Rahuri	T	1,59,343	81,611	77,732	1,738	1,500	2,728	2,746
	R	1,59,343	81,611	77,732	1,738	1,500	2,728	2,746
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrirampur	T	2,47,551	1,28,330	1,19,221	6,132	5,612	6,745	6,606
	R	2,08,059	1,07,672	1,00,387	5,641	5,132	5,832	5,656
	U	39,492	20,658	18,834	491	480	913	950
Newasa	T	1,50,393	76,136	74,257	876	814	4,939	4,817
	R	1,50,393	76,136	74,257	876	814	4,939	4,817
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shevgaon	T	1,28,841	65,244	63,597	350	310	2,468	2,406
	R	1,28,841	65,244	63,597	350	310	2,468	2,406
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pathardi	T	1,38,590	70,434	68,156	126	93	1,937	1,822
	R	1,38,590	70,434	68,156	126	93	1,937	1,822
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamkhed	T	86,592	43,817	42,775	1,092	1,017	46	60
	R	86,592	43,817	42,775	1,092	1,017	46	60
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karjat	T	1,23,612	63,504	60,108	839	774	40	46
	R	1,23,612	63,504	60,108	839	774	40	46
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shrigonda	T	1,46,581	75,191	71,390	1,438	1,371	264	301
	R	1,46,581	75,191	71,390	1,438	1,371	264	301
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parner	T	1,54,890	76,465	78,425	1,784	1,813	298	228
	R	1,54,890	76,465	78,425	1,784	1,813	298	228
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola	T	1,47,702	73,864	73,838	2,577	2,720	20	20
	R	1,47,702	73,864	73,838	2,577	2,720	20	20
	U	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sangamner	T	2,18,797	1,10,805	1,07,992	1,681	1,758	1,269	1,209
	R	1,90,203	95,775	94,428	1,605	1,674	851	886
	U	28,594	15,030	13,564	76	84	418	323
Kopargaon	T	2,62,619	1,35,109	1,27,510	9,618	9,051	2,103	2,071
	R	2,27,610	1,16,504	1,11,106	8,287	7,906	1,832	1,837
	U	35,009	18,605	16,404	1,331	1,145	271	234
<i>Towns</i>								
Ahmadnagar City	..	1,18,236	62,066	56,170	711	689	2,773	2,912
Ahmadnagar Cantonment	..	3,20,169	18,425	11,744	178	227	749	648
Shrirampur	..	39,492	20,658	18,834	491	480	913	950
Sangamner	..	28,594	15,030	13,564	76	84	418	323
Kopargaon	..	25,829	13,657	12,172	382	339	161	123
Wari	..	9,180	4,948	4,232	949	806	110	111

AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions		Religions not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(11)	(11)
10,20,152	9,76,881	14,737	13,594	64,430	60,860	2,753	1,398	88	63	93	81
9,20,122	8,91,108	8,802	8,378	45,784	43,792	577	488	10	12	85	75
1,00,030	85,773	5,935	5,216	18,646	17,068	2,176	910	78	51	8	6
1,32,482	1,19,713	4,449	3,926	14,176	12,852	1,650	483	85	61	9	6
72,669	69,763	401	393	3,679	3,424	14	12	7	11	1	.....
59,813	49,950	4,048	3,533	10,497	9,428	1,636	471	78	50	8	6
71,791	68,536	785	735	4,371	4,065	198	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,791	68,536	785	735	4,371	4,065	198	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
1,03,182	95,707	1,572	1,422	10,232	9,458	465	412	2	2	.....	2
88,473	82,464	710	637	6,905	6,392	108	103	2	1	.....	2
14,709	13,243	862	785	3,326	3,066	357	309	.....	1	.....	.....
65,486	63,946	1,157	1,101	3,659	3,572	13	7	.....	.....	6	.....
65,486	63,946	1,157	1,101	3,659	3,572	13	7	.....	.....	6	.....
.....											
57,516	55,903	579	588	4,267	4,309	57	67	.....	.....	7	14
57,516	55,903	579	588	4,267	4,309	57	67	.....	.....	7	14
.....											
63,754	61,744	948	919	3,667	3,578	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,754	61,744	948	919	3,667	3,578	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
39,283	38,517	524	489	2,863	2,685	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,283	38,517	524	489	2,863	2,685	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
59,752	56,452	757	750	2,095	2,068	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,752	56,452	757	750	2,095	2,068	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
70,025	66,606	811	759	2,624	2,344	12	3	.....	.....	17	6
70,025	66,606	811	759	2,624	2,344	12	3	.....	.....	17	6
.....											
71,435	73,391	806	831	2,142	2,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71,435	73,391	806	831	2,142	2,162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
69,365	69,353	289	228	1,597	1,505	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
69,365	69,353	289	228	1,597	1,505	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....											
1,01,360	98,727	568	525	5,880	5,746	47	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,049	88,631	294	287	2,975	2,950	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,311	10,096	274	238	2,905	2,796	46	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,14,721	1,08,286	1,492	1,321	6,857	6,516	263	212	1	.....	54	53
1,00,524	95,802	741	661	4,939	4,738	126	109	1	.....	54	53
14,197	12,484	751	660	1,918	1,778	137	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,434	40,701	3,847	3,371	9,110	8,352	150	104	37	35	4	6
14,379	9,249	201	162	1,387	1,076	1,486	367	41	15	4	.....
14,709	13,243	862	785	3,326	3,066	357	309	.....	1	.....	.....
11,311	10,096	274	238	2,905	2,796	46	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,628	9,461	684	613	1,682	1,542	120	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,569	3,023	67	47	236	236	17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 6—contd.

District/Taluka (1)	Total Rural Urban (2)	Population			Illiterate			Literate and educated		
		Persons (3)	Males		Persons (6)	Males		Persons (9)	Males	
			(4)	(5)		(7)	(8)		(10)	(11)
Jamkhed	T	10,862	5,456	5,406	8,984	3,971	5,013	1,878	1,485	393
	R	10,862	5,456	5,406	8,984	3,971	5,013	1,878	1,485	393
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karjat	T	18,466	9,304	9,162	12,997	5,570	7,427	5,469	3,734	1,735
	R	18,466	9,304	9,162	12,997	5,570	7,427	5,469	3,734	1,735
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrigonda	T	15,626	8,001	7,625	11,650	5,120	6,530	3,976	2,881	1,095
	R	15,626	8,001	7,625	11,650	5,120	6,530	3,976	2,881	1,095
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parner	T	9,379	4,552	4,827	6,434	2,468	3,966	2,945	2,084	861
	R	9,379	4,552	4,827	6,434	2,468	3,966	2,945	2,084	861
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	T	2,900	1,429	1,471	2,123	856	1,267	777	573	204
	R	2,900	1,429	1,471	2,123	856	1,267	777	573	204
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangamner	T	12,891	6,506	6,385	8,798	3,522	5,276	4,093	2,984	1,109
	R	11,997	6,044	5,953	8,425	3,339	5,086	3,572	2,705	867
	U	894	462	432	373	183	190	521	279	242
Kopergaon	T	21,191	10,733	10,458	15,874	6,608	9,266	5,317	4,125	1,192
	R	18,737	9,448	9,289	14,124	5,863	8,261	4,613	3,585	1,028
	U	2,454	1,285	1,169	1,750	745	1,005	704	540	164

TABLE No. 7—CASTE-WISE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTES, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Scheduled Castes		Total population			Illiterate			Literate		
		P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bhangi	..	2,632	1,425	1,207	1,572	677	895	1,060	748	312
Ager	..	8	3	5	7	2	5	1	1	..
Chambhar	..	38,980	19,865	19,115	26,637	10,982	15,655	12,343	8,883	3,460
Dhor	..	2,952	1,465	1,487	1,807	691	1,116	1,145	774	371
Mahar	..	98,538	49,945	48,593	69,557	28,708	40,849	28,981	21,237	7,744
Holar	..	658	338	320	535	242	293	123	96	27
Mang	..	65,920	33,334	32,586	52,189	22,765	29,424	13,731	10,569	3,162
Mukri	..	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..
Nadia	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Pasi	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Shenwa	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tirgar	..	41	27	14	37	23	14	4	4	..
Unspecified	..	1,705	988	717	1,140	522	618	565	466	99

P. = Persons, M. = Males, F. = Females.

The comparative position of the scheduled castes population from 1951 to 1971 in the district is given below :—

All scheduled castes (1)	Percentage to total population in		
	Total area (2)	Rural area (3)	Urban area (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1951	..	..	..
1961	..	..	..
1971	..	..	..

The reduction of scheduled caste proportion in 1951-61 from 11.04 to 8.87 per cent was due to the fact that a large number of persons from the Mahar caste returned their religion in the 1961 Census as Buddhists. As a result of the change of religion they were not enumerated as scheduled castes, as the Constitution of India recognises scheduled castes from Hindu and Sikh religions only. The proportion of scheduled castes slightly increased in 1971 over that of 1961.

The caste-wise distribution and percentage to total district population of the scheduled castes in the district in 1971 is given below :—

Castes	Population	Percentage to district population
All scheduled castes	2,11,443	9.31
Bhangi	2,632	0.12
Ager	8	N.
Chambhar	38,980	1.72
Dhor	2,952	0.13
Mahar	98,538	4.34
Holar	658	0.03
Mang	65,920	2.90
Mukri	3	N.
Nadia	2	N.
Pasi	3	N.
Shenwa	1	N.
Tirgar	41	N.
Unspecified	1,705	0.75

N. = Negligible

SCHEDULED TRIBES

There are 19 tribes which were notified in the district but 12 were reported in the 1971 census. The following table gives the population of various scheduled tribes in Ahmadnagar district in 1971 :—

TABLE NO. 8—POPULATION OF VARIOUS SCHEDULED TRIBES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Scheduled Tribes	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
District Total	1,45,783	73,493	72,290
Bhil	57,416	28,949	28,467
Chodhara	19	10	9
Gamit	57	29	28
Gond	73	36	37
Kathodi	11	5	6
Kokna	67	44	23
Kolidhor	5,900	2,860	3,040
Koli Mahadev	57,779	29,105	28,674
Naikda	22	9	13
Pardhi	1,780	907	873
Thakur	21,226	10,839	10,387
Varli	21	1	20
Unspecified	1,412	699	713

The total population of scheduled tribes was 1,45,783 or 6.42 per cent of the total population. The percentage of scheduled tribes in Ahmadnagar district formed 4.93 per cent of the tribal population of Maharashtra.

The comparative position of scheduled tribe population from 1951 to 1971 in the district is as follows :—

All scheduled tribes			Percentage to total population in		
			Total area	Rural area	Urban area
1951	..	..	5.68	N.A.	N.A.
1961	..	..	6.18	6.08	6.29
1971	..	..	6.42	7.14	0.65

N.A. = Not available.

The distribution of the scheduled tribe population in urban and rural area in 1971 is given in table No. 9.

CASTES

The Hindus are often referred to as a single community, but in fact the Hindus are found divided into very many differentiated groups which are known as castes; even among the castes, there are a number of sub-castes. As a result of the changes in Government policy, the Census enumeration has ceased to take recognition of these castes since 1941. However, the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar district* quotes profusely from the Census Report of 1881 from which it is clear that the Hindu castes and sub-castes mentioned in it are numerous and although since that Census the rigidity of caste has been considerably reduced, their different practices and characteristics remain and they are significant enough to the students of sociology and economics. The various functions assigned to the castes and sub-castes have fallen into disuse because of the transformation that has slowly but surely enveloped social life. Now, a member of any caste is free to follow any calling or profession and yet he has not ceased to be a member of his caste in private and personal life. The information in this connection, as recorded in the old *Gazetteer*, is therefore reproduced below with necessary and desirable alterations.

Brahmans : Brahmans, according to the 1881 Census, included fifteen classes with a strength of 32,586 or 4.51 per cent of the then Hindu population. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR BRAHMANS, 1881

Division		Males	Females	Total
Deshasths	.. ..	13,900	13,349	27,249
Devrukhas	.. ..	4	3	7
Dravids	.. ..	7	6	13
Govardhans	.. ..	233	252	485
Gujaratis	.. ..	64	25	89
Jais	.. ..	478	473	951
Jambus	.. ..	23	26	49
Kannadas	.. ..	33	20	53
Karhadas	.. ..	100	86	186
Konkanasths	.. ..	684	571	1,255
Marwaris	.. ..	606	365	971
Pardehis	.. ..	490	365	855
Shenvis	.. ..	67	64	131
Tirguls	.. ..	105	89	194
Vidurs	.. ..	52	46	98
Total	.. ..	16,846	15,740	32,586

Deshasths: Deshasths, meaning either local or upland Brahmans, are found all over the district. Each village has at least two Brahman houses, the village priest's or *Joshi's* and the village clerk's or *Kulkarni's*. They seem to be very early settlers. The word "*Deshasth*", according to some authorities, means local, according to others it means upland to distinguish them from the Konkanasths or Chitpavans of the coast. The Ahmadnagar Deshasths have no tradition or memory of any former settlement. Unlike Chitpavans they have no regular surnames, their family-names being either place or calling names. The names both for men and for women do not differ from those in use among Pune and Satara Deshasths. Their family-stocks are Agasti, Angiras, Atri, Bhriugu, Kashyap, Vasishth and Vishvamitra. Their family-gods are Bhairavnath of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Bhavani of Tuljapur, Ganapati, Khandoba of Jejuri, Narsinh of Pune, and Vyankatesh of Tirupati in North Arkot. They belong to two divisions, Rigvedis and Yajurvedis, called after the *Vedas* which they study and follow. Of Yajurvedi there is a further division called Kanvas. Yajurvedis are also called Madhyandins because they perform their religious ceremonies,

including the prayers or *sandhya*, at noon instead of at dawn as is done by Rigvedis. The two divisions eat together but do not inter-marry. As a class Deshasths are dark, strong and somewhat coarse-featured Brahmans with round and flabby cheeks, the women being fairer and shorter than the men. Their Marathi differs from classical Marathi by the use of the lingual instead of the dental *n*, and by changing the short *a* of roots to *i* long when the termination *to* of the present tense is added, as *kari-i-to* instead of *karato*, he does. This practice is commoner among women than among men.

Deshasth Brahmans rank as the head of local Hindus. They dine with other Brahmans, but on certain occasions treat them as inferior. Deshasth will never ask a Chitpavan or a Devrukha to dine at his house on a *shraddha* feast or to officiate at any of his ceremonies, while a Chitpavan has no objection to ask a Deshasth. They are held in respect by other Brahmans, and, as the possessors of all religious knowledge, and the chief and indispensable persons in all religious ceremonies, they have considerable importance among all Hindus. They are either Smarts, that is, followers of Shankaracharya, the apostle of the doctrine that the soul and the universe are one, or Bhagvats who hold that the soul and the universe are distinct. They worship all Brahmanic gods and goddesses, and keep the ordinary fasts and feasts; they make pilgrimages to Alandi, Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, Jejuri, Nasik, Pandharpur, Rameshvar and Tuljapur. Their customs are the same as those of the Chitpavan Brahmans of Pune or the Deshasths of Sholapur, and they perform their ceremonies according to the ritual laid down in the *Yajurved*.

Devrukhas: Devrukhas, or Brahmans of Devrukh in Ratnagiri, are found in Parner, Shevgaon, Kopargaon and Akola. They are not permanent settlers and are employed in the revenue and judicial service of Government. They say that their ancestors were Deshasths before they went to Ratnagiri. Formerly the Deshasths thought it unlucky to dine with them; but this feeling is passing away. Devrukhas have no divisions and they marry among themselves. Their surnames are Bhole, Dange, Karulkar, Pimputkar, Bhatlekar, Devdhekar, Bhadsavale, Teredesai, Shitut, Nimbkar, Veerkar, Ghondse, Joshi, Junekar, Mule, Padvale, Shitup and Sobalkar. They belong to fifteen family-stocks or *gotras* of which the most important are Atri, Bharadvaj, Gargya, Kashyap, Kaundinya, Kaushik, Jamadagni, Shandilya, Savanak and Vasishth. Members of the same family-stock cannot inter-marry, but sameness of surname is no bar to marriage. They look like Deshasths and both men and women are strong, healthy and somewhat dark. They speak correct Marathi. They are Smarts or followers of the doctrine of Shankaracharya that the soul and the universe are one. They have no special religious or social customs. In all these points they follow

TABLE No. 9—TALUKA-WISE SCHEDULED TRIBES CLASSIFIED BY LITERACY IN 1971,
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and educated persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Ahmadnagar District	..	1,45,783	73,493	72,290	1,23,030	55,204	67,826	12,753	18,289	4,464
	Total	1,44,137	72,627	71,510	1,21,947	54,217	67,230	12,190	17,910	4,280
	Rural	1,646	866	780	1,083	487	596	563	379	184
<i>Talukas</i>										
Ahmadnagar	..	3,093	1,598	1,495	2,572	1,214	1,358	521	384	137
	Total	2,638	1,350	1,288	2,352	1,114	1,238	286	236	50
	Rural	455	248	207	220	100	120	235	148	87
Rahuri	..	11,990	6,210	5,780	10,235	4,745	5,490	1,755	1,465	290
	Total	11,990	6,210	5,780	10,235	4,745	5,490	1,755	1,465	290
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shrirampur	..	12,732	6,352	6,380	10,475	4,727	5,748	2,257	1,625	632
	Total	12,399	6,169	6,230	10,244	4,620	5,624	2,155	1,549	606
	Rural	333	183	150	231	107	124	102	76	26
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newasa	..	6,299	3,205	3,094	5,317	2,411	2,906	982	794	188
	Total	6,299	3,205	3,094	5,317	2,411	2,906	982	794	188
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shevgaon	..	1,122	564	558	897	398	499	225	166	59
	Total	1,122	564	558	897	398	499	225	166	59
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

THE PEOPLE

District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and educated persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Pathardi	..	1,329	666	663	1,111	504	607	218	162	56
	Total	1,329	666	663	1,111	504	607	218	162	56
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jamkhed	..	531	266	265	475	223	252	56	43	13
	Total	531	266	265	475	223	252	56	43	13
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Karjat	..	708	354	354	612	283	329	96	71	25
	Total	708	354	354	612	283	329	96	71	25
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shrigonda	..	1,996	1,017	979	1,587	768	819	409	249	160
	Total	1,996	1,017	979	1,587	768	819	409	249	160
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parner	..	5,480	2,779	2,701	4,842	2,201	2,641	638	578	60
	Total	5,480	2,779	2,701	4,842	2,201	2,641	638	578	60
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Akola	..	66,133	33,120	33,013	55,160	24,138	31,022	10,973	8,982	1,991
	Total	66,133	33,120	33,013	55,160	24,138	31,022	10,973	8,982	1,991
	Rural	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sangamner	..	17,127	8,706	8,421	14,393	6,466	7,927	2,734	2,240	494
	Total	16,815	8,551	8,264	14,170	6,375	7,795	2,645	2,176	469
	Rural	312	155	157	223	91	132	89	64	25
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kopergaon	..	17,243	8,656	8,587	15,354	7,126	8,228	1,889	1,530	359
	Total	16,697	8,376	8,321	14,945	6,937	8,008	1,752	1,439	313
	Rural	546	280	266	409	189	220	137	91	46
	Urban	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CASTES

local Deshasths or the Devrukhas of Ratnagiri and Pune. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men.

Govardhans: Govardhan or Golak Brahmans are scattered in small numbers all over the district. They perhaps take their name from Govardhan or old Nasik near which many hold posts as village priests. The name of Golak was perhaps given to them by later Brahmans because they continued to allow widow marriage. They are divided into two divisions. The two divisions eat together and inter-marry. Both are also called Gomukh or cow-mouth Brahmans. They do not differ from Deshasths in appearance, language or dress. At other times they call Yajurvedi Brahmans to whom they say their fore-fathers mortgaged their Brahmanical privilege of priesthood. They rank next to the regular Brahmans who are careful to debar them from the Brahmanical privileges of giving or receiving gifts *danapratigraha* and the study of the *Veds*—*vedadhyapana*.

Gujaratis: Gujarati Brahmans, including Audichs, Nagars and Shrimalis, are found in small numbers in the town of Nagar and in the Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola sub-divisions. They remain in the district only ten months in the year, returning to Gujarat in October. The names in common use among men are Daulatram, Jeram, Jivram, Pitambar, Purshotam and Veniram; and among women Gangabai, Khushalbai, Nathibai, Palibai, Punjibai and Radhabai. Like other Gujarat Brahmans they have no surnames, but sameness of stock-name either on the father's or on the mother's side bars marriage. Among the Trividimedas the leading stock-names are Bhardvaj, Shandilya and Vasishtha. At home they speak Gujarati, and abroad use a rough Marathi with a Gujarati accent and a large mixture of Gujarati words. They are of middle height and strongly made, and in complexion either dark or fair. Most have straight and sharp noses, and thick face hair. They are a religious class, respecting other Brahmans besides their priest who belongs to their own caste. They are Yajurvedis and consider Shankaracharya, the pontiff of Smart Hindus, as their religious guide. They worship Ganapati, Mahadev and Vishnu and make pilgrimages to Banaras and Rameshvar. They have great faith in sooth-saying and some of them are skilled astrologers. They also believe in witch-craft. The rich perform all the regular sixteen sacraments, the rest keep only three, thread-girding, marriage and death. Polygamy is allowed and practised and polyandry is unknown. They keep to the Gujarat wedding customs which differ from Deccan customs chiefly by having instead of an altar or *bahule*, a square with a pile of red and white striped pots at each of its corners. Like local Brahmans they burn their dead, except children of less than a year. Unlike local Brahmans they carry the fire on

a cowdung-cake instead of in a fire-pot and all the male relations of the deceased shave the moustache. Though so small in number, they form a distinct community. Small breaches of caste rules are punished by fines, and serious offences by loss of caste. The fines are generally spent on a caste-feast.

Jais: Jais are found in small numbers in all sub-divisions except in Akola. They are like Marathas, some of them dressing in Maratha and others in Brahman fashion. Except that they cannot act as priests, they follow the same callings as Brahmans. In customs and religion they differ little from Brahmans except that *Vedic* texts are not repeated at their ceremonies. The classical Sanskrit text is used instead of the *Vedic*, and all Brahman rites are performed. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle their social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men instructed and advised by learned and respectable local Brahmans.

Jambus: Jambus are found only in the Ahmadnagar sub-division. They are said to have come from Jambusar in Broach, but when and why is not known. They are also called Khisti or money-lending Brahmans from their former occupation of money-lending.

Kannadas: Kannada and Telang Brahmans come from South India and are not settled in the district. They speak Marathi introducing into their speech many foreign words and phrases. In religion they are Rigvedis, and their customs and ceremonies are the same as those of Rigvedi Deshasths.

Karhadas: Karhadas, from Karhad in Satara at the meeting of the Krishna and Koyna rivers, are chiefly Government servants posted in Ahmadnagar city. Most are in the district only for a time but a few are settled. They have no sub-divisions and marry among themselves and occasionally with Deshasths and Konkanasths. The names for men and women do not differ from those among Konkanasths, and their surnames are Bakre, Devasthali, Dhavale, Bakhale, Dhore, Ghante, Gune, Gurjar, Haigriv, Karkirde, Karmarkar, Kibe, Shahane and Shevade. They have ten family-stocks which are the same as the Chitpavan stocks, the chief being Atri, Jamadagni, Kashyap, Kutsa and Naidhruv, and families belonging to the same stock do not inter-marry. Though a few are fair and handsome, as a class they are darker, less well-featured and sturdier than the Konkanasths. Their speech is Deccani Marathi. They are Smarts holding that God and the soul are one, and paying equal honour to Shiv, Vishnu, and other Brahman gods. They principally worship the goddess Bhavani. Their family priest belongs to their own caste, and their religious teacher is Shankaracharya of Shankeshvar in Kolhapur. In religion and customs they do not differ from the local Deshasths who eat and occasionally marry with them. They are one of the four classes who form the local

Brahman community, and settle social disputes at meetings of the men of all four classes.

Konkanasths: Konkanasths, also called Chitpavan, apparently Chiplun Brahmans, are found in small numbers all over the district. They are not residents and have lately come in search of employment. They are fair and thrifty like the Chitpavans of Pune from whom they differ little either in appearance or in religious or social customs. They are divided into Rigvedis and Apasthambhs or Yajurvedis. On account of the legend in the *Sahyadri Khand* in which the name Chitpavan means pure from the pyre, and that they are descended from foreigners, they prefer being called Konkanasths to being called Chitpavans.

Marwaris: Marwaris, or Marwar Brahmans, are found in almost all parts of the district except in Shrigonda and Karjat. They belong to the Panchgaud or northern group of Brahmans, and are called Chhadnyati or more commonly Chhanyati Brahmans, as they include six divisions, Dayam or Davich otherwise called Dayave, Gujargaud, Gaud Sarasvat, Rhandelval or Gaud, Parikh and Shikhaval. These divisions eat together and form one community but do not inter-marry. They came into the district about two hundred years ago as priests to Meshri Vanis who were already settled in the district. The names in former use among men and women were like those among Osval and Meshri Marwaris, Hukumchand, Hemchand and Ritkarna. Now they are called after gods and sacred places as Hari, Narayan and Ramchandra among men; and Ganga, Sarasvati and Yamuna among women. *Maharaji* or sir and *pandyaji* or learned sir are added to men's names and *ai*, *bai* and *mai* to women's names. Each division is marked by different surnames. Those of the Dayaves are Chapade, Kakade, Malavadi and Murdel; those of the Gauds, Bayadajoshi, Baval Preyath, Bavalya Byas, Bhadanyajoshi, Byas, Gurav Pradhan, Haritval, Kalavade, Kata, Nagvinjoshi and Panchlungya; those of the Gujar-gauds, Chobe, Nabarajoshi and Panchariranjoshi; those of the Parikhs, Agnotistivade, Baragajoshi, Gavjabora, Golyabyas, Kashapajoshi, Khatadebyas, Madatval Tivadi, Mudakyabyas, Takingyabora, and Tivadabaya; those of the Sarasvats, Bodavajhe, Bhandiye, Guugile, Gurave, Kayalijoshi, Ralani, Lodvajhe, Motjoshi, Pathak, Samudrajoshi, Sarsuvajoshi, Tavanyajoshi, Tugnait and Upadhe; and those of the Shikavals, Dukhartivade, Pandit, Tavadinagale and Vajhe. Their family-gods are Balaji of Tirupati, Devi and Suryanarayan; and their family-stocks are Bharadvaj, Kashyap, Vasishth and Vatsa. Members of the same family-stock cannot inter-marry, but sameness of surnames is no bar to marriage. They are like Meshri Marwari Vanis; their home-tongue is Marwari and they speak a corrupt Marathi abroad. They rank with Deccan Brahmans and never eat with them though

each may take water from the other. They are religious, worshipping their family-gods and keeping all Brahmanic rites. They have a priest of their own, who officiate at their marriage and other ceremonies. They revere Deshasth Brahmans as a class and give them money-gifts or *dakshinas*, but do not ask them to conduct their ceremonies. Some are Smarts and others are Bhagvats. They worship all Brahmanic gods and visit all Hindu sacred places. Their chief holidays are *Gangor* and *Shilasaptami* in April, *Akshatritiya* in May, *Chhoti* and *Baditiths* in July and August, *Dasara* in September, *Sankrant* in January, and *Basantpanchami* or *Shimga* in February-March; and their fasts are the lunar elevenths, *ekadashis*, and fourteenths, *pradoshas*, *Ramnavmi* in April, *Gokulashtami* in August, *Ganesh chaturthi* in September, and Shiv's Night or *Mahashivratra* in February-March. Besides these, the pious among them keep fortnightly fasts or *chandrayan vrats*, when they eat morsels of solidified milk increasing the quantity as the moon waxes from one to fifteen morsels and again reducing the quantity from fifteen morsels to one as the moon wanes. Their religious teacher is a Dravid Brahman of the Smart sect. Their pontiff is Shankaracharya of the Shringeri monastery in north Mysore. They believe in witchcraft and sooth-saying and in the power of evil spirits. Early marriage and polygamy are allowed and practised; widow marriage is forbidden, and polyandry is unknown. They keep the sixteen Hindu sacraments or *sanskars*, except the ceremony when a girl comes of age. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men. Breaches of social discipline are punished with loss of caste for a time or for ever. They have no head-man, and do not refer caste matters to their pontiff Shankaracharya.

Pardeshis: Pardeshis or north Indian Brahmans are found scattered in search of work over the district especially in the town of Ahmadnagar. They have come lately into the district from north India in search of work and many of them when they have enough to live on, retire to northern India. All are of the Gaud or northern stock including Kanaujs, Kasths, Sarasvats and Sarvaryas. They claim to belong to the Angirasas, Brahaspati, Bharadvaj, Kashyap, Kattyayan, and Vasishth family-stocks. The names in common use among men are Dayashankar, Dvarkashankar, Devidin, Ganjacharna, Gaurishankar, Girdharilal, Gangadin, Hanumanprasad, Ramprasad and Shivaprasad; and among women, Dhondabai, Gangabai, Radhibai, Sanhabai, Sitabai and Yamunabai. The words Maharaj, Lalasaheb, Babusaheb and Panditji are added to men's names; and Bayasaheb, Kakisaheb and Maisaheb, to women's names. Their surnames are Agnihotri, Bachape, Chaube, Dave, Mishra, Pade, Pathak, Shukla, Tivari and Trivedi. Sameness of stock but not sameness of surnames is a bar to marriage. They speak Hindi at home and a corrupt Marathi abroad. Their family-

gods are Mahadev and Vishnu whose shrines are both at Banaras and Oudh. They are divided into Gaud, Kanauj, Maithil Sarasvat, and Utkal, who neither eat together nor inter-marry, except that if a girl gives a large enough dowry, she can be married to a boy belonging to a higher sub-division. Of these, the Kanaujas alone are found in Ahmadnagar. They are again divided into Rigvedis, Samavedis, Atharvavedis and Yajurvedis, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. As a class they are wheat-coloured, tall, strong and well-built and can easily be known from the people of the district by their size, their fine features, and their martial bearing. They rank with Deccan Brahmans but do not eat together, though they do not object to drink water at each other's hands. They are religious, following the *Veds*, worshipping all Brahmanic gods, and keeping all Hindu fasts and feasts. They have their own family priests but ask Deshasths to conduct their ceremonies which differ little from those of Deshasths except that they worship the goddess Satvai on the sixth instead of on the fifth day after the birth of a child. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men. Breaches of social discipline are punished with loss of caste which the offender is seldom again allowed to join. They recognise the Shankaracharya as their high priest, but never refer social questions for his decision.

Shenvis : Shenvis are found in small numbers in Ahmadnagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Shevgaon. They are the descendants of Sharmas, and are said to have been brought by Parashuram, the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, from Bengal to help him in performing ceremonies, in honour of his ancestors. They settled in Goa in the southern Konkan, and are said to have left Goa and passed chiefly to Belgaum and Dharwar in the sixteenth or seventeenth century in consequence of the Portuguese hatred of Hindu rites. The Ahmadnagar Shenvis are new-comers probably within the last fifty years and live as Government servants and traders. They are divided into Shenvis or Sarasvats, Sastikars, Bardeshkars, Kudaldeshkars and Bhalavalkars. In the Konkan these divisions neither eat together nor inter-marry, but in the Deccan, where all are strangers, they eat together though they do not inter-marry. In appearance, house, dress, food, drink and character they do not differ from their brethren in Kanara or Goa. They are followers of the *Rigved* and are either Smarts, that is, believers in the doctrine that the soul and the universe are one, or Bhagvats who hold that the soul and the universe are distinct. Their religious teacher who belongs to their own caste is the high priest of the Sonavda monastery in Savantvadi. Their social and religious customs do not differ from those of the Shenvis of Kanara and Goa. They are bound together by a strong caste feeling, and settle social disputes at caste councils. The

decisions of their religious teacher are final in caste matters, and persons who do not obey him are put out of caste.

Tirguls : Tirguls, or betel-vine growers, are found in Ahmadnagar, Parner and Jamkhed. The name Tirgul or three-fold is locally derived from the Sanskrit *trikula* or three families. The story is that a Brahman married three wives, a Brahman, a Kshatriya and a Vaishya, whose descendants formed the class of Tirguls. Whence and when they came into the district is not known. They have no divisions. Their surnames are Arenkelle, Arole, Bhinge, Javalkar, Kogule, Mahajane, Mahashabde, Maindarge and Supekar. Their names do not differ from those in use among local Brahmans. They belong to five family-stocks or *gotras*, Bharadvaj, Kaushik, Kashyap, Lohit and Napa. Persons belonging to the same family-stock cannot inter-marry. They speak corrupt Marathi. They are Smarts and worship all Brahmanic gods, and keep the ordinary fasts and feasts. Their social and religious customs are the same as the local Deshasth customs. They study the *Veds* and follow the tenets of the *Yajurved*. They have a caste council at which social disputes are settled.

Vidurs : Vidurs are found all over the district except in Parner, Shevgaon and Akola. Like Jais they follow the same occupation as ordinary Brahmans except the priesthood, and are identical with them in appearance, character, customs, and religion.

Kayasth Prabhus : Kayasth Prabhus are found in the town of Ahmadnagar and the sub-division of Jamkhed. They have come from Kolaba and Thana in the Konkan in search of employment, some of them being clerks in Government's offices and others pleaders. They formerly held high posts under Government. In look, speech, food, drink, and dress they do not differ from their brethren in Kolaba, Thana and Pune. They rank next to Brahmans and above Kunbis. Their family-gods are Ganapati, Khandoba, Tuljabhavani and other Brahmanic gods, and they keep the regular Brahmanic feasts and fasts. Their priest is a Deshasth Brahman who conducts all their ceremonies. They worship their family-gods with sandal paste and flowers daily and offer them food. Early marriage and polygamy are allowed, widow marriage is forbidden, and polyandry is unknown. Their social and religious customs do not differ from those of their caste people in Kolaba and Thana.

Patane Prabhus : Patane Prabhus are found in the town of Ahmadnagar only. They have come to the district during the last two centuries. They resemble their kinsmen in Thana and Bombay in all points.

Traders : Traders, according to 1881 Census, include eight classes with a strength of 21,108 or three per cent of the then Hindu population. The details are as follows :—

AHMADNAGAR TRADERS, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Gujarat Jains	175	116	291
Gujarat Vanis	300	272	572
Komtis	90	93	183
Kunam Vanis	790	655	1,445
Lad Vanis	195	166	361
Meshri Marwaris	270	231	501
Osval Marwaris	7,995	6,556	14,551
Sansari Jangams	1,601	1,603	3,204
Total	11,416	9,692	21,108

Gujarat Jains: Gujarat Jains, also called Shravaks, are found in small numbers in Akola, Jamkhed, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Shevgaon and Shrigonda. Rishabhdev and Pundarik are said to be the founders of their class and Vardhamansvami and Gautama, the founders of their faith. According to their own account they formerly dwelt in Oudh and accepted Jainism along with Bharat, a Solar Kshatriya, the great disciple of Vardhamansvami. They are called Gujars because after leaving Oudh they settled in Gujarat. When and why they came to Ahmadnagar they do not know. The names in common use among men and women are the same as those used by Vaishnav Gujars and the men add *shetji* or master and *bhayiji* or brother to their names. Their surnames are Bhandari, Ganchi, Mulavera, Nanavati, Patu, Parekh, Saraph, Shaha and Vakhariya. Persons bearing the same surnames may not inter-marry. Their home-tongue is Gujarati, and their family-god is Parasnath. They marry among themselves. In appearance and habits they do not differ from Gujar Vanis. They rank with Vaishnav Gujars though neither class eats from the other. They are religious, and they belong to the Digambar or sky-clad that is naked-god worshipping sect of Jains. Their priest is a Gujarat Brahman whom they ask to officiate at their marriage ceremonies. They hold Brahmans in great reverence, and their religious teacher is a Brahman of their own sect to whom they pay yearly tribute. He preaches Jain doctrines among his disciples, and is succeeded by the one among his pupils whom the Jain community considers the most worthy. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at meetings of the caste without any reference to their religious teacher. Breaches of social discipline are punished with loss of caste.

Gujarat Vanis: Gujarat Vanis are found in Akola, Jamkhed, Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shevgaon. They include the two divisions of Vadnagari and Visnagari Vanis, and claim descent from the Vaishyas, the third of the four traditional Hindu tribes. They have no record or

tradition of their coming to Ahmadnagar, except that they are supposed to have been settled about ten generations or three hundred years. The names in common use among men are Damodardas, Dwarkadas, Haridas, Krishnadas, Madhavdas, Prabhudas, Vallabhdas, Vishnudas, Vithaldas and Uttamdas; and among women Bhagirthibai, Jamnabai, Krishnabai, Kaveribai, Motibai, Rakhamabai, Sundarabai and Vithabai. They have no surnames. Their family-god is Vyankatesh or Balaji of Tirupati. Some are Vadnagars and others Visnagars from the towns of those names in north Gujarat. All in the district are said to belong to the Vishe division of these two classes. The two classes eat together but do not inter-marry. As a rule they are wheat-coloured, regular and delicate-featured and weak, the women being fairer than the men. Their home-tongue is Gujarati, but out-of-doors they speak Marathi. They rank below Brahmans and above Marathas, and eat from the hands of their own Brahmans, and occasionally from Deccan and Shenvi Brahmans and Panchals. They are religious, worshipping all Brahmanic gods and keeping all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their family-gods are Balaji or Vyankoba of Tirupati in North Arkot and Vithoba of Pandharpur, and they make pilgrimages to the leading Hindu sacred places. Their priest is a Gujarati Brahman, and in his absence a Deshasth Brahman is asked to officiate at their marriage and death ceremonies. They belong to the Vallabhacharya sect. Every male and female should receive religious instruction from the teacher and repeat the verse or *mantra* which the teacher whispers into the ear of the initiated. They bow before him and offer him flowers and sandal paste. They believe in sooth-saying and astrology, but profess not to believe in witch-craft, omens or evil spirits. Of the sixteen Brahman ceremonies or *sanskars* they perform the naming, hair-clipping, marriage, puberty and death ceremonies. The details on each of these occasions differ little from those in use among local Brahmans. When a boy begins to learn to write, he is taken to school on a lucky day with music and a band of friends. In the name of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, he lays before the slate, flowers, sandal paste, vermilion and turmeric powder, sweetmeats, with betel leaves and nuts and a coconut, and bows to the slate. Packets of sweetmeats are handed among the school-boys. The teacher makes the boy write *Om namas siddham*, corrupted into *O na ma si dham*, that is, Bow to the perfect, and is presented with a roll of betel leaves, nuts and money, and the learning ceremony or *Sarasvati puja* is over. Unlike local Brahmans, girls worship the goddess of fortune or *mangalagauri* before, and never after, they are married. Early marriage is allowed and practised; widow marriage and polygamy are forbidden on pain of loss of caste; polyandry is unknown. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at its meetings. Breaches of caste discipline are punished with

fine and the decisions of the council are obeyed on pain of loss of caste.

Komtis : Komtis are found all over the district except in Jamkhed, Karjat, Rahuri, Shevgaon and Shrigonda. They seem to have come into the district from Telangana, though when and why they came is not known. The names in common use among men are Govinda, Rama, Vishnu and Vithoba; and among women Chima, Ganga, Lakshmi, Rama and Yamuna. Their surnames are Bhingarkar, Chhet, Chitte, Gandhekar, Konakarn, Nimbalkar, Niradkar, Pankar, Sudal, Tamtam and Vadkar. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is Telugu, and the family-god is Balaji or Vyankatraman of Tirupati in North Arkot. They are divided into Janav and Vani Komtis, the Janavs weaving and selling sacred thread which the Vani Komtis neither weave nor sell. These two classes eat together but do not inter-marry. There is a third class of Kadu Komtis who eat but do not marry with the other Komtis. They are dark, strong, and flabby, with a round face and small lively eyes. They rank below Brahmans and above Kunbis. Everyday they lay flowers, sandal paste and food before the image of Vyankatraman of Tirupati, of Vithoba of Pandharpur, of Devi of Tuljapur, of Ganpati, of Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, and of Maruti, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Telangi Brahman who lives in Pune, and visits their villages once a year, but does not take food at their hands. He officiates at their marriages and receives a yearly tribute in money from each of his followers. In his absence, local Brahmans are asked to take his place at their ceremonies and are much respected. They make pilgrimages to Jejuri in Pune, Pandharpur in Sholapur and Tirupati in North Arkot. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meeting of caste-men. Smaller breaches of social rules are punished with fine and graver offences are referred to their religious teacher Krishnacharya whose decision is final and is obeyed on pain of loss of caste.

Lad Vanis : Lad Vanis are found only in Nagar and Shevgaon. When or why they came into the district is not known, but their name seems to show that they came to Ahmadnagar from south Gujarat whose old name (A. D. 150) was Lad or Lat Desh. The names in common use among men and women do not differ from those used by local Brahmans. Their surnames are Balate, Chavan, Chikhale, Chaudhari, Gosavi, Joshi, Jhare, Karade, Khele, Modi, Paithankar and Shete. Their family-gods are Devi of Tuljapur, Mahadev of Shingnapur in Satara, and Vithoba of Pandharpur in Sholapur, and their family stocks are Agasti, Bharadvaj, Garga, Gautam, Jamadagni, Kaushik, Kashyap, Naidhrav and Vishvamitra. Sameness of family-stock but not sameness of surname is a bar to marriage. In appearance and

speech they do not differ from local Brahmans or Sonars. They rank above Kunbis and below Brahmans. They are religious people, worshipping their family and other Brahmanic gods, and visiting holy places. Their priest is a Deshasth Brahman whom they ask to officiate at their leading ceremonies. Their customs are partly like those of Kunbis and partly like those of Brahmans, except that the texts are in ordinary and not in *Vedic* Sanskrit. Social disputes are settled at meetings, and breaches of social discipline are punished with fines which are generally spent on caste-feasts.

Kunams : Kunams or Kunbi Vanis, or Maratha traders, are found all over the district in small numbers. They are old settlers who have neither record nor memory of a former home. The names in common use among men are Bapu, Balvant, Dhond, Govind and Rama; and among women, Bhagirathi, Chimani, Ganga, Manu, Sakhi, Saiu and Thaki. They add the word *shet* or merchant to the names of men and *bai* to the names of women. Their surnames are Avari, Ahir, Bodake, Borule, Dandnaik, Dhavare, Godase, Golade, Gujar, Hagvane, Holkar, Jagdale, Kadekar, Kalaskar, Kale, Kasid, Mitkari, Motale, Nandure, Nikam, Pabhore, Pandule, Pansambal, Sajgure, Sabele, Sadavarte, Shinde, Todekari, Vaskar and Yevari. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and of Rasin in Ahmadnagar, Daval Malik in the town of Ahmadnagar, Khandoba of Jejuri near Pune, and Vyankatesh of Tirupati in North Arkot. They have two divisions, one which wears and one which does not wear the *ling*, and who differ in no points except that the *ling*-wearers rub their brows with cow-dung ashes. They eat together and inter-marry. They do not differ from local Maratha Kunbis in appearance or dress. They are a religious people, worshipping all Brahmanic gods and keeping all Hindu fasts and feasts. They almost have equal reverence to Shiv and Vishnu and go on pilgrimage to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri, Tuljapur and Tirupati. The priest of those who wear the *ling* is a Jangam, but they also call a Brahman to their chief ceremonies. They are Sampradais or followers of Tukaram who lived in the seventeenth century, wear rosaries of basil beads, and repeat his couplets or *abhangs* in honour of Vithoba of Pandharpur. Their religious teacher is a devotee of Vithoba and a follower of Tukaram, whom they bow and offer un-cooked food, flower and sandal paste. They worship local gods, and believe in witch-craft, sooth-saying, and spirits, whom they scare by repeating prayers and with the help of *Devrushis* or Hindu exorcists. The followers of Tukaram burn their dead and mourn ten days; *ling*-wearers bury with Lingayat rites but hold after-death ceremonies in Brahman fashion. They have a caste council or *panch*, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men under the control of the council. A head-man,

called *shetya*, attends marriages, and the fathers of the bride and bridegroom present him with betel and mark his brow with sandal paste. His office is hereditary, and traders consult him on trade questions. He fixes the market rates and all members of the community are forbidden to under-sell on pain of fine or loss of caste.

Meshri Marwaris: Meshri Marwaris, or Brahmanic Vanis from Marwar, are found in small numbers all over the district. Meshri is a short form of Maheshvari, that is, worshippers of Maheshvar or the Great God. They are staunch worshippers of Shiv, and say that Shiv restored them to life after they had been turned into stone by a saint whose hermitage, hunger forced them to plunder. They are said to have come from Marwar and settled in Ahmadnagar about two hundred years ago. The names in common use among men are Ambadas, Bijaram, Gopaldas, Lachhiram, Mayaniram, Mangaldas, Otarara, Ramsuk and Savairam; and among women, Gangabai, Jamnabai, Mathurabai, Pritabai and Yamunabai. The men add *Shetji* or *Shahaji* to their names, and their surnames are Aju, Babari, Baladave, Bajaj, Batad, Bang, Bhadade, Bhandari, Bhutade, Buvi, Byahani, Dage, Darag, Dramani, Gelada, Gilade, Hede, Judani, Jakhote, Jhanvar, Jodar, Jval, Kalya, Kakani, Kavare, Khadalaya, Kathiye, Lada, Loya, Lakhote, Lohati, Madhane, Malavi, Malu, Miniyar, Mintri, Modani, Mudane, Mundade, Sadade, Shikachi, Soni, Totale and Tosanivar. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Their home is Marwar, and their family-god is Balaji of Tirupati in North Arkot. In appearance, dwelling, food, drink, dress, character, calling and position they do not differ from Oshal Marwaris. They are religious, worshipping their family-god Balaji or Vyankoba of Tirupati among other Brahmanic gods, and keeping all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Deccan Brahman who is asked to officiate at their death and marriage ceremonies. Though they belong to the Shaiv sect, they worship Vishnu and visit all sacred places. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes according to the opinion of their caste-men under the presidency of the council or *panch*.

Oshal Marwaris: Oshal Marwaris are found scattered in small numbers all over the district. They are said to have come to Ahmadnagar for purposes of trade within the last 200 years, and many have joined since the beginning of British rule. The men add *chand* or moon, *das* or slave, *lal* or favourite, and *mal* or warrior to their names, as Punamchand, Bhagvandas, Maniklal and Naharmal; Babaji and Kakaji are terms of respect used to elders and caste leaders. The names in common use among women are Chandkuvar, Jamni, Kesar, Kasturi, Moti, Rajkuvar, Rambha, Sankri and Suryakuvar. *Bai* or lady is generally added to woman's name. Their surnames are Bahira,

Bhalkat, Bhandari, Chandgire, Chopade, Gadhe, Gadhate, Gandhi, Gugale, Gulecha, Kothar, Loda, Lukadrap, Mini, Mutachopada, Parakh, Potharne, Punavate, Sand, Sangide, Shinge, Sigavi, Sukhadi, Surna, Surana, Surapani and Vagmar. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. As a rule, like Gujaratis, relationship on the mother's side is held to bar marriage as much as relationship on the father's side. Their home-tongue is Marwari and their family-gods are Ajitnath and Parasnath of Banaras, and Rikhabnath of Dhuleva in Udhepur. Osvals have two divisions, *Bade Sajans* or Big Good men who are of the Dases or Tens, and the *Chhote Sajans* or Little Good men, who are of the Vise or Score division of the caste.¹ Of the cause of the split in the caste the story is told that, about 800 years ago, a caste-feast was given at a village in Marwar when all members were asked except an old widow and her son whose names were forgotten by mistake. The old lady took offence and she and her son separated from the rest of the caste and founded the *Bade* or senior branch of the community. The two classes eat together but do not inter-marry. As a rule Marwaris are darker and stouter than local Brahmans and Vanis. The face is long, the eyes rather small, the teeth good, and the whiskers and moustache long and bushy. The home-tongue is Marwari, but they write their account books in Gujarati, and speak Marathi or Hindustani with others. They are religious, worshipping their family-god Parasnath and visiting his shrine at Shatranja hill in Palitana, and the shrine of Balaji or Vyankatraman at Tirupati. Their priest is a Marwar Brahman whom they call *padhanevala* or teacher, and in his absence, they ask local Brahmans to officiate at their ceremonies. They respect Brahmans of all classes and often make them money-gifts or *dakshina*. They belong to the Digambar or sky-clad, that is, the naked-god worshipping Jains. Under the *Peshwas*, they were occasionally treated with harshness and in some cases their temples were turned into places of Brahmanic worship. Their leading doctrine is that the taking of life is a sin. They worship images of the Jain gods without the help of a Jain priest.

Sansari Jangams: Sansari Jangams, or secular Lingayat priests, are found all over the district. They are said to have come from Karnataka, but when or why is not known. Like the Lingayats of Dharwar and Bijapur, they revere the founder of the Lingayat sect who lived at Kalyan, a hundred miles west of Hyderabad in the Deccan during the reign of the Kalachurya king Bijjal (1156). The story of Basav's life which is known to most Sansari Jangams is taken from the *Basav Puran*. They say that Basvacharya or Basveshvar, that is Basav, was born of Brahman parents, who after long remaining childless were rewarded

¹ The origin of the common Gujarat and Marwar caste division into Tens and Scores seems to mean that the *Vise* is the full and the *Dase* the half caste.

by Shiv, whom they constantly worshipped, with the promise of a son. The mother was with child for three years. Before the child was born, Shiv appeared to the mother in a dream and told her to call the child Basav, the Kanarese name for Nandi, Shiv's bull. Hence it was believed that in Basav the god Nandi had become flesh. Miracles were not wanting to conform this belief. When he was about eight years old, Basav's father wished to gird the boy with the sacred thread. Basav refused as if he wore the thread he must learn the sun-hymn or *gayatri*. For this act of disobedience Basav was driven from his father's house. He went to Kalyan accompanied by his sister and married a daughter of the king's minister who was his maternal uncle. He improved his prospects at court by giving his sister in marriage to king Bijjal. After the death of his father-in-law Basav became prime minister. He made use of his high position to spread his new doctrines and gathered round him large numbers of all castes. The king grew jealous of Basav's power, and put out the eyes of three of Basav's staunchest followers. Basav ordered another of his followers to avenge the wrong done to the three Lingayats, cursed Kalyan and withdrew to Sangameshvar a hundred miles west of Bellari, where he was absorbed into the *ling*. According to the Jain books the king, distrusting Basav's power and influence, sent troops against him but was defeated and afterwards poisoned by Basav. On hearing of his father's death Rai Murari, the king's son, came against Basav who fled to Ulvi in North Kanara, was pursued, and in despair threw himself into a well. According to the books, Basav's chief doctrines were tenderness for animal life, doing away caste distinctions and ceremonial impurities, and admitting women to religious and social equality with men. If they were ever carried into practical life these doctrines have been greatly modified not only in Ahmadnagar but in Bijapur, Dharwar and other Kanarese districts where Lingayats are probably as numerous and as powerful as they ever were. Lingayats are divided into laymen and priests or Jangams; and the priests are divided into secular and religious priests who eat together and inter-marry. The names in common use among men are Bhau, Bhujang, Sambhu, Shivrudra and Vasurupaksh; and among women, Bhagirathi, Bhima, Girja, Mathura and Saku. Men add *appa* and women add *bai* to their names. Their surnames are Agvale, Bagle, Bhinge, Kavde, Kamane, Pakhale, Pathre and Vibhute. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. They are dark, strong and regular-featured and speak Marathi both at home and abroad. Their family-gods are Malikarjun of Shri Shailya, Nagoba of Vadole in Ahmadnagar, Basveshvar of Kalyan and Virbhadr. They rank below local Brahmans and above husbandmen. They worship Shiv's emblem or *ling* and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. They hold Mahadev in great respect and

make pilgrimages to Banaras, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. Their priests are religious Jangams who officiate at their births, marriages and deaths. Their religious teacher is Gurusvami the high priest of the religious house of Manur in the *ex-Nizam's* country. He visits their villages at stated times and levies from them a yearly money-tribute. Of late years, there have been great changes in their practices and beliefs and their religious and social customs are coming closely to resemble Brahmanic customs. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at caste meetings. Breaches of social rules are punished by fines which generally take the form of a caste-feast.

Husbandmen: Husbandmen, according to 1881 Census, included five classes with a strength of 340,479 or 43.18 per cent of the then Hindu population. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR HUSBANDMEN, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Bangars	114	110	224
Kunbis	1,53,963	1,50,847	3,04,810
Malis	16,501	16,138	32,639
Pahadis	5	7	12
Rajputs	1,482	1,312	2,794
Total	1,72,065	1,68,414	3,40,479

Bangars: Bangars are found in small numbers scattered over the district. They seem to have come from Karnataka, but cannot tell why or when they came. They have no sub-divisions. The names in common use among men are Ellappa, Gyanappa, Lingappa, Malappa and Rayappa; and among women Ganga, Lakshumi, Manki, Saguna and Sita. Their surnames are Bhinkar, Buras, Jiresale, Phutane and Tambe. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. In appearance and speech they are like local Marathas. They are land-owners and cultivators and field-labourers. They worship all local gods and hold Mahadev in special reverence. Their priest is a Jangam whom they ask to officiate at their births, marriages and deaths. They make pilgrimages to Shri Shailya Parvati in North Arkot, and to Malikarjun of Shingnapur in Satara and of Phaltan. They have a caste council and their head-man or *shetya* settles their caste disputes in consultation with the caste council or *panch*.

Kunbis: Kunbis are found all over the district, but in the western division of Akola are less numerous than Kolis. They do not differ much from Marathas, who are of two classes: *God* literally sweet, or legitimate Marathas, and *Kadu*, literally sour. Among *God* Marathas are some families of high social position who let their sons but do

not let their daughters marry into ordinary Maratha families. After four or five generations *Kadu* Marathas are allowed to become sweet or legitimate. The Maratha names for men and women do not differ from those used by local Brahmans. The men add *rao saheb* and the women add *bai* to their names. All Marathas have surnames among which perhaps the most common are Bhonsle, Chora, Dabhade, Dhamdere, Gaikvad, Ghadge, Hande, Jadhav, Jagdale, Kale, Kshirsagar, Mhaske, Modhe, Padval, Povar, Shelke, Shinde, Samvanshe and Thorat. As a class Marathas are dark, middle-sized, strong, hardy, enduring and muscular. Except in the higher families whose women are veiled or *gosha* and are generally weak, the women are strong and hardy like their husbands. They speak Marathi with a broad accent. They rank next to Brahmans and traders and above craftsmen. They are proverbially a religious class worshipping all Brahmanic and local gods, and showing special reverence for their family-gods — Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, Mahadev, Maruti, Ram, Vishnu and Vithoba. Their priests are local Brahmans whom they highly esteem and ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They cannot tell whether they are Smarts or Bhagvats. Their religious and social customs and their fasts and festivals are the same as those of Pune Kunbis. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at meetings of the caste-men under some wise man or elder. Breaches of social discipline are condoned by fines and caste-feasts, and the decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Malis: Malis, or gardeners, are found all over the district. They seem to have originally been Maratha-Kunbis who took to gardening and by degree formed a separate community. They have four divisions Phul Malis or flower-growers, Jire Malis or cumin-seed growers, Haldi Malis or turmeric-growers, and Kacha Malis or cotton-braid weavers. Phul Malis are considered the highest of the four and in Ahmadnagar are allowed to eat with Marathas. Kacha and Phul Malis dine together, and Jires and Haldis dine together, but Kachas and Phuls will not eat with Jires and Haldis. The names in common use among men and women are the same as those of Maratha-Kunbis. Their surnames are Ambekar, Analang, Anarse, Banakar, Bhajane, Bhujbal, Bhanbarekar, Borade, Chakne, Chipade, Chaure, Chaudhari, Dalave, Datrange, Gadalkar, Gaikavad, Gholap, Godhale, Guldagade, Hajare, Hirve, Jagtap, Jarad, Kade, Kajale, Kanade, Kante, Kate, Khandare, Kolhe, Koke, Labade, Lalbage, Ledkar, Lokhande, Manjarpudane, Mehete, Mule, Parvat, Parakhe, Phulsundar, Rasal, Raskar, Shinde, Shitaphate, Tanksali and Thorat. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry, but sameness of *devak* or wedding guardian is no bar to marriage. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari and Agadgaon in

Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and of Saptashring in Nasik, and Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune. In looks, food, drink and dress they do not differ from local Maratha-Kunbis. Their home-tongue is a corrupt Marathi. They rank with Maratha-Kunbis, above crafts-men. They worship all Brahmanic and local gods and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. They have a great reverence for their family-gods and cannot tell whether they are Smarts or Bhagvats. Their priests are local Brahmans who conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They make yearly offerings of a goat and a fowl to Mhasoba and Khandoba, and go on pilgrimage to Banaras, Jejuri, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men under their head-man. At caste-feasts the head-man is the first to have his brow rubbed with sandal paste and the first to be presented with betel. Breaches of social discipline are punished with fines which take the form of caste-feasts.

Pahadis: Pahadis, or hill-men, are found in Kopergaon and Sangamner. Their origin is unknown, and they have no tradition regarding their arrival in the district. They claim descent from Maratha-Kunbi parents and their names and surnames and their appearance are the same as those of Maratha-Kunbis. Their family-gods are Devi of Saptashring in Nasik and Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune. Their home-tongue is Marathi. They rank with Marathas but Marathas do not marry with them. They worship all Kunbi gods and hold their own family-gods in special reverence and visit their shrines whenever they can afford it. Their priest is a Deccan Brahman whom they highly respect and ask to officiate at marriage and death ceremonies. They believe in witch-craft, sooth-saying and evil spirits, and like the local Maratha-Kunbis perform only three ceremonies at birth, marriage and death. The chief difference in detail is that, instead of the Kunbi's axe, the Pahadis worship a balance and scales called *taraju* as the wedding guardian or *devak*. Polygamy, child marriage and widow marriage are allowed and practised, and polyandry is unknown. They settle social disputes at meetings of the caste council and punish breaches of social discipline by fines which take the form of caste-feasts.

Rajputs: Rajputs are found all over the district. They claim descent from the ancient *Kshatriya* or warrior race and are said to have come into the district from upper India within the last two hundred years. The oldest settlers are supposed to have come as soldiers in the Moghal armies which over-ran the district early in the seventeenth century. Their chief divisions are Ahirsod, Bais, Chohan, Gardya and Rajbansi, none of which either eat together or inter-marry. Their home-tongue is Hindustani but out-of-doors they speak Marathi. Their family-deity is Bhavani.

Craftsmen : Craftsmen, according to 1881 Census, included twenty-nine classes with a strength of 63,836 or nine per cent of the then Hindu population. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR CRAFTSMEN, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Bangdis	15	17	32
Beldars	214	183	397
Bhadbhunjas	14	5	19
Gavandis	206	210	416
Ghisadis	193	196	389
Jain Shimpis	1,261	1,690	3,451
Jingars	135	139	274
Kaikadis	346	374	720
Kasaras	1,530	1,497	3,027
Kattais	20	19	39
Khatris	190	163	353
Koshtis	4,160	3,773	7,933
Kumbhars	3,061	3,007	6,068
Lakheris	145	134	279
Lingayat Buruds	190	195	385
Lohars	1,959	1,843	3,802
Lonaris	230	270	500
Mochis	6	9	15
Namdev Shimpis	435	399	834
Niralis	615	591	1,206
Otaris	32	39	71
Pardeshi Halvais	20	14	34
Salis	3,081	2,875	5,956
Saltangars	134	117	251
Sonars	4,219	3,920	8,120
Sutars	4,022	3,836	7,858
Telis	3,664	3,542	7,206
Tambats	261	240	501
Vadars	1,894	1,787	3,681
Total	32,752	31,084	63,836

Bangdis : Bangdis, or blanket-weavers, are found in Karjat and Shrigonda. They have no memory or tradition of any earlier home. Their names and surnames are the same as those of the local shepherds or Dhangars. Their home-tongue is a corrupt Marathi, and they are dark, strong and robust and like Dhangars in face. They worship

Khandoba, Mariai, Tulja-Bhavani and Pirs or Musalman saints. They do not keep images of their gods. When they visit their god's temples, they throw handfuls of water at the feet of the god, bow and withdraw. Their priests are local Brahmans whom they ask to conduct their marriage ceremonies. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. They have a caste council, and settle social disputes at meetings of the caste-men. Breaches of discipline are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Beldars : Beldars, or quarry-men, probably from *bel* a pick-axe, are found all over the district. They are divided into Maratha-Beldars and Pardeshi-Beldars, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. Maratha-Beldars do not differ from Maratha-Kunbis in looks, food, dress or customs. The names in common use among Pardeshi-Beldars are for men Balsing, Bapusing, Dagadu, Devmani, Harising, Moghaji, Panchamsing, Ramsing and Tulshiram; and for women, Bhimi, Chimni, Ganga, Gomi, Gulaki, Jamni, Lakshmi, Mohani and Sita. Their surnames are Bavaru, Chukhale, Gurade, Hirade, Kathivalve, Kudavale, Navale and Navate; persons bearing the same surnames eat together but do not inter-marry. They are tall, dark, robust, strong, hard-working and quarrelsome. They speak incorrect Hindustani at home and Marathi abroad. They rank below Kunbis. They worship the ordinary Brahmanic gods, have house images of Devi of Tuljapur, of Khandoba of Jejuri and of Mariai, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priests are local Brahmans whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They worship the local gods Mahadev, Maruti and Vithoba of Pandharpur, and make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. Pardeshi-Beldars have a caste council and settle social disputes at caste meetings.

Bhadbhunjas : Bhadbhunjas, or grain-parchers, are found in the town of Ahmadnagar only. They belong to upper India, and have come into the district in search of work during the last three centuries. The names in common use among men and women are the same as among Rajputs from whom they do not differ in looks, dress, food or drink. They speak a correct Hindustani both at home and abroad. They are Smarts and worship the images of Bahiroba, Devi and Khandoba. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Pandharpur and Tuljapur, worship all local gods and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Pardeshi or Kanauj Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. Social disputes are settled by the caste.

Gavandis and Patharvats : Gavandis and Patharvats, or masons and stone-dressers, are found in all sub-divisions except Nevasa. They have no tradition of their origin or of their settling in Ahmadnagar. They seem to be Maratha-Kunbis whose special occupation has

formed them into a separate community. The names in common use among men are Dhondi, Gyanu, Gopala, Lakshman, Ranu and Sakharan; and among women, Bhagirthi, Bhagu, Chandrabhaga, Chimni, Kashi, Lakshmi, Revu, Tai and Yamni. Their surnames are Bhonpale, Ghante, Kanake, Kесе, Ketkar, Pedvan, Rajan, Rajpure, Sindivan and Sitole. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri and Vyankatesh of Tirupati. They have two divisions : Gavandis and Patharvats who eat together but do not inter-marry. As a class they are dark, strong and well-made like Kunbis. Both at home and out-of-doors they speak Marathi with a broad accent. They rank with local Kunbis. They are a religious people, worshipping their family-gods, Mahadev, Maruti and Vithoba of Pandharpur and visiting Alandi, Paithan, Pandharpur, Tuljapur and other sacred places. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. They keep all Hindu holidays and fasts like the Kunbis, and their religious teacher is either a *bairagi* or an ascetic or a man of their own or of some high caste who regularly visits the shrine of Vithoba and is called *Pandharicha Varkari*, the periodical pilgrim of Pandharpur. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste meetings. Breaches of rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Ghisadis : Ghisadis, or wandering blacksmiths, are found in all sub-divisions except Akola, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shrigonda. Their traditional ancestor and name-giver is said to have been called Ghisadi because he knew the *ghissa pench*, a special grip in wrestling and beat a great gymnast. They have no memory of any earlier home, but the Gujarati of their home-tongue shows that they were formerly settled in Gujarat. They move from place to place in search of work. The names in common use among men are Amrita, Dagadu, Ganu, Mahalu, Pandu, Rama, Tukaram and Vithu; and among women Rakhma, Rangu, Shanti, Sita, Tahni and Thaku. Their commonest surnames are Chavan, Khetri, Padavalkar, Pavar, Salunke, Selar, Shinde and Suryavanshi. Their home-tongue is a dialect of Gujarati and out-of-doors they speak a corrupt Marathi. Their family-god is Kalkai. They are divided into Ghisadis proper and Kadu Ghisadis, who eat together but do not inter-marry. They are regular-featured and well-made like Kunbis but darker and taller. They rank with Kunbis. They are a religious people, worshipping Devi of Tuljapur, Ganpati, Khandoba of Jejuri, Maruti and other Brahmanic gods, and asking Brahman priests to conduct their marriages. They revere Brahmans as a class and keep all Hindu holidays and fasts like local Kunbis. They make pilgrimages to Pandharpur and to Tuljapur and believe in witchcraft, sooth-saying and evil spirits. Of the sixteen Hindu ceremonies

or *sanskars* they perform only four, viz., birth, marriage, puberty and death. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men. Breaches of rules are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts, and a free pardon is granted to those who submit.

Jain Shimpis : Jain Shimpis, or tailors are found in small numbers all over the district. They have no memory of any former settlement. They claim to belong to the Shatval division of Jains, and seem to have come into the district from Marwar in search of work, though when they came is not known. Their fairer skins and more refined manners distinguish them from the local Kunbis and craftsmen; they have many Kunbi customs and ways, but signs remain which support their claim to have a strain of Kshatriya blood. Their names and surnames do not differ from those of the local Kunbis, and as among Kunbis, persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. All belong to the Rukhum family-stock, a name which does not appear among the family-stocks of any other caste in the district. They speak Marathi both at home and out-of-doors. They have no divisions, and in looks, food, drink and dress, do not differ from local Brahmans. They rank below Brahmans and above Kunbis. They are religious and their family-god is Parasnath whom they worship daily with flowers and sandal paste in their houses and at the time of thread-girding, but at no other ceremony. They also worship the Brahmanic gods Mahadev, Vishnu and Vithoba. They belong to the Digambar or sky-clad Jains, that is, worshippers of naked gods who are also called Digambers, or to the Shatval division of Jains. They are not strict Jains and practise many Brahmanic customs, worship all the local Brahmanic gods, and keep the regular Brahman rites. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts all their ceremonies except thread-girding, which they perform in the presence of their family-god Parasnath without the aid of a priest. They make pilgrimages to Girnar in south Kathiawad, to Kantagiri in Sirpur, to Jejuri, to Tuljapur and to Pandharpur. They keep all the Jain festivals. Their religious teacher is Vishalkirt, the head of the Jain religious house at Latur near Barshi in Sholapur. He never marries, and gives religious instruction to all his Shimpi followers above five years who make him yearly cash payments. He is succeeded by his favourite disciple. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men. Breaches of discipline are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts and the decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Jingars : Jingars, or saddle-makers, are found scattered in small numbers in all sub-divisions of the district. They say they have passed many generations in the district, and in looks, food, drink, dress and

character they do not differ from the Jingars of Pune. Their religious and social customs are the same as those of Pune Jingars.

Kaikadis : Kaikadis are found in small numbers all over the district. Their origin is unknown and they have no memory of former settlements. The names in common use among men are Bahiru, Bapu, Bhuja, Daji, Ganu, Govind, Jijyaba, Malhari, Manya, Naiku, Sakharan, Satvya and Sidya ; and among women Bhagu, Chimnai, Dhanu, Dhondu, Gajai, Gangu, Kondai, Manjula, Saku, Satvai and Vithai. Their surnames are Dane, Ditarai, Dyagiri, Hyanasare, Idgale, Jalamsa, Kade, Kaysare, Kumarai, Lode, Madansar, Mudhune, Manki, Neri, Patti, Shamdire, Tirkale, Utalsaspatal and Valsade. Their clan or *kul* names are Jadhav, Madhavant and Povar. Sameness of clan name but not sameness of surnames bars marriage. Their home-tongue is Telugu and out-of-doors they speak a corrupt Marathi. They are of five divisions, Borivale, Kunchevale, Kamathi or Lalbajarvale, Makadvale and Vaibase. The last or Vaibase are a settled class and look down on the others. Kunchevales or brush-makers and Makadvales or monkey-men wander from place to place, the Kunchevales making brushes for Salis and other weavers and the Makadvales owning and training monkeys. Kamathi Kaikadis, basket-makers and courtezans, are the largest class of Kaikadis in the district. Borivales and Vaibases are seldom seen. As a class Kaikadis are dark, thin, middle-sized and strong. They rank below husbandmen. Besides all local and boundary gods they worship Bahiroba, Bhavani, Mariai, Phirangai, Tukai and Yamai whose images they keep in their houses with the masks or *taks* of their married ancestors. They ask local Brahmins to conduct their marriage. They almost never go on pilgrimage. Of the sixteen Hindu sacraments they keep three, birth, marriage and death. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men. Breaches of social discipline are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste feasts.

Kasars : Kasars, or brass-makers, are found scattered all over the district. In looks, food, dress and character they resemble the Kasars of Pune, and their social and religious customs are the same as those of the Bogars of Kanara and the Kasars of Bijapur.

Kumbhars : Kumbhars or potters are found all over the district. They claim to be Marathas. The names in use for men and women and some of their surnames are the same as those of Maratha-Kunbis. These surnames are Buddhivan, Devtrase, Divate, Jadhav, Jagdale, Jorvekar, Lonkar, Shinde, Vagchaure and Vagmare. Sameness of surname is a bar to marriage. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They have no divisions. They hold aloof from food and marriage connection with

Balde, Bhonde, Hatghade, Ladbhuje and Pardeshi Kumbhars. Their home-tongue is a corrupt Marathi spoken with a broad accent like that of the Marathas. They are dark, strong, middle-sized and well-made. They rank next to Maratha-Kunbis and above the impure classes. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a village Joshi whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. Their religious and social customs do not differ from those of Maratha-Kunbis. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men. They have no head-man. Breaches of social discipline are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Kattais : Kattais, or leather-workers, are found in Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shevgaon. They claim descent from Rohidas Chambhar, the great worshipper of Vithoba of Pandharpur. They are old settlers and have no memory or tradition of an earlier home. Their customs are almost entirely local, but the use of *sing* at the end of men's names suggests that they are of upper Indian origin. The names in common use among men are Bhansing, Chhotosing, Chaudaman, Durga, Gangasing, Hiranman, Jhamba, Kasiram, Maniram, Mohan, Phatru, Ramchandra, Ramsing, Sivakisan, Subharam, Tukaram and Vittalsing ; and among women, Anandibai, Budhia, Chhoti, Dhanai, Gangabai, Himiya, Jamnabai, Laliya, Lohabai, Maniya and Parvatibai. The word *karbhari* or manager, *chaudari* or head-man, and *sing* or warrior are added to men's names, and *bai* and *mai* to women's. Their usual surname is Doravare. Their family-gods are Balaji of Tirupati, Devi of Tuljapur, Mahadev of Tryambakeshvar and Vithoba and Rakhamai of Pandharpur. They have no divisions and persons bearing the same surname can inter-marry. They are dark, strong and well-made like upper India Rajputs or Pardeshis, and can readily be known from Chambhars and other local castes. They speak Hindustani at home and Marathi abroad. They rank below Kunbis. They are a religious people, worshipping Vyankatraman of Tirupati in North Arkot with special reverence, and respect local deities and visit their shrines on their fair days. Their priest is a Pardeshi Brahman from upper India, who conducts their leading ceremonies. They belong to the Nath sect. Their religious teacher is a Bairagi or ascetic whom in return for religious teaching they present with clothes, un-cooked food, metal vessels and cash. The teacher is generally succeeded by his favourite disciple. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and social disputes are settled at meetings of a council or *panch* under their head-man or *chaudhari*. The office of *chaudhari* is hereditary. He is highly respected by the caste people who present him with a turban on marriages and show him great respect at caste-feasts. The council's decisions are obeyed on

pain of loss of caste. The religious teacher is not consulted on points of social discipline.

Khatris: Khatris, or weavers, are found in Ahmadnagar and Sangamner. They say they were originally Kshatriyas, whom, to save from slaughter by Parshuram, Devi advised to take to weaving. They say that they formerly lived at Sahasrarjun in Mandugad, the old capital of Malwa. The names in common use among men are Alisa, Balasa, Bapusa, Damasa, Govindasa, Mannasa, Naryansa, Ramusa, and Vishnusa; and among women, Durga, Ganga, Rakhama and Radha. Men add *Savanji* or chief and women *bai* or lady to their names. Their surnames are Baji, Bakhave, Borgavkar, Chingi, Khade, Khambe, Khanapure, Kherulkar, Magaji, Pavar and Panchang. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. They include three divisions, Brahma Khatris, Kapur Khatris and Sahasrarjun Khatris, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. Most Ahmadnagar Khatris are Brahmakhatris and to them the following details apply:—As a class they are dark, strong and well-made, and their speech is a mixture of Marathi and Gujarati. They rank below Brahmans and above Maratha-Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. They hold Devi, their family-goddess, in special reverence keeping her image in their houses. They have a caste council and they settle social disputes at caste meetings under their head-man or *chaudhari*. The office of head-man is hereditary.

Koshtis: Koshtis, or weavers, are found all over the district. They belong to two main divisions Maratha and Kanada Koshtis. The Maratha-Koshtis are divided into Devang, Halabe, Hatgar and Junare, and the Kanada-Koshtis into Kurnaval and Patanval. Of the Maratha-Koshtis Hatgars and Devangs came from Wai in Satara, Junares from Junnar in Pune and Halabes from Nagpur. Both the Kurnavals and the Patanvals are said to have come from Kanara. They rub their brows with cowdung-ashes, wear the *ling*, and hold aloof from the four Maratha divisions who eat together and inter-marry. In the Maratha group the names in common use among men and women are the same as the local Kunbi or Sali names. Men add *tatya* or uncle, *shetji* or merchant, and *karbhari* or manager to their names and women *mavashi* or aunt, *nani* or grand-mother, and *tai* or sister to theirs. Their commonest surnames are Aikade, Badade, Bahirat, Bavadi, Bhakre, Bhagvat, Bhalesing, Bhandare, Bibve, Bide, Bomdarde, Botre, Chakre, Chipade, Chorde, Dahure, Dandavate, Dhage, Dhavalshankh, Dhimate, Dhole, Dide, Dinga, Divate, Doiphode, Dugam, Galande, Ghodake, Ghate, Godase, Gulavane, Gursale, Hamade, Harke, Hule, Javare, Jhade, Kalse, Kaltavane, Kambale, Khadge, Khane, Kharve, Kudal, Kurkute, Kusrkar, Lad, Lakare, Mahure, Makvate, Malge, Malvande, Mantarkar, Manyal, Mukhavate, Nemane, Padole, Pakhale, Pandkar,

Pandare, Parkhe, Phalke, Rahatade, Rangare, Rasinkar, Shevale, Silvant, Sopate, Tambe, Tarake, Taralkar, Tavare, Taravade, Tatparuk, Tipare, Ukarade, Upare, Varade, Vahal and Vedorde. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is Marathi and they are dark, strong and middle-sized with well-cut features like Kunbis or Salis. The Kanada-Koshtis speak Kanada at home and Marathi abroad. They rank with Maratha-Kunbis and above Salis. As a class Koshtis are religious, worshipping all Hindu gods and keeping all feasts and fasts. The Maratha-Koshtis daily worship their family-goddess Devi of Kolhapur or of Badami in Bijapur, laying flowers and sandal paste before her. They hold Brahmans in great reverence and ask them to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. The Kanada-Koshtis worship Mahadev of Shingnapur in Satara and ask Jangam priests to conduct their birth, marriage and death ceremonies. They were formerly Lingayats but are not now strict observers of their faith. Their religious teacher is the high priest of the religious house of Akkalkot, who visits their villages and levies yearly tribute from his followers. They raise a sum of money by contribution, and hold a feast in his honour, wash his feet, and piously sip the water that their sins may be cleansed. The religious teacher of the Devangs and Hatgars is the high priest of the religious house of Mhaisgaum near Pandharpur in Sholapur; the high priest of the Halabes who is called Kolba Bava lives at Dhipevad near Nagpur; and the Junares have no high priest. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Kolhapur and Pandharpur. They have a caste council and a head-man called *Mehtar*, and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men under their head-man whose office is hereditary. Petty breaches of discipline are enquired into and punished by the priest, and graver offences by the head-man and council. The punishment is fine which is spent in buying metal vessels for the use of the community.

Lakheris: Lakheris, or lac bracelet-makers, are found in Parner and Shrigonda. Their home-tongue and many customs and other details support their belief that before coming to Ahmadnagar they were settled in Marwar. The names in common use among men are Amaraji, Dakaji, Lakshamanji, Narayanji, Parsaji and Punaji; and among women, Dhondki, Jukabai, Jhuma, Mungibai, Rakhmabai, Rajkuvar and Tulsabai. Their surnames are Bagade, Bhate, Chavan, Hatade, Nagare, Padiyar, Ratvad and Salunke. Men add *ji* or sir to their names. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-god is Balaji otherwise known as Vyankoba of Tirupati in North Arkot. There are no divisions among them. They are dark, strong and middle-sized with lively eyes and regular features. Their home-tongue is Marwari and out-of-doors they speak a rough Marathi. They rank above local Kunbis and below Brahmans. Their family-god is

Balaji whose image they keep in their houses and worship with flowers, sandal paste and food. They have no priest of their own, but ask local Brahmans to conduct their ceremonies. They worship Devi of Tuljapur and local Muhammedan saints. Of the sixteen Hindu sacraments or *sanskars* they perform only marriage and death. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling. Social disputes are settled at caste-meetings. Smaller breaches of caste rules are punished by fines which either take the form of caste-feasts or are spent in charity.

Lingayat Buruds: Lingayat Buruds, or basket-makers, are found in all sub-divisions except Akola. They claim descent from Medarket, one of the followers of Basav (1100-1160) the founder or reviver of the Lingayat faith. They are said to have come from the Karnataka and must be old settlers, as except in a few religious and social customs, they have adopted the speech and ways of local Kunbis. The names, both of men and women, do not differ from local Kunbi names. Their surnames are Dukare, Gade, Gandhe, Ghorpade, Hatage, Hole, Jamkar, Kate, Khaire, Kharade, More, Pimpale, Pharave, Shinde, Sole, Sonavane and Vartale; persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Ambabai of Saptashring in Nasik and of Tuljapur. Their speech, both at home and abroad, is a rough Marathi. They form a distinct class from Maratha and Kamathi Buruds with whom they neither eat nor marry. In looks and speech they differ little from local Kunbis. They rank below Kunbis, but they take food from no one, not even from Brahmans who hold them pure and freely touch them. They are a religious people worshipping the chief Lingayat deity Mahadev with the Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri and all Brahmanic gods, and visiting Alandi, Dehu and Jejuri in Pune, Paithan, Saptashring in Nasik, Tuljapur and other sacred places. The priest who conducts their marriages and deaths is a Jangam or Lingayat but they also hold Brahmans in high respect. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and social disputes are settled at caste-meetings. Their religious teachers never meddle with social matters.

Lohars: Lohars, or black-smiths, are found in all sub-divisions of the district. They have no tradition of their coming into the district or of any earlier home. The names in common use among men are Amrita, Babaji, Bala, Bapu, Bhiva, Govinda, Gopala, Hari, Kashinath, Lakshman, Mahadu, Narayan, Raghunath, Rama and Tatyā; and among women Anandi, Bhagu, Bhima, Chandrabhaga, Ganga, Kashi, Lakshmi, Parvati, Rama, Rakhama, Rahi, Radha, Salai and Savitri. The men formerly added *deshmukh* or district-head and now add *karagir* or workman to their names. Their surnames are Agar, Ambekar, Ankush, Bhorant, Champhakarande, Chavan, Chor, Gadekar, Javane, Jagtap, Jadhav, Kalasait, Kale, Kangale, Kavare, Lokhande, Landge, Pavar,

Popalghat, Sonavane, Thorat and Tingare. Persons who have the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari, Agadgaon, Devagad and Simpapur in Ahmadnagar; Devi of Tuljapur, of Rasin in Ahmadnagar, and of Saptashring in Nasik; Janai or Jokhai a Konkani deity; and Khandoba of Jejuri and of Pali in Satara. They have no divisions. They do not differ in appearance from local Kunbis being dark, strong and well-made. Both in-doors and out-of-doors they speak Kunbi-Marathi. Their birth, marriage and death expenses closely agree with those of the local Kunbis. They are a religious people with Bahiroba, Devi, Janai and Khandoba as their family-gods, and also worshipping the village Maruti, Ganpati and other Hindu gods, and the house anvil, the bread-winner and guardian which they call Kalakadevi and worship on all holidays with flowers, sandal paste and food. Their priest is a Brahman whom they highly respect, and ask to conduct their ceremonies. They keep all Hindu holidays and fasts. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Smaller breaches of discipline are punished with fine in the form of a caste-feast and caste-decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Lonaris: Lonaris, or lime-burners, are found in all sub-divisions except in Akola and Rahuri. They say they are Marathas and have no memory or tradition of any earlier home. They do not differ from Marathas in looks, speech, dwelling, food or dress, and eat and marry with them. The names in common use among men and women are the same as the names of Maratha-Kunbis. Their surnames are Adalkar, Adhao, Ajge, Bondre, Dadre, Dhanjekar, Dhemare, Dhone, Dodmishe, Ganganmahale, Gherade, Gite, Godshe, Jarad, Jatge, Jhadge, Kalaskar, Kalel, Karande, Kavande, Karche, Kurhe, Kute, Lagad, Landge, Lavarkar, Limbarkar, Limbare, Molekar, More, Muthekar, Narale, Navthare, Palaskar, Pothare, Rakshe, Sable, Satpute, Shinde, Tambe, Tulaskar, Tupsundar, Unde, Vagh and Vaghmare. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. They are dark, tall, strong and well-made. They rank with local Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic and local gods and keep the regular Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a local Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. Of the sixteen Hindu sacraments they keep four—birth, marriage, puberty and death, the rites on all these occasions being the same as those among Kunbis. They have a caste council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Mochis: Mochis, or shoe-makers, are found only in Shrigouda. They are of southern and eastern origin and are said to have come into the district about 250 years ago. They include three divisions: Kanarese, Madrasi and Telangi, who eat together but do not

inter-marry. Each division at home speak the language of the district they come from and all speak a corrupt Marathi abroad. The names in common use among men are Balu, Bhujya, Govinda, Husena, Lilappa, Lingu, Nagdu, Naglu, Nagu, Narsu, Papdu, Pochana, Pochati, Rajana, Saidu, Sidapa, Shivapa and Vyankati; and among women Ajammaka, Akamma, Chhalamamma, Durgamma, Gorada, Nagamma, Narsamma, Shivamma, Timaka, Vadamma, Yallamma. Their surnames are Belalu, Chandralu, Gadapolu, Gaurelu, Gyatarlu, Gola, Kondaulu, Itakalu, Mapatarlu, Manolu, Pomagu and Ramsvami. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. The family-goddess is Devi of Tuljapur. They are religious, worshipping their family-goddess, Devi of Tuljapur, Mahadev of Tryambakeshvar, Vithoba of Pandharpur and the village Maruti. Their priest is a Lingayat Jangam and in his absence, they ask the local Brahmans whom they highly respect to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They belong to the Shakta sect being worshippers of Devi of Tuljapur and their religious teacher is a Jangam or Lingayat priest named Jurka Chandaiga who lives in Telangana. They keep all Hindu fasts and feasts, and believe in witch-craft, sooth-saying and evil spirits. They perform only three of the sixteen Hindu sacraments, birth, marriage and death, and on those occasions their rites do not differ from Kamathi rites. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. They have an hereditary head-man called *mehtar* whose voice is obeyed in all social matters on pain of loss of caste. Small breaches of social rules are punished with fines; and serious offences are referred to their religious teacher in Telangana.

Namdev Shimpis: Namdev Shimpis, or Namdev tailors, are found scattered over the district in small numbers. They claim descent from Namdev Shimpi, the famous devotee of Vithoba of Pandharpur, who died about 1300. They are said to have come into the district from Pune and Bombay. The names in common use among men are Nama, Pandoba, Ramkrishna, Vithoba and Yashwant; and among women Bhagirathi, Gangi, Rahi and Rakhmai. Women add *bai* or lady, *jiji* or madam, major mother and *tai* or sister to their names, and men *shet* or merchant to theirs. Their surnames are Avasare, Bagade, Bakre, Barber, Bartake, Basale, Choke, Dare, Denthe, Ganchare, Gote, Gujar, Indre, Jadhav, Javalkar, Kalas, Kalasekar, Kale, Kamble, Karangkar, Kavitar, Khedkar, Khokale, Kolhe, Kumthekar, Lachake, Litake, Mahadik, Malvade, Mete, Nevaskar, Nikhal, Padalkar, Parpate, Phutane, Pote, Sarode, Sarolkar, Sayad, Shindekar, Tikar, Upare, Uredkar, Vade, Vachrane and Vahute. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Devi of Tuljapur and Saptashring, Khandoba of Jejuri and Vithoba of Pandharpur. They

have no divisions and belong to the Shandilya and Mahendra family-stocks. Members of the same family-stock cannot inter-marry. Like local Kunbis they are dark, strong and well-made. Both in-doors and out-of-doors they speak broad Marathi. They rank below Brahmans and Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic gods like Kunbis and hold Vithoba of Pandharpur in special reverence. Like their great ancestor Namdev they belong to the Vaishnav or Bhagvat sect, wear neck-laces of *tulsi* or sweet basil beads, and every year visit Pandharpur in Sholapur on the lunar eleventh or *ekadashis* of *Ashadh* or July-August and of *Kartik* or October-November. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Breaches of rules are punished with fine or suspension of caste privileges, and enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Niralis: Niralis, properly Nilaris or indigo-dyers, are found all over the district and in large numbers in towns. They have no memory of any former home or of their first settling in the district. They seem to be Maratha-Kunbis and to have separated from the main body of their caste when they took to dyeing. The names in common use among men are Aba, Balaji, Dada, Dhondi, Eknath, Ganpati, Isaba, Jijaba, Shankar and Vithu; and among women, Changuna, Kasai, Manjula, Saku and Rakhmai. Men add *appa* or father, and women add *bai* or lady and *ai* or mother to their names. Their surnames are Bhumkar, Kadarkar, Kalaskar, Kurandi, Mishal, Nakde, Nehulkar, Patankar and Pingre. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari, Devi of Tuljapur, Kalkadevi and Khandoba of Jejuri. They are dark, strong and well-built like the local Kunbis, but Niralis can readily be known by their black-stained hands. They speak a corrupt Marathi both at home and abroad. They rank below Kunbis. They worship their family-gods with sandal paste and flowers, and have much reverence for local and boundary gods. They keep all Hindu fasts and feasts, and ask the local Brahmans to conduct their marriages and deaths. They are Smarts and make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes under the guidance of the council.

Otaris: Otaris, or casters, are found in all sub-divisions except Akola and Shevgaon. They have no memory of any former settlement and say they have been eight to ten generations in the district. The names in common use among men are Bapu, Ganu, Govinda, Narayan, Rama and Vithoba; and among women Ahelu, Bhagu, Devaku, Ganga, Salu and Thaku. Their surnames are Mali, Mangarant, Nagre, Pigale, Saluke, Tigare, Vayal and Vaydane. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. They have no sub-divisions. They are dark, tall, strong and well-built. Their speech both at home and

abroad is like Kunbi-Marathi. They may be ranked with Kunbis, though neither take food from the other's hand. They are a religious people, worshipping the images of their family-gods Kalakai, Khandoba of Jejuri and Devi of Tuljapur. Their priest is a Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They keep all Hindu holidays and fasts. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings under the guidance of one of the elders. Breaches of caste rules are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts and decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Pardeshi Halvais: Pardeshi Halvais, or confectioners, are found in the town of Ahmadnagar and in Pathardi in Shevgaon. They belong to upper India and have come to the district within the last seventy-five years. The names in common use among men and women, and their surnames are the same as among the Pardeshis. Their home-tongue is Brij and out-of-doors they speak Marathi. In looks, food, drink and dress they are like other Pardeshis. Besides other Brahman gods they worship Devi, Mahadev and Vishnu and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Pardeshi or Kanauj Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Salis: Salis, or weavers, are found all over the district. They claim descent from Vastradhari, the robes-man of the gods, whom the gods accompanied on earth in the form of useful tools. They have passed many generations in the district and have no memory of any earlier home. The names in common use among men and women are the same as among Maratha-Kunbis. Their surnames are Ambte, Ashkar, Bagde, Bhutkar, Changte, Dhaphal, Dhotre, Divane, Gore, Kambale, Mishal, Nichal, Patak, Satpute, Sekatkar, Smashe, Sonak, Songe, Tambe and Valle. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They belong to four divisions, Sakul, Nakul or Lakul, Padam and Chambhar Salis, Sakuls neither eat nor marry with the other three divisions. Lakuls, Padams, and Chambhars neither eat together nor inter-marry, but all eat from Sakuls. They are dark, strong and they speak Marathi with a broad accent. They rank below Maratha-Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic and local gods, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. They daily worship the images of their house-gods with sandal paste, rice and food cooked in the house. They make pilgrimages to Alandi near Pune, Banaras, Jejuri, Pandharpur in Sholapur, and Tuljapur. Their priest is a village Joshi whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They have no religious teacher. They have a caste-council, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Breaches of discipline are punished with

fines, the amount being generally spent on a caste-feast. Decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Saltangars: Saltangars, or tanners, are found in Nevasa and Jamkhed. They have no tradition of their origin and no memory of their settlement in the district. The names in common use among men are Balaramsing, Dhansing, Kisansing, Lakshmansing, Mohansing, Padusing, Ramsing and Rupsing; and among women, Champabai, Dhanabai, Hirabai, Jamnabai and Rupabai. Their surnames are Aisivan, Badgujar, Bhavan, Chavle, Jainvale, Javare, Nagore, Padival, Samare, Tandulke and Tepan; persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. They are dark, strong and muscular like local Kunbis. Their home-tongue is Hindustani, and out-of-doors they speak a corrupt Marathi. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Breaches of rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of a caste-feast.

Sonars: Sonars, or gold-smiths, are found all over the district. They are of eight divisions, Ahirs, Devangans, Kadus, Kanades, Lads, Malavis, Panchals and Vaishyas. Of the origin or history of the different classes little information has been traced. The Ahirs probably belong to the great tribe or nation of Ahirs who are closely allied to the Yadavas and are found in large numbers in Khandesh whence they probably passed south to Ahmadnagar. Devangans, properly Devagni Brahmans, are found in large numbers in Nasik, and are said to be the same as Panchals. Kanades, as their name shows, have come north from the Karnataka, but all memory of a former settlement has perished. Lads must at some time have come from south Gujarat, and Malavis from Malwa, but no trace of the time or the cause of their migration remains. The Vaishyas, probably like Vaishyas among Vanis, are the earliest local settlers of the Sonar class. The Panchals are an interesting community from their high claims and their rivalry with local Brahmans. Panchal is generally supposed to mean the men of five crafts.¹ They are an important class in southern India from which according to their own tradition which is probably correct, they have travelled north. Sir W. Elliot notices that in parts of Madras, the Panchals are the Brahmans' great rivals, the leaders of the left-hand castes, with priests and hidden rites of their own which he thought pointed to a Buddhist origin.² Like the Panchals of Pune and other parts of the Deccan, the Nagar Panchals claim to be Daivadnya or astrologer Brahmans and to be of higher Brahman rank than any of the local Brahmans. The local Brahmans scoff at their claims, because in the past Panchal Sonars made no pretensions to be Brahmans and followed

¹The five crafts are uncertain. The usual classification is workers in gold and silver, in brass, in wood, in iron, and in stone.

²Journal Ethnological Society of London, New Services, I, III.

Kunbi customs. Only lately have they begun to make use of Brahman ceremonies. According to local accounts the Brahman dislike to Panchal Sonars is not due to the recent pretensions of the Panchals to be Brahmans. Before and during the time of the *Peshwas*, Sonars were not allowed to wear the sacred thread, and they were forbidden holding their marriages publicly as it was unlucky to see a Sonar bride-groom. Sonar bride-grooms were not allowed to use the state umbrella or to ride in a palanquin, and had to be married at night and in out-of-the-way places, restrictions and annoyances from which even Mhars were free. The above eight classes form two groups, Devangans, Kanades, Panchals and Vaishyas, who claim to be of high caste and to keep the Brahman rites of purity or *sovale*, and Ahirs, Kadus, Lads and Malavis who do not claim the right to perform Brahman practices. In appearance the different classes are much alike, town Sonars being like local Brahmans and village Sonars like local Kunbis. All speak Marathi both at home and out-of doors, in style more like Brahman than Kunbi Marathi, but with a drawl and with an odd fashion of using *sh* for *s*. The personal names of all the classes are the same among men; they are Dagad, Dhonda, Govinda, Krishna and Rama, and among women Ahalya, Anusuya, Bhagirathi, Ganga and Sita. Men add *shet* or merchant to their names. Their surnames are chiefly place names, Bansode, Belekar, Chakankar, Champhekar, Chothekekar, Dahale, Ghabade, Holam, Honavale, Jajare, Junnarkar, Kapale, Kaljante, Mahamune, Matharne, Mishal, Nighojkar, Parkhe, Phakatkar, Satpute, Shahane and Udavant. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. The names of their family-stocks are Abhavashya, Bhardvaj, Dadhinchha or Dadhich, Kashyap, Pratarnasya, Sanakasya, Sanatan, Suparn and Vashishtha. Persons belonging to the same family-stock or *gotra* cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri and Vyankoba of Tirupati. The Panchals claim to be Brahmans and higher than the local Brahmans. The other divisions rank themselves below Brahmans and above Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. They have a priest of their own caste in whose absence the village Joshi officiates at their birth, thread-girding, marriage and death ceremonies. Except the Panchals they hold Brahmans in great respect. Their family-deities are Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri and Satvai whose images they keep in their house and worship daily with sandal paste, flowers and food. They also offer daily sandal paste, flowers and food to their hearth *bagehari* or goddess of wealth before taking their morning meals. They go on pilgrimage to Banaras, Jejuri, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. Panchals, Vaishyas, Kanades and Devangans claim to celebrate their marriage according to the Brahman form except that they do not sprinkle the pair with water from a mango twig. At their

weddings Ahirs, Malavis, Lads and Kadus follow Kunbi practices. As Kunbis use five leaves or *panch pallav* as their wedding-guardians, these Sonars make guardians of their pincers or *sandas* and their blow-pipe or *phukani*. In other respects their wedding is the same as a Kunbi's wedding. Panchals, Vaishyas, Kanades and Devangans shave their widows' heads and do not allow them to marry; Ahirs, Malavis, Lads and Kadus allow widow marriage under the same rules as Kunbis. Formerly Panchals used to observe the same after-death ceremonies as Kunbis. Of late years, since a party among them have begun to claim to be Daivadnya Brahmans, they have begun to copy the full Brahman ritual. They are bound together by strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings of their caste-men, under wise men called *panchs* or *mehtars*. Smaller breaches of caste-discipline, as keeping their shops open on the last or no-moon day of the month and on holidays, are punished with fines which take the form of caste-feasts; graver offences are punished with loss of caste. Caste-decisions are obeyed on pain of expulsion. Drunkards, open flesh-eaters and adulterers are called before the caste and publicly rebuked. Intricate caste-disputes are referred to Shankaracharya, the Smart pontiff.

Sutars: Sutars, or carpenters, are found all over the district. They call themselves Panchal Sutars and say that they are descended from Tvashta, the divine architect. They have no memory of any former home and no tradition of their settlement in the district. The names in common use among men are Annaji, Bala, Dhondiba, Gangaram, Govinda, Kesu, Krishna, Lakshiman, Mahadu, Narayan, Rakhamaji, Rama and Shankar; and among women Bhagu, Chandrabhaga, Chima, Gangu, Gopika, Kondu, Paru and Yashvada. The men add *mestri* or *mest*, that is, foreman to their names. Their surnames are Bhalerai, Chandane, Chankar, Dolas, Dorale, Gore, Jagtap, Jhande, Kangle, Khamkar, Khare, Kothale, Pagar, Ravut, Sasane, Shinde, Sonavane and Vaghchaure. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They have no divisions and neither eat nor marry with Kadu Sutars. Like local Maratha-Kunbis they are dark, strong and muscular. They speak a corrupt Marathi both at home and abroad. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings under their hereditary head-man, who is treated with much respect. Decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste, and breaches of social discipline are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Tambats: Tambats, or copper-smiths, are found in all parts of the district. They claim descent from Tvashta the divine architect and form one of the class of Panchals which is generally supposed to mean five crafts-men. They seem to have come into Ahmadnagar from the

Bombay Karnataka. The names in common use among men are Bala, Nana and Savalaram; and among women Chimanabai, Ganga and Vithabai. Their surnames are Bhingarkar, Bhokre, Chaugule, Dakar, Daspurkar, Gujekar, Hamakar, Jitakar, Kalkute, Kharvandkar and Valekar. They have no divisions or family-stocks, and persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-goddess is Kalikadevi of Sirur in Jamkhed, and their speech both at home and out-of-doors is a dialect of Marathi. They rank with local Sutars or carpenters and differ little from them in looks or dress. They are a religious people worshipping their family-gods among other Brahmanic and local gods and keeping all Hindu feasts. Their priest is a local Brahman whom they ask to conduct their ceremonies. They hold their family-goddess Kalikadevi in great reverence worshipping her on the last or no-moon day of *Chaitra* or April and of *Ashadh* or July. They have a religious teacher of their own caste whom they highly respect and whose decrees are held final in all social disputes. His office is hereditary and he is the head of a religious house at Mirajgaon in Ahmadnagar. He visits their dwellings every year, and receives a yearly money present from each of his followers whom he advises to be fair and just in their dealings and pious to the gods. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Breaches of social rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts. The caste-people are responsible to their religious teacher whose decisions are obeyed on pain of expulsion. They send their boys to schools, and as a class are well-off.

Telis: Telis, or oil-pressers, are found all over the district. They have no memory of any former settlement. They seem to belong to the Maratha-Kunbi caste and to have formed a separate community because they took to oil-pressing. The names in common use among men and women are like Maratha-Kunbi names. Their surnames are Divakar, Dolse, Gaikavad, Ghodke, Kerulkar, Katekar, Lokhande, Mangar, Saijandar and Valmunjkar. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur in Osmanabad district, Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, and Mahadev of Shingnapur in Satara. They are dark, strong and regular-featured, and in looks differ little from local Lingayat Vanis. They worship all Brahmanic and local gods and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a village Joshi whom they call to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They belong to the Vaishnav sect and make pilgrimages to Alandi, near Pune, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Vadars: Vadars, or earth-diggers, are found in small numbers all over the district. They are said to have come from Telangana but have

no memory of their arrival in the district. The names in common use among men are Bhavani, China, Durga, Gangaram, Govinda, Hanmanta, Khandu, Lakshuman, Nagu, Pandu, Parsu, Sheshapa, Vithu and Yesu; and among women, Bhagi, Bhima, Chimi, Ganga, Girji, Kashi, Kondi, Lakshmi, Nagi, Narmadi, Parvati, Rakmi, Rami, Rangu and Salu; men add *anna* or brother and *apa* or father to their names, and women *ava* or mother, *aka* or sister, and *amma* or mother. Their commonest surnames are Alkute, Chaugole, Dandvat, Dhotre, Gunjal, Kusmand, Maharnavare, Malage, Mandkar, Markad, Pavar, Pitekar, Selar and Vardhappa. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is a corrupt Telugu and out-of-doors they speak a corrupt Marathi. Their family-gods are Balaji or Vyankatraman of Tirupati in North Arkot and Mahadev. They include three divisions Gadi Vadars or cartmen, Janti Vadars or grindstone-makers, and Mati Vadars or earth-men. The first own carts and bullocks, the second are makers of grindstone or *jantis* and the third take their name from *mati* or earth. They are dark, strong, muscular, and able to bear great fatigue. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. They revere the local Brahmins but do not ask them to conduct any of their ceremonies. They worship their house-gods on holidays and fasts and make pilgrimages to Pandharpur in Sholapur and to Tirupati in North Arkot. They have a religious teacher of their own caste who occasionally visits their dwellings and levies a yearly tribute in money from his followers. He settles social disputes but gives no religious or moral teaching. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste council meetings. They have an hereditary head-man called *chaugula*, who is greatly respected by the caste though he has no authority over the members of the caste-council *panch* who are chosen from time to time. Their religious teacher visits their homes, settles social disputes, and hears appeals from the council's decisions. Breaches of discipline are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Musicians: Musicians included two divisions with a strength of 2,707 or 0.38 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are:

AHMADNAGAR MUSICIANS, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Ghadshis	32	43	75
Guaravs	1,306	1,326	2,632
Total	1,338	1,369	2,707

Ghadshis: Ghadshis, or musicians, are found in small numbers all over the district. Most of them have lately come into the district

from Pune, Satara and Sholapur, and have no settled homes. Some come in search of work in the fair season and go back to their homes in Pune, Satara and Sholapur during the rains. The names in common use among men and women are the same as among Kunbis, and their surnames are Bhonsle, Chavan, Gaikavad, Ghorpade, Jadhav, More, Pavar, Randge and Survanshi. In looks, dress and food they resemble local Kunbis. They worship all Brahman gods and keep the ordinary fasts and feasts. They are Smarts and their priest is a Deshasth Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at meetings of the caste-men. Breaches of social discipline are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Guravs : Guravs, or priests, are found all over the district. When and why they came into the district is not known. They are probably early settlers the original ministrants in all *ling* temples. They are of two divisions, Junares, who belong to Junnar in Pune and Nagares, who belong to Ahmadnagar ; these two classes do not eat together or inter-marry. The names in common use among men and women are the same as among local Brahmans and Kunbis. Their surnames are Achari, Bhade, Dhumal, Gajbhar, Jagdamb, Katekar, Kharate, Shrimat, Shinde and Thorat. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Sonari, of Ambadgaon, and of Simpalapur in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur, and Khandoba of Jejuri. As a rule, they are dark, strong and well-made like Kunbis. They belong to the Shiv sect and have house-images of Bhavani, Ganapati and Khandoba. They keep all Hindu fasts and feasts, and their priest belongs to their own caste, but they often ask the village Joshi to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. Nagare Guravs perform their ceremonies in Brahman fashion and Junare Guravs in Kunbi fashion. They have a caste-council and a head-man called *mehetrya* and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men under the head-man. Breaches of social rules are punished by fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts, and men put out of caste are not allowed to come back until they give a caste-feast or at least a service of betel.

Servants : Servants included two divisions with a total strength of 11,000 or 1.64 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR SERVANTS, 1881

Division				Males	Females	Total
Nhavis	..	..	..	4,022	3,836	7,858
Parits	..	..	..	1,986	2,055	4,041
Total				6,008	5,891	11,899

Nhavis : Nhavis, or barbers, are found all over the district. They have no story of their origin and have no memory of any former home. The names in common use among men and women are the same as those among Kunbis. They are of two divisions, Maratha Nhavis and Mashal or Torch-bearing also called Khandesh Nhavis. The surnames of the Maratha Nhavis are Amte, Bhapkar, Bhople, Bhonsle, Bidvai, Chavan, Dalve, Dandvate, Gadekar, Gaikavad, Gore, Harale, Hirave, Italkar, Jadhav, Kale, Kashid, Keskar, Khadke, Kshirsagar, Lokhaude, Malkar, Mohite, More, Nimbalkar, Pavar, Raikar, Salunke, Shinde, Sonavane, Takpithe, Tanpure, Thorat and Vagmare ; and those of the Mashal or Torch-bearing Nhavis, Avti, Bhadani, Gaikavad, Gavli, Jadhav, Karande, Nikamb, Pagar, Pavar, Ravut, Shinde and Vaghmare. In both divisions sameness of surname bars marriage. Maratha Nhavis have no objection to shave the heads of Buruds, Saltangars and Jingars, whom Mashal Nhavis refuse to shave. In looks, food, drink and dress Nhavis differ so little from local Kunbis that one may be easily mistaken for the other. They worship all Brahman gods and keep all the ordinary Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Parits : Parits, or washermen, are found all over the district. They say they were originally Kunbis and separated when they took to clothes-washing. They have no memory of any former home and cannot tell when or why they came to the district. The names in common use among men are Ananda, Bapu, Bhavani, Bhima, Chandra-bhan, Chimna, Dhond, Gahena, Ganu, Goma, Kesu, Maruti, Mhatarya, Nagu, Pandu, Tulsiram, Vyanku and Yesu ; and among women, Bhagirthi, Chimi, Gahni, Godu, Kashi, Manjula, Mathi, Mula, Paru, Rakhmi, Ragu, Saku, Thaku and Yamuna. Men add *mehtar* or head-man, and women *bai* or lady to their names. Their surnames are Abhange, Admane, Arade, Barate, Barude, Borhade, Bombale, Bhagvat, Dalvi, Desai, Gavli, Gaikavad, Gaivaraikar, Kadam, Kate, Kothale, Landge, Mane, Phand, Ravut, Rokad, Salunke, Sasane, Sirsat, Sonsale, Sonavne, Tarote and Thanekar. Persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their marriage-guardians or *devaks* are five kinds of leaves or *panchpalvis*, a mango branch, the leaves of the *rui* bush *Calotropis gigantea*, an Indian millet stalk, flowers or twigs of the *kalamb* *Nauclea cadamba*, and of the *Kartak* creeper. Their family-deities are Bahiroba of Agadgaon in Ahmadnagar, Davalmalik of Pune, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They are of two divisions : Parits proper and *Kadu* Parits, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. In looks and speech Parits cannot be distinguished from local Kunbis. They rank below local Kunbis. Parits

worship all Brahman and local gods, keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts, and make pilgrimages to Alandi, Agadgaon, Jejuri, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. They have a caste-council and a hereditary head-man called *mehtar*, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men under the head-man. The decisions of the caste-council are enforced on pain of expulsion. At every caste-feast and marriage the head-man's brow is first marked with sandal paste, and to him betel is first served. They send their boys to school but do not take to new pursuits. Town Parits are fairly off, and village Parits are poor.

Shepherds : Shepherds included three divisions with a strength of 40,539 or 5.75 per cent of the then Hindu population in 1881. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR SHEPHERDS, 1881

Division				Males	Females	Total
Dhangars	..	..	..	19,802	19,725	39,527
Gavlis	..	..	..	460	412	872
Khatiks	..	..	..	70	70	140
Total				20,332	20,207	40,539

Dhangars : Dhangars, or cow-men, are found all over the district. As distinguished from Kamathi or Telang Dhangars, Maratha Dhangars are divided into nine classes : Ahirs, Banajis, Gadges, Hatkars, Khutekars, Marathas, Sangars, Segars and Vaidus. Of these, Hatkars, Segars and Khutekars eat together but do not inter-marry. The rest are entirely distinct neither eating together nor inter-marrying. The following details apply to Maratha Dhangars. The common names among men and women are the same as those of local Kunbis. Their surnames are Agase, Bhagvat, Bhand, Bhande, Bhonde, Bhusari, Buchade, Bule, Chitar, Daphal, Gavate, Ghodage, Ghume, Hajari, Holkar, Jadhav, Kaitake, Kapdi, Kapri, Kasbe, Kasid, Khatekar, Khillari, Lambhate, Makhar, Mandlik, Mang, Marle, Matkar, Mitge, Nagare, Pandit, Phanas, Pingle, Rahij, Rasinkar, Rode, Rodge, Sarode, Savale, Solate, Sonaval, Sudke, Tagad, Tong, Vagmare and Virkar. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-deities are Biroba or Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. As a rule they are dark, strong and muscular. They rank themselves with Marathas, do not eat from Buruds, Kataris and Ghisadis and keep aloof from the impure classes. They worship all

Brahmanic gods and goddesses, keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. They have a caste-council, and their hereditary head-man is called *Gavda*, *Karbhari*, *Mirdha* (H. meaning a village overseer) or *Patil*. They say he has no authority to settle social disputes which are generally referred to meetings of elderly caste-men. Breaches of caste-rules are punished with fines which take the form of caste-feasts.

Gavlis : Gavlis, or cow-keepers, are found scattered all over the district except in Akola, Nevasa and Sangamner. They move from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle. They have no story of their origin and no memory of any former settlement, or of the reason or the date of their coming to Ahmadnagar. The names in common use among men are Bhiva, Govinda, Khandu, Nimba, Satvaji and Shetiba ; and among women Avadabai, Bhagi, Gopabai, Harnai, Parabai, Rakhmai and Vithabai. Their surnames are Atrunkarin, Aurangabade, Avasekar, Bahirvade, Bhaganagari, Chaukade, Dahivade, Divate, Godalkar, Harab, Hatdurkar, Huchche, Jumivale, Khatade, Langde, Langote, Malku, Nabade and Shahpurkar. Sameness of surname is a bar to marriage. Their family-god is Mahadev, and they have house-images of Devi of Tuljapur, of Khandoba of Jejuri and of Vithoba of Pandharpur. They are divided into Ahirs, Dhangars and Lingayats. The number of Ahir Gavlis found in the district is very small and Dhangar Gavlis are also rare. The following details apply to Lingayat Gavlis :—As a class they are strong, dark and well-made. Their speech both at home and abroad is a corrupt Marathi like that of the local Kunbis. They rank above Kunbis and below local Brahmins. They worship all Brahman gods and keep all fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Jangam or Lingayat or in his absence a village Joshi who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle disputes at meetings of caste-men. A free pardon is granted to those who submit, and serious breaches of social rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts.

Khatiks : Khatiks, or butchers, are found all over the district except in Karjat and Sangamner. They belong to the Maratha Dhangar caste and eat but do not marry with Kunbis and Malis. They do not differ in appearance from local Dhangars, and their language both at home and abroad is a Kunbi-like Marathi. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts like Kunbis. Their family-gods are Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They keep the images of their gods in the house, and offer them sandal paste, flowers and food on Mondays, and on full-moon and no-moon days. Their priest is a local Brahman, whom they ask to conduct their marriages. They have no religious teacher of their own and they cannot tell to what sect they belong. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling

and settle social disputes at meetings of adult caste-men.

Labourers: Labourers included five divisions with a strength of 33,045 or 4.66 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR LABOURERS, 1881

Division			Males	Females	Total
Bhois	..	..	452	443	895
Kahars	..	..	350	326	676
Kamathis	..	..	123	117	240
Lamans	..	..	303	229	532
Vanjaris	..	..	15,609	15,093	30,702
Total	..	..	16,837	16,208	33,045

Bhois: Bhois, or fishers, are found in river-bank towns and villages all over the district except in Akola and Kopargaon. The names in common use among men are Bhikya, Chima, Gangaram, Hari, Khandu, Malhari, Malya, Mhadu, Narayan, Phakir, Sahadu and Vithu; and among women, Bhagi, Bhimi, Chimi, Ganga, Jamni, Kasa, Rahi, Rangi, Saku, Siti, Tai and Yamani. The men add *naik* or head-man and the women *bai* or lady to their names. Their commonest surnames are Bhokare, Chavan, Dongre, Gulvant, Ghatmal, Jhate, Kasid, Kathavat, Khatmale, Mahulkar, Nirmal, Shinde, Singar and Tile. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Their family-deities are Bahiroba of Agadgaon, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. They are divided into Maratha Bhois, Mala Bhois, Kachi Bhois and Pardeshi Bhois, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. Of these, Maratha Bhois are alone found in large numbers in the district. They are dark, strong, muscular and regular-featured like Marathas, and both at home and abroad speak a dialect of Marathi. In looks, dwelling, food and drink they differ little from Maratha-Kunbis. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. Their religious teacher is a Kanphatya or slit-ear Gosavi or a pious Brahman. Bhois have a caste-council and settle social disputes at meetings of the caste-men. Breaches of social rules are condoned by caste-feasts and decisions of the caste-council are enforced on pain of expulsion. Among the Bhois the caste-council is highly respected and greatly feared.

Kahars: Kahars, or Bundeli Bhois, are found in small numbers in

the sub-divisions of Kopargaon, Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shevgaon. They say they came from Bundelkhand in upper India during the time of Aurangzeb. The names in common use among men are Dagadu, Dhondiram, Gangaram, Ganpati, Kisil, Manaji and Shivram; and among women Bhagu, Chima, Parvati and Sita. Men add *ram* or *sing* to their names, and women *bai* or lady to theirs. Their commonest surnames are Bhandare, Gangole, Lachure, Lakde, Lakreyda, Libre, Luchnare, Mchere, Padre and Sambre. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-goddess is Saptashringi in Nasik, and their home-tongue is Hindustani. They have no sub-divisions. They are dark, strong and muscular like Bhois. They rank above Bhois and below Pardeshis or Rajputs, and eat at the hands of local Kunbis. They worship all Brahman gods and keep the ordinary Hindu fasts and feasts. They have images of their family-deities in their houses and worship them with sandal paste, flowers and food. Their priest is a Pardeshi or upper India Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men called *panchs*. Small breaches of social rules are condoned by the nominal punishment giving *pansupari* or betel to the caste-men, and graver faults by caste-feasts, and the decisions of the caste-council or *panch* are enforced on pain of expulsion. They have a head-man whose office is hereditary and who is shown special honour at all marriages and caste-feasts.

Kamathis: Kamathis are found in Nagar, Nevasa, Parner, Sangamner and Shrigonda. They seem to be of Telugu origin and are said to have come from the Nizam's country. The names in common use among men are Elappa, Karadi, Lingu, Nagu, Posheti, Rajanna, Shivappa and Yallappa; and among women Akubai, Bhagi and Yallubai. Men add *appa* or father and *anna* or brother to their names, and women *bai* or lady to theirs. Their surnames are Kutolu, Pilaleli and Totoladu. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. They have no sub-divisions and are dark, strong and well-made. They rank with Kunbis and worship Bhavani of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri, Mahadev, Virbhadr and Vyankoba of Tirupati. They make pilgrimages to Alandi and Tuljapur. They worship all local gods and keep the regular Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Telang Brahman who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. Their priest is their religious teacher and they share the local beliefs in witch-craft, sooth-saying and evil spirits. Their social and religious customs are the same as those of the Pune Kamathis.

Lamans: Lamans also called Charan Vanjaris to distinguish them from Mathurji Vanjaris who are seldom seen in the district and are

found in small numbers in all sub-divisions except in Jamkhed and Shrigonda. They have no story of their origin, and they say they have come from Marwar and settled in the district though when and why they do not know. The names in common use among men are Chatru, Devu, Gemapa, Ghola, Kalya, Kilat, Kharadya, Krishna, Lakshman, Punja, Rama, Ravanya, Tulsi and Udadapa; and among women Avani, Budhi, Chalki, Dadi, Dhamki, Hunki, Kesali, Patki, Phupi, Radhi, Saki and Suva. Their surnames are Chavan, Holkar, Mudh, Pavar, Ratvad and Shinde. Sameness of surname is a bar to marriage. They have no sub-divisions. As a class they are dark, strong and well-made. With Vyankoba of Tirupati and Mariai as their family-deities, they worship all Brahmanic gods. Of the regular Hindu fasts they keep only *Gokulashtami* in August, and their feasts are *Shimga* in March, *Dasara* in September, and *Divali* in October. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriages. They have a caste-council, and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men.

Vanjaris: Vanjaris, or caravan-men, are found all over the district. They say they came into the district from the Bombay Karnataka though when and why they do not know. Vanjaris are of four divisions: Bhusarjin, Ladjin, Mathurajin and Ravjin. Of these, Ravjins are the chief Ahmadnagar class and to them alone the following details apply:—The common names among men are Apa, Bapu, Ganu, Govinda, Rama and Vithoba; and among women Ganga, Manjula, Mukta, Rakhma, Saku and Thaku. Their commonest surnames are Akhade, Bakre, Bhadade, Bodke, Changle, Dangat, Evul, Kalhate, Kanhere, Karke, Lambe, Murtadak, Ramayane, Sarange, Savale and Varade. Their family-deities are Bahiroba of Sonari, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri. Their marriage-guardians or *devaks* are the *panchpalvis* or five leaves, the feathers of the *tas* or Blue Jay *Coracias indica*, and of leaves of the *nagvel* or betel vine. Sameness of surname but not sameness of *devak* is a bar to marriage. As a rule they are dark, strong and well-built like local Kunbis. Like the Kunbis of the district they speak a broad Marathi. They rank with Kunbis and worship all Brahmanic gods and keep the regular Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their chief ceremonies. They lay sandal paste, flowers and food and bow before all local gods, and make pilgrimages to Jejuri, Pandharpur and Tuljapur. Their religious teacher is the priest at the religious house of Abaji Bava of Kasargaon in Sangamner, and their social and religious customs are the same as those of Maratha-Kunbis.

They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. If the disputants do not agree to abide by the decision of the caste-council they are referred to the religious teacher whose decision is final, and is enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Depressed classes: Depressed classes included five divisions with a total strength of 96,832 or 13·7 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are:

AHMADNAGAR DEPRESSED CLASSES, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Bhangis	99	72	171
Chambhars	6,886	6,632	13,518
Dhors	961	926	1,887
Mangs	9,642	9,523	19,165
Mhars	30,771	31,320	62,091
Total	48,359	48,473	96,832

Bhangis: Bhangis, or sweepers, are found in Akola, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa and Sangamner. Their origin is unknown, but they seem to have come into the district from Gujarat and Marwar, though when and why they cannot tell. The common names among men are Davu, Dayadev, Dhana, Evaj, Jali, Kallu, Kesav, Kisan, Papa, Seva and Shaikbanna, and among women Banu, Jangi, Ladu, Muli, Panha, Pyara and Radha. They have no surnames and persons of the same kin cannot inter-marry. They are divided into Bhasods, Chajgadis, Helas, Lalbegis, Makhiyars and Shaikhs. Of these, Lalbegis and Shaikhs eat together but do not inter-marry, and are considered higher than the other four who do not inter-marry or eat together. They are dark, strong and muscular and speak Hindustani, both at home and abroad. Bhangis worship both Hindu gods and Musalman saints. Of Hindu feasts they keep *Shimga* in March, *Dasara* in September, and *Divali* in October. They fast on the lunar eleventh or *Ekadashis* of *Ashadh* or July and *Kartik* or October, on *Gokulashtami* in August and on Shiv's Night or *Shivratri* in February. Their priest, a Husaini Brahman, conducts their marriages. Shaikhs profess to be Musalmans, do not keep Hindu holidays or fasts, and ask the Kazi or Musalman priest to officiate at their marriages, and to circumcise their sons. Lalbegis make a miniature tomb or *turbat* in a niche in the wall and plant a green flag near the tomb. They keep Musalman as well as Hindu holidays and fasts. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and leave their head-man or *mehtar* to settle social disputes. Breaches of caste-rules are punished with fines which take the form of a caste-feast. Offenders who cannot pay the fine have to carry round

a tobacco pipe for the caste-people to smoke and are pardoned. Caste-decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Chambhars : Chambhars, or shoe-makers, are found all over the district. Their origin is unknown. They have no tradition of their arrival in the district and no memory of any earlier home. Their surnames suggest that they originally belonged to the Maratha Kunbi caste and were degraded because of working in leather. The names in common use among men are Anaji, Bhavani, Dhondi, Govinda, Hari, Krishna, Mukta, Nana and Rama; and among women, Ahili, Bhagu, Chimi, Gangi, Mathi, Rakhma, Rangi, Sahi, Salu and Savitri. Their surnames are Agavane, Bansure, Bhagvat, Damare, Deshmukh, Devre, Dhorge, Durge, Gaikavad, Girimkar, Hulamke, Judhav, Jamdhare, Kabade, Kadam, Kadme, Kalge, Kamble, Kande, Kavde, Kedar, Lagchavre, Natke, Pavar, Salve, Satpute, Shinde, Sonavni and Vaghe. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their family-gods are Bahiroba of Pimpalapur, and of Karjat in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri, and Mahadev of Shingnapur in Satara. They have no sub-divisions. They are dark, strong and well-made with a dull expression and high cheek-bones, but their women are fair and better-looking. They speak Marathi both at home and out-of-doors. On their feast and fast days they worship the images of Bahiroba, Devi, Khandoba and Mahadev, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a Deshasth Brahman to whom they show great respect. They make pilgrimages to Alandi, Banaras, Jejuri and Tuljapur. They worship all local gods. Their religious teacher is a Lingayat priest before whom they bow and whom they give a money present. Chambhars are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings under the advice of their hereditary head-man who is called *mehtar*. Breaches of caste-rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts. If he cannot pay the fine a poor man has to bow before the caste and ask their pardon.

Dhors : Dhors, or tanners, are found all over the district except in Akola. They have no tradition of their coming to the district or of any former home. They have no sub-divisions. The names in common use both among men and women are the same as Kunbi names. Their surnames are Borode, Hasanale, Holkar, Kalmbe, Katakavande, Kaikandadre, Kavale, Kelgandre, Mankar, Munimani, Navayane, Nanande, Sadaphale, Salunke, Shinde and Trimbake; persons with the same surname cannot inter-marry. In looks, speech, food and dress they are more like Chambhars than any people of the district. They rank below Kunbis and Malis, not eating from the hands of Chambhars and other classes reckoned impure. They are a religious people worshipping all Brahmanic, boundary, and local gods and keeping all Hindu holidays

and fasts. They have a special reverence for their family-god Mahadev of Shingnapur in Satara, to whose shrine they often make pilgrimages. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriages, but his place is often taken by a Jangam whom such of the Dhors as worship Shiv hold in high honour. Most Dhors choose some holy man of their own caste as a religious teacher; if he dies they seldom choose a new teacher. They are bound together by a caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Breaches of social rules are punished by fines which take the form of caste-dinners and the decisions are enforced on pain of loss of caste.

Mangs : Mangs are found all over the district. They trace their descent from a Mhar whom the saint Jambrishi set to guard his cow and who ate the cow instead of watching her. For this he was cursed by the saint with the name *mang* or cruel. They are divided into Chapalsandes, Garudis, Holars, Jiraitis, Mangs proper, and Thokar-phodes who neither eat together nor inter-marry. The bulk of Ahmadnagar Mangs are Jiraitis. Their personal names are the same as among Mhars, and their surnames are Alhat, Apte, Avar, Bhise, Bhode, Divte, Gavli, Jadhav, Jagtap, Jannavare, Kable, Kulukhe, Khude, Kote, Kunchekar, Lokhande, Londhe, Nade, Netke, Pardhi, Patule, Pavar, Pitare, Rajguru, Sasane, Sathe, Shenge, Thokar and Vairat. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is a dialect of Marathi. They do not pronounce nasals properly and cannot rightly sound two consonants joined by a single vowel. Their family-deities are Bahiroba, Khandoba of Jejuri, Mahamari and Mhasoba. They are strong, coarse-featured and well-made and can be readily known from Kunbis and Malis by their darker colour. They rank lowest among Hindus. They say they worship all Hindu gods, keep all feasts, and fast on the lunar eleventh or *Ekadashi* in every fortnight, on Shiv's Night or *Shivratri* in February, and on Mondays and Saturdays in *Shravan* or August. They ask Deshasth Brahmans to conduct their marriages. Their favourite goddess is Mariai or Mother Death, the cholera goddess. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings under their own head-man or *mehtar*.

Mhars : Mhars are found all over the district. They are found on the skirts of all Hindu settlements and say they belong to one of the four cow-born castes. Their story is that the cow asked her sons how they would treat her after she died. The first three sons answered they would worship her as a goddess; the fourth said he would bear her inside of him as she had borne him. The horror-struck brothers called him *Mahahar* or the Great Eater, which, according to the story, use has shortened to Mhar. According to a Hindu tradition Mhars were originally night-rovers or *nishachars*, whom the god Brahma turned to men lest they should eat his whole creation. Mhars have no memory

of any former home. They say they are sprung from the moon, and were ruled by many kings of the moon-race among whom Nak was the most famous. Mhars are commonly known as *Dharniche put* or sons of the soil. They were formerly arbiters in all boundary disputes. They also hold an important part in all village religious rites. The names in common use among men are Balya, Bhagya, Gondappa, Khima, Mahadji, Munja, Narya, Sadya, Saka and Tukappa; and among women Aheli, Bhagi, Chimi, Gagi, Kushi, Mani, Nagi, and Tuki. The men add *nak* properly *naik* or leader, to their names. Their surnames are Abhang, Achat, Bahelime, Bhambal, Bhingar, Bholke, Basede, Chhetlse, Dahane, Darule, Davle, Detge, Dive, Gaikvad, Gote, Ghode, Kadam, Kakte, Kamle, Kekade, Khupte, Lokhande, Makasare, Mehede, Mhasket, Pacharne, Pakhre, Patekar, Pavur, Salve, Samidar, Shinde, Sirsat, Tadke, Tapichere, Umbale, Vaghmore and Vidhate. Sameness of surname is a bar to marriage. Their speech both at home and abroad is a corrupt Marathi, and they find it difficult to pronounce nasals and two consonants when they come together. Their family-deities are Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Bhadvi, Devi of Tuljapur, Janai, Jokhai, Khandoba of Jejuri and Mesai in Ahmadnagar. Mhars are divided into Anantkulyas, Andvans, Bavnes, Bavises, Bels, Dharmiks, Kosaryas, Ladvans, Pans, Sirsalkars, Somvanshis and Tilvans. Of these Anantkulyas, Andvans, Bavnes and Bels are found in Ahmadnagar. These four eat together and inter-marry. Somvanshis are said to be born of the moon or *som*; Anandvans or Andvans are said to be descended from a widow; Ladvans from an unmarried girl; and Anantkulyas from a Mhar *murli* or devotee of Khandoba. As a class, Mhars are dark, tall, strong and muscular, with well-cut features and low fore-heads. Among other Brahmanic and local gods they worship Bhadvi, Chokhoba, Mariai and Mesai, and have house-images of Bhavani, Khandoba and Vithoba, and metal masks or *taks* as emblems of their deceased ancestors. Their priests are either local Brahmans whom they ask to conduct their marriages, or men of their own caste whom they call Bhats and also ask to conduct their marriages. They call in Brahmans only when no Bhat is available. They make pilgrimages to Banaras, Alandi and Jejuri in Pune, and Shingnapur in Satara, and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. They are both Smarts and Bhagvats; some of them belong to the Manbhav sect, and many are followers of Kabir. A few, who are disciples of Chokhamela, wear sweet basil or *tulsi* bead neck-laces, and make periodical pilgrimages to Alandi and Pandharpur, passing their nights in praying or singing sacred songs or *abhangs*. The pious among them have singing clubs where they sing in praise of some Hindu god especially of Ram or Vithoba of Pandharpur. Both men and women are good singers, and go in bands of two or more singing and begging. Their religious

teachers belong either to the Kabir, the Vaishnav, or the Manbhav sects. These teachers are Mhars and are treated with the greatest respect. They have caste-council, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Beggars: Beggars included thirteen divisions with a strength of 7,766 or 1.09 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR BEGGARS, 1881

Division	Males	Females	Total
Bhorpis	43	66	109
Chitrakathis	201	186	387
Gondhlis	362	334	696
Gosavis	1,975	1,561	3,536
Kanjaris	15	17	32
Kolhatis	237	360	597
Mairals	3	5	8
Manbhavs	406	372	778
Gopals	394	359	753
Panguls	23	42	65
Joshis	320	320	640
Takaris	62	81	143
Vasudevs	9	13	22
Total ...	4,050	3,716	7,766

Bhorpis: Bhorpis, or strolling players, are found in Jamkhed, Sangamner and Shevgaon. Their surnames are Bodke, Gaikavad, Ghumre, Pavar, Shinde and Vaghmare and the names in common use among men and women are the same as among Kunbis. Persons bearing the same surname do not inter-marry. They are dark, strong and muscular like local Kunbis, and their speech, both at home and abroad, is a corrupt Marathi. They are Smarts by religion, and, on holidays after bathing and before dining lay flowers and sandal paste before the images of Bahiroba, Janai, Jokhai and Khandoba. They worship all local gods, and ask a local Brahman to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. Their social and religious customs are the same as those of Kunbis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at meetings called *panchs* or caste-councils.

Chitrakathis: Chitrakathis, or picture showmen, are found in

Karjat, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa, Rahuri and Shrigonda. Their names and surnames are the same as those of Kunbis, from whom they do not differ in food, drink or dress. They keep images of Bahiroba, Devi, Ganapati, Khandoba, Mahadev and Maruti in the houses and daily lay sandal paste and flowers before them in the morning after bathing. They have a caste-council and settle disputes at caste-meetings.

Gondhlis: Gondhlis, or Gondhal dancers, are found all over the district. Their origin is unknown. The names in common use among men and women are the same as among Marathas. Their surnames are Bekre, Bhandare, Dhumal, Dingu, Gaikavad, Ghatekar, Guradkar, Jadhav, Jagtap, Kate, Kolhatkar, Marathe, Maherkar, Palaskar, Renke, Shinde, Supalkar, Tarte, Thite, Tipke, and Uble. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their speech at home and abroad is a corrupt Marathi. They are of two divisions: Renukarai and Kadamrai, who eat together but do not inter-marry. They rank below Kunbis. Their family-goddess is Devi of Tuljapur and their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriages. They worship all local gods and keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts. Their social and religious customs are the same as those of the Pune Gondhlis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Their hereditary head-man is called *patil* or *Chaugula*.

Gosavis: Gosavis, including Bairagis or hermits, are found all over the district. Most members of their order or school of brotherhood belong to upper India. They are divided into two classes, regular Gosavis or *mahants* and secular Gosavis or *sadhus*. The regular Gosavis are a class of wandering beggars who make pilgrimages to all sacred places in India, and are not allowed to marry on pain of expulsion; the secular Gosavis can marry.

Kanjaris: Kanjaris are found in Nevasa and Shrigonda. They have come from Sholapur and look like local Mangs. Their home-tongue is Gujarati and they speak Marathi abroad. They worship the images of Mariai and Muhammedan saints or *pirs*, but do not keep holidays or fasts. They have no religious teacher or priest, and they make no pilgrimages. They settle social disputes at meetings of their caste-people, and breakers of caste-rules are forbidden *huka pani* or smoking and drinking with their caste-fellows. This punishment is much feared and the offender craves pardon by giving a caste-feast when he is allowed to smoke the rest.

Kolhatis: Kolhatis, or tumblers, are found wandering all over the district except in Akola. They are a good-looking class, particularly the women. They speak a mixture of Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Hindustani. They are a wandering tribe and carry their huts on their heads or on donkeys. The names in common use for men and women and their surnames are the same as those of the Pune Kolhatis.

They worship the Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri and the local Maruti with flowers and sandal paste, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriages. Their religious and social customs are the same as those of the Pune Kolhatis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Manbhavs: Manbhavs, or the respectable, are found in all parts of the district except in Karjat. They have no tradition of their origin. The order seems to have been for ages recruited from children vowed to Manbhav saints by parents who have long remained childless. They are divided into secular and regular Manbhavs. The secular Manbhavs are divided into Gharbhari Manbhavs who are regular Manbhavs who have forfeited their religious position by marrying or by breaking any other rule of their order and Bhole or nominal Manbhavs who accept the principles of the order in so far as they do not interfere with the rule of their caste. The members of the regular order are known as Bairagi or true Manbhavs. They admit both men and women of all except the impure castes, but they are not allowed to marry on pain of forfeiting their order and falling to the position of lay or Gharbhari Manbhavs. They live in strict celibacy, entirely give up caste distinctions, and follow the rules laid down in the holy *Bhagvadgita*. Of the secular Manbhavs who marry and live as lay house-holders, the Gharbhari Manbhavs give up all caste distinctions, and members of all castes except Bhole or nominal Manbhavs eat together but do not inter-marry. Secular Manbhavs keep their original family-surnames and customs and among them persons bearing the same surname do not inter-marry. The names in common use among men are Govinda, Krishna and Rama; and among women Bhagi, Ganga and Radha. They speak Marathi both at home and abroad. In their religious houses or *maths* arrangements are made for the convenience of travellers of other castes who occasionally visit the *maths*. The head of the religious house is called *Mahant* or saint. He owns cattle and sometimes horses, and the novices or *chelas* wait on him as servants. Their staple food is wheat-cakes or millet-bread, pulse with clarified butter, vegetables and chopped chillies or *chatni*. They are strict vegetarians. They regularly bathe and lay flowers and sandal paste in front of the images of Dattatreya and Krishna before the morning meal. Some, instead of bathing, wash their hands and feet with water, as they are afraid that in bathing they may take the lives of the small water-insects. On the day after *Gokulashtami* in *Shravan* or August and *Dattajayanti* in *Margashirsh* or December, they treat their friends and relations to a dinner of wheat-cakes stuffed with boiled pulse and molasses called *puranpolis*, rice, wheat-flour balls or *ladus* and fried wheat-cakes or

puris. The regular or religious Manbhavs keep only these two holidays, while the secular Manbhavs keep all days observed by the men of their caste. Both men and women shave their heads clean, and the men the face as well as the head. The men dress in a black waist-cloth, a black shoulder-cloth, a coat or *kaphni*, a skull-cap and country shoes or sandals. Neither men nor women pass the end of their waist-cloth back between the feet, and they are not allowed to use any colour but black. They wear a garland of sweet basil or *tulsi* wood beads about their neck. The women do not wear the usual bodice and robe, but dress in a black piece of cloth, and put on a coat or *kaphni* covering their head with a skull-cap, or surrounding it with a head-scarf. Women wear shoes and never put on any ornaments except the *tulsi* neck-lace. Lay or householding Manbhavs dress like the people of their original caste, and have a store of clothes and ornaments for holiday wear. As a rule the religious Manbhavs are clean, honest, orderly, hard-working, hospitable and particularly independent. Regular Manbhavs are beggars and householding and nominal Manbhavs follow their hereditary callings, living as husband-men, weavers and money-lenders. Regular or religious Manbhavs, both men and women, rise early, go through the streets, begging, and return at ten. The men then bathe and worship their gods, while the women cook the food. The men then eat, and after dinner read their holy books. The women mind the house and listen to some of the men reading sacred books. In the evening the men again worship their gods, sup, and go to bed. The women eat after the men and retire for the night. Secular Manbhavs beg alms in the morning, return home, bathe, and lay sandal paste, flowers, and food before Dattatreya and Krishna and dine. After dinner they take to their calling of weaving or husbandry, return home in the evening, wash their hands and feet, pray to their gods, sup and go to bed. The women mind the house, eat after the men, and retire for the night. Secular Manbhavs are not bound to beg, but they must offer prayers to their gods both before the morning and the evening meal. As they include men of all castes, except the impure classes, Manbhavs rank below Brahmans and above the impure classes. They worship Dattatreya and Krishna, following the rules laid down in the *Bhagvadgita*. They neither worship other gods nor stay or even drink water in local temples. They make pilgrimages to the monasteries of their saints. The regulars ought to remain in strict celibacy, and forfeit their position if they break this vow. For at least three days, regular Manbhavs do not take food in or live in a village where a murder has been committed or an accidental death has taken place, and if a death happens at any place they are living at, they will not eat until the corpse-bearers have returned from the funeral ground. Their leading

belief and rule of conduct is to take no life. In obedience to this rule they neither cut living trees nor pluck plants, grass or fruit. The most religious member of a Manbhav religious house is chosen to be the head and is called *mahant* literally great. They keep two fasts on *Gokulashtami* in August and on *Dattajayanti* in December, passing the days in worshipping Krishna and Dattatreya and the nights in reading sacred books. Next day they feed the caste-people. Regular or Bairagi Manbhavs do not respect Brahmans, and profess not to believe in witch-craft or evil spirits. Gharbharis worship the local gods, keep the usual Hindu fasts and feasts, and believe in witch-craft, sooth-saying and evil spirits. Regular Manbhavs perform the initiation and death ceremonies only, while house-holding and nominal Manbhavs keep all their original caste-customs. A novice is admitted into the order at fifteen. The time of entering the order is *Chaitra* or April, *Shravan* or August, *Kartik* or October, and *Margashirsh* or November, and the place is the temple of Krishna. On the day of entering the order, the Manbhavs meet at the temple of Krishna and the boy gets his head and face clean-shaved, and is bathed and presented with a black waist-cloth and shoulder-cloth. His head is marked with white sandal paste, and garlands of *tulsi* or sweet basil wood are tied round his neck and wrists. He bows before the image of Krishna and before the monk who acts as his religious teacher, and tells him the three chief rules of the order, that a novice ought to live by begging, ought to keep from any kind of life-taking or *hinsa*, and ought to follow the way of truth. Next day the ceremony ends by a dinner to all Manbhavs at the expense of the novice or of his teacher. The novice has to wait on his teacher or *guru*, and follow him like a slave wherever he goes. Gharbhari Manbhavs are initiated, but they do not put on black clothes and they follow their father's callings. They marry among themselves with rites similar to those of Kunbis. Formerly a Manbhav man and woman were considered husband and wife if they laid their wallets or *jholis* together. This practice is said to be no longer in use. Gharbharis and Bholes do not shave the whole head and face. They treat the Manbhav monks with great respect and follow Manbhav rules except when they come in the way of their caste-customs. They keep to the customs of their parents which they perform after the fashion of Kunbis. All Manbhavs bury the dead. A religious Manbhav is laid in a wooden frame called *makhar*, with his wallet or *jholi* and his staff, and taken to the burial-ground with music and a band of mourners. If there is no *makhar* or frame the body is laid on a blanket and carried by four men to the burial-ground. A grave is dug and the dead is laid in the grave. The mourners offer prayers to Krishna, and fill the grave with salt and earth. The dead brother's favourite disciple feeds a company of Manbhavs one to nine days,

and on the tenth presents them a waist and shoulder cloth and with cash. Gharbhari Manbhavs bury the dead, and on the tenth day feed caste-men in the name of the dead. They allow widow marriage and polygamy, but not polyandry. Religious Manbhavs have a caste-council, and breaches of the rules of the order are punished with expulsion, or with fine which generally takes the form of a caste-feast. If the offender refuses to pay the fine, he becomes a Gharbhari or lay Manbhav.

Mairals: Mairals are found only in Jamkhed. Their personal names and surnames are the same as those in use among Kunbis. They speak Marathi both at home and abroad. Besides other Brahmanic gods, they worship the Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri and keep all fasts and feasts. Their priest is a village Joshi who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. Their religious and social customs are like those of local Kunbis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Maratha Gopals: Maratha Gopals, literally cow-keepers, are found all over the district except in Akola and Kopergaon. They are said to be descendants of children vowed to the gods. The names in common use among men and women are the same as those among Kunbis, and their surnames are Bahmane, Dhangar, Dhogde, Gajakos, Gaikavad, Gavne, Gire, Hambirrav, Jadhav, Kulal, Lonare, Pavar, Sali and Vanjare. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is Marathi and their family-deities are Bahiroba, Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri, and Mariai. They rank below husbandmen. They worship the images of Devi of Tuljapur, Kanhoba, Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, and Mhasoba with offerings of sandal-paste, flowers and food. They ask a Deshasth Brahman to conduct their marriage ceremonies, worship all local gods, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings under the presidency of their head-man or *patil*.

Panguls: Panguls, or cripples, are found wandering all over the district. Their personal names and their surnames are the same as those of Kunbis from whom they do not differ in looks, dress, food or drink. They live in wattled huts thatched with straw, and when on the move, they lodge at the houses of Kumbhars with whom they do not eat. They speak a corrupt Marathi both at home and abroad. They worship the images of Bahiroba, Devi Janai, Khandoba and Mahadev, and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. They visit local shrines, bow before the idols, and ask local Brahmans to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They are Smarts and their social and religious customs are the same as those of the Pune Panguls. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Sahadev Joshis: Sahadev Joshis, or astrologers, are found all over the district. They trace their origin to Sahadev, but have no tradition when and why they came into the district. Their personal names and their surnames are the same as among Kunbis, and their family-deities are Devi of Tuljapur, Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, Mariai, Sidoba and Yallamma. They are divided into Dadhivalas or beard-wearers also called Mankars that is respectables, and Kudmudas or rattle box players also called Gadvals that is fortune-tellers who eat together and inter-marry. Like the distinct class of Tirmalis, Dadhivala Joshis keep a large bull, deck him with coloured clothes and brass bells and ornaments and beg by showing him to the people. Kudmuda Joshis play upon a sandglass-shaped double drum called *daur* and beg from door to door; Mankar Joshis throw a wallet around their shoulders and move from door to door, pleasing the house-owners by wishing them well and foretelling good things. As a class they are dark, thin and middle-sized. Their home-tongue is a dialect of Marathi. They rank below Kunbis. They worship all Brahmanic gods and keep all Hindu fasts and feasts. Their priest is a local Brahman whom they ask to conduct their marriages. Their social and religious customs are the same as those of Kunbis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings. Most disputes are referred to their hereditary head-man called *Patil*, who lives in Pune and settles disputes.

Takaris: Takaris, or hand-mill-makers, are found in Jamkhed, Karjat and Nagar. They seem to have come from Telangana and are dark, strong and muscular like Kunbis. Their home-tongue is Telugu and they speak Marathi abroad. They keep the images of Bahiroba, Devi and Khandoba in their houses, and lay flowers and food before them on all Hindu holidays and fasts. They worship all local gods and keep the usual fasts and feasts. Their priest is one of their own number whom they ask to conduct their marriage and death ceremonies. They never repeat texts from the Veds or Purans at their ceremonies. Their other customs are similar to those of the Kunbis. They have a caste-council and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Vasudevs: Vasudevs are found in Nevasa only. They claim descent from Sahadev. They are late-comers and wander from place to place all over the district. In looks, dwelling, food and dress they do not differ from Kunbis. They rank next to Kunbis. They are Smarts and worship the images of Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur, of Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune, and of the local Maruti. They keep all Hindu fasts and feasts, and make pilgrimages to Alandi in Pune, Pandharpur in Sholapur, and Tuljapur. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriages. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings.

Unsettled Tribes : Unsettled Tribes included eight divisions with a strength of 36,814 or 5·2 per cent of the Hindu population in 1881. The details are :

AHMADNAGAR UNSETTLED TRIBES, 1881

Division		Males	Females	Total
Bharadis	.. ..	402	406	808
Bhils	.. ..	2,196	2,045	4,241
Kolis	.. ..	13,681	13,067	26,748
Ramoshis	.. ..	2,034	1,957	3,991
Ravals	.. ..	126	136	261
Thakurs	.. ..	160	140	300
Tirmalis	.. ..	204	232	436
Vaidus	.. ..	12	17	29
Total	.. ..	18,815	17,999	36,814

Bharadis : Bharadis, a class of dancing beggars, are found all over the district. They say they are Maratha-Kunbis who were put out of caste when they joined the Nath sect and became followers of Goraksh-nath. They are wandering beggars who sing praises of the gods, dance and play on the *daur* or hourglass-shaped drum. They have no memory of any former home and seem to have lived in the district for many generations. The names in common use among men are Bahir-nath, Dhond, Goma, Gopala, Govinda, Hari, Joti, Khandu, Kusha, Pandu, Rajnath, Rama, Tukaram and Yamaji ; and among women Ahalai, Bhagi, Bhima, Dhondi, Gaji, Ganga, Maina, Manjula, Mukti, Parvati, Rakhma, Rangu, Saku, Salu, Thaku and Thami. The men add *nath* or lord to their names and the women *bai* or lady to theirs. Their commonest surnames are Aher, Chavan, Devgune, Dharde, Gaikavad, Gund, Haral, Jadhav, Rajle, Shinde, Vable and Vamne. Persons with the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Their speech, both at home and abroad, is a dialect of Marathi, and their family-deities are Bahiravnath of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Mahur, and of Tuljapur, Jotiba in Ratnagiri and Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune. They belong to three divisions : Bharadis proper, Mendjogis meaning rude beggars, and Sali Malis who neither eat together nor inter-marry. They look like local husbandmen. They are a religious class worshipping besides all Brahmanic and local gods, Bahiravnath of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur, Jotiba of Ratnagiri and Khandoba of Jejuri and keeping the regular fasts and feasts. Their priest is a village Joshi whom they

ask to conduct their marriages. They belong to the Nath sect, worshipping Bahiravnath and making pilgrimages to Jejuri, Pandharpur, Sonari and Tuljapur. Their religious teacher is a *Kanphatya* or slit-ear Gosavi whose post is elective and falls to the worthiest disciple. When the religious teacher visits the house of a Bharadi the house-holder washes his teacher's feet, seats him on a low stool, rubs his brow with sandal-paste, offers him flowers and sweetmeats, bows low, and lays money before him. Bharadis have a caste-council and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men under head-men called *chaugulas*, *patils* and *karbharis*. Breaches of social rules are punished with fines which take the form of caste-feasts, or, if the offender is poor, of a betel service. The *patils*, *chaugulas* and *karbharis* are much respected and feared by the caste-people and their office is hereditary.

Bhils : Bhils are found all over the district except in Akola, Jamkhed, Karjat and Shrigonda. They have no tradition of their coming into the district but they believe that their original home was in the Satpuda hills. During the eighteenth-century disturbances the Bhils tried to become independent. They have settled to an orderly life. The names in ordinary use among men are Ahalvadi, Bapu, Bhima, Chandu, Dagdu, Ganji, Hirya, Khaba, Khanu, Narayan, Navji, Rama, Tukaram and Vithoba ; and among women, Bhagi, Bhimi, Bhivra, Changni, Devki, Ganga, Ghodi, Guji, Kamla, Puni, Ragi, Rahi, Sani, Sugandi and Ulsi. Their surnames are Aher, Barde, Chavan, Devli, Gaikavad, Gang, Ganudi, Gangurdi, Godhde, Jadhav, More, Nikam, Pavar, Piple, Rahire and Salunke. Men add *naik* or head-man to their names and women *bai* or lady to theirs. Persons bearing the same surnames cannot inter-marry. Ahmadnagar Bhils are of two divisions : Maratha and Tarvade Bhils, who neither eat together nor inter-marry. As a rule Bhils are a dark, wiry and active people often with flat noses and high cheek-bones and curly hair. At home they speak a dialect which is difficult for strangers to understand, and abroad they speak corrupt Marathi. They rank below Kunbis. Among other Brahmanic gods they worship Devi of Tuljapur and Mariai, and keep all Hindu holidays and fasts. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriages, and they make pilgrimages to Jejuri and to Tuljapur. Their religious teacher is a Bhil ascetic called a Bhil *gosavi*. They are bound together by strong caste-feeling, and settle social disputes at caste-meetings under their hereditary head-man or *mahant*. Breaches of social rules are punished with caste-feasts and fines, and poor delinquents are allowed to beg pardon by bowing before the caste-council or by setting their shoes on their heads. An obstinate offender is put out of caste, and on pain of loss of caste, the other caste-men are forbidden to take water from his hands or to smoke with him. His house-hold is excluded from caste-feasts, and he is not allowed to

rejoin the community until he submits. If the parties are unwilling to abide by the decisions of the caste-council, they appeal to their religious teacher whose decisions are held final in all caste-matters.

Kolis: Kolis are found all over the district and in the greatest numbers in the hilly sub-division of Akola.¹ Nagar Kolis belong to three classes: Panbhari or Malharis, Dhors and Mahadevs.

Panbhari or water-filling Kolis, also called Malhari or Malhar-worshipping Kolis, are found in almost every plain village in the district. Captain Mackintosh (1836) describes the Malhari Koli as one of the purest and most respectable of all Koli tribes.² One or more families, he says, are settled in almost every village in the Deccan and in Khandesh, along the Baleghat east to Kandhar, Indur and Boden in the Nanded district between the Godavari river and Hyderabad; near Naldurg further to the south-east; in many villages around and south of Pandharpur; and to the south of Pune in the hills of Purandhar, Sinhgad, Torna and Rajgad. As the name Panbhari or water-filler shows, their usual calling is to supply villagers and strangers with water and to clean out the village rest-house and office. Near Pandharpur many Malhari Kolis are *veskars* or village door-keepers; in Khandesh and Ahmadnagar a few are head-man; and, to the south of Pune, Malhari Kolis were the hereditary guardians of the hill-forts of Purandhar, Sinhgad, Torna and Rajgad.³ Malhari Kolis are also called *Chumlis* from the cloth-fenders they wear on their heads as water-pot-rests. They are also called Kunam Kolis, because, according to Mackintosh, they eat and associate with Kunbis.⁴

Dhor Kolis are said to get their name from *dhor* because they go about selling cattle.⁵

Neither Panbhari nor Dhor Kolis are of much importance in Ahmadnagar. The leading tribe in Ahmadnagar is Mahadev Kolis who live in the valleys in the east slopes of the Sahyadris from Mulshi in the south-west of Pune north to Trimbak in Nasik, a distance of about 120 miles. Mahadev Kolis are also found westwards in Javhar in the north Konkan, where one Pauperah, a Nasik Koli from Mukni near the Thal pass, established a chiefship in the fourteenth century, and eastwards in the Baleghat or Mahadev hills, the traditional home of the Nagar Mahadev Kolis. According to Koli traditions preserved

¹The generally received explanation of the word Koli is clansmen from *kul* a clan as opposed to Kunbi the family man from *kutumb* a family. The mythic Brahmanic origin of the Kolis is that they are the same as the Kirats of the Purans, who are said to be descendants of Nishadh who was born from the arm of Ven, a king of the Sun race. The Kolis claim as their mythic founder Valmiki the author of the Ramayan. Mackintosh in Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 201-202.

²Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 191.

³Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 191-192.

⁴Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 191.

⁵The Ahmadnagar Dhor Kolis seem to differ from the Dhor Kolis of south Gujarat and the North Konkan.

by Mackintosh¹, the west Deccan originally belonged to Ghadshis or low class musicians who are described as the musicians of Ravan, king of Ceylon. The Ghadshis were conquered by the Gavlis or cow-keepers. Then the Gavlis rose in rebellion against the king of the country. The king sent an army from the north through Khandesh by the Kasarbari pass, but near Kasarbari the rebels attacked and defeated the King's army and put it to flight. The country was so wild and unhealthy that, though a high reward was offered, none of the king's officers were willing to undertake to punish the rebels. At last Sonji Gopal, a Maratha, volunteered, and with the help of a Koli named Vyankoji Kokatta, whose name and exploits in 1830 were still familiar to the Kolis attacked, defeated, and almost destroyed the Gavlis. To till the empty country, a number of Kolis were brought from the Baleghat or Mahadev hills. According to their own account the Kolis' first settlement was in the Ghod valley in the north of Pune, and from this they spread north through Ahmadnagar to Nasik. The tradition by the fact that before the times of the *Peshwas*, the priests of the Kolis were Raval Gosavis of the Lingayat sect, whose descendants in 1836 were still settled in Chas and Manchar². Again the tradition that the first settlements of the Mahadev Kolis in the west Deccan were in the Ghod valley finds support from the fact that the Kolis of that part of the country hold a specially high social position. According to Mackintosh, in 1836, in the neighbourhood of Junnar, Kunbis would drink water and eat food from Kolis, further north in Kotul and Rajur they took water and food but not without scruples, and in Maldeh Kunbis would take neither food nor drink from Mahadev Kolis. The explanation seems to be that as they conquered northwards the Kolis lost caste by inter-marrying with the earlier and lower tribes whom they conquered. Two clans, the Damsahs and the Vaghmorias, are said to represent the residue of the Gavlis who were allowed to join the Koli tribe and the Poriah family of the Kadam clan and the Potkulla family of the Aghashi clan are considered the descendants of the Ghadshis. The Kolis seem to have freely allowed women of other castes to join them, as in 1836 they had still an initiation ceremony for women of other castes. The fact that about 1340 Muhammad Tughlak found the fort of Kondana or Sinhgad, about ten miles south of Pune, in the hands of a Koli chief makes it probable that, at the time of the Musalman conquest of the Deccan, Koli chiefs held some of the north Pune and Nagar hill-forts. The over-throw of the power of the Devgiri Yadavas probably helped the

¹Trans. Bom. Geog. Soc. I, 236-238.

²Mackintosh in Trans. Bom. Geo. Soc. I, 237-238. The tradition is further supported by the fact that some of the Telugu-speaking people of Sholapur, whom other people call Kamathis, style themselves Mahadev Kolis. Some of the Bombay Kamathis also call themselves Mahadev Kolis.

Kolis as about 1347 a Mahadev Koli, named Paupera, was acknowledged by the Bedar king chief of Javhar in north Thana a tract which yielded a yearly revenue of Rs. 9 lakhs and included twenty-two forts several of which seem to have been in Ahmadnagar. By the Bahmanis (1340-1490) and by the Ahmadnagar kings (1490-1636), the Kolis were left almost independent under their own hereditary chiefs or *naiks*. The Koli country was known as the fifty-two valleys or *Bavan Mavals* each of which was under its *naik* or Koli chief, and all the chiefs were under a Musalman head-captain or *sarnaik* whose head-quarters were at Junnar. Besides the Musalman *sarnaik* who was the political head of the Kolis, there was a social and religious head, a Koli *sarnaik* of the Vanakpal clan of the Kheng tribe who was president of the caste council or *gotarni* which settled civil and religious disputes. The Koli chiefs held a good position both in the Bahmani and in the Ahmadnagar Kingdom ranking among the nobles called *sardars* or *mansabdars* of the kingdom. The first reference which has been traced to a rising of the Kolis is about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Kolis disliked the introduction of the survey, apparently Todar Mal's survey which Shah Jahan introduced into the Ahmadnagar territories on the final fall of Ahmadnagar in 1636. They resented the minute measuring of their lands and the fixing of a regular rental. A Koli of the name of Kheni Naik persuaded many of the chiefs to promise to rise against the Moghals on the first chance. The successes of young Shivaji (1645-1657) seemed to the Kolis the chance they were waiting for. The country rose and the revolt was not put down without extreme severity. After this out-break was crushed, the Kolis were treated with favour by Aurangzeb. Under the *Peshwas*, they gained a high name for their skill and daring in taking hill-forts. One of the most famous exploits of this kind was in 1761, the capture of the fort of Trimbak from the Nizam. The leaders of this storming party Gamaji Bhangria and Kheroji Pattikar, were rewarded with grants of money and villages. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and for many years after the beginning of British rule West Ahmadnagar and the Konkan were at intervals disturbed by the robberies of bands of Koli outlaws. Under the Marathas the most famous leaders of Koli outlaws have been Javji Bomle between 1760 and 1798, Kolhata and Shilkunda in 1776, and Ramji Bhangria between 1798 and about 1814; and, under the English, Ramji Bhangria and Govindrav Khari from 1819 to 1829, Rama Kirva in 1829 and 1830 and Raghoji Bhangria from 1845 to 1858. During the 1857 mutinies the soldier-like qualities of the Kolis were turned to account. An irregular corps 600 strong was found under Captain (later General) Nuttall, and proved most useful and serviceable. 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 messed in groups, and on the march divided the cooking vessels. They were greater 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. 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 out-post 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, the disciplined Kolis were a powerful element in repressing disorder.

Among Mahadev Kolis the men's names in common use are Babrya, Dasumankya, Dhankya, Ghaba, Gogya, Gotrya, Hiru, Khema, Kuma, Lankya, Luma, Mavji, Pangya, Pevji, Tana and Tatyia; and the women's Bhoari, Bibti, Hiri, Ladi, Lomi, Naki, Paki, Pari, Pili, Sakri, Thaki and Tavli. According to Captain Mackintosh, Mahadev Kolis originally belonged to twenty-four clans or *kuls* from each of which many offshoots numbering about two hundred and eighteen in all have sprung. The main clans are the Aghasi with three, the Bhagivant with fourteen, the Bhonsle with sixteen, the Budivant with seventeen, the Chavan with two, the Dajai with twelve, the Dalvi with fourteen, the Gaikavad with twelve, the Gavli with two, the Jagtap with thirteen, the Kadam with sixteen, the Kedar with fifteen, the Kharad with eleven, the Khirasagar with fifteen, the Namdev with fifteen, the Pavar with thirteen, the Polevas with twelve, the Sagar with twelve, the Shaikhacha Shesh with twelve, the Shiv with nine, the Sirkhi with two, the Suryavanshi with sixteen, the Utercha with thirteen, and the Vanakpal with seventeen, sub-divisions. Many Kunbis are said to have joined the Kolis and founded new clans or families. These families are very local and confine themselves to certain valleys. Thus in the valley of the Mula river near Kotul in Akola are found Barmals, Barmattis, Bhagvats, Dindles and Ghodes; in the valley of the Pravara to the

west of Rajur, Bhandes, Ghanes, Jarres, Kares, Khadales, Pichavs, to which family belongs the *deshmukh* of Rajur and Sakte ; in the country to the north-west of Akola are families of Jadhavs, Godes, Sables, Khetris and Thalparees. Persons bearing the same family-name or surname can eat together and inter-marry, but sameness of *kul* or clan is a bar to marriage. As a class Mahadev Kolis are dark, short and slender, but strong and muscular, with, as among Kunbis, a dull expression. The women are occasionally pretty and generally pleasing, well-made and slim, and fair and neat. Their speech, both at home and abroad, is corrupt Marathi. They rank below Maratha-Kunbis. Kolis claim to have been originally Marathas. They say that before and during the time of Shivaji, Kolis and Marathas used to eat together, and even now in Ahmadnagar Mahadev Kolis are said to eat with local Kunbis. Kolis are religious and keep house-images of Bahiroba of Sonari in Ahmadnagar, Devi of Tuljapur and Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune and on all holidays and fasts are careful to lay sandal-paste, flowers, burnt frankincense and food before their gods. They keep all the leading Hindu fasts and feasts, worship Daryabai, Ghorpaddevi, Gunaivir, Hiroba, Kalsubai, Mhaisoba and Navlai, make offerings to Musalman saints, and pay divine honours to the tombs of those who have died a violent death especially if they or their ancestors had any part in causing the loss of life. Their priests are local Brahmans whom they ask to conduct their leading ceremonies. Their original priests were Raval Gosavis, Lingayats by religion, who were supplanted by Brahmans during the reign of the third Peshwa Balaji Bajirav (1740-1761). Kolis make pilgrimages to Jejuri in Pune, Nasik and Pandharpur in Sholapur, their leading holiday is the bright second of *Magh* or February, and their chief fasts are *Shravan* Mondays in August, and Shiv's Night or *Mahashivratri* in February. In former times the Mahadev Kolis had a tribunal named *gotrani* or family-council for settling social disputes and punishing breaches of morals and social rules. Now smaller breaches of social discipline are punished at caste-meetings, the offender being called on to distribute a certain quantity of clarified butter among the village house-holds. If he is obstinate, the offender is turned out of caste.

Ramoshis : Ramoshis, said to be originally *Ramvanshis* or descendants of Ram, are found all over the district. Like the Ramoshis of Pune they seem to have come into Ahmadnagar from the south-east though when and why is not known. A Ramoshi can hardly be distinguished from a Kunbi or other middle class Marathi-speaking Deccan Hindu. The features are generally coarse and harsh though many Ramoshis have fine active and well-made bodies. In language, dress, house, food and character they differ little from the Ramoshis of Pune. They worship Bahiroba, Khandoba of Jejuri, Mahadev and Maruti.

keep all Hindu feasts and fasts on all *Ekadashis* or lunar eleventh. They ask a Deshasth Brahman to conduct their weddings. All their social and religious customs are the same as those of Pune Ramoshis.

Ravals : Ravals, or priests of Bhairavnath, are found in small numbers all over the district except in Nevasa and Parner. They claim descent from Gorakshnath, the favourite disciple of Machhendranath. The names in common use among men are Bandu, Bhau, Bhavani, Divba, Garibnath, Govinda, Ramnath, Raghuji, Sakharam, Satvaji, Savlaram and Vithalnath ; and among women Bhagirathi, Dhondi, Gangu, Kondi, Rakhma, Rahi, Saku and Sarasvati. Their commonest surnames are Badke, Bhaleri, Bhalera, Gajalkar, Lakhe, Lamde, Mohite, Nityanath, Parvat, Tant and Vanjhe ; and their family-gods are Bara Jotirling and Mahadev. They have no sub-divisions and persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. They look like Jangams or Lingayat priests, and are strong, dark and well-made. They rank below Kunbis. They worship their family-deities, local and boundary gods, keep all Hindu fasts and feasts and visit the shrines of Khandoba of Jejuri in Pune and of Vithoba of Pandharpur in Sholapur. Their priest is a local Brahman who conducts their marriage and death ceremonies. The popular fast days among them are the lunar eleventh or *Ekadashis* in *Ashadh* or July and *Shravan* or August. They belong to the Nath sect, and their religious teacher is a Raval Gosavi who preaches the Nath doctrines to his disciples in the form of a *harikirtan* or songs in praise of Hari or Vishnu. His office is elective and he has no share in settling caste-disputes.

They have a caste-council, and settle caste-disputes at meetings of adult caste-men or *panch* under their hereditary head-man or *karbhari*. Breaches of social rules are punished with fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts, and the decisions of the caste-council are obeyed on pain of expulsion.

Tirmalis : Tirmalis, or performing bullockmen, are found all over the district except in Akola. They are wandering Telugu beggars of the shepherd caste. The names in common use among men are Butu, Govinda, Lakshman, Phakira and Satvaji ; and among women, Bhavani, Lakshmi, Tukabai and Yalabai. Their surnames are Gadu, Kadam, Kanchkemodu, Patar and Rasoti. Persons bearing the same surname cannot inter-marry. Their home-tongue is a corrupt Telugu and out-of-doors they speak a broken Marathi. They are worshippers of Bhavani of Tuljapur, Mahadev and Vyankoba of Tirupati in North Arkot but they worship other local gods and keep all Hindu fasts. They pay great respect to all classes of Brahmans and, if their means allow, offer them un-cooked provisions on holidays and fasts.

Thakars : Thakars, properly Thakurs or chiefs, are found in Jamkhed and Parner. They have no memory of any former home and

are believed to be one of the earliest tribes in the district. Their names and surnames are the same as the names of Thane Thakurs and in appearance, food, character, calling and customs they do not differ from the Thakurs of Thane.

Vaidus : Vaidus, or drug hawkers, are found roving all over the district. They are a wandering class of Telugu beggars. The names in common use among men are Bhimdu, Ellapa, Gangaram, Govinda, Kashiram, Machdu, Maruti and Sinhram ; and among women Bhima, Ganga, Gita, Parvati and Sita. They have no surnames or family-names and all except close kins people may inter-marry. Their family-deities are Vyankatraman of Tirupati in North Arkot and Chaturshingi of Pune. They belong to four divisions : Bhoi Vaidus, Dhangar Vaidus, Koli Vaidus and Mali Vaidus. Though these four classes neither eat together nor inter-marry, they differ little from one another in looks, food, character, calling or customs. They are dark, strong and well-made, and speak a corrupt Marathi abroad and dialect of Telugu at home. They rank below local husbandmen. Their family-god is Vyankoba of Giri or Tirupati in North Arkot, but when they are on their wandering tours they seldom carry his image with them. They never go on pilgrimages or keep any fast or feast except *Dasara* in September, when they offer boiled mutton to their gods and feast on it. Local Joshis are seldom asked to conduct their marriages or any other ceremonies, and they seldom have any religious teacher. They are bound together by a strong caste-feeling and settle social disputes at meetings of caste-men. Breaches of social rules are condoned by caste-feasts or fines which generally take the form of caste-feasts. The decisions of the head-man or *patil* are final and no one but him is allowed to meddle with caste-matters.

Musalman : Musalmans include thirty-five divisions, seventeen of which marry together and form the main body of regular Musalmans and eighteen form distinct communities marrying only among themselves.

All Musalmans wear the beard. They are stronger and more muscular and the Bohoras, Memans and Tambatgars are fairer than most Nagar Hindus. The home-tongue of all Musalmans, except of Bohoras and Memans who speak Gujarati and Cutchi, is Hindustani spoken either correctly or with a mixture of Marathi. Many Tambatgars and Marwad dyers used to speak Marwari at home, but they now use Hindustani with a Marwadi accent.

Social disputes are settled and breaches of rules punished by a head-man called *chaudhari* who decides in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the class. The Bohoras have a separate religious organisation and a religious officer called *mulla* to settle disputes. The proprietors and other higher classes have no special

community or head-man. Their religious difficulties are solved by the *maulvi* or law-doctor and their social disputes by the arbitration of the elders without any fine or punishment. The Tambatgars settle disputes by calling the men of their community together when the oldest and the most respected members pass a decision. Except the Bohoras and Tambatgars who spend the fines in the repair of their mosques or in giving alms to the poor almost all classes waste the fines in public dinners. Social and other rules are less carefully enforced than they used to be.

Except the Bohoras who are Ismaili Shias of the Daudi sect almost all Ahmadnagar Musalmans are Sunnis of the Hanafi school. The Bohoras have a separate mosque and are careful to pray regularly during *Ramzan*. Almost all of them go to their mosque daily to pray. Another irregular sect are the Ghair Mahadis or Anti-Mahadis who hold that the Mahadi or expected Saviour has come. In Ahmadnagar the followers of this sect are chiefly servants and soldiers. They believe that Muhammad Mahadi who rose to fame in northern India, Gujarat and Khurasan at the end of the fifteenth century was the promised Mahadi. After his death in 1504 (910 H.) being persecuted by the Moghal emperors of Delhi, his grandson Syed Ahmad came to Ahmadnagar during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah. He found favour with the king, and not only made him and many of his nobles his disciples but also received in marriage the daughter of the saint Shah Sharif. Ghair Mahadis divide the country in which members of their sect live into *dairas* or circles of one of which Ahmadnagar is the centre. Though free to profess their opinions the Ghair Mahadis practise concealment and are always anxious to pass as orthodox Muslims. The chief differences between the regular Sunni and the Ghair Mahadi services are that a Ghair Mahadi does not lift his hands while he repeats the *dua* or blessing at the close of the *namaz* or prayer ; he does not require an *imam* or prayer-leader as all Mahadis pray together without standing behind a learned *maulvi* ; and they have no *mimbar* or pulpit. Many of them live at Hyderabad and all are well-to-do. Besides Ghair Mahadis some Tambatgars and a few Naikwaris, mostly at Ahmadnagar, are Wahabis. Wahabis, though free to profess their opinions, are afraid of the orthodox Musalmans and practise concealment. Meman, Tambatgars and the bulk of Ahmadnagar are fairly religious and go to pray daily in the mosque. A few Bagbans or fruiterers, the Kasabs or butchers, the Pinjaras or cotton-teasers and the Takaras or masons are Musalmans in little more than a name and seldom pray to Allah. Bakar Kasabs and Pinjaras still worship Hindu gods and have idols hid in their houses. Almost all Musalmans attend public prayers on the *Ramzan* and *Bakar-id* festivals. Almost all the upper classes of Musalmans are careful to give free

alms to the poor. They pray in the morning and read the *Kuran* for an hour or two and on Friday meet together to pray in the Jama mosque.

Except Bagbans or fruiterers, Kanjars or poulterers, Kasabs or butchers, Pinjaras or cotton-teasers, Takaras or masons, and Tambolis or betel-sellers, no Musalman lets his woman appear in public. Proprietors and other upper class Musalmans never allow their women to go out but the women of some Deccan Muhammedans go out at night and sometimes during the day covering the body except the face and the feet with a large white sheet. When Bohora women go out they shroud their figures in a dark cloak with gauze eye openings. Baghan, Kanjar, Kasab, Pinjara, Takara and Tambat women appear in public in the same dress they wear at home. Almost all Musalmans employ the *Kazi* to register their marriage. The *Kazis*, some of whom as in Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Nevasa and other large towns are hereditary and hold *inam* lands but most elective, are paid in cash by their employers. They are chosen by the general body of Musalmans.

The thirty-five classes of the Musalman population of Ahmadnagar may be brought under two divisions, four main classes and thirteen minor classes who inter-marry and together form one body; and eighteen small communities most of which have some peculiar or irregular customs and all of which are distinct in matters of marriage. The main body of Musalmans, who inter-marry and differ little in looks, customs or dress, besides the four main classes of Moghals, Pathans, Shaikhs and Syeds include thirteen minor classes of whom two, viz., *Attars* or perfumers and *Dalals* or brokers are traders, eight *Barutgars* or firework-makers, *Darjis* or tailors, *Gonivalas* or grain-sellers, *Kalai-gars* or tanners, *Nalbands* or farriers, *Patvegars* or tassel-twisters, *Rangvezes* or dyers, and *Warraks* or paper-makers are crafts-men; and three *Bhistis* or water-carriers, *Naikvaris* or messengers and *Tirgars* or arrow-makers are servants. Of the eighteen communities who inter-marry only among themselves, and most of whom are marked by peculiar customs, three strangers Bohoras and Memans Gujarat and Cutch traders, and Gaokasabs or beef-butchers. The remaining fifteen are chiefly of local Hindu or Deccan origin. They are, *Bagban* fruiterers, *Bakarkasab* mutton-butchers, *Bhatyara* cooks, *Dhobi* washermen, *Gaundi* brick-layers, *Ghair-Mahadis* or Anti-Mahadis, *Hajam* barbers, *Jhara* dust-sifters, *Kanjar* poulterers, *Momin* weavers, *Pinjara* cotton-teasers, *Saikalgar* knife-grinders, *Sutar* carpenters, *Takara* stone-masons and *Tamboli* betel-sellers.

Of the four leading Musalman classes Moghals, Pathans, Shaikhs and Syeds, the Moghals and Pathans are small bodies and the Shaikhs and Syeds are found in large numbers throughout the district.

Moghals: Moghals are found in small numbers in some of the larger towns. They claim descent from the Moghal conquerors of the Deccan in the early part of the seventeenth century. In appearance they do not differ from Shaikhs. The men take *mirza* before their name and the women add *bibi* or *begam* to theirs. They do not differ from Syeds and Shaikhs in dress, manners or customs.

Pathans: Pathans are found all over the district. They claim descent from the Afghan mercenaries and military leaders who conquered or took service in the Deccan. They are generally tall, well-made and dark or olive-skinned. The men add *khan* to their names and the women *bibi*. Their manners and customs do not differ from those of Shaikhs and other leading classes and they generally give and take daughters from Shaikhs and other regular classes.

Shaikhs: Shaikhs claim descent from the three leading Kuraish families, the Siddikis who claim descent from Abu Bakar Siddik, the Farukis from Umar-al-Faruk, and the Abbasis from Abbas, one of the Prophet's nine uncles. The bulk of the Shaikhs are chiefly, if not entirely, the representatives of local Hindu converts. The men take Shaikh or Muhammad before their names, and the women add *bibi* to theirs. They do not differ in their look, dress or manners from Syeds.

Syeds: Syeds, or elders, claim descent from Fatima the daughter and Ali the son-in-law of the Prophet Muhammad. They are said to have settled as mercenaries and religious teachers chiefly during the time of the Ahmadnagar kings (1490-1636). The men take *mir* or *syed* before or *shah* after their names, and the women add *bibi* to theirs. They are generally tall, strong, well-made and fair.

The thirteen classes who form part of the main or regular Musalman community are:

Attars: Attars, or perfumers, are found in small numbers in Ahmadnagar city and in some of the larger towns. They are either tall or of middle height, thin and fair. In social matters they form a separate community under an elective head-man, and settle social disputes according to the votes of the majority of the members of the community and with the consent of the head-man. They do not differ from the main classes of Musalmans in manners or customs, and are said to be religious and careful to say their prayers.

Barutgars: Barutgars, or firework-makers, are found in small numbers in all the larger towns of the district. They are either tall or of middle height, thin and dark or olive-skinned. They do not form a separate community nor differ in manners and customs from the main classes of Musalmans with whom they marry. They are *Sunnis* of the Hanafi School but few of them are religious or careful to say their prayers.

Darjis: Darjis, or tailors, are found in small numbers and are a branch of Shaikhs. Except that they make their living as tailors, they differ in no way from other Shaikhs.

Goniwalas: Goniwalas, or grain-sellers, who like Darjis, do not differ in any way from Shaikhs, are found only in Ahmadnagar from which they carry grain on bullock-back over the whole district.

Kalaigars: Kalaigars, or tin-smiths, who are found in large numbers in Ahmadnagar and in other large towns, are said to represent Hindus of the same class converted by Aurangzeb (1658-1707). They call themselves Shaikhs, and neither men nor women differ from Shaikhs in looks, dress or manners. They have a well-managed union with an elective head-man or *chaudhari*, who, with the consent of the majority of the members, fines any one who breaks their caste-rules. They keep no Hindu customs and do not differ from regular Musalmans with whom they inter-marry. They are Hanafi Sunnis in religion and many of them are religious and careful to say their prayers.

Naikvaris: Naikvaris, or messengers, are found in large numbers over the whole district. Apparently to account for the *naik* in their names, their own story represents Maratha-Kunbis converted to Islam by Haidar Naik of Mysore (1764-1782). They speak Hindustani with a mixture of Marathi. They are like Marathas in features, strong, muscular and dark or sallow-skinned. They are Sunnis except a few who are Wahabis. Most of them still follow some Hindu customs, keeping Holi in March-April and Divali in October-November. In Ahmadnagar city they are too few to form a separate community, but in Sangamner and other towns and villages they have a separate council of their elders who punish breaches of caste-rules with fines which generally take the form of caste-dinners.

Nalbands: Nalbands, or ferriers, are found in considerable numbers in almost all large towns and villages. According to their own account they have come from what was once the Nizam's country. They do not differ from Kalaigars in look, dress, manners or customs.

Patvegars: Patvegars, or tassel-twisters, who are a small class, like Kalaigars and others, do not differ from Shaikhs in looks, dress, manners or customs.

Rangrezes: Rangrezes, or dyers, found in small numbers like the Patvegars call themselves Shaikhs, and do not differ from Shaikhs in looks, dress and manners.

Tirgars: Tirgars, or arrow-makers, who do not differ in any respect from Shaikhs, are found in a very small number only at Ahmadnagar. They got their name from their old trade of making bows and arrows for native troops.

Warraks: Warraks, or paper-makers, are found in small numbers. Like many other classes they are a branch of Shaikhs and do not differ

from them in looks or dress. They marry with any of the regular classes and do not differ from them in manners and customs.

The eighteen distinct and irregular communities are :

Bagbans: Bagbans, or fruiterers, are found in considerable numbers throughout the district. They are said to have come from different parts of the Deccan and to have been converted by Aurangzeb. They are tall or of middle height, well-made and dark or olive-skinned. They form a separate community and marry only among themselves. They have strong Hindu leanings, eschew beef and keep Hindu festivals. Though Sunnis of the Hanafi school in name, they seldom pray or keep Musalman customs. They respect and obey the *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Bakarkasabs: Bakarkasabs, or mutton butchers, are found all over the district. They are said to represent Lad converts made by the emperor Aurangzeb. They have come from different parts of the Deccan. Like other Deccan Musalmans they are either tall or of middle height and dark or olive-skinned. They form a separate community and marry only among themselves. They have strong Hindu leanings, eschew beef and consider the touch of a beef butcher impure. They keep Hindu festivals and worship Hindu gods. Though Sunnis of the Hanafi school in name few are religious or careful to say their prayers. They respect the regular *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Bhatyaras: Bhatyaras, or cooks, are found in small numbers in Ahmadnagar city. They are said to have come from Delhi about a hundred years ago, and to have married with low class Deccan Musalmans from whom they do not now differ in looks, dress or manners. They have no separate union, but marry either among themselves or take wives from other low class Musalman families. They respect and obey the regular *kazi*, and employ him to register their marriages.

Bohoras: Bohoras, probably from the Gujarati *vohoravu* to trade also known as Daudis from a pontiff of that name, are found in small numbers chiefly at Ahmadnagar. They are said to have settled in the district soon after the beginning of British rule. Their home-tongue is Gujarati, and with others they speak Hindustani and Marathi. They are generally active and well-made, but are wanting in strength and robustness. Their features are regular and clear-cut, the skin olive and the expression gentle and shrewd. They form a well-organized body and have a strong class-feeling. They show much respect to their chief Mullah Saheb. They are regular in paying his dues and conform to all the rules of their religion. They marry among themselves only, and though they do not associate with other Musalmans, they differ little from them in manners and customs.

Gaokasabs: Gaokasabs, or beef butchers, are found in small numbers in the city of Ahmadnagar. They are said to be descended from Abyssinian slaves in the service of Haidar Ali of Mysore, who came to Ahmadnagar with General Wellesley's army in 1803 and settled in the cantonments. They are tall, strong, well-made and dark. They marry among themselves only and form a distinct class. Though Sunnis of the Hanafi school in name, few are religious or careful to say their prayers. Their manners and customs do not differ from those of regular Musalmans and like them they obey and respect the regular *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Gaundis: Gaundis, or brick-layers, are found in small numbers all over the district. They are said to have come from Bijapur in the sixteenth century. Like other Deccan Musalmans they are either tall or of middle height and dark or olive-skinned. They form a separate community marrying only among themselves. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school, and of late years have become very religious, building mosques, and praying regularly.

Ghair Mahadis: Ghair Mahadis, or anti-Mahadis, are found in Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad and a few in Sholapur. In Ahmadnagar they used to form a separate union and lived in a small walled place called *daira* or circle two miles east of Nagar city. This *daira* is called after Syed Ahmad otherwise called Shah Sharif. Maloji, the grandfather of Shivaji, prayed for a child at Shah Sharif's tomb and when he got children, he named his first son Shahaji and his second Sharifji in honour of his patron saint Shah Sharif, and built a reservoir near the tomb which still remains. Besides the Ahmadnagar *Daira* Ghair Mahadis have a *daira* at Chichodi about fifteen miles south-east of Ahmadnagar. Some have hereditary lands which they say were originally granted by Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553). In social matters they have a distinct organization under a head-man named *murshid* or instructor who registers marriages and punishes breaches of class-rules by making the offender beg pardon in public by repeating the words *Toba istighfar*, that is, Sorrow and Pardon. They teach their children a little Hindustani and Marathi.

Hajams: Hajams, or barbers, are found in small numbers in the city of Ahmadnagar. They are fresh settlers from the North-West Provinces. The men are thin, tall and olive-skinned. They form a separate community and marry among themselves only. Their manners and customs do not differ from those of other Musalmans. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school and are seldom religious or careful to say their prayers.

Jharas: Jharas, or dust-sifters, are found in small numbers all over the district. They are descended from Hindu converts and are said to have come from different parts of the Deccan. They form a separate

community and marry only among themselves. They have no special customs. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school in name, but are seldom religious or careful to say their prayers. They respect and obey the regular *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Kanjars: Kanjars, or poulterers, are found in Bhingar about two miles north-east of Ahmadnagar and in Sangamner and other large towns. They are said to represent local converts from the tribe of Hindu Pardhis or bird-catchers. They are black or sallow-skinned with high cheek-bones, thick lips and flat or high noses. They speak Hindustani with a mixture of Marathi. They are Musalmans in little more than in name and never say their prayers. They form a separate community with a head-man of their own. They marry among themselves only and hold a low social position.

Manyars: Manyars, or bangle-sellers, are found in small numbers over the whole of the district. They are said to be partly incomers from Aurangabad and partly to represent local converts from the Kasar caste. They are Hanafi Sunnis but are not careful to say their prayers. They form a separate community with an elective head-man who has power to punish breaches of caste-rules by fining the offender or turning him out. The fines go to meet the wants of the poor or the expenses of the nearest mosque. They marry among themselves only.

Memans: Memans, properly Momins or believers, are found in small numbers in Nagar city. They have come to Ahmadnagar from Bombay within the last sixty years. They are converted Cutchis and Lohanas of Cutch and Kathiawad. They speak Cutchi at home and Hindustani abroad. They are tall, strong, robust and fair. In religion they do not form a separate community and have no special customs. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school, and are religious and careful to say their prayers. They obey and respect the *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Momins: Momins, or hand-loom weavers, are found in small numbers in Ahmadnagar, Nevasa and Sangamner. Some have come from northern India and others from Hyderabad and Aurangabad. They are Hanafi Sunnis and are fairly religious. They form a separate social community but marry with other Musalmans.

Pinjaras: Pinjaras, or cotton-cleaners, are found all over the district in small numbers. They are said to represent Hindu converts. In looks and dress they do not differ from other Deccan Musalmans. They respect and obey the *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Saikalgars: Saikalgars, or armourers, are found in small numbers all over the district. They are said to represent Ghisadi Hindus converted by Aurangzeb. They are like other Deccan classes in looks

and in dress. They have no separate union. They respect and obey the regular *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Sutars : Sutars, or carpenters, are found in small numbers in some of the larger towns. They are said to represent Hindu converts and to have come from different parts of the Deccan. They look and dress like other Deccan Musalmans. They form a separate community and marry among themselves only. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school but are seldom religious or careful to say their prayers. They respect and obey the *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages. Their manners and customs do not differ from those of the regular Musalmans.

Takaras : Takaras, or stone masons and quarry-men, are found in considerable numbers all over the district. They are said to represent Sholapur Dhondphodas. In looks and dress they do not differ from other Deccan Musalmans. They have a union which settles social disputes at caste-meetings. They marry among themselves only, and their manners and customs do not differ from those of other Musalmans. They respect and obey the *kazi* and employ him to register their marriages.

Tambolis : Tambolis, or betel-leaf sellers, are found in considerable numbers all over the district. They are said to represent mixed Hindus converted by Aurangzeb, and are said to have come from different parts of the Deccan. They are either tall or of middle height and are dark or olive-skinned. They form a separate community and marry only among themselves. They are Sunnis of the Hanafi school in name, but few are religious or careful to say their prayers. They do not send their boys to school or take to new pursuits.

Christians : Christians¹ are found in small numbers all over the district. They are Hindu and Musalman converts to Christianity. They belong to the American Marathi Mission and the Mission of the English Church Society for Propagating the Gospel. The Ahmadnagar branch of the American Marathi Mission, the first Protestant Christian mission in the district, was opened in 1831. Among the lay-men who aided the establishment of the Ahmadnagar branch, the chief was Dr. Graham then in medical charge of the Ahmadnagar military hospital, who procured for the mission the free use of the mansion known as Tewri Bagh. Shortly afterwards, with the munificent aid of Sir John Malcolm and other European gentlemen, under Dr. Graham's care, the mission opened a charitable dispensary called the Poor Asylum. From the first the mission opened boys' and girls' boarding schools for Hindu and Christian children. Besides the boarding schools the mission opened several schools in the district. In 1866, the school was closed and the boys were sent to the Christian Vernacular Society's normal school

¹ From materials supplied by the Rev. L. Bissell, D. D. of the American Marathi Mission and the Rev. J. Taylor of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

which was opened in the same year. In 1883 Ahmadnagar had two American mission churches, one under a European missionary and the other under a native pastor. Besides these two churches every large Christian settlement had its church under a native pastor.

The Ahmadnagar Mission of the Church of England Society for Propagating the Gospel was started in 1873, on the suggestion of the Reverend W. Boswell. In 1883 the adherents of the mission numbered about 3,500 scattered over 150 villages. The mission had forty schools, each with ten to fifteen boys and a few girls.

The followers of the American Marathi Mission are found all over the district except in the south-west. Every village has one or more resident families. Except a few Brahmans, Prabhus, Kunbis, Vanjaris and Musalmans, most of them were Mhars and Mangs. They speak Marathi both at home and abroad. Most of the converts have kept their names and surnames; but in naming their children they generally prefer Christian to Hindu names. Persons bearing the same surname inter-marry; but close relationship is a bar to marriage.

The converts of the Mission of the Society for Propagating the Gospel are found in Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa, Rahuri, Sangamner and Shevgaon. They do not differ much in speech, food or dress from the converts of the American Marathi Mission. Except a few Brahmans and Kunbis most of them are Mhars and Mangs.

Roman Catholics are found in very small numbers especially at Ahmadnagar. Some of them are local converts and others are emigrants from Goa. The local converts most of whom were drawn by the Jesuit missionaries from the Mission of the Society for Propagating Gospel, follow the ritual of the Catholic Church, but in customs and other important particulars do not differ from the converts of the Mission of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The Goans have come into the district in search of employment and are mostly domestic servants of Europeans. They do not differ in any respect from their Goa brethren.

Parsis : Parsis are found chiefly at Ahmadnagar. They are emigrants from Bombay and Surat. Their home-tongue is Gujarati. Out-of-doors they speak Marathi and English. They have priests of their own. They have three Towers of Silence, one of them in use, and a Fire Temple.

RELIGION

Hinduism : From the foregoing account about castes as they were when the old Gazetteer was compiled, it is obvious that only Marwadis followed Jainism. The Hindus including Brahmans and who worshipped Brahmanic gods employed Brahmans as priests while some

castes and tribal Hindus chiefly worshipped non-Brahmanic and animistic deities and had belief even in spirits and ghosts. The religion of Brahmins and who followed them is called Hinduism. They are its exponents and priests. Most Brahmins are exclusively devotees of Shiva or Vishnu or their incarnations or both. All of them worship Shakti or Devi, the female principal of energy of Shiva.

The term "animism" is often used to describe the religious beliefs of lower class Hindus and the tribals. The general nature of animism may be described as the belief that everything which has life or motion has also a soul or spirit and all natural phenomena are caused by direct personal agency. This results in the worship of stones, animals, trees, streams, hills and every such object. These have been pointed out while describing the customs and usages of the so-called higher and lower Hindu groups. Islam and Christianity, have already been dealt with as religions while giving their account.

Muhammedanism : However, five standard observances of the Muhammedan religion may be described here ; they are : (1) *Kalima* or creed which consists simply in the sentence, "There is but one God and Muhammad is his Prophet.". This is frequently on the lips of devout Muslims ; (2) *Sala* or the five daily prayers, the five periods for them being (a) morning before sun-rise, (b) mid-day after the Sun has begun to decline, (c) the afternoon about 4 p.m. (d) evening immediately after sun-set, (e) evening after the night has closed in. These prayers are repeated in Arabic and before saying them, the face, hands and feet have to be washed and the teeth also are expected to be cleaned ; (3) *rosa* or the thirty-day fast of *Ramzan*, the ninth month of the Muslim year. During its continuance no food or water must be taken between sun-rise and sun-set. Also betel-leaf, tobacco and conjugal intercourse must be abjured for the whole period ; (4) *jakat*, the legal alms consisting of money, cattle, grain, fruits and merchandise to be given annually to pilgrims desiring to go to Mecca but have not the means, to poor religious and other beggars, to debtors who have not the means of discharging their debts, to Champions of the cause of God and to proselytise to Islam ; (5) the *Haj* or pilgrimage to Mecca is incumbent on all Muslims, 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 : As far as individual and family life of a Hindu is concerned, a number of religious observances have been prescribed. Life for a Hindu is a round of rituals and ceremonies. Most of the Hindu customs and traditions consist of ritualistic practices related to various

religious observances known as *Samskaras* or sacraments. According to the Hindu *Dharmashastra*, the individual has to pass through many *samskaras* which are known as *Sharira Samskaras*, because they are intended and calculated to sanctify the body, i.e., *Sharira*. They begin from the moment the foetus is laid (*garbhadhana*) to the death (*antyeshti*) of a person. The number of these *Samskaras* differs according to different authorities but it is held that 16 of them are the most essential (*nitya*) and 24 in all which are optional. These are usually conducted under the direction of Brahmin priests who on their part say that they use *Vedic* texts for Brahmins and *Puranic* texts for others. Lately even these sixteen have been reduced to less than half a dozen in most Hindu communities and are principally observed in the case of birth, thread-girding, marriage, pregnancy and death. A *Samskara* is usually preceded by a symbolic sacrifice (*homa*).

Pregnancy and child-birth : The *garbhadhana* or foetus-laying ceremony to be performed at the consummation of marriage derived social significance when child marriages were the order of the day. At present, the ritual is symbolically included in the marriage ceremony itself without any bustle as the brides are full-grown young girls. The *grihyasutras* prescribed for the benefit of the pregnant woman a number of observances which appear to be magico-religious and those who believe in the efficacy of the *Vedic* rites are still sometimes seen to follow them. The *Pumsavana Samskara* or the male-making rite is performed by such in the third month of pregnancy so that the deities governing the sex of the foetus are believed to 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 *Panchvi* and *Shashthi*. These *Pujas* are performed in all Hindu communities and they have been described before. The customs have no *Vedic* basis, however.

Naming ceremony : The *Namadheya* rite is performed on the 10th or 12th day after birth of a child when it is given a name. In popular parlance it is called *barse* and is celebrated by all communities in somewhat varying ways. Among the higher caste Hindus, a Brahmin 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 and sometimes more are given, one of which is kept for common use and the other for ceremonial use. The horoscope is usually cast and read and the name proclaimed. *Pansupari* and sweets are distributed and drums beaten. In some castes a ceremonial cradling is held in the evening

by the women of the house and the naming is celebrated. On this day, the child receives gifts from relatives in the form of clothes and cash. The *Karnavedha* (piercing the ear-holes) ceremony may take place the same morning or may be postponed to the sixth or twelfth month. If a male child is subject to a vow, his right nostril is bored and a gold-ring is put into it. The twelfth day is also important because on this day, the mother, who since she gave birth to the child was considered unclean, is proclaimed to be clean. On this day the confinement room is thoroughly cleaned and this is the first day on which the male-members of the family could go to see the mother and the child.

Annaprashana: Among better class Hindus, a ceremony known as *annaprashana* or *ushtavana* in current Marathi is held when the child is fed food other than mother's milk for the first time. It usually takes place when the child is six months old. An auspicious day is chosen and relatives are invited who come with gifts for the child. Food which is usually *khir* or rice boiled with sugar and milk is put in the mouth of the child with a spoon or a golden ring. The child's maternal uncle usually takes the child in his lap and officiates at the ceremony.

Javal: After this comes the hair-cutting ceremony known as *javal*. As a *samskara*, it is known as *Chooda 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 generally gone through at the time of the *upanayana* among higher castes. Lower castes are found to be much more keen to observe it as a ceremony that the hair the child is born with is impure and must be removed with social ceremony.

Thread-girding: The thread-girding ceremony or *munja* as it is popularly known is prescribed for all Hindus claiming to belong to the first three *varnas*. The ceremony is also called *upanayana* or *Vratibandha*. It is intended to be the beginning of acquisition of knowledge from the *guru*, master. Until this is performed, a male child belonging to the three *varnas* is not entitled to be called *dwija*, twice-born. A boy undergoes the *upanayana* at the age of eight, eleven and twelve according as he belongs to Brahman, Kshatriya or Vaishya *varna*. There are also rules regarding *muhurtas*, auspicious times, to be determined according to the location of planets at the time of the boy's birth. The ceremony always takes place in the morning before noon, never after mid-day.

Preparations begin a few days before the day of thread-girding. Drummers and pipers to play at the ceremony are engaged. A booth or porch is built in which a *bahule* (decorated platform) is constructed. Invitation cards are sent to relations far and near and friends, kinsmen and intimates ask the boy to *Kelavana* or *Gadgner*, i.e., a congratulatory feast and presents in the form of money and clothes are made.

A formal invitation ceremony (*akshat*) is held a day or two before the thread-girding ceremony when the local Ganapati temple is visited and prayers are offered to the deity to be present at the thread ceremony. Personal invitations are then extended to the local friends and relatives.

Early in the 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 *samskara*. These are *Ganapati* and *Matrika Pujan* (worship of Ganapati and Matrika deities), *Punyaha-vachana* (the holy day blessing) and *Devaka Pratishtha* (installation of *Devaka*). The ceremony of *chaula* (shaving the boy's head), if it was not performed in childhood is gone through and the boy is then bathed and taken to the dining hall. There, boys, called *batus*, girt with the sacred thread but not married are seated in a row and fed. While they eat, the boy's mother sitting in front of the *batus* sets her son on her lap, feeds him and eats from the same plate. The ceremony is known as *Matrihhojana* (the mother's meal) when it is the last time 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 low stools) arranged on the *bahule*. The father begins the ceremony by giving away some cash to make for the neglect of performance of *samskaras* at their proper time. The father then sits on a *pat* with his face to the east, while the boy stands before him facing 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 *kum kum*) at the boy and his father. At the proper *muhurta* (lucky moment) the priests stop chanting, the musicians re-double their notes, the curtain is pulled to the north, the boy lays his head at the feet of his father who blesses him and seats him on his right. The guests are regaled with *pansupari*, perfume, rose-water and sweet drink. It is now getting customary for the guests to make some present to the *batu* (boy) on this occasion.

After this, begins the right religious ceremony. 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 (*til*) and seven kinds of *samidhas* (sacred fuel sticks) are made on the sacrificial fire. The boy then approaches the *acharya* with folded hands with a request to make him a *brahmachari* (un-wed 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 with 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 conserved *Yajnopavita* (sacred thread) and a *danda* of *palas*, a staff. The boy is made to pass between the sacrificial fire and his father and sip three *achamanas* and repeat texts. He then goes back between the fire and his father and takes his seat. The preceptor then gives the boy a cocoanut and taking him by the hand goes out of the booth and both bow to the Sun. On their return to the seats, the preceptor takes the boy's right hand and asks him to state his name and to state whose *brahmachari* he has become. When the boy mentions his name and says that he is his preceptor's *brahmachari*, the preceptor lets go the boy's hand, takes him round the sacrificial fire and seating him by his side drops nine offerings into the fire. He then says to 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." The boy then sits to the north of the sacrificial fire, bows to the preceptor, and begs to be initiated into the mysteries of the sacred verse; the boy and the preceptor or 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 new *brahmachari* and his father.

The preceptor then makes four offerings of *samidhas* to the sacrificial fire and is followed by the boy making 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 the final oblations and sprinkles sacred water over the head of the boy and all around. Money presents are then made to the preceptor and priests and they in their turn bless the *batu* and his father.

At noon, the preceptor teaches the boy to recite the *Madhyanha Sandhya* and in the evening the *Sayamsandhya*, i.e., mid-day and evening prayers. 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 there the boy 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 *Suvasinis*, mostly relatives and friends, follow suit to each of whom the boy addresses in the same manner and each of them presents him sweets and cash. The contents of the wallet go to the priest who gives part of the sweetmeats to the boy and keeps the rest for himself.

The whole of the *upanayana* ceremony is now-a-days usually wound up within a day. Formerly it used to last for four or five 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 branch of the *palas* tree 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 is now a *brahmachari*, an un-wed *Vedic* student, and from now on for some years should learn at the feet of his *guru* the *Vedas*. The *Medhajanana* rite in common parlance is known as *Palsula*. The theory is that on the completion of studies, the boy should undergo the *samavartana* ceremony (return home). However, the present practice is that *samavartana* or *sodmunj* follows almost immediately after *upanayana*. The boy makes over to the priest his loin-cloth, the *palas* staff, the deer-skin, etc. and puts on new clothes, a *jari* cap and a pair of shoes and takes an umbrella and sets out as if on a journey to Banaras. Usually, the boy's maternal uncle or some one else pretends to persuade him away from the journey and promises to give him his daughter in marriage so that the boy may end the *brahmacharyashrama* and become a *grihastha*, i.e., a house-holder. It would thus be seen that this *samskara* has now been reduced to a mere mockery of it and has become an occasion of a social or family get-together.

Death rites: Hindus who follow *Vedic* or *Puranic* rites usually cremate their dead. Backward communities among Hindus usually bury or burn as per tradition of burial. *Sanyasis*, when they die, receive a ceremonial burial called *Samadhi*. Infants who have not cut their teeth and those who die of small-pox or leprosy are buried. When fuel is scarce and costly, the poorer sections of Hindus bury their dead. In other cases the dead are usually burnt. The bones and ashes of the dead are generally consigned to nearby rivers or the Ganga or the sea at convenience and then somebody goes on a pilgrimage to these or similar places.

When a person is about to die, his nearest kinsman sits close to the dying man and comforts him assuring him that his family would be well taken care of. A small piece of gold is placed in his mouth and a few drops of Ganga-water are poured into it. When life is extinct, the body is removed from the bed or cot and laid on the ground with his head to the north and feet to the south. The ground is washed

with cow-dung water. Holy water is sprinkled on the body and wreath of *tulashi* is put round the neck. The chief mourner has to take a purificatory bath, while the priest chants some *mantras*. If the dead person is an ascendant, the chief mourner and other mourners of the same degree shave their heads (except the top-knot) and the moustaches. Having done this, the chief mourner offers oblations of rice (*pindas*) in honour of the dead. The corpse is bathed and wrapped up in a *dhotar* or *lugade* according as the dead person is a man or woman. If the deceased is a female with her husband living, she is arrayed in a yellow cloth and some ornaments in her customary use, decked with flowers, rubbed with turmeric paste and *kunku* marks on her fore-head. These honours are not shown to a dead widow. All the relations present, men and women, bow to the dead. Finally the corpse is placed on a ladder-like bier of bamboo and is 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 such a procession. All persons attending it 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 then ignites it with the fire. Immediately after the body is burnt, the chief mourner goes round the pyre twice with a trickling earthen pot (in which the fire was brought) and finally throws the pot backward over his 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 returns after the body is completely consumed. During the first ten days all persons belonging to the family of the dead observe mourning (*sutak*).

Obsequies: The *Shraddha* and other obsequies are the only ceremonies performed for the salvation of the souls of the fore-fathers. A special ceremony called *Narayana Bali* may be performed for those that have died of accident, but in the case of one who may die childless, no departure from ordinary rites is made. The obsequies are performed during the first thirteen 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* oblations, i.e., the *shraddha* performed on the 5th of the dark half of the month of *Bhadrpadā* are essential; and after a year has elapsed, the oblations of the first anniversary day 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 *Bhadrpadā*. Where the deceased's family can afford it, a *shraddha* is also performed on the anniversary day which is known as *askshayatihi*. While performing the *shraddha* for one's deceased father, offerings are also made to other ancestors and to deceased collaterals. Women are also made to other ancestors and to deceased collaterals. Women dying within the life-time of their husbands have special oblations offered to them during their husband's life-time. This takes place on the 9th day of *pitripaksha* and is called the *Avidhava Navami* day.

Donhitra: *Donhitra* is a *shraddha* performed by a grand-son as a tribute to his maternal grand-father, when both his parents are living. It is called *Matamaha Shraddha* and it is observed by devout Hindus with particular care.

Muslims: The rites and ceremonies observed by Muslims chiefly consist of those that relate to pregnancy, birth, naming, sacrifice, initiation, betrothal, marriage and death.

Pregnancy: In the ninth or seventh 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. Sometimes ceremonies to propitiate the spirits of ancestors are performed.

Child-birth: A woman goes to her parents' home after the last pregnancy-rite and stays there till her confinement is over. The rites performed by the mid-wife at birth resemble those of Hindus. When the child is born, the *azan* or summons to prayer is uttered aloud in its right ear and the *taghir* or Muslim creed in its left. The child is named on the sixth or the seventh day. The proper name for the male child is often formed by combining the prefix *abd* or servant, *ghulam* or slave or suffix *baksh* or given by adding them to the numerous titles of God, e.g., Abdul Aziz, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Razak, Ghulam Hussain, Khuda-baksh, Haider-baksh etc.

Ukika sacrifice: After child-birth, the mother must not pray or fast, touch the *Kuran* 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 40th 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 over a year old and without spot or blemish. The meat must be separated from bones so that not a bone is broken and the bones, skin, feet and head afterwards buried in the earth. When the flesh is served, the father offers a prayer to the 'Almighty God'.

Either on the same day the *ukika* sacrifice is held or soon afterwards, the child's hair is shaved and is then tied up in a piece of cloth and

either buried or thrown into a river. Rich parents weigh the hair against silver and distribute the same to beggars.

Ear-lobing: It was once customary among Muslims to bore the ear-lobes of a girl when she was one or two years old. The holes were bored along the edges of the ear step by step and even in the centre and by the time she was two or three years old, she had thirteen holes in the right ear and twelve in the left. Little silver rings and various kinds of ear-rings were inserted and worn in the holes. The practice is now on the wane among at least better-class Muslims.

Salgirah: A child's birth-day is known as Salgirah. It 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 all Muslims. Friends are invited and the child dressed in a flowered robe (*Sahara*) repeats the first chapters of the *Kuran* after his or her tutor.

Circumcision: A boy is circumcised at the age of six or seven, but as may be the custom among some sections—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 arrives at 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 lower classes, friends are entertained to a feast.

Marriage: Among Muslims no specific marriage ceremony is required nor are any rites essential for the contraction of a valid marriage. If both persons are legally competent and 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 such witnesses. As a rule the *Kazi* performs the ceremony and reads four chapters of the *Kuran* 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 *dirhams*; but it is customary to fix it at Rs. 17 or Rs. 750. The wedding is, however, usually accompanied by feasts and celebrations not less elaborate or costly than those of Hindus.

Funeral rites: Funeral practices of Ahmadnagar Muslims continue to be the same even after a lapse of hundred years, more or less and need no elaboration here.

Christians: The percentage of Christian population, as recorded in the Census of 1881 in the old Gazetteer, was only 0.64 whereas it went up to 2.49 in 1901 and to 2.72 in 1961. This increase is mostly due to the proselytising activity of the various Christian missionaries.

The ritualistic customs observed by a Christian are governed by

the aim that he should save his soul applying to himself the merits obtained by Christ for man-kind. These 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 Unction, (6) Holy Order, and (7) Matrimony or the sacrament of marriage. Of these, Baptism and Matrimony are considered as important in all Christian Churches.

Baptism: All the Christian denominations, Catholic and non-Catholic, have the rite of Baptism or the rite of initiation into the Christian religion. The rite according to the Roman Catholic Church is as follows :—

The child is brought to the church for Baptism with two persons termed god-parents who answer in the name of the child the questions put by the priest to the child.

The priest, after putting a pinch of specially-blessed salt in the mouth of the child, exorcises it of the evil spirit or influence that may have dominion and then anoints it with holy oil. He then solemnly asks the child whether it desires to receive Baptism and on the god-parents answering for it in the affirmative performs the really essential rite of Baptism. He pours especially-blessed water on its head saying meanwhile ["N (here he addresses the child) by its name] I baptise thee in the name of the father and the son and of the Holy Ghost." The name by which the child is addressed remains henceforth as the Christian name of the child. The ceremony comes to a close when the child is once again anointed with holy oil (different from the previous one) and the child is presented with a white garment, a symbol of purity and innocence, and a lighted candle-symbol of preparedness and vigilance.

Though most Christian churches administer Baptism to children, they have also provision for Adult Baptism in the case of adults converted to Christianity.

Matrimony: Since marriage is a very important event in the life of all human-beings, 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 the 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 their free consent to the matrimonial contract. The formula is generally this :

"N, will thou take N, here present for thy lawful wife according to the rite of our Holy Mother the Church?" and a correspondingly worded

question is put to the bride. Conscious of the momentous consequences of this reply, they each in turn give their affirmative reply, "I will.". Then the father or the elder representative formally makes over the girl to the man who takes her right hand in his hand and solemnly says "I, N, take thee N, for my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, till death do us part and thereto, I plight thee my troth." Then he withdraws his hand and now the bride takes his hand in hers and utters the same formula with the corresponding changes in wording. Then the priest, their hands still being joined, blesses the marriage in words "I join you in holy matrimony in the name of the Father and of the son and of the Holy Ghost" and he sprinkles them with holy water. The essential rite of the marriage is then over.

The priest then blesses a ring (usually of gold) and some trinket or a silver coin brought 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 my all worldly goods, I thee endow." The priest then says a prayer and the ceremony is over.

The Hindu custom of wearing a *maṅgalsutra* is still current among native Christians. It is first given to the priest for being blessed. It is then tied by the bride-groom round the neck of the bride. It is made of gold thread and black glass beads and gold ones.

Funeral: The death and funeral observations as far as Ahmad-nagar Christians are concerned are the same as elsewhere and do not need elaboration here.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hindus: According to the Hindu Dharmashastra, it is obligatory on every person to marry since *vivaha* (marriage) is one of the *śharira-samskaras*, i.e., sacraments sanctifying the body, through each of which every man and woman must pass at the proper age and time. The institution as such has, however, been hedged in with several rules and restrictions which fall under two main heads, viz., endogamy and exogamy. Thus, a Hindu may not, and usually does not, marry outside his own caste or sub-caste which according to social custom or usage is considered endogamous. The caste or sub-caste forms the outer circle within which a man must marry. Outside it are a further set of restrictions which prohibit the marriage of persons related through males. These are called exogamous groups or class 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 they are related. The system of exogamous *gotra* based as it is on descent from males suffices to prevent the union 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 some times five degrees. The marriage of the children of two sisters is prohibited. The marriage of the children of a brother and sister is, however, common among most castes, whether high or low; only the Chitpavan Brahmans frown upon it. Hinduism permits taking more than one wife but few people do so. Now this practice was made illegal in Maharashtra State long ago and the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has 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: Widow-marriage was once strictly prohibited among Brahmans and other similar high castes, the reasoning behind the prohibition being that marriage is the only sacrament for a woman and she could go through it only once. Even now, though widow-marriage is legally permissible, it is not resorted to among higher castes but in a very few cases. But it has been current among most lower caste Hindus and also the hill-tribes.

Dowry: Hindu Dharmashastra has traditionally recognised eight forms of marriages, i.e., methods of consecrating a marriage union. Of these, in modern times only two are in vogue, viz., *Brahma* and *Asura*. Conforming with the *Brahma* form of marriage, generally among higher castes, a *hunda* (dowry-property which a woman brings to her husband) is paid by the bride's parents to the bride-groom. Among lower castes, the bride's parents usually take what is called *dej* (bride-price) thereby conforming to the *Asura* form. The monetary aspect in the settlement of a marriage may take various forms such as *salankrit kanyadan* in which the bride's father not only gives *hunda* and ornaments to the bride, but also bears the expenses of the ceremony for both sides. The *kanyadan* form does not impose much expense on the bride's father. In the *vara-paksha vadhu-paksha* form the parties bear their own expenses, stand each other's *manpan* and feasts.

It may be pointed out here that what the Dharmashastra prescribes for a *Brahma* form is *varadakshina*, present to the bride-groom in the form of some valuables, besides the bride. *Dakshina* implies that something over and above *dan*, i.e., gift has to be given to fulfil the purpose. But in practice it has assumed the form of *hunda* which is recovered in a number of ways.

Enactments: Social usage in relation to Hindu marriage has been considerably affected by various legal enactments passed, perhaps 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 Civil 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 did not belong to any religion. This Act was amended by Act XXX of 1923, making it possible for Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains (but not Christians, Jews, Muhammedans 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 of 18 years of age and girls under 14 years of age. The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act XXVIII of 1946 validated marriages between parties belonging to the same *gotra* or to different sub-divisions of the same caste. Above all, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has abrogated and modified all past laws. In effect, 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 laid 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 in-dissoluble tie between husband and wife, divorce was not known to the general Hindu law. Neither party to a marriage could, therefore, divorce the other unless divorce was allowed by custom. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, provided, *inter alia*, for dissolution of marriage but it applied only to cases where the petitioner or respondent professed the Christian religion (section 2 of the Act). However, according to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, reliefs by way of judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage and divorce are recognised (sections 10 to 13).

Marriage ceremonies: When a marriage among Hindus, particularly among high caste Hindus, is about to take place, the priests from both the sides fix the day and hour of the auspicious event in common consultation and generally it is the priest belonging to the bride's side who generally officiates with his assistants.

The essential marriage rituals are: *Vangnishchaya*, *Simantapujana*, *Madhuparka*, *Antarpat*, *Sutrashestana*, *Panigrahana*, *Lajahoma*, *Saptapadi* etc. and occasionally *Airanipradana*. In interpretation of these *shastric* injunctions from *grihyasutras*, 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 the house-gods. On an auspicious day, the relatives of the bride and bride-groom go together in a procession to the temples of Ganapati and Devi to invite the god

and goddess and offer them coconuts, betel-leaves, *kumkum* etc. The priest accompanying the procession invokes the god to be present at the wedding and ward off all evil. Next a married pair from each party go round inviting friends and relations.

Simantapujan: In the evening previous to the marriage-day, the ceremony of *Simantapujan* or worship of the village-boundary takes place. Parents of the girl with relatives go to the bride-groom's house with gifts. They first worship Ganapati there (represented by a betel-nut), Varuna (represented by a water-pot), a lamp and the earth. Then they wash the feet of the bride-groom and offer him a new dress. Next, the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother and fills her and her female relations' laps with wheat and pieces of dry coconut kernel. The assembled guests are presented with betel-leaves and betel-nuts and Brahmans with money gifts.

Vangnishchaya: The ceremony of oral agreement takes place at night. The bride-groom's parents and their relations go to the bride's house with a dress and ornaments for the bride. The fathers of the bride and bride-groom exchange a coconut and embrace each other. The bride-groom's father presents the bride with ornaments and dress brought for her. After the distribution of betel-leaves and betel-nuts, they disperse.

Halad: In the morning of the wedding-day, the bride is rubbed with turmeric paste at her house by some married ladies of both sides. The remaining portion of the paste is taken to the groom's house where he is rubbed with it too.

Devakapratishtha: In the morning of the wedding-day, before the ceremony begins, the bride and her parents take a warm water-bath. After changing clothes and bowing to the house-gods and elderly persons of the family, the bride's parents begin the ceremony of installation of deities which consists of the worship of the planets (represented by betel-nuts), Ganapati, Varuna and *Avighnakalasha*. The *avighnakalasha* is an earthen jar daubed with white and red lines. It contains turmeric roots, betel-nuts, a copper coin and sweet-meats and its mouth is covered with an earthen lid tied to it with a piece of cotton thread, passed round several times. It is prayed to keep off all evil. This ceremony takes place at the house of the bride-groom also.

Gauripujan: *Gauripujan* is performed only by the bride. She worships in the house Goddess Parvati or Gauri and sits there till the wedding time praying the Goddess with such words "Gauri, Gauri, grant me a happy wifehood and long life to him who is coming at my door-steps."

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 house-gods and the elders. The bride-groom, garlanded and dressed in new clothes with a finger-mark of lamp-black on his either cheek, rides a horse or is seated in a car. He is taken in a procession to the bride's house, the females walking just behind him and the males behind the females.

When the procession reaches the bride's house, cooked rice mixed with curds is waved in the bride-groom's face. Next the bride's mother washes the feet of the bride-groom's mother who returns to her place as she is supposed to hear the marriage verses. The bride-groom is then led to the marriage-booth where the priests set two low stools and make the bride and the bride-groom stand on them facing each other. A curtain or *antarpat* marked with *swastik* is stretched between the pair so that they may not see each other. They are given garlands of flowers to hold and are told to look at the *swastik* on the curtain and to pray to their family-gods. Red rice *Mangalakshatas* is distributed to the guests. The priests standing on either side of the curtain start chanting *mangalashtakas* (auspicious verses) and then, the assembled guests and relatives throw the reddened rice at the pair at the conclusion of each verse. When the chanting comes to an end, the curtain is removed to the north side amidst the noise of clapping and drums and pipes. The eyes of the boy and the girl meet. The bride first puts the garland in her hands round the neck of the bride-groom and then he does likewise. They then throw the mixture of rice-grains etc., over each other's head. Guests, relations and friends are entertained. Each is given a flower bouquet, a sprinkling of rose-water, a smearing of *attar* and *pan-supari*. They are regaled with spiced milk or sweet drinks. Money is distributed among Brahman priests.

An elaborate rite known as *kanyadana* by which the parents of the girl hand her over to the bride-groom's care and request him to treat her kindly and well during her life-time is held. The pair is then led to the altar where a rite called *lajahoma* sacrifice is held. A fire is kindled. The priest asks the pair to worship it and throw parched rice and *ghee* into it. Next they are asked to take oaths that they will be each other's partners for weal or woe during their life-time. These oaths are taken with the fire, the earth, the priests and the gods as witnesses. Seven small heaps of rice are then made on the altar, and a betel-nut is placed on each of them. The priests recite *mantras* and the bride-groom lifts the bride's right foot and places it on the heaps in succession. When the seventh heap is crossed the rite of marriage is complete. This is called *saptapadi*.

This done, 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. These rites are called *Sutaveshtana* and *kankanabandhana*. The bride is presented with a *sari* and *choli* and her lap filled with wheat, a coconut and some fruits by the priest and some *suvasinis*. This is followed by what is known as *sunmukh*. The bride-groom'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. The next ceremony is called *sal* or *Airanipradan*. A *zal* or *airani* is a wickerwork basket containing several gifts such as coconuts, betelnuts, fruits, cooked food etc., which 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 this good-natured daughter, well-nourished and healthy, and request you to treat her as your own."

The bride and the bride-groom then set out to the house of the bride-groom in a procession in a carriage with musical bands playing and accompanied by males and females from both sides. This is called *Varat*. On reaching home the goddess of wealth is worshipped by the pair. This is called *Lakshmipujan*. At this time, the name of the bride is changed. She is given a new name by which she is known afterwards in her husband's family. *Pansupari* and sweets are distributed among all present and Brahmans are given *dakshina*. A ritualistic closure to the marriage ceremony is put with the rites whereby the deities that had been invited before the ceremony began are given a formal farewell and the marriage-booth is dismantled. Social exchange of feasts ends the ceremony. This is the standard way of marriage celebration among most of the Hindus.

Christians: The prescribed form of marriage for the Christian community is monogamy, *i.e.*, one husband and one wife and they may have marital relation only with each other. It will be unthinkable for Christians to think in terms of polygamy or polyandry as they are strictly prohibited by the Christian Churches. The marital age allowed by them to boys and girls is 18 and 16 years respectively except in the Catholic Church where the canonical age for marriage for boy and girl is 16 and 14 respectively. But the consent of the parents is required since the parties to the marriage would be minors in such a case.

Close blood relationship constitutes an impediment to marriage among Christians. Brother and sister, uncle and niece or aunt and nephew cannot marry. As regard consanguinity of a lesser degree marriages between first cousins and even second cousins are generally discouraged. They may be allowed only with a special dispensation of the Church.

Christianity does not recognise man-made caste distinctions and therefore there can be inter-caste marriages among Christians. However, it is quite usual among Indian Christians to pay attention to caste considerations when marriages are arranged by parents.

According to Christian theory, 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 deepened by the fact that the same contract becomes a sacrament by a ceremony. Since marriage is a contract, its essence lies in the free consent of each party to the contract at the time the contract is entered into and for that reason free consent of the parties is all important and is given the central place in the liturgical celebration 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 uses its good offices to help husband and wife to patch up their differences and if continued ill-treatment or neglect by one of the parties or infidelity is proved, a separation without the right to marry any other person is granted. In the case of the 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: Hindus have several religious holidays and festivals throughout the year but all are not commonly observed. Almost every month, there occurs a *sana* (a holiday), an *utsava* (festival), a *Jayanti* (birth-day) of a god, a saint or a hero or a *jatra* (fair). These are days for individual observances such as a *vrata* (vow) or *upavasa* (fast). These are indicated in a *panchanga* (almanac) which is kept in almost every Hindu house-hold but in their observance a person is led by the tradition of his family, sect, caste and local usage. The following is a chronological enumeration of the holidays in a year observed by

different sections of Hindus in Ahmadnagar district :—

Gudhipadva: The first day of *Chaitra* is called Gudhipadva, it being the new year day according to the Shalivahana *Shaka* (era) which is observed in the district. It is ushered in by house-holders by setting up in front of their houses a Gudhi, i.e., a bamboo pole capped with a small silver or copper pot and a new piece of cloth and a string of flowers hanging to it as a flag. To bathe early in the morning, to eat a mixture of *gul*, gram and neem-leaves, have a sumptuous meal at noon and in the evening to visit the leading temple and particularly in villages to hear the year's forecast (*Varshaphala*) by the village *joshi* are the activities of the people for the day.

Ramanavami: The birth-day anniversary of god Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu and the hero of the *Ramayana* is celebrated with festivity on the 9th day of *Chaitra*. On that day people gather together in holiday-dress in Rama's temple. Exactly at 12 noon, the Haridas announces the birth of Shri Rama by tossing *gulal* (red powder) and the people join him. The idol of Rama is cradled. The ceremony closes with *arati*, distribution of *Sunthavada* and *tirthprasad* and in the evening again *kirtan* and *bhajana* follow in praise of Rama.

Hanumana Jayanti: On the 15th day of *Chaitra* exactly at sun-rise a festival is arranged in the temple of Hanumana to celebrate his birth. Thus from the first day of *Chaitra* to the 15th every night there is *kirtan* in honour of Rama and his loyal devotee Hanumana.

Gauripuja: In the month of *Chaitra* starting from the bright third and on a convenient day, Brahman *suvasinis* hold in their homes the ceremony of *haladikunku* in honour of the goddess Gauri. The idol is decked with flowers and lights are set before it. Women neighbours and friends are invited and presented with *haladikunku*, wet gram and fruits are laid in their laps. This is observed in most Brahman house-holds and also other high caste Hindu house-holds and women are busy exchanging visits during the whole month. The bright third of *Vaishakh* is the last day for the *haladikunku* rounds when the goddess Gauri is supposed to go to her *maher* (mother's house).

Akshaya-tritiya: The third lunar day of *Vaishakh* is known as *Akshayatritiya*. This day is one of the three most auspicious days of the year and peasants begin their field-activities in expectation of the rains.

Vatapurnima: The full-moon day of *Jyeshtha* is known as *Vatapurnima*. This is observed by married Hindu women as a day of prayer for their husband's long life and happiness. They observe fast, worship the banyan tree and distribute *vayans* (special offerings) to Brahmans and *Suvasinis*.

Mahaekadashis: The eleventh day, both of the bright and dark half of every month, is known as *Ekadashi*, a day of prayer and fasting.

The two occurring in the bright halves of *Ashadha* and *Kartika* are considered to be very important; they mark the beginning and the end of *Chaturmasa* (four holy months) and are considered specially sacred and observed as fast and prayer days by a very large number of people, including women and children. Followers of the Varkari sect make it a point to be present at Pandharpur on those days.

A number of fasts, feasts and festivals occur in the month of *Shravana*. On all the Mondays of this month, as they are sacred to Shiva, his devotees fast part-time and enjoy a feast in the evening. The Fridays which go by the name of *Sampad Shukravars* (prosperous Fridays) are particularly observed by women with a worship of goddess Lakshmi drawn on a small earthen pot. On every Tuesday in *Shravana*, every newly-married girl worships *Mangalagauri* for five successive years.

Nagapanchami: The bright fifth of *Shravana* is observed as *Nagapanchami* day by Hindus when in many a house a *naga* (cobra) drawn on a *pat* by sandal-paste or earth is worshipped and a feast enjoyed. In the villages, activities like digging and ploughing which are believed to hurt snakes are completely suspended and the day is spent in festive gatherings of sports and games. In the after-noon women in their holiday-dress dance round in a ring, keeping time to a song which they sing in chorus.

Narali-purnima: On the full-moon day of *Shravana* comes *Narali-purnima* (coconut-day). In the evening after a hearty afternoon meal, men and children go in a procession to the river-side and to propitiate god Varuna, the presiding deity of all waters, offer coconuts to the water-stream. Because of the auspicious position of the *Shravana* constellation that day, followers of *Yajurveda* and *Atharvaveda* in particular observe it as a day of *upakarman* or as popularly known *Shravani* ceremony, when sacred fire is kindled, oblations are offered to it, *panchagavya* is sipped and the old sacred thread is discarded in favour of a new one. This observance is, however, falling into dis-use.

Janmashtami: On the dark eighth of *Shravana* comes *Janmashtami*, a festival in honour of the birth-day of Shri Krishna. Many people observe a fast on this day, worship the idol of Krishna at mid-night and celebrate the birth with the distribution of *sunthavada*. The next day is observed as *Dahikala* day. Youths and groups of boys fancy themselves as Krishna's play-mates and hold frenzied dances.

Pithori Amavasya: The no-moon day of *Shravana* is known as *Pithori Amavasya* which is observed by women as a *vrata*, particularly women who are childless or whose children are short-lived.

In villages this day is observed by the agricultural communities as a *Pola* day. In some places it is the full-moon day. On this day they

worship clay-images of bullocks, paint their horns, feed them sweet dishes and allow them complete rest. In the evening, they take out a procession of decorated bullocks from outside the villages to its principal temple.

Ganesh Chaturthi: The bright fourth day of *Bhadrapad* is *Ganesh Chaturthi*. A painted clay-idol of Ganapati specially bought for that day is installed, worshipped and offering of *modaks* is made. *Modaks* are rice-flour cakes stuffed with coconut kernel scrapping and *gul*. The idol is kept in the house from one and a half day to five or seven days according to practice in the family. It is then immersed in a well or a river or a pond. A special feature of this worship is that in towns apart from the function in the families, it is also celebrated on a community scale by public contribution and with the added attraction of religious and semi-social programmes held each day during the festival.

Gauri: Conjoined with the Ganesha festival, on the third or fourth day after *Ganesh Chaturthi* women hold a feast for three days in honour of Parvati or Gauri, the mother of Ganesha. A brass or clay *mukhavata* (face image) of the goddess is duly installed near the idol of Ganapati, worshipped and then ceremonially immersed on the third day.

Haritalika and Rishi Panchami: On the third and fifth lunar days of *Bhadrapada* come *Haritalika* and *Rishipanchami* which are observed as days of fast, particularly by Brahman women. The first is kept by married women and girls in honour of *Haritalika* (goddess Parvati) who successfully resisted her father's wish to marry her to God Vishnu and married God Shiva whom she loved. The second is observed by elderly women in honour of ancient sages (*rishis*). On that day they do not eat anything that is produced by the labour of cattle or any other animal, but eat only fruits and vegetables grown by human labour.

Pitru-paksha: The dark of *Bhadrapada* known as *Pitru-paksha* (fortnight of the fore-fathers) is held sacred to the spirits of the ancestors. On the day of this fortnight which corresponds to the death-day of the father, a *sapinda shraddha* is held. The ninth day known as *avidhavanavami* is kept for rites in honour of un-widowed mothers. The fifteenth day known as *Sarvapitriamavasya* is reserved for all ancestors whose worship may have been left out.

Navaratra and Dasara: The *Navaratra* festival begins from the first day of *Ashvina* and lasts for ten days, the first nine days being known as *Navaratra* (nine nights) and the last day as *Dasara* or tenth. An earthen jar filled with water with coconut on the top is worshipped in the name of the goddess Ambabai. On the tenth day, weapons and field tools are worshipped. Children worship their books. A function of the worship of Sarasvati is arranged in schools and there is a feast in every house. In the afternoon, the villagers go as far as the boundary

of their village in a procession and their leader, usually, the headman worships *Apta* or *Shami* tree with the help of a Brahman priest and on their return, they exchange *apta* leaves or *Shami* leaves or gold as they are called on that day with relatives and friends. *Seemollanghana* is the name given to the ceremony of crossing the village-border.

Kojagiri Purnima: The full-moon day of *Ashvina* is known as *Kojagiri Purnima*. Fresh crop produce is used for making *khir*, i.e., milk, sugar and the fresh crop specimens. On this account, this day is also known as *Navanna Purnima*. To celebrate this day, people take their supper in moon-light, drink sugared and solidified milk and play at dice till late at night.

Diwali Festival: The *Diwali* or *Deepavali* Festival signifying "a feast of lights" starts from the 13th dark half of *Ashvina* and lasts for four to five days. During this period, every evening *panati* lamps are lighted in all frontages of houses and every nook and corner inside including the latrines and cattle-sheds. The thirteenth of the dark half of *Ashvina* is known as *Dhanatrayodashi*. It is spent in general house cleaning and preparation of sweet dishes. On the 14th all members of the house rise early in the morning and take *abhyanga* bath. The whole day is spent in merry-making and eating sweet dishes at home and at friend's house and at night fire-works are let off. On the no-moon day, there is again a feast and in the evening there is the worship of goddess *Lakshmi*. Merchants and traders hold this *Lakshmi-pujan* on a considerable scale and invite friends and patrons to the *puja* and *pansupari*. The next day which is the first day of *Kartika*, marks the beginning of the commercial year and is called *Balipratipada* after the demon king *Bali*. Wives wave *arati* to their husbands and get presents. The last day of the *Diwali* festival is *Bhaubeeja* when sisters invite brothers, feast them, wave an *arati* and receive presents.

Tulashiche Lagna: On the 12th lunar day of *Kartika* comes the festival of *Tulashiche Lagna*. The holy basil plant usually found enshrined on a pedestal in the back-yard is married that evening to an idol of *Krishna*. Parched rice and pieces of coconut kernel are distributed. With the marriage of *Tulashi* the Hindu marriage season opens and from that day agriculturists start partaking new tamarind, new *avalas* (*phyllanthus emblica*) and new sugar-cane.

Tripuri-purnima: The bright 15th of *Kartika* known as *Tripuri-purnima* or *Deo Diwali* is celebrated in honour of *Shiva's* victory over the demon *Tripurasura* and is celebrated that evening with the lighting of lamps in the niches of *Dipmals* (lamp-pillars) in front of temples.

Makara Sankranta: The day the Sun enters *Makara* (the zodiac

sign of *Capricornus*) which as a solar incident occurs usually on January 14 but on an uncertain *tithi* in the month of *Pausa*, is celebrated as *Makara Sankranta*. It is marked with a feast in the afternoon and in the evening men and women dressed in new clothes, visit friends and relatives and offer them *tilgula* or *halva* (sesame sweet) as greetings of the season.

The day previous to *Sankranta* is called *Bhogi* on which a special dish called *khichadi* (rice and *mug* pulse boiled together with salt and other condiments added) is offered to the gods and eaten. The day following *Sankranta* is known as *Kinkranta*. Among Brahmins, for the first year after her wedding, a newly-married girl celebrates the day with *lutane* (free distribution to *Suvasinis* of auspicious articles). This may also take place on any day up to *Rathasaptami*, the seventh day of *Magha*.

Mahashivratra: On the dark thirteenth or fourteenth of *Magha* comes *Mahashivratra* (*Siva's* great night) which is observed by devotees of *Shiva* with a fast and worship. The night is spent in singing devotional songs and the next morning after worshipping the god, all partake of a feast.

Shimga or Holi: The last festival of the year is *Shimga* or *Holi*. In villages, the advent of *Shimga* is eagerly awaited both by the young and the old. The main day of the feast is on the full-moon day of *Phalguna*, but boys start holiday activities from the fifth day of the bright fortnight. In the afternoon of the full-moon day, after feasting on *puranpoli* cakes, it is customary for villagers to go into bushlands and cut a long pole which is called the *holi* and bring it in a procession to the village. The stump of the last year's pole is dug out and the new pole is fixed in its place. A stone is worshipped at the bottom of the pole and fuel and cowdung-cakes, together with what has remained of the previous year's pole are piled in a heap and set on fire. The next day known as *dhulwada* is also observed as a holiday. There used to be much boisterous and rowdy indulgence in an exchange of mud-slinging and wayward pranks on this day and generally during this festival. But that has disappeared totally from urban areas too. The dark fifth is observed as *Rangapanchami*. Red-coloured water is thrown at each other on that day.

Muslims: The principal Muslim festivals are the *Muharram* and the two *Ids*. The month of *Muharram* 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. This is observed indifferently by *Shias* and *Sunnis* and the proceedings with the *Sunnis* as at any rate have now rather the character of a festival than a time of sorrow. 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 and great day of *Muharram*. Women who have made vows for the recovery of children from illness dress them in green and send them to beg and men and boys dress themselves as tigers by painting go about mimicking as a tiger for what they can get from the spectators.

Ramzan Id: The *Id-ul-Fitr*, commonly known as *Ramzan Id* or the breaking of the fast, is held on the first day of the tenth month *Shawwal*. 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 an *Idgah*, a building erected outside the town. They escort the *Kazi* or some Muslim gentleman of high position to the *Idgah* who then leads the prayers. A sermon in Arabic in praise of the *Id* is read by the *Kazi* standing on the pulpit, wooden staff in hand, in imitation of the Prophet. When the prayer and sermon are over, the people return to their homes and spend the rest of the day in feasting and merriment.

Bakr-Id: The *Id-ul-Azha* or *Id-ul-zoha*, the feast of sacrifice, better known as *Bakr-Id*, is held on the tenth day of the last month of the year *Zil-Hijjah*. On this day as on the other *Id*, the people assemble for prayer at the *Idgah*. On returning home, the head of the family takes a sheep or a cow (or a camel) to the entrance of his house and sacrifices it, repeating the formula, in the name of God, "God is Great" as he cuts the throat of the animal. The flesh is divided, two-thirds being kept by the family and one third given to the poor in the name of God. This is the occasion on which Muhammadans offend Hindu feeling by insisting on killing a cow, probably because in their view there is more religious merit in killing a cow than a goat. But in several cases, they give up this right to kill a cow in order to avoid stirring up feelings between the two communities.

HOUSES AND HOUSING

Housing patterns have undergone considerable changes, particularly in urban areas. The old houses of the well-to-do living in joint families consisted of a front and back part, separated by a small open court on each side of which used to be a passage and in the upper storey an open terrace connecting front and back parts of the house.

Houses of the old aristocracy and landed gentry were built round a *chawk* or quadrangle with stone or burnt brick walls, tiled roofs and verandahs. These houses were generally two-storeyed. The door at the entrance was often quite large and imposing, having a small gateway called *dindi*. Inside, surrounding the *chawk*, were broad *osaris* or verandahs with a *devadi*, a watchman's place and an office room. On crossing the *chawk* a few steps led to the *oti*. The house was always

raised on a plinth two or three feet high. Strangers were received on this *oti* and children played or women did their knitting etc. The ground floor had half a dozen rooms, a central hall and a back *oti*, opening into the rear yard. There were rooms for sleeping, for keeping accounts, a kitchen and a room for the house-gods. On the upper storey would be some rooms and a spacious hall. In the rear of the house, there would be a cattle-shed, a bathing room and a privy located in a distant corner. There would also be flowering trees and banana trees and *tulas* (holy basil) planted in a masonry pillar-post and rooms for servants.

Common people's modest houses are generally ones with walls of dressed or un-worked stone, burnt or sun-dried bricks and tiled or flat roofs. They are to be found both in towns and villages. A house of this type consists of an *osari* front verandah, which is used as an office or place of business, a *majghar* or central room for dining and sitting, a *deoghar* or a room for the house-gods, a kitchen and a spare room. There is a cattle-shed usually at the back of the house, a separate privy and a bath-place or *nhani*.

Houses occupied by the peasantry are of un-burnt brick walls, tiled or *dhaba* roof and having only two or three rooms. Poorer farmers, farm-workers and Harijans live in single-roomed houses of mud and stone or mud-wattled reed walls with *dhaba* or tin or corrugated iron sheets for roof. But in parts of the district where sugar-cane crops and sugar factories have come up, the houses have a much prosperous look. Even nicely-built and well-furnished bungalows are not scarce in such parts.

In urban areas the tendency now is to build cement-concrete houses, having two or three room self-contained flats, many of which are put up by housing co-operative societies. People of better means have their own spacious bungalows with gardens in front and back. This is particularly noticeable around Ahmadnagar town and cantonment and other urban areas.

DRESS

The Hindu way of dress in this district is common with that followed in the adjacent districts of Pune and Nasik. Now-a-days, the European pattern is followed by many office-goers and college-students. However, many items of dress current among the people are 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. The other garment is a *topre* which is a cap covering the ears and *kunchi* which is a cap and frock sewn together. *Angi* is

a general term indicating a sewn garment for the upper body in which could be included *jhable*, *bandi*, or *peti* worn by the child. When the child grows two or three years old, a round or folded cap for the head, *sadra* or *pairan* for the upper part, *chaddi* or short pants for the lower parts are sewn for the use of boys and *jhaga* or frock are sewn for the use of girls.

The ordinary dress for the upper class Hindu in-doors is a *dhoti* and a *sadra*. Out-of-doors it consists of a head-dress which may be a folded cap of cotton, wool or silk fabric or a freshly-folded turban known as *rumal*, *patka* or *pheta*. The pre-formed turban known as *pagadi* is now to be rarely seen, a jacket known as *bandi* which may be used over a shirt or *sadra*; a coat, a short one after the European style or a long one (*dagla*); a shoulder cloth or *uparane* specially woven or of a light muslin cloth about three yards long by a yard broad, thrown round the shoulders. The wear of *uparane* has, of late, almost disappeared among the urbanites. This is the dress of Brahmans and similarly advanced people. Once a special Nagari or Pune shoes were used but now *chappals* and slippers have come into vogue.

Educated urbanites have been, of late, using all items of western dress and very lately the "bushcoat" or "bush-shirt". In-doors, they use striped or white *pyjamas* and half shirts. Their out-door dress varies between three types: (1) A *lenga* (loose trousers) and a long *sadra*, usually called Nehru shirt or a pair of short pants and a shirt, the flaps of the shirt either being allowed to hang loose on the short or tucked inside them. (2) A pair of trousers in combination with a shirt or a half-shirt; the sleeve of the shirt may be rolled in a band above the elbow. (3) A full western suit including trousers, shirt, perhaps a waist-coat and a necktie. For ceremonial occasions, he may prefer to dress in the Indian style in a spacious-looking long coat, called *achkan* and *chudidar pijama* or *survar* slightly gathered at the ankles with horizontal folds. A folded woollen or silk cap and a chadhav or pump shoe completes the ensemble. Among the urbanite young people, the *dhotar* has practically gone out of fashion. It is in some evidence among the middle-aged and the old. The *shendi* or scalp-lock has long been discarded by most and they cut their hair short in the western style. Shoes and boots are now being used even in-doors and the fashion of going about bare-headed everywhere has also stabilised.

The dress of the ordinary cultivators and villagers consists of a *dhotar* or loin-cloth, another cloth thrown over the shoulders and upper part of the body which except for this is often bare. There is a third rough cloth wound loosely round the head like a turban. All these are originally white but soon assume a dingy colour. The every-day attire of a cultivator is thus very simple but on special occasions, it consists of a red turban or a *mundase* or a freshly-folded turban,

a coloured or white coat and a white *dhotar*. The coat known as *Angarkha* reaches the knee with flaps folding over the breast and tied with strings is now out of fashion and a short coat has come much into vogue. In the cold weather, warm clothing is used by all who can afford it.

Though among Hindus, there is no special holiday-dress on festivals or on days of family rejoicings, all who can afford it, put on richer or better clothes like silken garments. In the cold season, a well-to-do Hindu may use woollen jersies and wrap a shawl around him. A cultivator or an artisan is content with a coarse blanket called *ghongadi*. Of late a Nehru shirt with or without a *kabja* or jacket and a Gandhi cap is also the dress of many, particularly out-of-doors.

A Hindu woman's dress is the full Maratha *sadi* of nine yards and a short-sleeved *choli* covering only about half the length of the back and tied in front just beneath the breasts in the middle by a knot made with the edges of the two panels. The nine-yard *sadi* is worn generally by elderly women and is known as *lugade* in Marathi. It is forty-five to fifty-two inches in width and it has two length-wise borders called *kanth* or *kinar* and also two breadth-wise borders called *padar* at the two ends, of which one is more decorated than the other. The mode of wearing the *lugade* by Maratha Brahman women and similar castes is with the hind plates tucked into the waist at the back-centre and the decorated end (*padar*) 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 or six yards in length have become fashionable among young women and girls chiefly in urban centres. These are worn cylindrically over a *parkar* or *ghaghra* also called petticoat. The old-fashioned *choli* is discarded by them and the use of brassiers, blouses, *polkas* and *jumpers* has now become quite common everywhere. A reversion to new type of *cholis* in the form of blouses with low-cut necks and close-fitting sleeves up to the elbow and in some cases sleeveless blouses are noticeable.

Working-class women draw the loose end of the *sadi* fluttering on the back from the left shoulder, tightly in front from under-neath the right arm and tuck it in the wrap of the *sadi* at the waist. They do not allow the manifold pleats to dangle low at the ankles but tuck them tightly at the back.

ORNAMENTS

Hindus: Ornaments are quite popular, particularly in the rural parts more as safe keeping of money than for decoration or aids to beauty. People do not like to spend much on the goldsmith's labour or

skill which fetches no value on the re-conversion of the ornaments into cash. As a result we find that except for in the patronage of princes or potentates, ornaments are but specimens of clumsy form and workmanship. Gold ornaments are simply hammered or 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 rarely cast.

Ornaments differ in type as they are used by men and women and by boys and girls. They are worn on the head, in the ears, in the nose, round the neck, round the waist, on the legs and on the toes. They differ according to the caste and community and also whether used by males, females, boys and girls.

With Hindus gold is a sacred metal and gold ornaments, on this account, must not be worn below the waist. Brahman and Maratha women will not have ornaments of any other metal but gold for the head and arms. Other castes wear silver. Gold and silver ornaments are also said to have a protective magical effect like that attributed to charms and amulets. The recent tendency in making ornaments, however, is to substitute gold, silver and precious stones by alloys, cultured pearls and synthetic stones.

Male : Males now rarely use ornaments. Yet, it is not quite rare for a *sawkar* to display a *bhikbali* in his upper lobe of the ear. It is a gold ring set with pearls and pendant emerald or ruby. He may also use gold *salkadis* or a *pochi* on the wrist and a *goph* or chain-work around the neck. Well-to-do cultivators use gold rings and *dandakade* of silver above the elbow. A silver chain-work girdle known as *Kargota* is also used by many, but it is evidently not for display as it is worn round the waist.

Female : Fashions in the ornaments of women have considerably changed during the last fifty or sixty years, the general tendency being to avoid gold ornaments of heavy weight. Head-ornaments have practically gone out of fashion, their place being taken by real or artificial flowers only. Such ornaments as *mud*, *agraphul*, *ketki-kevda*, *rakhadi*, *Chandra-Surya*, *nag-gonde* and *gondephule*, all of gold, are only remnants in old, rich families and worn on special occasions only.

Ear-ornaments such as *kudi* and *chaukadi* generally of pearls and in rare cases of precious stones are current. *Bugdya*, *Balya* and *kap* are out of fashion and sometimes worn by old women, but they are being revived in some revised form. Nose-rings such as *nath* and *besar* are worn only on ceremonial occasions by married ladies. *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 *murni*, *mugvat*, *phuli*, *kanta*, *chamki* and *bulak*.

Neck-laces and *mangalsutras* of various types are popular. Black beads are strung together by different patterns of gold chain work with gold heads and cups in the middle and used symbolically by married women as an ornament. Other types of neck-laces in current use are *bakulihar*, *bormal*, *chandrahar*, *chaplaha*, *ekdani*, *jondhalipot*, *Kolhapuri saj*, *tandulipot*, *mohanmal*, *putalyanchimal*, *pohehar* etc. *Sari thusi*, *vajratik* are now rare. *Petya*, *pota*, *Lappha*, *tanmani* and *pende* are made of pearls and are found current only among the rich. Hand-ornaments such as *kankne* (bangles) of various patterns known as *bilori*, diamond, double-diamond, *hodighat*, *panchpailu*, *tinpailu*, Calcutta pattern, Delhi pattern and Madras pattern are current; *patlya* (wristlets) known as *jalichya*, *minyachya*, *pailuchya*, *purnachya* and *todichya* all made of gold are current. Costlier bangles studded with pearls, diamonds and precious stones are used by the very rich only.

Armlets such as *bajubands* or *vakis* of the types known as *hatrichya*, *modvakya*, *rudragath*, *tulabandi* made of gold or silver are also worn. Foot and leg ornaments are usually made of silver and they are *tode*, *tordya*, *Sakhlya* and *Vale*. *Masolya*, *jodvi*, *phivi*, *Salle* are silver toe-rings. Lower class women always use them.

Child ornaments such as *bindlya*, *mangatya* and *kiditode* are wristlets and *goph*, *honsali*, *sakli*, *taiti* are neck-laces made either of gold or silver. *Sakhli* and *sarpoli* are used round the waist and *ghungurwale* and *wale* are worn on the ankles.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

Muslims : Poor and ordinary Musalmans dress much like the Hindus. But the most distinctive feature of the dress of the well-to-do and strict is that men always wear trousers or *pyjamas* of cotton silk or chintz cloth, usually white. The commonest is the *survar* or tight trousers. Loose trousers, *tuman* or *lenga* are going out of fashion in favour of the cut and style of the western pantaloons. The trousers are secured by a string round the waist. A Muslim usually never wears the Hindu *dhotar* or loin-cloth. He has a white sleeved muslin shirt, usually without a collar, the ends of which hang down, outside the trousers. Over these the well-to-do wear a waist-coat of velvet brocade or broad cloth. Those who have adopted the western habit would wear the English under-clothing and the frock-coat, but some whose tastes are not entirely vitiated by western models adopt the flowing skirted coat called *shervani* or *achkan*. In the house he wears a small cap and on going out puts on a turban or loose head-cloth or as was the fashion till lately to put on a *fez* with a tassel. The removal of shoes either on entering a house or a mosque is not prescribed by Muhammedan law though it has become customary in imitation of the Hindus.

A rich Muhammedan woman has a long shirt of muslin or net in different colours, embroidered on the neck and shoulders with gold lace and reaching down the ankles. Under it she wears silk *pyjamas* and over it an *angia* bodice of broad-cloth or of silk brocade or cloth of gold, bordered with gold and silver lace. A poor woman has simply 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 number of ornaments of much the same character as worn by Hindu women. However, the predominant tendency is to reject solid gold in favour of pearls and other precious stones. The wearing of heavy ornaments in the nose and ears is fading out. The boring of the nostril and cartilage and of the ear-lobes once held quite necessary is looked upon now-a-days with disfavour.

DIET

The dietary habits of the people in Ahmadnagar district are the same as in the adjoining district and do not need elaboration except a few changes that have taken place over a period of time.

What now forms part of the diet in common whether among the rich or poor is the habit of taking tea twice or even thrice a day. Coffee is less popular, though that habit also is spreading more widely now. Similarly, soda water, lemonade, coca cola and other various cold drinks have also become fashionable among various sections of the people according to their means. *Ganja*, *bhang* etc., are consumed by addicts but not on a very large scale. But tobacco is consumed in various ways. It is chewed and smoked and also taken in the form of snuff. *Bidis* are most popular. Cigarettes, cheroots are smoked by western educated people. The habit of smoking cigarettes is spreading particularly among the young people. While eating tobacco, the addicts mix it with lime to make it more astringent and stimulating. Chewing *pan*, betel-leaves with *supari*, i.e., areca-nut, catechu and lime is very common among all classes. Along with the *pan*, some people add cardamoms, cloves and other spices. Such *pan* is considered to be a help to digestion and is consumed even by women.

AMUSEMENTS

Holidays and religious festivals are great occasions for social entertainment. The religious-minded Hindu attaches great merit to the uttering and hearing of and meditating upon the name of God or that of his favourite deity and attending to different kinds of religious expositions known as *purana*, *pravachana*, *katha* or *kirtana* and *bhajana* delivered by professionals in a technique which they have developed and preserved for generations.

The professional readers and reciters of sacred books are known as *puranikas* who are engaged sometimes by a rich house-holder or by a temple management to read *purana*. These readings take place either in the after-noon or at night from eight to 12 O'clock. They read usually from the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* or *Bhagawata purana* in Sanskrit and expound it in Marathi. *Pravachanas* are learned religious discourses delivered by *Shastris* well-versed in the knowledge of Hindu scriptures. A *pravachanakar* need not be a professional lecturer or a *puranika*.

A *kirtana* is a musical discourse in which God and religion are described and expounded in prose and poetry. A *kirtankar* (a performer of *kirtana* or preacher) is also known as *Haridas* (servant of Hari or Vishnu) or *Haradas* (servant of Hara or Shiva) or *Kathekari*. Of the nine forms of *bhakti* (devotion), *kirtana* is one form and the objective of a *kirtankar* is to express his love of God, sing His praise and at the same time lead the listeners to a life of faith and morality.

Two schools of *kirtana* are generally followed at present : the *Narada* and the *Varkari*. In the *Narada* type, for the *purvaranga* (first part) the preacher chooses as his text a Sanskrit verse from the sacred books or a song of a poet-saint, makes out a philosophical theme of it and follows it up in *uttararanga* (second part) expounding the principle by an illustrative story. In the *Varkari* type the distinction of *purvaranga* and *uttararanga* is not observed, the preacher quotes themes by way of reciting *abhangas* rhymes and songs of famous poet-saints, one after another and immediately expounds them with illustrations and commentary. Off and on he pauses and starts a *bhajan* in which his accompanists and even the audience join.

Bhajan is the chanting of religious songs in chorus. Almost every village has a *bhajan* group which consists of a leader singer called *buva*, a drum-player called *mridangi*, a player on the harmonium and several cymbal-players called *talkaris*. The *buva* is equipped with a *vina* (lute) and a *chipli* (castanets) and he gives out the song, the *mridangi* and harmonium-player provide the rhythm and tune and the *talkaris* pick up the refrain and vociferate it in chorus clicking their *tals* in unison.

A recreational fare similar to that of *bhajana* and *kirtana* is served by Gondhalis, a community of religious mendicants and hereditary worshippers of the goddess Ambabai, in whose honour they sing and dance. Maratha Hindus and also many Brahman families, after some joyful event in the family such as birth of a son or a grand-son or marriage, usually hire Gondhalis to give a *gondhal* performance at night. A high wooden stool is set in the middle of a room or hall and a handful or two of wheat is laid on it. On the wheat is set a copper cup with betel-leaves in it and over the leaves, a half coco-

kernel, holding some rice, a betel-nut and copper coin. Near the stool is set an image of the goddess Ambabai and a lighted lamp-stand, the three or four dancers playing on the *sambal* (double drum), *tuntune* (one stringed fiddle), *zanj* (cymbal). One holds a *divati* (lighted torch). The head dancer dresses in a long robe and garlands of cowrie shells and stands in front of others, lays sandal, flowers and *naivedya* before the lighted torch and takes the torch up, dances with the torch in his hand for a time, sings and at intervals makes a fool of the torch-bearer. The dance lasts for about an hour and after waving an *arati* in front of the goddess and throwing copper and silver coins in the plate, holding the lamp, the dance is over.

A popular recreational activity is *Tamasha*. It is an indigenous species of folk entertainment which includes singing, dancing, dialogue etc. Usually a *Tamasha* party which is known as *bari* consists of about seven persons, the minimum number considered necessary being five. It includes artistes of histrionic talent and of musical skill. There is one dancer, one drummer, a comedian and two others keeping time, one with a *tuntune* and another with a pair of small cymbals. In bigger party, there may be an additional dancer and a drummer and some actors. Generally, every village has its own amateur *tamasha* troupe of which it is proud. Besides, there are professional *tamasha* troupes of performers. The *nachya* (dancer) in amateur troupes is generally a boy dressed as a girl while a female dancer and singer is the chief attraction in professional *tamasha* troupes.

Tamashas are usually performed at the annual fairs of local shrines where people congregate in large numbers and are in gay mood as the harvesting season is just about to close. *Tamasha* parties prefer villages to towns as they get better patronage in rural areas. Night is considered the proper time for the performance. As participants enter they salute the audience in humility. A prayer in chorus is then offered. The general prayer called *arati* is followed by a song in praise of Ganapati known as *gana*. The item that follows the *gana* songs is known as *gavalana* in which the traditional milk-maid-Krishna theme is enacted with characteristic repartees between the boy-hood play-mates of Krishna and the *gavalans*, i.e., milk-maids headed by Radha. Krishna's dramatic appearance on the scene and at the end singing of some devotional *gavalan* songs by the maids to the accompaniment of appropriate gestures and movements is the next item.

After *gavalana* comes the farce, a humorous presentation of a story, the chief role being acted by the comedian. The farce is followed by *sangit bari*, an interesting item of dance and song by the woman-dancer. *Lavanis*, *zagdas* and modern songs from the films and other popular songs are sung when members of the audience sometimes give small coins for a particular song which has particularly pleased them.

The extra collection earned by the dancer is known as *daulat jada*. Then starts the *vag* or the dramatic presentation of a story which is often taken from the *puranas* or some historical incident. *Tamasha* troupes have now taken to modern social themes and present them in the way of stage actors. The *vag* has an indefinite duration from one to three hours. Generally, the songs during a *vag* are sung by all irrespective of their roles. The performance is brought to an end with the singing of a prayer.

Theatrical troupes from Bombay and Pune also visit Ahmadnagar and other urban centres with their plays and they are also a source of entertainment particularly to sophisticated audiences. There are cinema theatres too in urban centres and travelling talkies that move to the villages. The radio is a source of entertainment in well-to-do houses and the rural broadcasting service organised by the Government of Maharashtra is a source of both entertainment and education to the peasantry in the villages.

The newspaper-reading habit is growing daily not only in urban centres but in rural areas also. That provides a good pastime to grown-up men and women. Libraries which stock books and periodicals are also patronised by many to seek entertainment and education.

Games : A number of forms of recreational activity such as games, sports and amusements are traditionally known to the people and are in popular practice for a long time.

In the play activities of infancy and early child-hood boys predominate over games. Babies are fascinated by multi-coloured rattles (*khulkhula*) and toys that make a variety of sounds, all kinds of pipes, whistles, drums and tamborines. These are followed by their keen rival, the doll and then come the toys on wheels. It is not an un-common sight to see a child tripping about the house with a *pangulgada* or running about dragging behind him a toy-vehicle attached to a short string.

Children of four to five years of age play a few simple games taking part by turns. *Shivashivi* is the simple chase and tag game in which one of the children becomes a chaser and others run. The chase is simple with little or no dodging and the tagged player becomes the next chaser. Children love swinging and *jhoke ghene* which is but a reversion to the days of their infancy when the cradle rocked them to sleep, holds a pleasant attraction to them. *Golanti* (somersault) wherein the child puts his head on the ground and swinging his legs and body backward lands supine facing the sky is a brave performance enticing others to follow.

Games of the imitative or make-believe type wherein various roles like that of a cartman, horse-driver, engine-driver, music-player, palanquin-bearer etc., enacted with fidelity to real life are a particular

attraction of early child-hood. They are games of the sort played with no set rules but with a good team-spirit and with every player having some part to perform. *Ghoda-ghoda* is played in several ways. Usually two children stand, one behind the other as driver and horse and both run forward the driver holding the horse by his garment. Sometimes a rope is passed from the back of the neck of the horse and the driver holds in one of his hands the two ends of the rope and carries a whip in the other. Another variety of the game consists of the horse moving on all fours with a rider on his back. Horse and rider is also played by only one child the child holding a long stick (horse) between his two legs, one of the ends resting on the ground behind and the other held on the hand. *Palkhi* (palanquin) is usually played by three. The two stand facing each other each gripping with his right hand his left elbow and with his left hand the right elbow of his friend opposite. In the arm-square so formed, they carry the third who sits with his arms resting on the shoulders of the two. *Ag-gadi* (train) is just a queue of children, each holding the garment of the one in front of him. The engine-driver is at the end and in-between are the wagons. The guard whistles and gives the signal, the 'wagons' get ready to move and the engine speeds up.

Doll-dressing and doll-marriage are favourite pastime among girls. *Bhatukli* is the game of house-keeping often played enthusiastically by girls with secondary roles given to boys. Doll's marriage may form part of *Bhatukli* or be played as a game by itself when planned on a grand scale. *Gadya-gadya-bhingorya* is a game of whirls in which children go round and round themselves till the quaint sensation of giddiness sets in.

A number of chase and tag games are played by children between the ages of five and nine. *Sankhlichi Shivashivi* is a more complex game than the ordinary tag. In it, as the chaser tags one player after another, they all join him to form a chain and run together to chase others. *Chappa-pani* is a tag game with the restriction that the chaser cannot touch a player who squats and the squatter cannot get up unless helped by some player who is on his feet. In *Andhali Koshimbir* (blind man's buff), the blind-folded player tries to tag any one that comes within his reach in the fixed playing area. *Lapandav* is the game of hide and seek.

The seeker stands facing a wall with his eyes closed while the others hide. After all the players have found a hiding place they call out *koo-koo re-koo*. On this the seeker unfolds his eyes and starts searching the hidden players who rush to the spot and touch an object previously agreed upon before the seeker touches them. This object or spot is called 'cave' in English. In *Sat-talya* the chaser faces a player from the group while others stand near the latter, ready to run away. The

facing player gives the chaser seven claps, the last being the signal to run. The players run, followed by the chaser who tries to tag one of them. In all chase and tag games, the player who is tagged becomes the chaser and the game starts afresh.

Games of *gotya* (marbles), *bhovra* (top-spinning) and *patanga* (kite-flying) have a great attraction for boys between the ages of six and sixteen and are played with competitive zest. For hitting a marble, usually the spring action of the drawn up middle finger is used. Each instance of correct aiming adds to the delight of the player and gives an impetus to the others to compete. For spinning the top, the top is twirled with a long string one end of which is held between the middle and the ring finger. The top is held between the thumb and the index finger and whipped on the ground so as to land spinning on its spike. Once a mastery over the spin is acquired more skilful top games are contested. Days round about the *sankranta* festival is the season for kite-flying. Hoisting up a kite is as good a challenge to anybody to have a kite-fight. Each boy so handles his kite as to cut off the string of the opponent's kite. For these fights a special kind of string (*manjiva*) treated with powdered glass and gum is used.

A number of team-games are played strenuously and boisterously in later child-hood and adolescence, for instance, *Badabadi* or *Raparapi*. In this a soft ball of either rags or rubber is tossed up in the air for all to catch and the player who succeeds tries to dodge. The game can continue indefinitely. In *Gap-cup-toba*, players sit in a circle facing in and one of them runs outside the circle with a *toba*, a well-knotted piece of cloth, which he quietly and swiftly puts behind one of the players. If the player is alert, he immediately picks up the *toba* and chases the player who dropped it behind him. The latter to avoid being hit by the *toba* by the chaser must reach the vacant place quickly. If the seated player fails to detect the *toba* put behind him, the chaser completing the round picks up the *toba* and with it beats and chases the 'dullard' till he makes one round and resumes his seat.

In *Vagh-bakri*, one of the players is made the tiger (*vagha*), another the shepherd (*Dhangar*) and the rest are lambs. They line up behind the shepherd, each holding the one in front by the waist. The shepherd handles a knotted piece of cloth for the protection of his lambs and in spite of all the beating he gets, the tiger makes repeated efforts till he captures all the lambs. *Surparambi* is predominantly a play of the cow-herds. From a circle drawn on the ground under a tree, a player throws away a stick as distant as he could. By the time the thief runs for the stick and restores it in the circle, all climb the tree. The game lies in the players from the tree jumping from or climbing down the tree and touching the stick before they are tagged by the thief. The one who is tagged becomes the thief next.

Kurghodi is also an interesting game. Two teams of equal number of boys are formed. One team acts as horses and the other team as riders. The leader horse bends before a wall for support and others bend and file behind him each holding the one in front by the waist. The riders, one by one, take a start, run, jump and ride a horse. The leader-rider closes with one hand the eyes of his horse and asks to tell the number of fingers of the other hand held before him. If the horse tells the correct number, all the riders get down and the teams exchange their parts and the game is resumed.

There is some difference between the play interests of boys and girls. Girls generally prefer amusements like doll-dressing and are interested in dancing, skipping and singing. Boys love to play strenuous games involving muscular dexterity and skill. Now-a-days, however, both boys and girls in schools seem to take equal interest in games like *hututu*, *langdi*, *khokho* etc. Some common games played in-doors by both are cards, *songtya*, *ganjipha* and chess. Some games are peculiar to girls like *sagargote*. This is a sedentary game played by girls. Big round seeds (*gajge*), pebbles or shreds of pottery serve as ready material. Five or any convenient odd number of these are thrown up into the air and an effort is made by the player to catch as many as possible with the palms turned backward. These are again hurled up in the air and caught in both the palms facing upwards. Thus each player goes on playing till she exhausts all the pebbles. In a more complex form of the game, the player throws all the pebbles on the ground, picks up one of these, tosses it up in the air and before hopping it again, picks up one, two and sometimes a larger number of pebbles, all at once.

The tag-game of *chhapa-pani* and *Khamb-khambolya*, a game of dodges are more popular with girls than boys, but they are played by them together also. *Phugadya* is a typically indigenous game usually played by girls in pairs. Two girls stand facing each other, keep their feet together with a distance of two or three inches between the toes, cross arms, keep them straight and hold each other's hands, balance the body backward and each time stepping the right foot a few inches to the right and sliding the left along with it, start an anti-clockwise movement. As the foot-work quickens, the movement gathers in tempo till the players get swung in a whirl. They sing jocular couplets and blow rhythmic breathing sounds with the mouth known as *pakwa* to keep time and add zest to the dance.

There are various types of *phugadis*. In *Danda phugadi* the players hold each other by the *danda* (upper arm); in *Nakulya* they inter-lock their fingers in a hook-grip. In *bas-phugadi* one player keeps moving with bent knees while the other is comparatively erect. *Ekahatachi phugadi* is played with only one hand engaged in the grip

and the other resting on the hip. In *Lolna phugadi* the players bend the legs and hold the great toes and then start rolling on the back and then sit. In *bhui-phugadi*, the dancers start with a full squatting position and arms resting on the knees, and then scrape the feet alternatively in oblique kicks balancing the steps with backward and forward movements of the arms.

Jhimma, *Kombada* and *Pinga* are *phugadis* of a different kind. There are no whirling movement done in pairs. In a way the callisthenic movements repeated with rhythm of songs and *pakwa* and acted in pairs and groups, they lead to a competitive zeal.

A number of games, both western and Indian types, are played in Ahmadnagar district. Indian games do not require any elaborate equipment. Of the major Indian games, (1) *hututu*, (2) *khokho*, (3) *langdi*, (4) *atyapatya*, (5) *Vitidandu* and (6) *lagorya* are well-known. These games, when popularly played, undergo some variations. Standardised forms, however, have been carried out by institutions like the Akhila Maharashtra Shareerika Shikshana Mandala which are now widely adopted and strictly observed when the games are played on contested matches.

Cricket, football and hockey have become quite popular in the schools and colleges and tournaments between different schools and colleges are held from time to time. Teams from other districts are invited to play on the home ground and local teams go out in other districts. The cricket season is particularly much enjoyed not only by the school-boys but also by their teachers. These are all friendly matches.

Tennis and Badminton also are becoming popular in urban areas in which members of the liberal professions also participate. Badminton has attracted educated middle class women also. Tennis and Badminton courts have been built for amateurs where they are trained to play by various gymkhanas and clubs. But these have not made as much headway as cricket, football and hockey have done.

Talims and *Akhadas*: *Talims* and *Akhadas* are to be seen in towns and villages which are really old indigenous institutions for the training of athletes, wrestlers and gymnasts and generally for providing facilities for physical culture. A *Talim* is usually managed by a committee of *panchas* or notables of the locality who are five or seven in number. Funds are raised by subscription from residents of the locality for the initial stage of construction and equipment of the *Talim* and further for celebrations such as *urus*, Ganesh festival or *satyanarayan puja* etc. A *Talim* is conducted by one or two senior persons known as *ustads* or masters who are much respected by their disciples. As trainer-gymnasts, they train young people also, who have come to the *Talim* for exercises and for learning wrestling and other

athletic arts. In villages, the temple of Maruti usually serves the purpose of a gymnasium, but in towns a *talim* may have a building of its own. In its necessary equipment are included *lathis*, *bothatis*, *farigadgas*, *lezims*, *dandpattas*, *Malakhamb*, *karela*, *jod-jodis*, *hatte*, heavy stone-balls and *nalis*, stone wheels and sometimes dumb-bells and modern weight-lifting apparatus. Every *talim* has a *hauda* (wrestling arena) and one or two deities either a *Maruti* and/or a *Pir*. Sometimes a *talim* has an open ground attached to it.

Talims usually aim at turning out good wrestlers. Wrestling matches are arranged between young and mature athletes of different *talims* in the same place or outside places. The winner is usually awarded a prize in money or kind. When such matches are arranged, the wrestler is put on some special training and diet. In villages, the annual 'challenge meet' is usually held on the day before *Dasara* and it is regarded a great event. The winner gets a handsome prize, sometimes a gold bracelet, a gold bordered turban or some such precious article. Similar wrestling bouts known as *hangama* are a regular feature at most fairs.

Music: Of late, the love of music, scientific and popular as well as vocal and instrumental, is spreading among the well-to-do and the middle class. Music classes are springing up in urban centres and both young men and women are benefiting by them. Concerts are often held at music halls or in private houses where people congregate to enjoy the performance of a maestro or an *ustad* in singing or in instrumental music played on *sitar*, harmonium, *sarangi*, *dilruba*, flute and *tabla* etc.

* * *

CHAPTER 4 — AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

ACCORDING TO THE 1881 CENSUS AGRICULTURE PROVIDED an important source of livelihood to as many as 4,86,248 people out of a total population of 7,51,228 or to nearly 64·72 per cent. Only in large towns were there crafts-men who entirely depended for their living on their craft-income. The large demand for garden-produce at Ahmadnagar, Shirur, Pune and Bombay and the improved communications increased the area under garden tillage, especially in Parner, Ahmadnagar, Jamkhed and Shegaon talukas. Besides some husbandmen used to go for a time to Bombay and other industrial places to work as labourers and carriers. Agriculture still supports the highest number of people in the district. According to 1961 Census 80·69 per cent of the total working population worked on land. Of this 58·73 per cent of the total workers in the district worked as cultivators and 21·96 per cent as agricultural labourers. In 1961, the percentage of workers working on land to the total workers in the district was ranging between 74·41 and 89·12 for all the talukas except Ahmadnagar taluka which because of its large urban population had quite a low proportion (57·12). Due to the predominance of agriculture the labour participation rates in the district were higher both for males and females than the State averages in 1961. They were 57·50 for males and 42·75 for females as against the State participation rates which were 57·09 for males and 38·10 for females. Within the district the labour participation rates showed a very high percentage in case of males, e.g., Shevgaon (60·31), Akola (59·93), Nevasa (59·89), Jamkhed (59·66), and Karjat (59·51). For females the rates were high in Akola (53·75) and Parner (51·34). However, a considerable decrease in the number of persons depending upon agriculture could be observed if the corresponding figures for 1951 and 1961 Censuses are compared. This could be attributed to the changes in the method of economic classification or the changes made in the classification of the livelihood pattern.

In 1951 cultivators and agricultural labourers including earning dependents formed 60·87 per cent and 14·05 per cent of the total workers, respectively, in the district. The corresponding proportions according to 1961 Census were 58·73 per cent and 21·96 per cent. The proportion of agricultural labourers has increased from 14·05 per cent

in 1951 to 21.96 per cent in 1961 which might be attributed partly to the increased area under irrigation of sugarcane and to gradually expanding industrial activities.

According to the 1971 Census 76.9 per cent of the total working population worked on land. Of this, 46.9 per cent of the total workers in the district worked as cultivators and 30 per cent as agricultural labourers.

RAINFALL

Agriculture in the district depends mainly on the rainfall from south-west monsoon. The distribution of rainfall is most uneven. The major part of precipitation is experienced in western portions of Akola taluka, whereas rains in southern part of the district are most erratic. A major portion of the district lies in the zone of low rainfall ranging from 508 mm. to 635 mm. annually. The district can be divided into three zones according to rainfall at taluka headquarters, viz., the northern part comprising Kopergaon, Sangamner and Shrirampur talukas with a rainfall of about 500 mm. or less, the south-eastern part consisting of Shevgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pathardi and Jamkhed talukas with normal rainfall of 600 mm. and the third zone comprising the remaining talukas with rainfall between 500 mm. and 600 mm. The rains usually start in the second week of June and last till the end of September. The intensity of rainfall is the highest in July. Sometimes thunder-showers in March and April are recorded. In the plain areas of the district the rains are erratic and mostly from the north-east monsoon.

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

Kharif and *rabi* are the main agricultural seasons in the district. The former commences with *mrug nakshatra* which usually falls on 7th June and continues up to the end of November. The pre-sowing preparatory tillage of the soil starts with early monsoon showers or even before that and the actual sowing operations start with the regular south-west monsoon which generally begins in the second fortnight of June. The sowing operations last for about two weeks. Paddy which is mainly grown in Akola taluka is either transplanted or drilled in the first fortnight of July. *Bajri*, groundnut, cotton and paddy are the principal crops grown in *kharif* season.

Rabi season starts from October onwards. The major *rabi* crops grown in the district include *jowar*, wheat and gram. Wheat and gram are sown in non-irrigated fields in the middle of October. Sometimes the sowing is continued till the first fortnight of November. The

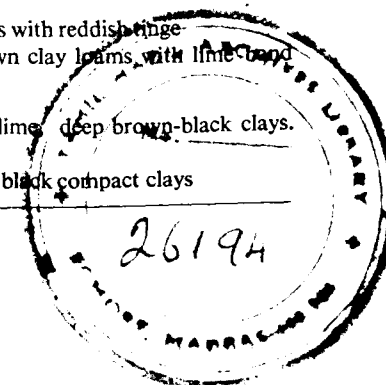
crops in irrigated fields are sown later. Wheat and gram are ready for harvesting by March.

Besides the principal crops stated above, various other crops including fruits, vegetables, condiments, etc., are grown in the seasons. Chillis, brinjals, tomatoes, etc., are transplanted in the second fortnight of June or mostly in the first week of July. Winter vegetables are also grown. They include cauli-flower, cabbage, tomato, fenugreek, carrot, etc. Summer vegetables are also produced near towns and market places. However, these are produced in irrigated land.

SOILS

The soils in the district can generally be classified into three groups, viz., black or *kali*, red or *tambat*, and laterite and the gray of inferior quality locally known as *barad* including white or *pandhari*. Of these, *barad* soils are very poor in fertility. The plains in Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas have comparatively a good depth of soil. Near the Pravara and Godavari rivers white tracts of deep rich lands are found. Two specially barren tracts may be noticed, one on the borders of Karjat and Shrigonda and the other north of a line drawn east to west through Takli-Dhakeshvar, ten miles north of Parner, and as far north as the slopes down to the Mula. The second waste is of great extent and is mostly un-arable being little better than bare basalt, unfit for anything except sheep-grazing. Near the range of the hills that runs south-east down the centre of the Shrigonda and Karjat sub-divisions, the land is very poor with occasional patches of good light soil near Karjat, Koregaon and other places. In the hilly areas to the west of Akola, red soil, deeper on the slopes than on the levels, is found. Thus a major area of the district comes under scarcity zone. The types of soil of this zone are given in the following statement :—

Main category of soil	Type of soil	Description
High level shallow soils	H	low lime shallow, reddish brown, loams
	G	moderate lime, brown to dark brown clay loams
	F	low lime, brown, loams
Intermediate medium deep soils.	A	black clay loams with reddish tinge
	D	calcareous brown clay loams, with lime band below
Low level deep soils	B	low lying high lime, deep brown-black clays.
	B	eroded phase.
	C	low lying deep, black compact clays



Besides, the soils in the district can be divided into following agro-climatic zones encountered from east to west :—

Ghat zone : This zone covers hilly terrain including Sahyadri hill tops and the western sloping hilly land with variable altitude between 500 and 1,500 metres. The main soil types found in this region are high level, red to reddish brown lateritic soils and light brown to dark brown shallow gravelly loams.

High rainfall zone with non-lateritic soils : This zone includes the narrow strip of land west to the *ghat* zone and receives rainfall of 2,000 to 3,000 mm. The major soil group, viz., non-lateritic red to reddish brown loams includes two types of soils—high level, red to reddish brown, shallow light textured soils and brown to dark brown, medium deep loams to clay loams locally known as *manat*.

Transition Zone I : Area on the western side of the high rainfall zone with non-lateritic soils comes under this zone. This zone receives rainfall of about 1,250 mm. to 2,500 mm. The soil group consists of soils of red to reddish brown colour with varied depth and texture.

Transition Zone II : Western part of Akola taluka and the limited area from south-east portion of Sangamner taluka is covered by this zone. This part of the district receives rainfall of about 700 mm. to 1,250 mm. The major soil group of this zone is brown to dark brown of varying depths and comprises three types of soils, viz., high level, low lime, shallow, reddish brown loams ; intermediate, medium deep brown black clay loams ; and low level, deep low lime, brown black clays.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Of the 13 talukas of the district Shevgaon, Pathardi, Jamkhed, Karjat, Parner, Shrigonda, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas are generally affected by scarcity due to the unsatisfactory rains every year. In these areas therefore the problem of soil and moisture conservation is of great importance. In view of this some scientific agronomic practices such as bunding, terracing, etc., become essential for preservation and improvement of soil. The Government of Maharashtra, therefore, laid specific emphasis upon the scheme of soil conservation in the State. This scheme was undertaken in the district in 1958-59.

There are two divisions and eight sub-divisions pertaining to the scheme of soil conservation in the district. The Ahmadnagar division comprises four sub-divisions, viz., Ahmadnagar, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Jamkhed and one sub-division of prototype package programme scheme located at Shrigonda. Similarly the Sangamner division consists of four sub-divisions at Sangamner, Parner, Rahuri and Kopargaon and one terracing sub-division at Akola.

Upto 28th February 1970 contour bunding work was carried out in 10,85,770 acres of land. It stopped erosion of soil and checked water run-off. This has greatly improved the productivity of land in the district. Besides, the scheme has been of immense importance in solving the problem of rural unemployment. The following statement gives information regarding the work done under the scheme in the two divisions in 1969-70 :—

(Figures in acres)

Sub-division		Target	Achievement up to February 1970	Total achievement
<i>Ahmadnagar division—</i>				
Ahmadnagar	..	8,000	5,685	95,338
Shevgaon	..	9,000	5,465	75,140
Pathardi	..	8,000	5,525	1,14,284
Jamkhed	..	7,200	5,894	3,43,748
		32,200	22,569	6,28,510
<i>Sangamner division—</i>				
Sangamner	..	8,500	6,492	1,37,745
Rahuri	..	2,000	1,672	67,717
Kopargaon	..	7,500	2,803	39,101
Parner	..	7,500	3,399	1,81,025
Akola	..	2,500	3,069	31,673
		28,000	17,435	4,57,261

Nala bunding is another effective measure to check the erosion of soil and run-off of rain-water. Under this scheme the water of the *nalas* and gullies flowing through the land is arrested by small earthen or stone bunds. The Agriculture Department, therefore, introduced this scheme in the district and each division was given a target of 50 acres of *nala* bunding. The achievement under the scheme during 1969-70 was as follows :—

(Figures in acres)

Sub-division		Target	Achievement
<i>Ahmadnagar division—</i>			
Ahmadnagar	..	13	2.10
Pathardi	..	13	36.00
Shevgaon	..	12	...
Jamkhed	..	12	9.33
		50	48.03

(Figures in acres)					
Sub-division				Target	Achievement
<i>Sangamner division—</i>					
Sangamner	..	..	..	25	84·11
Kopargaon	..	..	..	10	25·20
Rahuri	..	..	..	5	....
Parner	..	..	..	10	13·00
				50	122·31

The terracing scheme is in operation in the heavy rainfall area of Akola taluka with a view to bring more area under paddy crop. 1,202.19 acres of land was terraced upto 31st March 1969. The target fixed for 1969-70 was 500 acres of which an area of 177.15 acres has been terraced upto January 1970.

LAND UTILISATION

The topography of the district presents four broad groups. The western part of the district including Akola taluka which is mostly hilly and receives heavy rainfall stands in a class by itself. This zone has extensive forest areas and grows mainly *kharif* crops. The second zone is mostly scarcity area and includes Sangamner, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Ahmadnagar talukas. Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri talukas form a separate zone. This area receives low rainfall but has better soils and canal irrigation. The eastern part of the district comprises Jamkhed, Pathardi, Nevasa and Shevgaon talukas. This zone generally gets an assured rainfall. Shevgaon and Nevasa talukas have comparatively fertile land. Besides, these two talukas are expected to be immensely benefited by the Mula river irrigation project. Pathardi and Jamkhed talukas however have poor lighter soils and irrigation by wells. However all over the four natural zones agriculture is the main component in the land utilisation in the district. Table No. 1 gives the decade variation of land utilisation in the district from 1880-81 to 1920-21 while table No. 2 gives statistics of land utilisation in the district for the period 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1971-72. The cropping pattern and the area under different crops is given under respective sections on different crops.

Forests : The forests in the district fall in the 'Southern tropical dry deciduous' type and are mostly situated in Akola, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda, Parner and Rahuri talukas. The commercially important species found in the forests are teak, *neem*, *babul*, *sissoo*, sandalwood, etc. Other species such as *khair*, *hiwar*, *herkal*, *apta*, *ber*, etc., are also found in the forests. The forest area in the district falls

under two categories, i.e., reserved and protected. The major portion of this area is in charge of the Forest Department and the rest in charge of the Revenue Department. The following statement gives the distribution of forest area under the two departments in 1972-73 :—

(Area in hectares)				
Name of the department		Reserved forest	Protected forest	Total
Revenue Department	.. ..	73,813	....	73,813
Forest Department	.. ..	1,07,087	1,247	1,08,334
Total		1,80,900	1,247	1,82,147

TABLE NO. 1—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT SINCE 1880-81

Particulars	1880-81	1890-91	1900-01	1910-11	1920-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total area for which statistics are available	3,017,551	4,112,644	4,120,204	4,158,520	4,241,869
Not available for cultivation—	498,024	910,644	953,953	965,488	487,764
(A) Forest lands	498,024	539,419	542,186	538,057	534,279
(B) Other	N. A.	371,225	411,767	427,431	453,485
Available for cultivation—	2,519,527	3,202,000	3,166,251	3,193,032	3,254,105
(A) Unoccupied	252,181	129,692	54,578	46,259	48,171
(B) Occupied—	2,267,346	3,072,308	3,111,673	3,146,793	3,205,934
(1) Current fallows	331,345	328,194	887,810	403,759	1,486,843
(2) Net area cropped during the year	1,936,001	2,744,114	2,223,863	2,743,034	1,722,608
(A) Irrigated	N. A.	83,503	66,649	90,575	325,166
(B) Un-irrigated	N. A.	2,660,611	2,157,214	2,652,459	1,560,055

N. A. = Not available.

TABLE No. 2—TALUKA-WISE CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA

Taluka	Year	Total geographical area	Forests	Barren and unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ahmadnagar	1961-62	3,71,318	32,834	45,424	291	2,469
	1965-66	3,71,318	32,835	45,426	291	2,404
	1971-72	1,50,272	13,167	18,557	83	938
Sangamner	1961-62	4,15,930	88,238	45,171	72	5,479
	1965-66	4,15,930	88,235	45,361	73	5,031
	1971-72	16,83,327	30,683	22,380	76	2,036
Akola	1961-62	3,71,635	1,09,217	22,722	23	757
	1965-66	3,71,634	1,09,218	22,579	19	788
	1971-72	1,50,400	43,084	7,994	10	62
Kopergaon	1961-62	2,65,016	7,226	26,156	457	254
	1965-66	2,65,016	7,226	25,978	817	426
	1971-72	1,07,252	2,924	11,580	331	172
Shrirampur	1961-62	2,03,067	3,013	11,697	275	1,132
	1965-66	2,03,066	3,018	18,332	729	2,001
	1971-72	82,181	760	1,913	279	690
Rahuri	1961-62	2,51,265	43,188	29,488	103	2,259
	1965-66	2,51,260	41,944	29,755	101	1,322
	1971-72	1,01,685	15,209	11,961	52	403
Nevasa	1961-62	3,19,259	6,002	20,636	103	2,207
	1965-66	3,19,259	11,572	20,660	115	946
	1971-72	1,29,204	4,357	9,870	64	402
Shevgaon	1961-62	2,68,625	11,349	11,400	107	1,420
	1965-66	2,68,625	11,302	11,035	107	1,290
	1971-72	1,08,713	2,689	9,467	43	308
Pathardi	1961-62	2,96,384	29,162	24,605	89	2,742
	1965-66	2,96,384	29,150	24,926	98	2,431
	1971-72	1,19,947	11,797	10,087	41	989
Parner	1961-62	4,61,562	62,463	56,903	19	2,099
	1965-66	4,61,570	62,463	56,690	19	1,927
	1971-72	1,86,797	25,279	22,942	8	780
Shrigonda	1961-62	3,96,542	38,326	40,867	65	2,050
	1965-66	3,96,542	38,326	40,348	65	2,050
	1971-72	1,60,481	15,175	16,329	34	2,087
Karjat	1961-62	3,69,061	46,875	44,393	27	1,203
	1965-66	3,68,561	46,861	44,005	26	1,129
	1971-72	1,49,157	18,838	19,787	11	548
Jamkhed	1961-62	2,16,514	9,865	12,076	11	330
	1965-66	2,16,514	9,865	10,732	11	161
	1971-72	87,623	3,992	4,343	4	57
District Total	1961-62	42,06,178	4,87,758	3,91,538	1,642	24,401
	1965-66	42,05,679	4,92,015	3,95,827	2,471	21,906
	1971-72	17,02,039	1,87,954	1,67,210	1,036	9,472

* Figures for 1971-72 are given in hectares.

IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres)*

Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Current fallows	Other fallows	Total uncultivated area	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
....	1,642	17,547	1,00,207	2,71,111	14,533	2,85,644
....	3,108	18,466	1,02,530	2,68,788	7,352	2,76,140
....	404	6,714	39,863	1,10,409	2,437	1,12,846
14,154	1,972	4,881	1,59,967	2,55,963	26,822	2,82,785
14,154	1,372	7,441	1,61,667	2,54,263	12,948	2,67,211
956	2,594	3,210	61,935	1,06,392	3,550	1,09,942
10,946	1,556	11,488	1,56,719	2,14,916	11,153	2,26,069
10,916	....	8,074	1,51,594	2,20,040	5,651	2,25,691
4,418	2,069	2,556	60,193	90,207	2,482	92,689
....	1,635	6,196	41,924	2,23,092	11,874	2,36,966
....	2,636	15,524	52,607	2,12,409	9,312	2,21,721
....	1,874	4,071	20,952	86,300	4,507	90,807
1,203	12,847	3,570	33,737	1,69,330	4,330	1,73,660
1,484	2,007	10,855	38,426	1,64,640	3,218	1,67,858
4,705	970	8,072	17,389	64,792	2,089	66,881
222	232	6,401	81,893	1,69,372	9,851	1,79,223
2,311	....	9,524	84,957	1,66,303	7,248	1,73,551
90	2,519	6,435	36,669	65,016	2,173	67,189
3,774	....	3,915	36,637	2,82,622	4,723	2,87,345
3,981	....	8,037	45,311	2,73,948	9,031	2,82,979
302	1,023	2,125	18,145	1,11,061	3,909	1,14,970
6,450	....	2,562	33,288	2,35,337	14,555	2,49,892
6,822	1,345	4,247	36,148	2,32,477	12,151	2,44,648
....	440	1,724	14,671	94,042	4,336	98,378
4,335	2,963	1,405	65,301	2,31,083	16,002	2,47,085
4,055	1,645	3,287	65,592	2,30,792	13,010	2,43,802
1,641	785	1,738	24,438	92,869	2,100	94,969
3,648	....	7,391	1,32,523	3,29,039	20,718	3,29,757
4,034	....	4,767	1,29,900	3,31,670	17,616	3,49,286
1,646	111	1,805	5,25,710	1,34,226	5,444	1,39,670
14,417	636	9,322	1,05,683	2,90,859	24,077	3,14,936
14,417	....	8,797	1,04,003	2,92,539	1,682	3,09,360
6,756	1,841	1,606	43,828	1,16,653	6,036	1,22,689
8,787	....	9,852	1,11,137	2,57,924	31,452	2,89,376
8,808	....	9,578	1,10,407	2,58,154	26,149	2,84,303
....	544	4,407	44,135	1,05,022	5,113	1,10,135
6,521	....	4,184	32,987	1,83,527	9,346	1,92,873
7,855	2,066	3,666	34,356	1,82,158	8,680	1,90,838
3,179	1,210	284	13,069	74,351	1,951	76,302
74,457	23,493	88,714	10,92,003	31,14,175	1,99,436	32,95,611
78,837	14,179	1,12,263	11,17,498	30,88,181	1,34,048	32,37,388
23,693	16,384	44,747	4,50,496	12,51,340	46,127	12,97,467

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HOLDINGS

The size of land-holding is an important factor in stepping up agricultural production. Generally the larger size of an agricultural holding enables the cultivator to carry on the work of large improvements on land. Moreover, such holdings save time and labour in moving bullocks and implements from one plot to another, help in keeping careful watch over the crops and also in reducing the land disputes regarding boundaries etc. However, the problem at present is more of sub-division and fragmentation than of anything else. The land in the district as elsewhere in the State has been divided into small scattered fragments owing to pressure of population on land and equally due to the customary laws of inheritance. The agricultural holdings in the last quarter of 19th Century were comparatively quite large. The old *Gazetteer* of the district has the following to say about agricultural holdings :—

“More than one hundred acres is a large holding, fifty to one hundred a middle-sized holding, and less than fifty a small holding. In 1882-83, including alienated lands, the total number of holdings was 1,61,107 with an average of about fifteen acres. Of the whole number, 43,404 were holdings of not more than five acres, 22,723 of six to ten acres, 52,079 of eleven to twenty acres, 29,500 of twenty-one to thirty acres, 7,581 of thirty-one to forty acres, 1,731 of forty-one to fifty acres, 2,995 of fifty-one to 100 acres, 908 of 101 to 200 acres, 111 of 201 to 300 acres, twenty-seven of 301 to 400 acres and forty-eight above 400 acres. The small holdings are chiefly in Akola. Of holdings above 100 acres 508 are found in Kopargaon, 490 in Shrigonda, thirty all of them above 400 acres in Newasa, seven in Parner, seven in Akola, three in Karjat, and two in Rahuri. Middle-sized and small holdings are generally owned by Hindus while large holdings are owned by Hindus as well as Musalmans and Parsis, who either cultivate them themselves or sub-let them.”*

Table No. 3 gives details of holdings in Ahmadnagar district in 1882-83.

The average size of agricultural holding in the district in 1960-61 was 17 acres. The average size of the ownership holding was 16.54 acres in 1952-53 against the average of 11.95 acres for the State. It was, therefore, felt necessary to introduce some reformative measures for making agriculture more profitable and economic. Such measures came in force especially after Independence. Now almost all traditional forms of tenures have been abolished. Amongst the land reforms the consolidation of holdings and the ceiling on holdings of agricultural

**Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District, 1884, Vol. XVII, p. 244.*

TABLE No. 3—AHMADNAGAR HOLDINGS, 1882-83*

Sub-division	Acres											Total	
	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	Above 400	Number	Acres
Kopergaon ..	103	323	1,319	1,463	580	571	1,345	453	45	8	2	6,212	275,911
Nevasa ..	611	1,185	2,823	2,539	887	95	3	....	....	....	30	8,163	342,292
Shevgaon ..	1,587	2,415	4,293	2,792	609	96	....	....	....	....	....	11,792	265,132
Ahmadnagar ..	690	1,139	7,824	4,620	1,951	26	....	....	....	....	....	16,250	225,305
Karjat ..	1,791	1,842	6,181	3,551	418	4	37	3	....	....	....	13,827	181,403
Shrigonda ..	214	218	970	976	755	360	1,228	405	59	14	12	5,211	25,157
Parner ..	5,514	3,096	5,663	3,633	1,033	136	10	6	1	....	....	19,092	245,965
Sangamner ..	6,541	4,412	6,505	2,963	468	215	158	....	....	....	....	21,262	261,710
Akola ..	22,367	3,888	5,208	1,777	316	112	55	7	....	....	....	33,730	187,586
Rahuri ..	1,531	2,404	6,712	3,119	227	18	2	2	....	....	....	14,015	209,127
Jamkhed ..	2,455	1,801	4,581	2,077	337	98	157	32	6	5	4	11,553	176,747
Total ..	43,404	22,723	52,079	29,500	7,581	1,731	2,995	908	111	27	48	161,107	2,396,335

* *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XVII, Ahmadnagar, 1884, p. 244.*

land proved more revolutionary in making the small and scattered holdings of land into profitable and economic units of cultivation.

The provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, were applied to the district in 1949 and accordingly the work was started in Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa and Shrigonda talukas. Under this scheme the small and scattered fragments of land are mutually exchanged following the procedure laid down in the Act. The standard area specified as minimum necessary for profitable cultivation in the district under the Act is one acre for dry crop lands and 0.5 acre for *bagait* lands. All plots of land less than the standard area are treated as fragments and their transfer except to holders of contiguous plots is prohibited. The following statement shows the work completed in this behalf up to the end of March 1963 :—

Taluka			Number of villages	Area consolidated in acres	Number of holdings involved
Shrirampur	..	..	68	1,52,664	27,464
Kopargaon	..	..	7	8,094	1,736
Ahmadnagar	..	..	47	1,18,448	25,408
Nevasa	..	..	25	52,606	8,212
Shrigonda	..	..	1	2,208	307
Total ..			148	3,34,020	63,127

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act came in force from 26th January 1962. Two local areas, viz., Sangamner consisting of Sangamner and Akola talukas and Ahmadnagar consisting of the rest of the district have been notified. Under the Act 96 and 108 acres have been declared as the ceiling limit for dry crop land for the above two local areas, respectively. In the case of perennially-irrigated areas the ceiling area for both the local areas is the same, viz., 18 acres. In areas which get irrigation water for one season and those which get it for two seasons the ceiling areas for both the local areas are fixed at 27 acres and 48 acres, respectively.* The holders of land in excess of these limits cannot partition any land until the land in excess of the ceiling is determined under the Act. Ultimately such excess land shall vest in the State Government and it would be distributed in the prescribed order of priority to landless and other persons.

* The ceiling limit has been reduced in case of all types of land under an enactment of the State Government in 1972.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Factors like uneconomic size of holding, fragmentation and subdivision of land following the rules of heredity, inequitable distribution of arable land, time-honoured methods of cultivation and above all the increasing pressure of population on land were mainly responsible for blocking the agricultural progress in the past. In order to remove these stumbling blocks various measures including land legislation were adopted since Independence. In co-operative farming was found an effective measure for implementing progressive agricultural economy. It helps to remove the above-mentioned impediments that stand in the way of planned agricultural economy. Co-operative farming implies pooling together of small plots of land and their joint management. This system enables the individual member of the co-operative farming society to secure credit requirements, to make use of improved practices and machinery, to effect efficient division of labour and also to undertake measures for the permanent development of land. The member-cultivator can also sell his agricultural produce advantageously. All these would be beyond the capacity of individual farmer to achieve. In the district two types of co-operative farming societies are in existence, joint co-operative farming societies and collective farming societies.

Joint Co-operative Farming Societies : This type of farming society envisages pooling together of land owned by small cultivators whose individual holdings are uneconomic. The members work on the pooled land in accordance with the direction of an elected committee and the manager appointed by it. The ownership of each member in his holding is recognised by payment of a dividend or rent in proportion to the value of land. The agricultural produce is disposed of collectively. There were 18 joint co-operative farming societies in the district in 1968-69. The following statement gives information regarding the working of these societies in that year :—

PARTICULARS			
Total number of farming societies	...	...	18
Total number of members	...	...	209
Share-capital (Rupees)—			
Government	...	...	2,31,000
Individual	...	...	2,61,440
Reserve Fund (Rupees)	...	...	1,93,331
Government loan	...	...	1,41,672
Area under cultivation (acres)—			
<i>Bagait</i>	...	...	1,015
<i>Jirayat</i>	...	...	784

Value of the production (Rupees)	...	...	11,03,731
Value of the agricultural produce sold (Rupees)	...	...	10,72,231
Profit (Rupees)	...	...	40,613
Deficit (Rupees)	...	...	16,380

Collective Co-operative Farming Societies : These societies are generally formed when it is possible to acquire large areas of arable land either from the Government or from big landlords. Under this system the society owns land on free-hold or lease-hold. The members cultivate the land collectively and raise the agricultural produce collectively and get the sale-proceeds in proportion to their wages. The members of these societies constitute the class of landless labourers and do not enjoy any ownership or proprietary rights in land. The working of these societies in the district in 1968-69 is given in the following statement :—

PARTICULARS

Total number of collective farming societies	...	...	40
Total number of members	...	...	1,225
Share-capital (Rupees)—			
Government	...	...	40,295
Individual	...	...	78,370
Reserve fund (Rupees)	...	...	15,284
Government loan (Rupees)	...	...	2,77,801
Area under command (acres)	...	...	8,634
Area under cultivation (acres)	...	...	4,501
Value of agricultural produce (Rupees)	...	...	3,98,296
Value of produce sold (Rupees)	...	...	1,71,255
Profit (Rupees)	...	...	7,949
Deficit (Rupees)	...	...	79,503

Besides the co-operative farming societies, there were 10 co-operative lift irrigation societies in the district in 1968-69, the working of which is given in the following statement :—

PARTICULARS

Total number of societies	...	...	10
Total number of members	...	...	716
Share-capital (Rupees)	...	...	1,65,310
Reserve fund (Rupees)	...	...	1,708
Government loan (Rupees)	...	...	3,06,043
Government subsidy (Rupees)	...	...	1,79,249
Working capital (Rupees)	...	...	5,78,130
Total area under command (hectares)	...	...	2,505

Area irrigated (hectares)	...	...	...	1,108
Profit (Rupees)	...	...	...	31,354
Deficit (Rupees)	...	...	...	8,587

CEREALS

Jowar, wheat, *bajri* and rice are the important cereals grown in the district. Tables Nos. 4 and 5 give taluka-wise acreage and out-turn of cereals during the period between 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1971-72. The tables also include acreage under other cereals such as maize, Italian millets, *kutki*, *vari*, etc. A brief account of the important cereals is given in the following pages :—

Jowar : Of the cereals, *jowar* occupies the highest acreage in the district. It is grown all over the district. However, Shrigonda, Karjat, Ahmadnagar, Jamkhed and Nevasa talukas produce considerable quantity of *jowar* in the district. Sangamner and especially Akola talukas are the lowest *jowar* producing areas. It can also be seen from the table that the acreage under this crop since 1961-62 except that for 1964-65 had gone down till 1965-66.

Jowar is a main crop of the *rabi* season in the district. In 1971-72 it occupied an area of 8,02,717 hectares, out of which 60,313 hectares were under irrigation. The following statement gives acreage under *jowar* in the district since 1880-81 :—

1880-81	1890-91	1900-01	1910-11
9,17,958	12,39,527	5,41,624	7,42,226
1920-21	1940-41	1950-51	1960-61
11,86,837	10,91,865	14,75,300	16,56,400

The pre-sowing tillage comprises one ploughing and two to three harrowings. The seeds are drilled at 15" to 18" apart in October, the seed-rate being three to four kilograms of M-35-1 *jowar* per acre and three kilograms of hybrid *jowar* per acre. Mostly safflower is grown as a mixed crop with *jowar*. In heavy soils five to ten kilograms of nitrate is applied at the time of sowing while in case of irrigated soils five cart-loads of farm-yard manure is applied. Besides, 20 kilograms of nitrate and 10 kilograms of P_2O_5 are applied. Half a dose of nitrogen is given after a month. Generally one or two hoeings are given to the dry crop and one weeding and one hoeing are given to irrigated crop. About four irrigations are given to the crop. The yield of the crop comes to two to three quintals in non-irrigated fields and six to seven quintals in irrigated fields.

TABLE No. 4—AREA UNDER CEREALS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres) *							
Taluka	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Total cereals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	397	8,803	1,80,855	20,741	110	2,10,952
	1965-66	132	7,053	1,68,140	34,265	211	2,09,950
	1971-72	54	3,600	83,449	2,637	....	89,815
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	576	3,947	57,092	1,64,264	37	2,26,105
	1965-66	508	4,915	20,513	1,90,139	44	2,16,279
	1971-72	172	3,341	47,241	43,719	....	94,520
Akola	.. 1961-62	21,324	4,504	2,579	62,929	66	98,976
	1965-66	18,173	1,736	2,304	65,077	100	93,322
	1971-72	5,591	996	1,406	25,590	....	43,177
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	614	19,918	97,144	47,447	47	1,65,172
	1965-66	250	18,684	93,468	42,219	236	1,54,975
	1971-72	204	12,330	39,050	13,548	....	65,175
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	302	7,201	71,820	27,861	138	1,07,301
	1965-66	243	10,118	54,202	41,196	131	1,05,941
	1971-72	127	5,413	33,809	3,886	....	43,302
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	364	9,097	1,04,497	16,709	95	1,31,000
	1965-66	248	8,081	75,050	39,866	166	1,23,723
	1971-72	112	5,517	41,972	1,794	....	49,451
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	73	17,157	1,57,991	31,153	117	2,07,694
	1965-66	43	12,312	1,37,011	65,913	144	2,17,033
	1971-72	18	7,588	79,435	6,124	....	93,248
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	177	10,802	1,10,101	48,410	225	1,71,184
	1965-66	173	10,918	1,06,990	61,697	83	1,81,757
	1971-72	68	7,814	65,160	7,145	....	80,433
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	268	5,311	1,04,370	82,882	45	1,93,425
	1965-66	122	4,806	90,773	95,204	79	1,91,723
	1971-72	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parner	.. 1961-62	248	6,029	1,65,891	1,02,705	235	2,75,196
	1965-66	120	5,532	1,42,696	1,22,612	278	2,71,289
	1971-72	25	1,960	98,845	9,075	....	1,09,955
Shrigonda	.. 1961-62	199	3,709	2,25,464	17,684	238	2,47,355
	1965-66	156	2,703	2,21,765	25,970	330	2,50,977
	1971-72	83	2,252	96,739	1,009	....	1,00,192
Karjat	.. 1961-62	420	2,945	2,06,355	9,981	149	2,19,924
	1965-66	319	3,774	2,00,253	11,402	456	2,16,321
	1971-72	67	1,947	85,318	731	....	88,173
Jamkhed	.. 1961-62	610	4,302	1,12,603	7,548	82	1,25,234
	1965-66	447	4,113	1,02,934	19,545	232	1,27,460
	1971-72	204	1,629	53,491	2,723	....	58,236
District Total	.. 1961-62	25,572	1,03,725	15,96,762	6,40,314	1,484	23,79,518
	1965-66	20,934	94,750	14,16,099	8,15,105	2,490	23,60,750
	1971-72*	6,725	56,873	8,02,717	1,21,239	....	9,98,296

* Figures for 1971-72 are in hectares.

TABLE No. 5—TOTAL OUT-TURN OF CEREALS IN AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66

(In tons)							
Taluka	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Maize	Millets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	111	1,332	15,045	3,798	44	3
	1962-63	56	1,777	20,423	2,441	55	4
	1963-64	70	1,526	23,428	1,632	57	3
	1964-65	44	1,387	24,364	2,119	65	6
	1965-66	468	1,339	20,025	2,373	85	19
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	99	1,675	6,705	4,813	10	41
	1962-63	104	1,084	3,740	13,760	14	40
	1963-64	147	909	3,988	9,319	12	42
	1964-65	82	1,416	2,607	6,901	7	22
	1965-66	80	2,169	1,940	7,432	18	19
Akola	.. 1961-62	3,719	647	450	9,552	17	16
	1962-63	3,359	348	259	4,967	19	5
	1963-64	6,378	601	366	4,143	36	5
	1964-65	6,468	538	711	4,114	45	96
	1965-66	2,484	300	141	2,179	14	4
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	201	4,443	19,558	6,974	19	....
	1962-63	134	3,556	18,176	7,266	20	....
	1963-64	132	4,110	19,485	3,658	20	....
	1964-65	95	4,332	19,024	4,826	56	15
	1965-66	90	6,135	20,719	3,583	95	12
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	88	1,834	11,151	3,858	15	....
	1962-63	74	1,538	9,287	3,869	21	12
	1963-64	76	1,525	11,291	1,913	16	7
	1964-65	73	2,106	13,444	2,592	20	....
	1965-66	98	3,287	12,473	1,711	43	6
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	104	1,851	13,112	2,572	20	22
	1962-63	102	1,485	9,434	995	34	23
	1963-64	113	2,016	16,292	2,005	24	48
	1964-65	85	1,781	11,185	2,312	23	26
	1965-66	92	2,321	14,155	2,645	48	56
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	22	2,492	17,344	4,746	47	253
	1962-63	27	1,831	12,434	3,583	35	218
	1963-64	16	2,075	19,076	3,395	32	239
	1964-65	6	2,090	17,355	2,803	34	237
	1965-66	15	2,442	18,651	4,414	55	392
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	52	1,692	12,952	7,348	90	3
	1962-63	22	1,269	8,731	3,248	21	276
	1963-64	57	1,539	14,698	3,045	60	305
	1964-65	34	1,753	16,177	3,174	30	369
	1965-66	56	1,891	14,789	3,612	30	396
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	58	1,220	13,172	12,580	18	....
	1962-63	29	1,060	10,583	6,489	9	165
	1963-64	50	1,423	15,037	5,718	16	215
	1964-65	50	1,532	13,961	6,271	20	91
	1965-66	37	1,609	11,878	4,764	32	133
Parner	.. 1961-62	58	1,791	20,321	16,922	94	8
	1962-63	68	1,879	13,317	6,390	123	10
	1963-64	73	1,700	12,178	5,884	121	15
	1964-65	50	1,235	16,319	7,070	113	15
	1965-66	48	1,505	16,261	6,926	112	8

TABLE No. 5—*contd.*

(In tons) *							
Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Rice (3)	Wheat (4)	Jowar (5)	Bajri (6)	Maize (7)	Millets (8)
Shrigonda	1961-62	50	1,370	32,403	3,631	96	1
	1962-63	60	1,113	23,137	2,250	76	4
	1963-64	70	1,032	24,035	1,958	76	6
	1964-65	62	1,396	30,712	2,613	84	6
	1965-66	63	1,424	29,915	2,229	128	11
Karjat	1961-62	119	1,222	23,911	1,828	50	....
	1962-63	99	890	22,227	1,540	59	11
	1963-64	140	820	26,509	1,607	79	6
	1964-65	115	1,171	27,890	1,452	95	7
	1965-66	104	1,318	19,940	1,461	182	20
Jamkhed	1961-62	160	1,072	14,492	1,207	33	2
	1962-63	156	785	12,177	989	82	7
	1963-64	183	1,053	18,062	910	46	7
	1964-65	178	965	17,936	886	56	6
	1965-66	170	1,064	17,780	1,581	93	....
District Total	1961-62	4,841	22,621	2,00,616	79,833	553	349
	1962-63	4,290	18,615	1,63,925	57,787	568	775
	1963-64	7,505	20,329	2,04,445	45,187	595	898
	1964-65	7,342	21,702	2,11,685	47,143	648	896
	1965-66	3,805	26,804	1,98,667	44,475	935	1,076
	1971-72*	5,700	32,100	1,27,600	21,100	600	N.A.

* Figures for 1971-72 of district total are in metric tonnes.

N. A. = Not available.

Watching is essential when the crop begins to get ear-heads and it is continued for about two months. When ripe, the crop is pulled out and tied into sheaves. Five sheaves form a *pachunda*. The sheaves are laid in *pachundas* to dry. On the threshing floor women are employed to break off the ears and throw them on the floor. When this is done, muzzled bullocks tread out the corn which is then winnowed by three men. One stands on a raised platform and another hands up baskets of the grain mixed with the outer coverings of the grain and the small stalks. When there is enough breeze the man on the platform slowly empties the basket. A third man below keeps the pile of good grain separated from the chaff.

Jowar is chiefly in use as a bread grain, but is also eaten parched as *lahi*. The parched unripe heads called *hurda* constitute a leading article of food with the labouring classes a short time before and after the harvest season. Straws of *jowar* are used as fodder in its natural state. It is stacked and thatched.

Wheat: Next in importance in the district is the wheat crop. In 1971-72 it occupied an area of 56,873 hectares. Wheat is grown all over the district. However, its cultivation is concentrated in Kopargaon, Shevgaon, Nevasa, Rahuri, and Shrirampur talukas. Of these, Kopargaon

occupies the highest acreage under wheat. However, the area under wheat has decreased considerably as can be seen from the following statement :—

Year	Area		
1880-81	...	...	1,71,960 acres
1890-91	...	...	2,84,492 acres
1900-01	...	...	68,627 acres
1910-11	...	...	1,51,168 acres
1920-21	...	...	45,346 acres
1940-41	...	...	1,58,493 acres
1950-51	...	...	1,28,900 acres
1960-61	...	...	1,25,200 acres
1970-71	...	...	46,576 hectares.

Prior to sowing one ploughing and two to three harrowings are given. Sowing is done in October-November, the distance between the two rows being ten to twelve inches. About 20 to 25 kilograms of seed are required per acre. The seed-rate used for Mexican varieties is 35 to 40 kilograms per acre. Generally 20 kilograms of nitrate and 10 kilograms of P_2O_5 are given to the crop but for Mexican variety the rates of the manures are doubled. Half of the dose of nitrogen is given at the time of sowing and the remaining after one month. The irrigated crop requires less inter-culturing. About four irrigations are given to the crop where such facilities are available. One to two hoeings are given to dry crop. Wheat is sometimes grown as a single crop and sometimes mixed with safflower. The yield per acre in non-irrigated fields is about three quintals and that in irrigated fields eight to ten quintals.

At the end of the 19th century five varieties of wheat were grown, two of them watered or garden *bakshi* and *khaple* or *jod* and three dry-crop or field varieties, *pivle*, *kate* and *pothe*. At present the Agriculture Department of the State has recommended improved strains of the crop for the district which include Vijay (Niphad 81), N-62 and N-152.

The crop is pulled out or sickled when dead ripe in March. It is tied into sheaves and spread in *pachundas* to dry like *jowar*. The first operation on the threshing floor is to beat out the earth clinging to the roots of the plants. When this is done, the sheaves are loosened and spread over the floor, and trodden with unmuzzled bullocks till the stalks are broken into pieces and the grain is freed. Parched green wheat ears called *ombya* are eaten and the straw mixed with chaff is used as a fodder.

Bajri: The cultivation of *bajri* in the district stands third in so far as the total acreage under cereals is concerned. *Bajri* is grown all

over the district. However, Sangamner and Parner talukas account for the major share of production of *bajri* in the district. In 1971-72 the area under *bajri* crop was 1,21,239 hectares and that under irrigated 5,469 hectares.

The area under *bajri* in the district since 1880-81 is given below :—

Year	Area
1880-81	5,28,713 acres
1890-91	7,06,917 acres
1900-01	11,31,278 acres
1910-11	9,98,613 acres
1920-21	2,18,644 acres
1940-41	8,05,317 acres
1950-51	7,11,200 acres
1960-61	5,74,200 acres
1970-71	3,61,520 hectares.

In the non-irrigated area the 'Akola *bajri* seed' is sown on a large scale and in irrigated area *pusamati* and H. B-1 varieties are sown. Sowing is generally done in the first fortnight of July. Before sowing, the land is brought to fine tilth by ploughing and harrowing. At present the seed-rate is one to one and a half kilograms per acre and the distance between the two rows is about 12 inches. One hoeing is given after a month. Generally no manure is applied to light soils on which dry crops are grown. On the other hand, if *bajri* is grown as an irrigated crop about 10 to 20 kilograms of nitrate and 10 kilograms of P_2O_5 in the form of manure mixture are applied to it. Sometimes a mixture of ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate is also applied. The average yield of dry crop per acre is above 150 kilograms and that of irrigated crop is about 600 kilograms. Behind the seed drill or *tiphani* comes a single seed tube or *mogha* held generally by a woman and fastened to the *tiphani* by a rope. This tube is used for sowing. Sometimes *rala*, *math*, *ambadi*, *mug*, etc., are sown mixed with *bajri*. These crops are all reaped at different times.

Bajri is the chief food of the middle classes. It is pleasanter to the taste and is more nourishing than *jowar* and is used chiefly as a bread grain. The stalks called *sarmad* are given to cattle. The green ears are parched and eaten under the name *limbur*.

Paddy: It is mostly grown in Akola taluka, in the western part of the district near the Sahyadri ranges. It is also produced as a change crop in garden lands in the east. The acreage under this crop in the district since 1880-81 is given below :—

Year	Area
1880-81	7,046 acres
1890-91	12,292 acres

Year	Area
1900-01	11,065 acres
1910-11	14,201 acres
1920-21	16,024 acres
1940-41	20,750 acres
1950-51	18,900 acres
1960-61	24,700 acres
1970-71	7,752 hectares.

One ploughing by a light plough and three harrowings are given. The seeds are first sown in the specially prepared seed-beds in the month of June and transplanted in small bunches when the seedlings are about a foot high in the month of July at a distance of 9" × 6". The seed-rate per acre is 10 to 12 kilograms in case of transplanting and about 20 kilograms when the seeds are drilled. Now-a-days improved strains of the crop are grown and among them mention may be made of *taichung*, *native-1*, *I R-8* and *ambemohar*. Five cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied before sowing, 10 kilograms each of nitrate and P_2O_5 are given at the time of sowing and the last instalment of 10 kilograms of nitrate is applied one month after the transplanting. Hoeing is done, twice or thrice, by the 'Akola hoe'. The average yield per acre is about 500 to 600 kilograms.

Rice is part of the daily food of the upper classes. It is either simply boiled or parched or scalded in a variety of preparations known as *lahi*, *pohe* and *murmure*. Rice-flour is used in many preparations.

PULSES

Pulses are grown all over the district. The important among them are horse-gram, *tur*, gram, *mug*, *math* and *udid*. The tables Nos. 6 and 7 give taluka-wise area and out-turn of pulses between 1961-62 and 1971-72. Given below is the description of some important pulse-crops :—

Horse-gram: Horse-gram, *kulith* or *hulga*, occupied a tiliage area of 38,153 acres in 1881-82. The figures in the table No. 6 show that the area under this crop has increased considerably. The crop is grown all over the district. However, its cultivation is concentrated in Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Pathardi, Ahmadnagar and Jamkhed talukas. The crop is usually sown with *bajri* in June and ripens in November. It requires the same cultivation as given to the crop with which it is sown. It can be grown on a variety of soils ranging from deep red loams to black cotton soils, clayey rice soils, stony and gravelly upland soils and poor sandy loams. It requires a very moderate rainfall. When ripe in November, its foliage dries up and falls off. The plants are

TABLE No. 6—AREA UNDER PULSES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres)*

Taluka	Year	Gram	Mug	Tur	Udid	Horse-gram	Math	Val	Chavli	Watana	Total pulses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ahmadnagar	1961-62	6,833	7,326	7,673	22	9,440	1,939	5	....	21	33,259
	1965-66	4,384	2,188	7,196	29	8,238	3,029	....	....	....	25,064
	1971-72	2,170	414	614	....	1,034	....	....	....	....	4,554
Sangamner	1961-62	2,926	4,367	245	1,162	3,458	5,902	8	584	14	18,666
	1965-66	2,778	4,383	335	526	1,867	7,489	4	415	10	17,807
	1971-72	512	1,115	34	....	614	....	....	....	....	3,888
Akola	1961-62	6,552	1,372	116	2,042	6,588	1,473	981	296	778	20,198
	1965-66	1,597	1,400	112	2,122	6,102	1,532	743	381	552	14,541
	1971-72	1,004	414	23	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	5,730
Kopergaon	1961-62	5,997	1,647	429	27	1,011	1,356	....	11	....	10,478
	1965-66	4,249	1,637	866	10	1,048	1,618	1	20	....	9,449
	1971-72	20,670	4,830	4,679	....	7,727	....	....	....	....	45,157
Shrirampur	1961-62	3,602	1,086	506	27	912	1,032	....	13	....	7,178
	1965-66	1,976	1,255	1,031	84	638	1,446	....	18	....	6,448
	1971-72	1,058	107	181	....	80	....	....	....	....	1,538
Rahuri	1961-62	6,558	1,322	913	4	913	873	....	....	....	10,583
	1965-66	4,490	1,677	1,298	1	1,025	2,367	....	....	....	10,858
	1971-72	1,760	47	75	....	45	....	....	....	....	2,039

PULSES

Nevasa	1961-62	11,027	2,626	9,953	17	1,671	2,771	....	....	....	28,065
	1965-66	7,423	1,356	8,727	4	1,198	4,200	....	....	....	22,908
	1971-72	4,500	93	355	....	163	....	....	....	....	5,342
Shevgaon	1961-62	4,639	6,433	6,668	....	3,807	2,995	....	11	....	24,553
	1965-66	4,342	3,219	6,692	....	1,669	5,484	....	3	....	21,409
	1971-72	2,886	489	594	....	250	....	....	....	....	4,709
Pathardi	1961-62	3,428	5,210	3,559	....	11,026	4,088	....	2	....	27,313
	1965-66	3,192	3,867	3,724	....	3,253	6,899	....	5	....	20,940
	1971-72	1,420	1,590	1,312	....	1,204	....	....	....	....	9,151
Parner	1961-62	2,909	4,098	8,677	276	14,080	6,233	11	1	4	36,289
	1965-66	2,488	3,098	9,287	315	9,530	8,409	4	29	6	33,166
	1971-72	780	271	623	....	837	....	....	....	....	3,326
Shrigonda	1961-62	3,565	6,908	2,626	18	2,969	1,323	44	....	....	17,453
	1965-66	2,820	3,265	3,962	45	11,961	1,486	....	20	1	23,560
	1971-72	1,217	209	317	....	518	....	....	....	....	2,322
Karjat	1961-62	2,438	8,402	1,906	67	16,358	942	10	167	....	30,290
	1965-66	2,268	3,133	3,972	7	19,660	847	1	1	....	29,889
	1971-72	635	219	103	....	889	....	....	....	....	1,892
Jamkhed	1961-62	3,284	8,264	6,076	663	12,230	784	....	3	3	31,307
	1965-66	2,866	7,276	6,462	1,123	8,135	672	....	....	....	26,534
	1971-72	1,235	692	1,265	....	751	....	....	....	....	4,179
District Total	1961-62	63,758	59,061	49,347	4,325	84,463	31,711	1,059	1,088	820	2,95,632
	1965-66	44,875	37,754	53,664	4,266	74,324	45,478	753	892	569	2,62,573
	1971-72	20,670	4,830	4,679	....	7,727	....	....	....	....	45,157

* Figures for 1971-72 are in hectares.

TABLE No. 7—TOTAL OUT-TURN OF PULSES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66

(In tons)						
Taluka	Year	Gram	Mung	Tur	Black gram	Horse gram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ahmadnagar ..	1961-62	985	376	822	1	210
	1962-63	949	474	1,071	1	285
	1963-64	568	684	981	2	247
	1964-65	658	317	207	3	273
	1965-66	512	211	1,285	3	309
Sangamner ..	1961-62	592	370	53	130	154
	1962-63	490	389	56	83	149
	1963-64	439	471	52	87	142
	1964-65	241	271	39	44	85
	1965-66	523	354	48	39	....
Akola ..	1961-62	914	135	25	264	341
	1962-63	670	106	36	207	282
	1963-64	745	148	57	253	386
	1964-65	754	161	57	285	403
	1965-66	152	79	16	158	183
Kopergaon ..	1961-62	1,257	158	97	2	45
	1962-63	1,171	158	98	1	41
	1963-64	1,007	146	108	1	49
	1964-65	932	177	125	2	47
	1965-66	923	143	190	1	47
Shrirampur ..	1961-62	775	93	131	2	40
	1962-63	784	135	255	....	73
	1963-64	781	177	174	1	34
	1964-65	560	132	277	1	47
	1965-66	529	83	248	6	19
Rahuri ..	1961-62	618	56	98	....	20
	1962-63	519	54	161	....	33
	1963-64	802	158	293	....	43
	1964-65	655	110	253	....	34
	1965-66	745	149	278	....	46
Nevasa ..	1961-62	115	258	2,222	2	87
	1962-63	1,081	81	1,246	5	54
	1963-64	1,132	290	2,407	1	57
	1964-65	902	107	2,161	2	34
	1965-66	979	153	2,493	1	71
Shevgaon ..	1961-62	716	632	1,537	....	154
	1962-63	501	285	957	....	117
	1963-64	551	408	1,462	2	92
	1964-65	536	229	1,345	1	66
	1965-66	615	319	1,673	....	87

TABLE No. 7—contd.

(In tons)*						
Taluka	Year	Gram	Mung	Tur	Black gram	Horse gram
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Pathardi ..	1961-62	793	512	799	....	202
	1962-63	725	301	554	1	130
	1963-64	757	487	1,190	....	162
	1964-65	492	412	908	....	119
	1965-66	691	328	798	....	145
Parner ..	1961-62	601	344	1,561	16	413
	1962-63	693	445	407	15	285
	1963-64	568	226	1,469	19	313
	1964-65	500	153	1,874	33	340
	1965-66	452	331	1,658	29	357
Shrigonda ..	1961-62	537	333	282	1	314
	1962-63	328	415	323	1	201
	1963-64	283	775	631	....	433
	1964-65	476	552	748	....	519
	1965-66	476	402	849	5	534
Karjat ..	1961-62	638	370	205	4	365
	1962-63	393	725	429	1	572
	1963-64	370	823	686	1	721
	1964-65	377	344	656	2	698
	1965-66	271	251	567	....	588
Jamkhed ..	1961-62	337	407	1,356	86	633
	1962-63	509	1,236	1,549	130	509
	1963-64	408	1,313	2,344	194	549
	1964-65	412	1,287	2,325	204	493
	1965-66	491	852	1,846	167	483
District Total ..	1961-62	8,178	4,044	9,188	508	2,978
	1962-63	8,813	4,804	7,142	445	2,734
	1963-64	8,411	6,106	11,864	561	3,228
	1964-65	7,505	4,252	10,975	587	3,215
	1965-66	7,359	3,655	11,949	409	2,869
	1971-72*	7,200	N.A.	1,600	N.A.	N.A.

* Figures for 1971-72 for district total are in metric tonnes.
N. A.—Not available.

pulled out and are removed to the threshing floor, dried and threshed by being trampled under the feet of oxen. It is eaten boiled whole or split as *dal* and in soup and porridge, and is also given to horses. The green crop is sometimes used as a fodder for cattle and sheep. The *bhusa* or chaff obtained from *kulith* by trampling under the feet of oxen is served as a fodder to cattle.

Tur: Pigeon pea, *tur*, is also grown all over the district. The tillage area under this pulse-crop has increased considerably since 1880-81. This can be seen from the following figures :—

Year	Area
1880-81	18,083 acres
1890-91	32,225 acres
1900-01	57,177 acres
1910-11	64,050 acres
1920-21	9,195 acres
1940-41	N.A.
1950-51	29,200 acres
1960-61	35,000 acres
1971-72	4,679 hectares.

N. A. = Not available.

The crop is generally sown with *bajri* in June and ripens in January or February. One of the four tubes of the drill is closed and a separate tube is fastened to the drill by a rope. This tube is held by a man who walks behind and drops the seed through it into the furrows made by the coulter. It yields a superior yellow split pulse or *dal*, only a little less valuable than gram. The green pods are also eaten as a vegetable. The leaves and pod-shells are an excellent fodder. The stalks are generally used for wattling house walls and roofs and for making baskets.

Gram : Gram is grown mostly in Nevasa, Akola, Rahuri, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar and Shevgaon talukas. The table No. 6 gives taluka-wise acreage under gram during 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1971-72. However, the area under this crop has considerably reduced since 1880-81. This can be observed from the following figures :—

Year	Area
1880-81	90,425 acres
1890-91	1,13,178 acres
1900-01	22,861 acres
1910-11	85,907 acres
1920-21	19,314 acres
1940-41	76,673 acres
1950-51	81,900 acres
1960-61	73,400 acres
1971-72	20,670 hectares.

Gram is mostly a *rabi* crop and is grown after the rains have ceased, the sowing season being from October to December. Cold, frost and cloudy weather are very harmful to the crop. The crop is sown on a variety of soils including heaviest clay to the lightest loam.

The land is prepared in the same way as for *jowar*, but, owing to the spreading growth of the plant, bullock-hoeing is not possible. Hand-weeding may be done. When ripe, the crop is pulled up by hand or cut by the sickle, and piled in the field in small heaps each about a head-load called *peta* or bundle. When convenient the crop is stacked in the field in *hudis* or *tapas*. It is then brought to the threshing floor where the seeds are separated from pods by beating stalks with sticks and then trodden by cattle and lastly winnowed. The pea is eaten green as a vegetable, either boiled or parched when it is called *hola*. When ripe like other pulses it is split into *dal* and eaten in a variety of ways. The ripe grain is also given to horses.

Mug : Green gram, *mug*, had in 1881-82 a tillage area of 5,455 acres. The area under this crop has increased considerably. This can be seen from the table No. 6. The crop is sown in June in shallow black or light stony soils without water or manure and is harvested in September. The green pods are eaten as a vegetable, and the ripe dark-green pea is eaten boiled either whole or split into *dal*. It is parched, ground to flour, and made into spice balls. It is also made into porridge. The leaves and stalks serve as a good fodder.

Math : *Math* occupied an area of 45,478 acres in 1965-66 in the district. It is essentially a *kharij* crop. *Math* could be grown on light sandy soil and requires the same cultivation as *bajri* along with which it is grown. It is sown in June-July and is harvested in November. When ripe the plants are uprooted and brought to the threshing floor, where, when sufficiently dried they are trampled under the feet of oxen or may be beaten with sticks. *Math* or *matki* is used as a split pulse. It is also eaten parched or boiled whole with condiments. The leaves and stalks also form a good fodder for cattle.

Black gram : Black gram, *udid*, was grown over an area of 1,922 acres in 1881-82. The area under it in 1965-66 was 4,266 acres. Usually the crop is sown with *bajri* in June and harvested in September. Its *dal* is highly esteemed and is the chief element in the thin wafer-biscuits called *papad*. The grain is considered the most fattening food for horned cattle and bears about the same value as gram.

OIL-SEEDS

Oil-seeds also occupy an important place in the agrarian economy of the district. The important among them are safflower, groundnut, niger seed, sesamum and linseed. They are produced in all the talukas in varying proportion. Tables Nos. 8 and 9 give taluka-wise distribution of acreage and out-turn of oil-seeds in the district from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 8—AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres) *								
Taluka	Year	Ground-nut	Sesamum	Safflower	Linseed	Castor	Niger seed	Total oil-seeds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	6,166	145	18,305	135	12	43	24,806
	1965-66	8,586	107	17,853	137	1	54	26,738
	1971-72	690	..	10,523	..	..	..	11,226
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	20,788	502	1,192	3	..	761	23,246
	1965-66	10,654	582	488	21	..	381	12,126
	1971-72	417	..	7,095	..	..	..	7,651
Akola	.. 1961-62	7,730	119	51	4	..	6,724	14,628
	1965-66	9,672	148	..	..	..	5,232	15,052
	1971-72	2,913	..	2	..	..	..	2,983
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	8,121	404	3,399	342	..	10	12,276
	1965-66	4,793	507	2,625	354	..	3	8,282
	1971-72	536	..	1,305	..	..	..	1,914
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	7,896	349	2,924	190	..	3	11,362
	1965-66	4,182	342	2,305	225	..	..	7,054
	1971-72	582	..	1,845	..	..	..	2,546
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	4,659	208	8,134	205	3	11	13,220
	1965-66	6,565	210	5,832	131	22	3	12,763
	1971-72	778	..	2,346	..	..	..	5,145
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	4,873	1,242	17,135	959	31	2	24,242
	1965-66	8,887	680	14,265	691	18	8	24,549
	1971-72	783	..	9,295	..	..	..	10,158
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	1,569	956	10,727	707	5	40	14,004
	1965-66	2,148	451	10,744	635	9	42	14,029
	1971-72	431	..	8,064	..	..	..	8,600
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	2,336	550	7,305	127	7	..	10,325
	1965-66	4,118	626	7,354	65	4	170	12,337
	1971-72	603	..	6,071	..	..	..	6,721
Parner	.. 1961-62	3,820	208	20,247	30	1	64	24,370
	1965-66	5,270	121	18,495	8	6	112	24,012
	1971-72	728	..	18,313	..	..	..	19,063
Shrigonda	.. 1961-62	1,165	..	24,821	119	11	16	26,132
	1965-66	1,093	100	19,272	67	6	22	20,560
	1971-72	509	..	13,872	..	..	..	14,400
Karjat	.. 1961-62	1,140	282	18,206	146	4	14	19,792
	1965-66	1,210	383	14,925	212	4	29	16,763
	1971-72	228	..	9,971	..	..	..	10,211
Jamkhed	.. 1961-62	7,068	309	12,707	552	7	245	20,888
	1965-66	7,917	184	12,924	656	3	152	21,836
	1971-72	417	..	7,095	..	..	..	7,651
District Total	.. 1961-62	77,331	5,274	1,45,153	3,519	81	7,933	2,39,291
	1965-66	75,095	4,441	1,27,082	3,202	73	6,208	2,16,101
	1971-72	10,117	..	92,000	..	..	..	1,02,811

* Figures for 1971-72 are given in hectares.

The break-up for the year 1971-72 is not available in case of sesamum, linseed, castor and niger seed.

TABLE No. 9—TOTAL OUT-TURN OF OIL-SEEDS IN AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 to 1965-66

(In tons)					
Taluka	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Linseed	Castor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	1,389	6	5	1
	1962-63	1,504	13	4	....
	1963-64	1,051	10	6	1
	1964-65	1,133	12	15	1
	1965-66	1,164	12	9	....
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	4,878	45	....	....
	1962-63	4,280	38	1	....
	1963-64	305	48	1	....
	1964-65	1,511	29	1	....
	1965-66	1,073	35	1	....
Akola	.. 1961-62	1,998	12	....	....
	1962-63	2,063	13	....	....
	1963-64	1,863	16	....	....
	1964-65	1,736	14	....	....
	1965-66	867	9	....	....
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	3,646	36	27	....
	1962-63	3,954	31	13	....
	1963-64	3,546	46	17	....
	1964-65	2,856	41	22	....
	1965-66	3,733	45	28	....
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	8,812	31	15	....
	1962-63	3,980	50	13	....
	1963-64	2,438	35	10	....
	1964-65	1,966	43	22	....
	1965-66	2,057	20	12	....
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	1,076	9	9	1
	1962-63	1,056	27	10	....
	1963-64	1,063	31	14	1
	1964-65	1,133	24	12	1
	1965-66	1,220	19	10	2
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	1,411	129	94	5
	1962-63	1,225	70	87	....
	1963-64	1,108	114	120	3
	1964-65	1,180	177	69	7
	1965-66	1,587	81	74	2
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	451	99	66	1
	1962-63	2,728	87	48	....
	1963-64	232	101	55	....
	1964-65	292	43	46	1
	1965-66	336	47	60	1

TABLE No. 9—*contd.*

(In tons)					
Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Groundnut (3)	Sesamum (4)	Linseed (5)	Castor (6)
Pathardi	1961-62	605	57	12	1
	1962-63	574	40	8	....
	1963-64	512	85	12	3
	1964-65	540	40	10	1
	1965-66	552	56	5	....
Parner	1961-62	913	16	2	....
	1962-63	737	13	2	....
	1963-64	461	15	2	1
	1964-65	894	18	2	....
	1965-66	796	9	1	....
Shrigonda	1961-62	826	..	5	2
	1962-63	691	4	3	....
	1963-64	883	8	8	....
	1964-65	483	9	10	....
	1965-66	640	9	5	1
Karjat	1961-62	141	12	6	....
	1962-63	175	17	15	....
	1963-64	220	42	23	....
	1964-65	364	28	17	3
	1965-66	319	23	38	1
Jamkhed	1961-62	1,830	32	51	1
	1962-63	2,033	46	39	....
	1963-64	1,764	42	69	3
	1964-65	1,871	16	69	2
	1965-66	1,414	22	70	....
District Total	1961-62	27,936	484	292	12
	1962-63	25,000	449	243	....
	1963-64	15,446	593	329	12
	1964-65	15,159	494	295	16
	1965-66	15,758	387	313	7

Safflower : Safflower is mostly sown in Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, Parner, Karjat, Nevasa and Jamkhed talukas. In 1971-72 it occupied an area of 92,000 hectares in the district. It is a *rabi* crop and is sown in October-November mostly as a mixed crop with wheat, gram and late *jowar*. Sometimes the crop is sown as a border crop to surround the main crops. It is harvested in March-April. The preparations are the same as the ones given to the crops along with which it is grown. The crop gives high yield if it is sown in black cotton soil, loamy, and light alluvial soils. It is the chief oil-seed crop of the district and is

highly esteemed for fattening sheep. The young leaves are boiled as a vegetable and the oil is much valued in cookery. Its oil-cake is used as a cattle-food and a concentrated manure.

Groundnut : Groundnut is also an equally important oil-seed crop in the district. The area under this crop increased considerably from 23,100 acres in 1950-51 to 75,095 acres in 1965-66. The crop is grown all over the district. However, its cultivation is concentrated in Sangamner, Akola, Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Ahmadnagar and Jamkhed talukas. It is grown in heavy and medium soils. The varieties sown in the district include K. 2 and the local *ghungari*. One ploughing and two harrowings are given. Sowing is done after sufficient monsoon rains are received, at a distance of about 12 inches, the seed-rate per acre being 30 kilograms. Where water is available hot-weather groundnut crop is sown in February. Generally five cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied before sowing for irrigated crop and about 10 kilograms of nitrate and 20 kilograms of P_2O_5 are given at the time of sowing through manure mixtures. Two hoeings and one hand-weeding are given. The yield-rate per acre of dry crop is about 150 to 200 kilograms and that in case of irrigated crop it goes high upto 500 to 700 kilograms.

Niger-seed : Third in importance is the niger-seed (*karale*) crop in the district. In 1965-66 it was grown over an area of 6,208 acres. Akola, Sangamner, Pathardi and Jamkhed talukas produce more niger-seed. Of these Akola taluka produces the highest quantity of niger-seed. Of the total acreage of 6,208 in 1965-66, Akola taluka alone had 5,232 acres under this crop. Niger-seed (*karale*) is a *kharif* crop, mostly sown in June-July and gives high return if it is grown on light red and brownish loams of good depth and texture. It does not require much of ploughing and harrowing. The seed is drilled, the seed-rate being 2-3 kilograms per acre. When ripe, the plants are cut with sickles and dried in the sun in December-January. The seeds are beaten out with sticks. Its oil is used for culinary purposes. The seed is also used in *chutnees*. Its oil-cake is most favoured for milch cattle.

Sesamum : Sesamum, *til*, is mostly grown in Nevasa, Shevgaon and Pathardi talukas. In 1965-66 it occupied an area of 4,441 acres in the district. However, the acreage under this crop has decreased considerably. In 1910-11 the area under this crop was as much as 52,021 acres. The following statement gives the acreage under sesamum since 1880-81 :—

Year	Area in acres		
1880-81	...	...	2,618
1890-91	...	...	7,340
1900-01	...	...	23,443

Year	Area in acres		
1910-11	...	...	52,021
1920-21	...	...	1,450
1940-41	...	...	18,247
1950-51	...	...	N.A.
1960-61	...	...	4,700

N. A. = Not available.

It is of two kinds—white, *gora* or *havra* and black, *kala*. Except in colour there seems to be no difference between these two types of *til*, but the use of the former in various sweetmeat preparations commands for it a higher price. It is sown in June usually with *bajri* either mixed or in separate furrows, and sometimes alone on land that has long lain fallow. It is cut in November. It yields an oil which is preferred in cookery to all other oils. Its cake or *pend* is given to cattle. The plant is not used as fodder.

Linseed : Linseed, *alshi*, had a tillage area of 3,202 acres in 1965-66. The area under this crop has reduced considerably. The following statement shows the area under the crop since 1880-81 :—

Year	Area in acres		
1880-81	...	...	2,087
1890-91	...	...	13,723
1900-01	...	...	5,569
1910-11	...	...	17,319
1920-21	...	...	2,826
1940-41	...	...	28,408
1950-51	...	...	9,000
1960-61	...	...	4,900

It is sown in rich black soils often with gram or wheat in separate furrows or singly. It requires less water and manures too. It is harvested in February. The seed is eaten in relishes or *chutnees*.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS

Tobacco : Tobacco, *tambakhu*, occupied 8,946 acres in 1890-91. Since then the area under this crop has considerably reduced. In 1965-66, it was grown over 745 acres only. The following statement shows the variation in the total acreage under this crop in the district since 1880-81 and the table No. 10 gives taluka-wise acreage and out-turn of this crop between 1961-62 and 1965-66 and 1971-72 :—

Year	Area		
1880-81	...	...	5,705 acres
1890-91	...	...	8,946 acres

Year	Area		
1900-01	...	...	779 acres
1910-11	...	...	4,329 acres
1920-21	...	...	1,465 acres
1940-41	...	...	1,708 acres
1950-51	...	...	2,300 acres
1960-61	...	...	1,300 acres
1970-71	...	...	287 hectares

Tobacco gives good return if planted in sandy friable soil and river valleys enriched with flood-loam. Usually it is sown in June in a nursery, and, when large enough, the seedlings are planted out. Only one or two weedings are required. At the second weeding the lower shoots are picked off, and when the plants are fully grown, the tops and blossoms are also picked to allow a thick and large growth of leaves. When the leaves begin to wither, the stalks are cut near the root and are spread to dry. When the leaves are dry, water in which *surad* grass, probably the spikenard grass, has been soaked is sprinkled over them for two or three days. The leaves and sometimes the stalks are tied in small bundles and packed in a pit at the bottom of which grass or *jowar* stalks have been laid. They are covered with grass and earth and are kept in the pit for about seven days. When taken out of the pit the leaves are again dried and are then ready for sale.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane occupies an important place in the economy of the district. It is the most important cash-crop of the district. The total area under this crop since 1880-81 has increased considerably. The following figures show how the area under this crop has increased in recent years :—

Year	Area		
1880-81	...	...	2,219 acres
1890-91	...	...	2,758 acres
1900-01	...	...	1,030 acres
1910-11	...	...	1,875 acres
1920-21	...	...	6,923 acres
1940-41	...	...	36,542 acres
1950-51	...	...	48,500 acres
1960-61	...	...	89,200 acres
1971-72	...	...	49,204 hectares

TABLE No. 10—AREA AND OUT-TURN OF DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66 AND 1971-72

Taluka	Year	Area in acres			Out-turn of Tobacco in tons	
		Tobacco	Betel-leaves	Total drugs and narcotics		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Ahmadnagar	..	1961-62	186	15	201	83
		1962-63	232	6	238	95
		1963-64	144	9	153	64
		1964-65	58	8	66	24
		1965-66	43	10	53	16
		1971-72	31	....	33	....
Sangamner	..	1961-62	238	147	385	55
		1962-63	262	109	371	98
		1963-64	220	85	305	50
		1964-65	186	45	231	27
		1965-66	145	45	190	65
		1971-72	23	....	46	....
Akola	..	1961-62	175	....	175	26
		1962-63	143	....	143	17
		1963-64	123	....	123	19
		1964-65	175	....	175	5
		1965-66	115	....	115	51
		1971-72	17	....	17	....
Kopargaon	..	1961-62	24	6	30	11
		1962-63	25	11	36	11
		1963-64	8	6	14	2
		1964-65	11	9	20	4
		1965-66	1	8	9	....
		1971-72	1	....	2	....
Shrirampur	..	1961-62	8	16	24	1
		1962-63	40	26	66	8
		1963-64	9	24	33	1
		1964-65	33	26	59	5
		1965-66	25	21	46	11
		1971-72	3	....	13	....
Rahuri	..	1961-62	13	....	13	2
		1962-63	17	....	17	4
		1963-64	14	....	14	3
		1964-65	4	....	4	1
		1965-66	2	....	2	1
		1971-72	1	....	1	....
Nevasa	..	1961-62	132	1	133	19
		1962-63	320	1	321	51
		1963-64	217	....	217	71
		1964-65	225	....	225	100
		1965-66	102	....	102	18
		1971-72	14	....	14	....

TABLE No. 10—contd.

Taluka	Year	Area in acres*			Out-turn of Tobacco in tons*	
		Tobacco	Betel-leaves	Total drugs and narcotics		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Shevgaon	..	1961-62	127	....	127	34
		1962-63	295	8	303	98
		1963-64	108	7	115	48
		1964-65	175	7	182	26
		1965-66	115	8	123	16
		1971-72	40	....	43	....
Pathardi	..	1961-62	45	2	47	7
		1962-63	129	17	146	40
		1963-64	61	4	65	12
		1964-65	24	4	28	11
		1965-66	49	2	51	22
		1971-72	7	....	8	....
Parner	..	1961-62	47	3	50	21
		1962-63	53	2	55	17
		1963-64	31	2	33	14
		1964-65	17	3	20	8
		1965-66	27	2	29	12
		1971-72	1	....	1	....
Shrigonda	..	1961-62	71	66	137	32
		1962-63	47	45	92	21
		1963-64	40	40	80	18
		1964-65	35	28	63	15
		1965-66	26	19	45	7
		1971-72	13	....	17	....
Karjat	..	1961-62	55	2	57	21
		1962-63	35	7	42	15
		1963-64	39	5	44	16
		1964-65	59	5	64	26
		1965-66	27	....	27	12
		1971-72	7	....	8	....
Jamkhed	..	1961-62	32	25	57	11
		1962-63	53	18	71	20
		1963-64	63	18	81	28
		1964-65	81	13	74	36
		1965-66	68	12	80	30
		1971-72	16	....	22	....
District Total	..	1961-62	1,153	283	1,436	323
		1962-63	1,651	250	1,901	495
		1963-64	1,077	200	1,277	346
		1964-65	1,083	148	1,231	288
		1965-66	745	127	872	261
		1971-72	174	....	229	200

* Figures for 1971-72 are given in hectares and out-turn in metric tonnes.

In 1968-69 the acreage under this crop had increased to 1,16,400 acres. The district occupies an important place in Maharashtra State both from the point of view of the acreage under sugarcane crop and production of sugar. It is essentially an irrigated crop and requires plenty of water-supply. The increase in the area under the crop is mainly due to increased irrigation facilities in recent years in the district. The cultivation of sugarcane is mainly concentrated in Shrirampur and Kopergaon talukas with Rahuri taluka following a close third. It is also grown in Sangamner and Nevasa talukas but the acreage under it in both the talukas is below two thousand acres. Table No. 11 shows taluka-wise acreage and out-turn of sugarcane-crop between 1961-62 and 1965-66.

Sugarcane is essentially a tropical crop and takes twelve months for its full growth. Its out-turn is high in extremely hot climate as also where there is ample supply of water. It grows on a variety of soils ranging from lighter types to heavier ones. In lighter types of soil, however, irrigation is required to be given more frequently than in heavier soils. The land is first ploughed either by tractor or an iron-plough. At the time of preparing the land about 20 to 30 cart-loads of farm-yard manure are applied. The land is brought to fine tilth and afterwards it is divided into ridges and furrows at a distance of 3' to 3½' apart for irrigation. Sugarcane sets are then planted in December-January. Sulphate of ammonia is applied before planting the sets, as it helps germination. Top dressing of sulphate of ammonia is given after about a month and a half or two months after weeding and first earthing up. Another top dressing of sulphate or oil-cake is given at the time of final earthing up in May. In all 175 kilograms of nitrate and 75 kilograms of P_2O_5 are applied and about 35 irrigations are given. Both *suru* and *adsali* plantations are in practice in the district. The *suru* plantation needs less quantity of fertilisers, i.e., 110 kilograms of nitrate and 50 kilograms of P_2O_5 . The yield-rate per acre is about 60 to 70 tons. The entire produce of sugarcane in the district is crushed in the sugar factories in the district which in 1969-70 numbered 12.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Chillis: Condiments and spices grown in the district include chillis, garlic and coriander. Of these, chillis is the most important crop and accounts for a comparatively higher tillage area. Table No. 12 gives taluka-wise distribution of area under condiments and spices from 1961-62 to 1965-66. Chillis are grown mostly in Jamkhed, Karjat, Nevasa, Shrigonda, Sangamner and Parner talukas. The crop can be grown on a variety of soils and in a wide range of climatic conditions. It gives higher yield in loamy and black soils. Chilli-crop is generally grown in *kharif* season. It can be raised as a single crop

TABLE No. 11—AREA AND OUT-TURN OF SUGARCANE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66 AND 1971-72

Taluka	Year	Area (in acres)	Out-turn (in tons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ahmadnagar	1961-62	903	4,478
	1962-63	377	1,683
	1963-64	423	1,818
	1964-65	726	3,241
	1965-66	914	4,080
	1971-72	632	....
Sangamner	1961-62	3,561	15,897
	1962-63	2,457	10,969
	1963-64	2,199	9,817
	1964-65	2,714	12,116
	1965-66	4,627	20,656
	1971-72	3,302	....
Akola	1961-62	758	3,045
	1962-63	597	2,469
	1963-64	462	1,887
	1964-65	552	2,034
	1965-66	726	2,929
	1971-72	423	....
Kopergaon	1961-62	30,469	1,36,022
	1962-63	28,044	1,29,661
	1963-64	24,748	1,22,536
	1964-65	29,076	1,29,804
	1965-66	31,791	1,41,924
	1971-72	15,818	....
Shrirampur	1961-62	3,04,030	1,51,920
	1962-63	32,580	1,45,446
	1963-64	32,188	1,43,696
	1964-65	35,350	1,57,812
	1965-66	36,343	1,62,246
	1971-72	15,709	....
Rahuri	1961-62	11,413	50,906
	1962-63	9,703	43,317
	1963-64	9,701	43,308
	1964-65	11,652	52,018
	1965-66	13,840	6,786
	1971-72	7,550	....
Nevasa	1961-62	2,592	11,571
	1962-63	1,329	5,933
	1963-64	1,431	6,388
	1964-65	2,522	11,259
	1965-66	2,859	12,763
	1971-72	2,312	....

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Taluka		Year	Area (in acres)*	Out-turn (in tons)*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Shevgaon	..	1961-62	538	2,402
		1962-63	162	812
		1963-64	202	902
		1964-65	403	1,799
		1965-66	716	3,196
		1971-72	537	....
Pathardi	..	1961-62	322	1,435
		1962-63	186	830
		1963-64	177	790
		1964-65	427	1,906
		1965-66	398	1,777
		1971-72	388	....
Parner	..	1961-62	311	1,388
		1962-63	155	683
		1963-64	110	491
		1964-65	123	549
		1965-66	268	1,196
		1971-72	66	....
Shrigonda	..	1961-62	1,630	7,277
		1962-63	843	3,763
		1963-64	995	4,292
		1964-65	761	3,397
		1965-66	1,228	5,482
		1971-72	1,618	....
Karjat	..	1961-62	1,268	5,616
		1962-63	441	1,924
		1963-64	523	2,335
		1964-65	1,144	5,707
		1965-66	1,813	8,094
		1971-72	639	....
Jamkhed	..	1961-62	268	1,196
		1962-63	110	491
		1963-64	131	585
		1964-65	222	991
		1965-66	347	1,549
		1971-72	210	....
District Total	..	1961-62	3,58,063	3,93,153
		1962-63	76,984	3,47,981
		1963-64	73,290	3,38,825
		1964-65	84,672	3,82,633
		1965-66	95,870	3,72,678
		1971-72	49,204	3,47,800

* Figures for the year 1971-72 are given in hectares and out-turn in metric tonnes.
Taluka-wise break-up of out-turn is not available.

or sometimes planted as subordinate to the other garden-crops. The field is thoroughly cultivated and well manured. The seedlings are first raised in a nursery and when they become about eight weeks old, they are transplanted at a distance of about two feet. When the plants are well established, they are earthed up by forming a little mound of soil round the plants at the stems. After about 2½ months from planting the first fruits are formed. Picking goes on for three to five months. Both green and red chillis are harvested. The red chillis are dried and then marketed. Various varieties including *lavangi*, *hor-mirachi*, etc., are grown in the district. Chillis are used in various food preparations. They are extensively used in *chutnees* and pickles.

Garlic: Garlic is an important spice, but it is grown on a very small area in the district. In 1965-66 it occupied only 400 acres in the district. The crop is raised singly and always as a cold-weather and irrigated one. The land is cultivated by ploughing and harrowing it. Manure is also liberally applied. The small flattish bulbs are broadcast in October in the specially-prepared beds, and lightly covered with soil. The crop is irrigated every ten or twelve days, according to the requirements. After about five months the crop shows signs of ripening as the leaves turn yellow. The bulbs are uprooted either by hand or with a very light pick-axe. Its roots and tops are removed and then the bulbs are spread for drying. Garlic is used in various preparations like *chutnees*, seasoning vegetables, in curries and pickles.

FIBRES

Cotton: The fibre crops are grown on a very small area in the district. The important among them are cotton and jute. Tables Nos. 13 and 14 give taluka-wise area and out-turn of fibres in the district during 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1971-72. Of these, cotton occupies the largest area. The following statement gives total acreage under this crop in the district since 1844-45 :—

Year	Area
1844-45	2,106 acres
1850-51	2,410 acres
1880-81	11,055 acres
1890-91	64,464 acres
1900-01	75,371 acres
1910-11	2,14,127 acres
1920-21	3,051 acres
1940-41	1,75,236 acres
1950-51	46,600 acres
1960-61	80,100 acres
1971-72	8,652 hectares

TABLE No. 12—AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres)*					
Taluka	Year	Chillis	Coriander	Garlic	Total condiments and spices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	400	7	69	476
	1965-66	433	6	43	482
	1971-72	....	....	....	234
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	718	1	32	751
	1965-66	780	5	46	831
	1971-72	....	....	....	323
Akola	.. 1961-62	511	3	20	534
	1965-66	528	3	5	536
	1971-72	....	....	....	247
Kopargaon	.. 1961-62	351	....	25	376
	1965-66	545	1	11	557
	1971-72	....	....	....	141
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	206	8	9	223
	1965-66	377	5	27	409
	1971-72	....	....	..	199
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	207	3	14	224
	1965-66	322	1	18	341
	1971-72	....	....	....	103
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	728	3	49	780
	1965-66	1,134	7	72	1,213
	1971-72	....	....	....	414
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	424	....	9	433
	1965-66	318	2	8	328
	1971-72	....	....	....	137
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	420	9	53	482
	1965-66	613	3	49	665
	1971-72	....	....	....	137
Parner	.. 1961-62	530	6	62	598
	1965-66	527	18	66	611
	1971-72	....	....	....	206
Shrigonda	.. 1961-62	549	5	39	593
	1965-66	689	5	7	701
	1971-72	....	....	....	314
Karjat	.. 1961-62	1,089	4	23	1,116
	1965-66	853	27	20	900
	1971-72	....	....	....	351
Jamkhed	.. 1961-62	981	1	14	996
	1965-66	1,328	7	28	1,363
	1971-72	....	....	....	516
District Total	.. 1961-62	7,114	50	418	7,582
	1965-66	8,447	90	400	8,937
	1971-72 *	....	....	....	3,323

* Figures for 1971-72 are in hectares.

TABLE No. 13—AREA UNDER FIBRES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In acres)*						
Taluka	Year	Cotton	Jute	Sann Hemp	Ambadi	Total Fibres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	3,844	1,084	55	....	4,983
	1965-66	1,157	284	356	11	1,808
	1971-72	643	....	....	....	648
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	2,506	82	....	23	2,611
	1965-66	1,524	1,525	199	11	3,259
	1971-72	774	....	....	....	788
Akola	.. 1961-62	74	....	73	109	256
	1965-66	9	14	41	12	76
	1971-72	28	....	....	....	46
Kopargaon	.. 1961-62	4,467	....	473	1	4,941
	1965-66	4,314	....	301	11	4,626
	1971-72	636	....	....	....	782
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	3,863	946	549	23	5,381
	1965-66	3,204	140	256	30	3,630
	1971-72	750	....	....	....	1,030
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	5,141	....	170	2	5,313
	1965-66	3,406	41	103	2	3,552
	1971-72	834	....	....	....	851
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	1,392	....	47	135	1,574
	1965-66	1,012	6,602	57	32	7,703
	1971-72	877	....	....	....	894
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	1,269	32,209	69	281	33,828
	1965-66	1,632	2,283	106	55	4,076
	1971-72	1,433	....	....	....	1,439
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	2,605	....	11	53	2,669
	1965-66	2,356	1,474	37	33	3,900
	1971-72	342	....	....	....	343
Parner	.. 1961-62	2,269	96	11	103	2,479
	1965-66	1,073	4	23	67	1,167
	1971-72	409	....	....	....	414
Shrigonda	.. 1961-62	4,549	2	....	10	4,561
	1965-66	2,616	36	63	1	2,716
	1971-72	927	....	....	....	938
Karjat	.. 1961-62	4,501	....	4	33	4,538
	1965-66	1,977	807	5	7	2,796
	1971-72	912	....	....	....	913
Jamkhed	.. 1961-62	2,495	....	15	243	2,753
	1965-66	719	175	1	159	1,054
	1971-72	87	....	....	....	130
District Total	.. 1961-62	38,975	34,419	1,477	1,016	75,887
	1965-66	24,999	13,385	1,548	331	40,363
	1971-72 *	8,652	....	....	....	9,216

* Figures for 1971-72 are in hectares.

TABLE No. 14—TOTAL OUT-TURN OF FIBRES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66 AND 1971-72

(In tons)				
Taluka	Year	Cotton	Sann Hemp	Ambadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	73	4	....
	1962-63	173	1	....
	1963-64	256	1	....
	1964-65	318	2	....
	1965-66	30	13	....
Sanganner	.. 1961-62	20	....	1
	1962-63	6	7	....
	1963-64	41	3	1
	1964-65	....	8	....
	1965-66	1,362	18	1
Akola	.. 1961-62	....	3	5
	1962-63	....	4	1
	1963-64	....	6	....
	1964-65	....	3	....
	1965-66	1	2	....
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	3	42	....
	1962-63	4	18	....
	1963-64	1	25	....
	1964-65	21	24	....
	1965-66	....	22	1
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	48	49	2
	1962-63	131	46	....
	1963-64	204	96	1
	1964-65	99	44	....
	1965-66	254	13	1
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	87	8	....
	1962-63	334	50	....
	1963-64	649	10	....
	1964-65	334	8	....
	1965-66	673	5	....
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	2,044	2	7
	1962-63	995	3	3
	1963-64	4,931	5	3
	1964-65	2,632	3	2
	1965-66	1,102	3	2
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	3,780	4	15
	1962-63	2,205	4	2
	1963-64	5,523	4	8
	1964-65	2,853	4	7
	1965-66	2,839	6	3

TABLE No. 14—contd.

(In tons)*				
Taluka	Year	Cotton	Sann Hemp	Ambadi
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	1,735	1	3
	1962-63	857	....	8
	1963-64	2,685	....	3
	1964-65	1,499	1	1
	1965-66	969	2	1
Parner	.. 1961-62	8	....	4
	1962-63	1	....	1
	1963-64	5	1	....
	1964-65	6	1	1
	1965-66	....	1	3
Shrigonda	.. 1961-62	6	....	....
	1962-63	78	1	1
	1963-64	180	5	....
	1964-65	87	5	....
	1965-66	32	5	....
Karjat	.. 1961-62	56	....	1
	1962-63	255	....	....
	1963-64	465	2	....
	1964-65	191	1	....
	1965-66	68	....	....
Jamhed	.. 1961-62	72	1	13
	1962-63	254	1	15
	1963-64	522	3	15
	1964-65	481	1	14
	1965-66	29	....	9
District Total	.. 1961-62	7,932	114	46
	1962-63	5,295	135	30
	1963-64	15,462	161	31
	1964-65	8,521	105	25
	1965-66	7,359	90	21
	1971-72*	10,700	....	....

* Figures for 1971-72, for district total of cotton, are in bales.

The statement on page No. 337 shows that the area under cotton in the district has considerably decreased since 1910-11. In 1968-69 the crop was grown over an area of 62,100 acres of which 41,000 acres accounted for the non-irrigated area and the remaining irrigated wherein *Laxmi* variety of cotton was grown.

Prior to 1822 Ahmadnagar was not a cotton-producing district. In 1822 the Collector Captain Pottinger observed that out of 25,000

bighas under cultivation not five were sown with cotton. Small quantity of cotton was brought from Berar. There was no trade in cotton in the district. It was sold $3\frac{1}{2}$ *shers* the rupee or at Rs. 70 a *khundi* of 500 pounds. In 1830 an enterprising Hindu merchant of Ahmadnagar, named Basvantsing, offered to grow and supply Government with clean cotton, provided he received an advance of money free of interest. The Collector was then authorised to advance Rs. 50,000 to Basvantsing on substantial security. Basvantsing succeeded in growing cotton. Other cultivators followed the example of Basvantsing. In 1836, as an encouragement to cotton cultivation in the Deccan, the then Government declared all lands on which cotton should be grown free from the land tax for five years or till the 30th of April 1842. But this concession was cancelled on the 20th of January 1838 as the Court of Directors did not approve of the same. This put a stop to cotton growing in the district. Cotton did not prosper; the cultivators thought grain a much more paying crop. The demand for cotton which followed the American War in 1862 greatly increased both trade and cultivation of cotton. The cultivation of cotton in the district again received set-back since 1910-11. Since then its cultivation did not show any remarkable increase in regard to the acreage under it. It might be that cultivators got better substitute for it in sugarcane, area under which is fast increasing in the district.

The present system of tillage consists of one ploughing and three harrowings in March and May. Before sowing, about 5 cart-loads of farm-yard manure to dry crop and about 10 to 15 cart-loads for an irrigated crop are applied. Sowing of dry cotton is done in June by the seed drill at a distance of 18". The irrigated crop is dibbled at a distance of about 3'x3'. The seed-rate per acre is 3 to 4 kilograms for dry crop and 2½ to 3 kilograms for irrigated crop. About 30 kilograms of nitrate and 20 kilograms of P₂O₅ are given in two doses. Full dose of P₂O₅ and half dose of nitrate are given at the time of dibbling and the remaining half dose of nitrate is applied one month after sowing. For dry crop three hoeings and one hand-weeding is given and for irrigated crop three hoeings and three hand-weedings are done. The picking season starts from September onwards.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruits: The area under fruits in the district increased from 9,649 acres in 1961-62 to 10,163 acres in 1965-66. Sweet lime, grape, sour lime, banana and guava are the important fruits grown in the district. Table No. 15 gives taluka-wise acreage under various fruits in the district for the period between 1961-62 and 1965-66. Following is the description of a few important fruit-crops grown in the district.

TABLE No. 15—AREA UNDER FRUITS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Taluka	Year	Grape	Banana	Mangoes	Sweet lime	Orange	Sour lime	Pomegra- nate	Guava	Papaya	(In acres)	
											Total fruits	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Ahmadnagar	..	1961-62	9	42	37	725	255	67	42	90	13	1,280
		1962-63	8	11	35	479	207	41	24	85	4	894
		1963-64	6	10	22	750	211	44	16	96	4	1,159
		1964-65	14	14	19	792	257	32	32	100	3	1,263
		1965-66	27	9	37	760	218	47	24	106	10	1,238
Sangamner	..	1961-62	21	51	73	246	5	64	48	72	26	606
		1962-63	55	44	77	222	....	61	58	83	11	611
		1963-64	70	49	68	179	6	59	67	133	8	639
		1964-65	89	50	62	208	4	59	64	74	12	622
		1965-66	160	45	72	145	1	63	69	82	9	646
Akola	..	1961-62	....	8	25	6	....	14	....	32	18	103
		1962-63	....	6	37	5	....	15	....	35	11	109
		1963-64	2	12	24	3	....	10	....	32	8	91
		1964-65	12	13	23	....	....	....	....	29	....	77
		1965-66	25	4	22	3	....	23	....	28	9	114
Kopergaon	..	1961-62	98	31	45	1,021	17	203	10	163	21	1,609
		1962-63	117	11	55	1,033	18	132	14	158	4	1,542
		1963-64	265	15	59	801	24	204	21	151	18	1,558
		1964-65	268	5	69	705	36	256	18	125	126	1,608
		1965-66	382	13	43	540	39	263	31	121	124	1,556

TABLE No. 15—*contd.*

Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Grape (3)	Banana (4)	Mangoes (5)	Sweet lime (6)	Orange (7)	Sour lime (8)	Pomegra- nate (9)	Guava (10)	Papaya (11)	Total fruits (12)
Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	....	22	28	495	20	44	115	74	15	813
	1962-63	36	20	32	413	6	33	102	81	11	734
	1963-64	94	15	27	352	9	31	142	68	15	753
	1964-65	98	12	44	205	20	27	166	59	41	672
	1965-66	148	16	39	169	9	56	205	31	35	708
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	10	21	77	1,040	19	19	93	25	9	1,313
	1962-63	9	12	59	915	19	20	83	26	7	1,149
	1963-64	24	22	46	745	14	13	102	23	13	1,002
	1964-65	45	35	78	787	17	25	114	23	19	1,143
	1965-66	62	35	35	547	2	12	145	19	18	875
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	....	84	17	179	....	24	2	51	9	366
	1962-63	1	74	21	218	3	27	1	50	6	401
	1963-64	2	50	25	193	8	21	....	51	5	355
	1964-65	....	72	18	187	10	14	1	40	9	351
	1965-66	13	83	20	210	5	20	1	49	5	406
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	....	49	16	271	10	23	1	48	13	431
	1962-63	1	41	14	357	4	32	1	31	8	489
	1963-64	1	36	20	508	13	19	1	42	7	647
	1964-65	4	60	12	731	15	24	5	32	11	894
	1965-66	7	106	24	834	10	21	1	36	9	1,048
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	5	20	77	1,437	67	34	48	27	8	1,723
	1962-63	7	17	58	1,677	42	36	....	16	24	1,877
	1963-64	7	18	68	1,819	28	21	4	16	13	1,994
Parner	1964-65	8	29	38	2,100	40	17	2	19	8	2,261
	1965-66	21	41	48	2,259	31	17	....	41	19	2,477
	.. 1961-62	....	422	37	134	96	18	....	3	14	724
	1962-63	....	291	47	128	96	8	6	2	4	582
	1963-64	....	245	28	97	85	12	1	8	2	478
Shrigonda	1964-65	....	195	8	94	59	8	6	2	1	374
	1965-66	....	218	10	102	59	10	1	3	3	406
	.. 1961-62	....	9	2	154	43	250	5	12	6	481
	1962-63	6	11	5	127	56	299	7	19	3	533
	1963-64	8	7	36	140	39	210	6	15	1	462
Karjat	1964-65	35	6	4	143	58	220	7	11	4	488
	1965-66	44	4	1	132	40	230	2	12	3	468
	.. 1961-62	....	18	1	33	12	13	1	11	2	91
	1962-63	7	11	5	35	10	12	1	12	1	94
	1963-64	24	10	19	38	1	12	5	11	2	122
Jamkhed	1964-65	34	13	38	37	....	10	....	11	7	150
	1965-66	49	9	....	25	2	8	....	9	3	105
	.. 1961-62	7	20	17	4	1	15	....	37	8	109
	1962-63	7	23	20	6	1	10	....	27	5	99
	1963-64	8	27	21	6	3	11	....	40	7	123
District Total	1964-65	7	22	11	6	3	9	1	40	4	103
	1965-66	15	18	34	6	3	8	....	29	3	116
	.. 1961-62	150	797	452	5,745	545	788	365	645	162	9,649
	1962-63	254	572	465	5,615	462	726	296	625	99	9,114
	1963-64	511	516	463	5,631	441	667	365	686	103	9,383
District Total	1964-65	614	526	425	5,995	519	701	416	565	245	10,006
	1965-66	953	601	385	5,732	419	778	479	566	250	10,163
	1967-68	1,000	300	400	N.A.	5,700	800	800	600	100	10,400

N. A. = Not available.

Sweet Lime : Sweet lime, *mosambi*, occupied 5,732 acres in 1965-66. Pathardi, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Rahuri and Shevgaon talukas account for the major share of the *mosambi* crop. The crop requires more or less dry and hot climate and loose, loamy and well-drained soil. Seedlings of *jamburi* are grown for about a year in the nursery-beds and budded in the fair weather after transplanting in rows in the nursery. When the buds are successfully established, the plants are planted in their permanent places, in the pits of 2'×2'×2' at a distance of about 20 feet apart. The pits are filled with good soil and farm-yard manure. The plant starts bearing fruit after about four years. Irrigations are given regularly till harvesting. Some vegetables can be grown as inter-crops during early years. The plant flowers during January-February and fruits are ready for harvest by August or September. *Mosambi* plants continue to yield for about twenty years.

Grape : Grapes, *drakshe*, are grown in the best garden-lands in Kopargaon, Sangamner and Shirampur talukas. The vine is grown from cuttings. The land is well ploughed and harrowed. Pits of the size of about 2'×2'×2' are dug at a distance of about twelve feet. The pits are filled with good soil and farm-yard manure. The sprouting cuttings are planted in these pits in January. Periodical irrigations are given. As the shoots grow four small stakes are placed round each cutting, and the shoots are trained from one to the other, tying them in their places but keeping each vine separate. The vine is also trained on a strong open trellis which is set over the vineyard about six feet from the ground. The grape vines start bearing fruits in full swing after about three years and continue to bear profitably for a generation or so if well-cared. The vines yield a crop of sweet grapes from January to April. Only strong shoots are allowed to grow on each cutting and the others are nipped off. After each crop the vines are pruned and manured. When the vines start bearing fruit, water is not allowed to remain in the bunches. Grapes are plucked when ripe only because they do not ripen after plucking.

Sour Lime : Sour lime, *kagadi limbu*, was grown over an area of 778 acres in 1965-66. The plants are grown over a wide range of soils including sandy loam, upland, clayey and black cotton soils. It is propagated by seeds or by budding on *jamburi* or by mount layering. However, the practice of budding is most common. The method of cultivation of the crop is more or less similar to that of the other citrus fruits, e.g., *mosambi*.

Banana : Banana, *kele*, occupied an area of 601 acres in 1965-66. The crop does well in deep retentive clayey soils with good drainage. The land is brought to fine tilth by ploughing and harrowing it. Farm-yard manure is also applied. Either pits of the size of about one cubic feet are dug or furrows are prepared 5 feet by 5 feet and suckers are

planted at each crossing of the furrows in loose surface soil. Spacing of the crop depends on the different varieties. The planting is usually done between June and August. Irrigations are given September onwards. Timely and heavy irrigations are essential. The crop takes about a year and a half to mature. About 3-4 crops can be taken from the succeeding sucker generations. The crop is harvested when the fruits get rounded and the dry petals drop down from the end of fruits. The bunches of bananas are closely packed and kept in specially constructed chambers and are smoked for a while. Later on the entrance through which the fruits are smoked is also packed. After some time the fruits are taken out and piled up in open air. *Basrai*, *Sonkeli* and *Velchi* are the common varieties grown in the district. The *kelful* or plaintain flower is used as a vegetable and the juice of the inner part of the stem is used in preparing *papads*. The green leaves are also used as plates.

Guava : In 1965-66, guava occupied an area of 566 acres. Kopargaon, Sangamner and Ahmadnagar talukas produce more guavas. Guava, *peru*, flourishes on a variety of soils. The crop is propagated from seed but to have good fruits grafts from better varieties are used. Planting is done in pits of the size of about 2 cubic feet. The pits are filled with good soil and farm-yard manure. Guava plants start blossoming from third year onwards. When the plants begin to shed leaves, manure is applied at the stem, beds are formed in April and about the middle of the same month irrigation is given. The surface soil round the stems is loosened. Fruits are plucked when about to ripen. A guava plantation lasts for about 15 to 20 years depending upon the type of soil and care taken.

Vegetables : The total area under vegetables in the district increased from 8,946 acres in 1961-62 to 12,628 acres in 1965-66. Table No. 16 gives the taluka-wise area under different vegetables grown in the district for the period between 1961-62 and 1965-66. Following is the description of some important vegetables grown in the district :—

Potato : Potato, *batata*, occupied an area of 4,096 acres in 1965-66. It is grown as a *kharif* crop. The soils suited for the crop are well-drained loams and sandy loams. Soils having good drainage, depth and a uniform smooth grit-free texture, are considered best for potato. The land is brought to fine tilth by ploughing and harrowing it. Farm-yard manure is also applied at the rate of 15 cart-loads per acre. Planting is done in the third or fourth week of June after one or two good monsoon showers. It is done in furrows opened by a small wooden plough. The land is laid into beds and irrigated when there is no rain. The crop matures in about three months. Harvesting is done when plants turn yellow, by light pick-axe.

TABLE No. 16—AREA UNDER VEGETABLES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1965-66

Taluka	Year	(In acres)											
		Potato	Sweet potato	Onion	Yam	Carrot	Radish	Cabbage	Brinjal	Tomato	Fenu- greek	Bhendi	Total vegetables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961-62	46	4	197	3	22	....	21	151	76	20	10	550
	1962-63	17	6	137	7	14	....	5	75	61	7	9	338
	1963-64	12	3	151	7	13	....	18	79	66	15	14	378
	1964-65	20	6	184	4	13	1	23	91	99	15	17	473
	1965-66	13	22	194	14	30	....	19	100	99	21	14	526
Sangamner	.. 1961-62	261	54	982	20	216	17	36	98	396	21	49	2,150
	1962-63	316	54	877	18	182	16	34	119	446	17	54	2,133
	1963-64	280	69	934	29	149	16	32	137	497	12	58	2,213
	1964-65	273	44	972	8	152	10	31	99	433	15	30	2,067
	1965-66	217	32	1,053	38	245	16	45	191	549	40	33	2,459
Akola	.. 1961-62	340	1	....	3	19	....	2	24	1,031	18	10	1,448
	1962-63	356	1	....	1	14	4	2	17	1,067	6	3	1,471
	1963-64	425	3	116	2	21	....	2	15	1,357	15	4	1,960
	1964-65	591	2	....	17	23	....	4	14	1,708	27	2	2,388
	1965-66	850	7	....	....	27	....	....	16	1,497	....	10	2,407
Kopergaon	.. 1961-62	1	5	199	....	248	5	6	131	24	107	12	738
	1962-63	4	3	138	....	232	2	1	94	8	114	32	628
	1963-64	1	2	150	....	226	1	3	103	10	137	30	663
	1964-65	2	2	278	15	191	3	5	107	7	80	12	702
	1965-66	3	16	200	26	240	8	4	139	22	59	21	738

Shrirampur	.. 1961-62	3	3	134	....	29	12	1	99	2	24	18	325
	1962-63	2	7	157	27	22	1	1	88	5	20	25	355
	1963-64	1	10	161	37	24	3	3	129	9	24	21	422
	1964-65	2	4	161	35	30	4	1	147	13	22	44	463
	1965-66	1	6	228	35	40	4	2	152	19	27	43	557
Rahuri	.. 1961-62	....	2	113	3	20	6	6	122	5	24	3	304
	1962-63	17	6	169	33	23	1	2	147	24	31	30	483
	1963-64	7	6	182	19	20	4	7	120	10	27	17	419
	1964-65	2	4	220	28	64	3	2	180	21	18	22	564
	1965-66	2	7	222	39	33	4	5	167	15	17	36	547
Nevasa	.. 1961-62	....	1	....	....	5	11	7	127	3	11	2	167
	1962-63	....	2	....	12	5	5	5	121	6	15	9	180
	1963-64	....	1	....	12	18	1	16	130	7	17	7	209
	1964-65	....	....	....	9	16	9	9	142	5	40	4	234
	1965-66	1	....	31	31	20	4	7	237	7	26	7	340
Shevgaon	.. 1961-62	....	1	....	4	11	1	1	75	1	8	10	112
	1962-63	....	3	....	5	15	....	2	59	1	9	4	98
	1963-64	6	1	....	9	6	4	4	54	1	9	5	99
	1964-65	1	1	....	12	4	2	5	95	11	18	2	155
	1965-66	....	5	....	5	18	....	3	108	2	9	9	159
Pathardi	.. 1961-62	1	12	....	....	15	1	1	81	1	5	2	119
	1962-63	....	16	....	....	9	3	....	66	1	5	2	102
	1963-64	....	22	....	14	18	5	2	88	1	5	6	158
	1964-65	2	13	....	8	26	1	....	70	5	9	5	139
	1965-66	2	18	....	18	20	4	....	71	....	9	2	144
Parner	.. 1961-62	1,868	157	....	18	78	4	1	63	7	5	10	2,210
	1962-63	2,461	216	....	35	45	1	1	74	1	5	15	2,854
	1963-64	2,509	91	....	6	31	....	10	36	2	3	3	2,691
	1964-65	2,589	92	....	14	38	3	1	42	3	9	2	2,793
	1965-66	3,001	205	....	68	....	25	4	60	11	10	15	3,309

TABLE No. 16—contd.

Taluka (1)	Year (2)	Potato (3)	Sweet potato (4)	Onion (5)	Yam (6)	Carrot (7)	Radish (8)	Cab- bage (9)	Brinjal (10)	Tomato (11)	Fenu- greek (12)	Bhendi (13)	Total vegetables (14)
Shrigonda	1961-62	4	21	257	25	13	11	7	131	10	14	7	500
	1962-63	6	17	211	5	4	6	4	72	3	6	1	335
	1963-64	....	14	418	9	9	7	1	120	4	5	4	591
	1964-65	1	40	764	6	10	6	4	132	9	17	11	1,000
Karjat	1965-66	2	45	538	18	33	1	2	129	4	4	6	782
	1961-62	....	15	95	15	9	3	....	63	....	4	12	216
	1962-63	....	6	73	8	5	1	....	61	2	2	8	166
	1963-64	....	12	113	14	4	2	3	86	....	....	9	243
Jamkhed	1964-65	....	11	271	5	11	2	17	133	....	4	8	462
	1965-66	1	24	160	6	20	1	6	93	....	3	3	317
	1961-62	2	19	....	2	22	1	....	54	....	6	1	107
	1962-63	....	18	....	5	16	1	....	48	1	6	4	99
District Total	1963-64	1	19	....	5	13	1	1	57	1	32	2	132
	1964-65	....	15	....	5	16	2	1	69	1	4	2	115
	1965-66	3	64	53	6	27	3	2	86	1	6	2	253
	1961-62	2,526	295	1,977	93	707	72	89	1,218	1,556	267	146	8,946
	1962-63	3,179	355	1,762	156	586	41	57	1,041	1,626	243	196	9,242
	1963-64	3,242	253	2,225	163	552	44	102	1,154	1,965	298	180	10,178
	1964-65	3,483	238	2,850	166	594	46	103	1,321	2,315	278	161	11,555
	1965-66	4,096	451	2,648	304	753	70	99	1,549	2,226	231	201	12,628
	1967-68	2,300	300	4,400	....	600	100	100	1,900	2,400	200	200	13,400

Onion: In 1965-66, onion, *kanda*, was grown over an area of 2,648 acres. The crop can best be grown in an area having moderate rainfall. Sandy or medium black soils are suitable for this crop. The land is ploughed and harrowed and farm-yard manure is also applied. Seedlings are first raised on seed-beds in October-November. The seedlings get ready for transplanting within four to five weeks. The land is divided into ridges and furrows so as to form beds 10 feet by 10 feet or little more for giving irrigation. The bulbs are ready to lift by a light pick-axe in about three months since transplanting.

Tomato: Tomato occupied an area of 2,226 acres in 1965-66. Well-drained, light brown or black medium soils are very suitable for this crop. The land is ploughed and harrowed well in advance and farm-yard manure is also applied at the rate of about 15 cart-loads per acre. Seedlings are first raised in seed-beds and transplanted after about four weeks. Earthing up is done just before flowering. The crop starts bearing within three months after transplanting and the harvesting continues for about two months.

Brinjal: Brinjal, *vange*, grows well on medium brown soil and can be raised as rain-fed and irrigated crop. As usual the land is ploughed and harrowed and farm-yard manure is applied at the rate of about 20 cart-loads per acre. In case of brinjal also seedlings are first raised in nursery-beds and transplanted four to five weeks afterwards. The land is laid into beds or ridges and furrows for irrigation. The crop gets ready after about 90 days and the harvesting continues for two to three months.

LIVE-STOCK

Live-stock still plays a pivotal role in the agricultural economy of the district and also constitutes one of the valuable possessions of the farmer. Most of the agricultural operations such as ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, irrigation, transport, etc., are carried out with the help of draught animals. Cows and she-buffaloes are a source of milk. Besides, the live-stock provides much of the organic manure used on the farms. Realising the importance of live-stock in the agrarian economy of the district as elsewhere in the State, the Animal Husbandry Department of Maharashtra State has been closely associating itself with the programme of improving the cattle-wealth in the district. The department has undertaken various schemes for providing veterinary aid to farmers in the district. The table No. 17 gives taluka-wise total live-stock population in the district as per 1972 live-stock census.

TABLE No. 17—LIVE-STOCK IN EACH TALUKA OF

Taluka	Cattle						
	Males over 3 years					Females over 3	
	used for breeding only	used for breeding and work	used for work only	Others	Total males	Breeding	
						In milk	Dry and not calved once
District Total ..	496	14,440	3,34,236	3,422	3,52,594	86,169	1,70,354
Kopargaon ..	84	2,302	27,538	282	30,206	8,169	3,199
Akola ..	93	1,923	27,965	398	30,379	8,890	24,387
Sangamner ..	17	141	32,695	132	32,985	6,103	19,397
Shrirampur ..	20	904	16,771	269	17,964	7,792	9,624
Rahuri ..	21	137	18,019	385	18,562	6,120	8,796
Nevasa ..	15	16	25,455	27	25,513	6,092	7,323
Shevgaon ..	38	352	28,726	60	29,176	6,089	8,780
Parner ..	34	574	35,831	472	36,911	6,776	24,436
Ahmadnagar ..	28	513	28,520	85	29,146	8,286	12,263
Pathardi ..	24	770	24,852	401	26,047	4,470	9,650
Shrigonda ..	103	3,055	25,400	465	29,023	6,655	12,423
Karjat ..	17	830	26,183	263	27,293	6,077	12,632
Jamkhed ..	2	2,923	16,281	183	19,389	4,750	7,444

TABLE No.

Taluka	Buffaloes						
	Others	Total males	In-milk	Dry and not calved once	working	Others	Young stock
District ..	163	3,739	23,112	29,906	684	302	30,536
Kopargaon ..	46	209	2,159	4,019	56	32	2,927
Akola ..	28	2,166	2,372	4,858	134	72	3,934
Sangamner ..	....	37	1,266	1,720	....	3	2,051
Shrirampur ..	10	157	2,034	2,462	30	10	2,268
Rahuri ..	....	51	2,223	1,943	2	1	2,100
Nevasa ..	....	56	967	1,257	4	1	1,412
Shevgaon ..	17	152	980	1,544	15	18	1,741
Parner ..	1	47	1,376	2,419	24	13	2,703
Ahmadnagar ..	1	159	5,186	3,796	51	2	4,384
Pathardi ..	13	198	1,244	1,824	100	66	2,221
Shrigonda ..	5	100	1,323	1,353	180	57	1,642
Karjat ..	14	186	871	1,154	8	10	1,404
Jamkhed ..	28	221	1,111	1,557	80	17	1,749

AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS PER 1972 CENSUS

					Buffaloes		
years							
Working	Others	Total females	Young stock	Total cattle	used for breeding only	used for breeding and work	used for work only
2,182	1,906	2,60,611	2,82,558	8,15,763	439	341	2,796
....	234	21,602	18,884	70,692	44	20	99
239	42	33,558	19,517	83,454	7	54	2,077
3	30	25,533	17,835	76,353	20	2	15
11	140	17,567	15,938	51,469	29	54	64
10	64	14,984	11,903	45,449	4	7	40
17	1	13,433	12,875	51,821	20	8	28
148	46	15,063	11,170	55,409	47	30	58
2	581	31,795	22,169	90,865	11	10	25
23	14	20,586	18,421	68,153	63	37	58
248	228	14,596	10,569	51,212	47	35	103
627	344	19,949	18,081	67,053	42	16	37
....	119	18,828	15,551	61,672	13	31	128
860	63	13,117	8,645	42,151	92	37	64

17—contd.

Total buffaloes	Total bovine	Sheep	Goats	Other live-stock	Total live-stock	Total poultry
88,279	9,04,042	2,98,593	5,46,705	22,837	17,72,177	7,73,317
9,402	80,094	6,882	46,719	2,264	1,35,959	34,457
13,536	96,990	3,668	32,151	930	1,33,739	55,503
5,077	81,430	60,097	67,166	1,075	2,10,218	85,832
6,961	58,430	5,156	35,637	2,498	1,01,721	65,782
6,320	51,769	13,709	40,473	4,597	1,10,548	51,231
3,697	55,518	8,257	40,947	1,438	1,06,160	40,903
4,450	59,859	4,313	35,853	1,195	1,01,220	28,913
6,582	97,457	95,914	56,985	2,268	2,52,624	1,03,980
13,578	81,731	12,549	52,962	1,508	1,48,750	88,463
5,653	56,865	14,957	36,707	687	1,09,216	43,072
4,655	71,708	25,657	40,728	1,222	1,39,315	75,123
3,633	65,305	40,350	36,347	1,647	1,43,649	72,247
4,735	46,886	7,084	23,580	1,508	1,79,058	27,811

In Ahmadnagar district there are 10 veterinary hospitals, three veterinary dispensaries, 43 veterinary aid centres, and two branch veterinary dispensaries. The qualified veterinary staff at these centres looks after the sick animals, castrate the scrub bulls and carry out preventive vaccination against the contagious diseases. Besides, they implement various animal husbandry schemes for improving the live-stock. All the above-mentioned institutes are now under the jurisdiction of the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar. The following statement gives number of cases treated and castrations and vaccinations carried out during the period from 1965-66 to 1968-69 and 1972-73.

Year	Cases treated	Castrations	Vaccinations
1965-66	... 1,15,911	29,964	2,14,557
1966-67	... 1,27,931	33,800	6,19,388
1967-68	... 1,89,398	20,200	3,07,998
1968-69	... 1,16,652	22,341	3,51,120
1972-73	... 1,33,119	6,771	N.A.

N. A. = Not available

Following is the description of various animal husbandry schemes undertaken in the district :—

Cattle-breeding Farm : A cattle-breeding farm is established at Kopargaon under the State sector where animals of *gir* breed are made available. *Gir* cows are famous for their high milk-yield.

Key Village Scheme : Two key village centres have been established in the district, one at Kopargaon and the other at Sangamner, each having six key village units. This scheme is in operation all over the country and aims at the over-all improvement of all classes of animals. The Scheme envisages treatment of animals, castrations, improvement of fodder and development of marketing facilities. The technique of artificial insemination is also made use of.

Premium Bull Scheme : A district premium bull scheme is in operation under which 128 bulls have been provided. The object of the scheme is to encourage the people to improve their cattle by taking the services of the premium bulls. Some maintenance charges and subsidies towards the actual cost of the bull are given to the farmers to whom the premium bulls are supplied.

Supplementary Cattle-breeding Centres : Four supplementary cattle-breeding centres have been established in the district and 16 breeding bulls of *dangi* and *khillar* breed and 167 cows of breedable age are provided therein.

Artificial Insemination : Artificial insemination is a new technique for improving the quality of the live-stock. One artificial insemination centre with 16 such sub-centres have been established in the district.

Mutton Production Scheme : Mutton production scheme and crash programme scheme have been introduced in the district. The former was started in 1963 under which three centres have been established and 29 rams and 279 ewes have been supplied. About thirty persons took the advantage of this scheme. The crash programme was introduced in the district in 1965 under which forty rams and 500 ewes were supplied to five centres. Under this scheme a total of fifty persons were benefited.

Poultry Development : Intensive poultry development block was established at Ahmadnagar in November 1966. Under this scheme various facilities such as free technical guidance and advice, vaccinations, short training course of a duration of 15 days in poultry husbandry, loans in kind, supply of improved birds and feed, marketing of produce, etc., have been given to the poultry-keepers. Loans amounting to Rs. 22,000 have been advanced in kind to the deserving farmers for poultry-keeping. The following statement gives information regarding the work done in the district under the poultry development programme during the period between 1966-67 and 1969-70 :—

Item of work	Year			
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Loans advanced in kind (cost in rupees)	3,000	16,000	3,000	....
Vaccinations carried out ..	....	22,339	25,991	12,901
Hatching eggs sold ..	....	1,672	....	About 2,947 D. O.
Birds sold for breeding ..	....	18	....	... briolers were raised upto 9 weeks and disposed off to the Poultry Dressing Plant, Pune.
Eggs sold for table purposes	....	38,847	....	
Farmers trained in poultry-keeping	72	140	101	440

To provide better marketing facilities to the poultry-keepers, the eggs collection and marketing scheme has been introduced in the district. This scheme is popular amongst the cultivators as it provides more marginal profits to them.

DAIRY CONDITIONS

The Milk Production-cum-Feeding Scheme at Ahmadnagar came into existence on 15th April 1969. Prior to this scheme the Ahmadnagar Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. looked after the activities concerning the supply of milk. The Government of Maharashtra purchased the machinery owned by the *Sangh* and the building in which

the office was housed on 28th October 1969. The actual work of collecting milk under the scheme was started on 6th November 1969.

The district possesses four distinct breeds of buffaloes, viz., *Gaorani*, *Mehsana*, *Murrah* and *Pandharpuri*. Of these, *Gaorani* is the most common. There are about 88,116 cows and 20,081 buffaloes in milk in the district. The average yield per day per cow during lactation period of 200 days works to about one litre and that in case of a buffalo for a lactation period of 300 days to 2.5 litres. There are nine Government milk collection centres in the district as detailed below :—

Milk collection route	Government milk collection centres
Ahmadnagar-Kopargaon ...	2
Ahmadnagar-Pathardi ...	4
Ahmadnagar-Kharda ...	1
Ahmadnagar-Pune ...	1
Ex-Central Dairy, Ahmadnagar ...	1

Ten co-operative dairy societies, one *panjarpol* society in Ahmadnagar taluka and some individual milk-producers supply milk to the ex-central dairy, Ahmadnagar. On each Government milk collection centre about 250 individual milk-producers supply milk. At Kopargaon and Pravaranagar the co-operative sugar factories collect milk from about eight villages within a radius of 20 to 40 miles and supply the same to the milk scheme. At present about 3,700 litres of milk is daily collected under this scheme. Milk collected under this scheme is sent to Pune Milk Scheme in chilled condition by filling ice in the chambers of milk-cans in Government insulated vans. Thus the area of operation of the scheme is practically the whole district except Akola and Sangamner talukas which are attached to Government milk scheme at Nashik. About 12,000 litres of milk is collected from these two talukas.

Besides the activities of the milk scheme, a number of individual milk-producers within the radius of ten miles from Ahmadnagar supply about 5,000 litres of milk daily to Ahmadnagar city. About ten private dairies also supply milk to the city. The average price of milk is Rs. 1.25 per litre. The *Panjarpol Sanstha* also supplies about 1,000 litres of cow milk in sealed bottles daily to various customers in the city.

IRRIGATION¹

Prior to 1884, irrigational facilities in the district mainly included well-watering or *motasthal* and small channel-watering or *patasthal*. The area of neither class was large. At the same time the want of

¹ The account upto 1884 is based on the information from the old Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer.

a large enough supply of water and of land at a suitable level made the area of channel-watered land much less than the area of well-watered land. Most of the dams or *bandharas* were built of mud and had to be repaired every year after the rains. Such *bandharas* were found throughout the district especially in Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas, built across the many small early-dry streams which seam the country. Even now this practice is in vogue. Besides, wells were also used for irrigating all over the district. They were the property of individuals, but the small dams or *bandharas* belonged to all who used to share in its building or in its repairing. A sluice-man or *patkari*, whose business was to keep the channel in order, used to arrange the share of water according to the area of land held by each sharer and for this he was paid by a grant of land or by a small share of the produce of the watered land. Some wells used in watering fields and gardens were square with a flight of steps but most were round. Generally, they were eight to ten feet across and ranged from eighteen to seventy-eight feet deep and built with brick or stone and mortar or dry cut stone, often only on the side on which the bucket or *mot* was worked. In 1882-83, of 26,306 wells 1,718 had steps. The cost of sinking and building a stepwell varied from Rs. 120 to Rs. 5,000 and of a stepless well between Rs. 100 and Rs. 3,000.

Besides the small *bandharas* and irrigation wells, there were a few Government water works which mainly included the Bhatodi lake and the Ojhar and Lakh canals of the Pravara river water scheme. The following statement gives sources of water-supply in the district since 1882-83 :—

1882-83	...	1. Bhatodi lake 2. Ojhar and Lakh canals 3. Private irrigation wells — 26,306
1922-23	...	1. Private irrigation wells — 35,041 2. Tanks — 90 3. Other sources — 1
1952-53	...	1. Government canals — 13 2. Private canals — 136, 3. Private irrigation wells — 46,589 4. Reservoirs — 7 5. Tanks — 4
1962-63	...	1. Government canals — 18 2. Private canals — 450 3. Private irrigation wells — 69,880 4. Reservoirs — 9 5. Tanks — 25
1965-66	...	1. Government canals — 18 2. Private canals — 442 3. Private irrigation wells — 74,868 4. Tanks — 4

The following statement gives decade variation in the area irrigated by different sources of water-supply since 1890-91 :—

		(Area in acres)			
		1890-91	1900-01	1910-11	1920-21
By canals	..	5,092	6,399	3,880	1,62,553
By wells and tanks	..	78,411	59,704	77,600	67,395
By other sources	..	....	546	9,095	95,158
Total	..	83,503	66,649	90,575	3,25,106
		1940-41	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71*
By canals	..	57,426	85,000	1,11,800	43,899
By wells	..	1,06,441	1,24,000	2,21,000	1,03,961
By tanks	..	....	2,300	2,900	....
Total	..	1,63,867	2,11,300	3,35,700	1,47,860

* Figures for 1970-71 are in hectares.

Bhatodi Lake : The Bhatodi lake was built by Salabat Khan, Minister of the Nizamshahi king Murtaza Nizamshah I (1565-1588). It is on the Mehkri, a feeder of the Sina, which rises ten miles north-east of the town of Ahmadnagar. Unlike most native works of the kind the dam was in two parts, a low massive masonry wall and some distance behind the wall an earthen bank forming the chief part of the dam. The explanation of this double line of defence is believed to be that the original dam was made entirely of earth and was breached either for want of a proper arrangement for flood escape or because proper care was not taken to prevent leakage. To remedy this mistake a masonry dam was begun but never finished. As it was evident that much of the old work could be turned to use in restoring it the project has received considerable attention among others from Captain Meadows Taylor. It was not until the formation of the Irrigation Department in 1862 that complete plans and estimates were prepared and sanctioned. The work was begun early in 1868 and was finished in 1877. It is a masonry dam 2,316 feet long and fifty feet in maximum height. The waste weir has been constructed on the left bank and is 450 feet wide. Through this the overflow passes into a channel which joins the river some distance below the dam. On the right bank is the main irrigation canal $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long capable, at the head, of discharging 140 cubic feet a second. There are also branch canals with an aggregate length of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The take-off level of the main canal is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the crest of the waste-weir. The lake drains 44 square

miles, and when full, has an area of 310 acres and an available capacity of 149 millions of cubic feet. It is estimated to fill with a rain-fall of $5\frac{2}{5}$ inches of which a quarter of an inch runs off. The work was partially completed and opened on the 1st of November 1871. As the water rose $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the masonry in the gap the dam was raised five feet more and a cistern was added to break the force of the falling water. The storage was thereby increased to 108 millions of cubic feet. Before the rains of 1876, the dam was raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and was completed before the end of 1876-77. In 1882-83 as the heavy floods which passed through the main canal had caused large deposits of silt in the canal, two of the four water-ways of the masonry escapes were enlarged. The total outlay to the end of 1882-83 had been Rs. 3,76,250. The available area under the immediate command of the canal was 12,124 acres.

The area watered in 1882-83 was 1,023 acres and the water assessment Rs. 3,527. In 1882-83 the gross earnings from the lake amounted to Rs. 3,997. The per-acre water-rates charged were, for twelve months' crops, Rs. 12; for eight months' crops, Rs. 4; for late and four months' crops, Rs. 2; for early or dry crops, Re. 1; and for special hot-weather crops, Rs. 4. During the 11 years ending 1881-82, the area watered had risen from 363 acres to 785 acres, the receipts from Rs. 970 to Rs. 4,480, and the charges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,750. The following statement gives area irrigated under the project since 1871-72 :—

Year	Area irrigated in acres			Year	Area irrigated in acres		
	Early	Late	Total		Early	Late	Total
1871-72	..		363	1920-21	..	....	587
1872-73	..		65	1935-36	..	153	602
1873-74	..	44	200	1936-37	..	106	714
1874-75	..	100	389	1937-38	..	111	536
1875-76	..	85	314	1938-39	..	83	552
1876-77	..	124	339	1939-40	..	275	604
1877-78	..	234	555	1940-41	..	107	269
1878-79	..	279	510	1941-42	..	108	306
1879-80	..	429	732	1944-45	..	198	717
1880-81	..	420	757	1945-46	..	518	518
1881-82	..	375	785	1946-47	..	222	597
1890-91	..	N.A.	1,251	1947-48	..	278	916
1900-01	..	N.A.	1,039	1948-49	..	271	815
1910-11	..	N.A.	1,068	1949-50	..	203	822

Year	Area irrigated in acres			Year	Area irrigated in acres		
	Early	Late	Total		Early	Late	Total
1950-51 ..	136	465	601	1956-57 ..	....	400	400
1951-52 ..	109	475	584	1957-58 ..	27	553	580
1952-53 ..	97	294	391	1958-59 ..	100	559	659
1953-54 ..	234	381	615	1959-60 ..	127	573	700
1954-55 ..	114	347	461	1960-61 ..	59	606	665
1955-56 ..	63	476	539				

Ojhar Canal : The head-works of this canal are on the left bank of the Pravara above the village of Ojhar, about ten miles below the town of Sangamner. At this point the river drains an area of about 600 square miles.

Besides distributing channels of a total length of twenty miles, the Ojhar canal is nineteen miles long. The discharge at the canal head was 113 cubic feet a second and the arable area commanded was 20,088 acres. In March 1869, when the people were suffering from the failure of crops caused by drought, the earth-work was begun as a relief work. Water was not used till 1874-75. In 1876-77 ten miles of the canal were opened. The remaining work of the canal was completed in 1879. The canal is completely bridged and regulated. A weir of rubble masonry, 830 feet long and twenty-nine feet in maximum height, on the top of a rocky barrier, raises the water to the head-works. The whole outlay to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 3,11,020. During the five years ending 1878-79, the average acre rate for watering land was Rs. 2 and annas 2½. In 1882-83, 3,161 acres were watered. The following statement gives the area irrigated by the canal since 1874-75 :—

Year	Area irrigated in acres			Year	Area irrigated in acres		
	Early	Late	Total		Early	Late	Total
1874-75 ..	8	....	8	1890-91 ..	N.A.	N.A.	3,162
1875-76 ..	....	185	185	1900-01 ..	N.A.	N.A.	7,380
1876-77 ..	363	1,018	1,381	1910-11 ..	N.A.	N.A.	2,628
1877-78 ..	877	963	1,840				(Right and
1878-79 ..	125	433	558				Left Canals)
1879-80 ..	249	703	952	1920-21 ..	N.A.	N.A.	26,574
1880-81 ..	1,319	1,842	3,161				(Right and
1881-82 ..	1,296	1,797	3,093				Left Canals)

The Ojhar right bank canal was also constructed. It increased the area under command by the left bank canal and benefited the extremely dry tract in Sangamner and Rahuri talukas. In 1910-11 it irrigated an area of 157 acres and the same was increased to 11,455 in 1920-21.

Lakh Canal : The head-works of this canal are on the left bank of the Pravara river, twenty-eight miles below those of the Ojhar canal. A masonry weir, 1,290 feet long and 15½ feet in maximum height, founded on rock, raises the water to the level of the canal. The canal is twenty-three miles long and it crosses portions of Rahuri and Nevasa on the left bank of the Pravara, with twenty-two miles of distributing channels. The twenty-three miles of canal command 23,026 acres of fine arable black soil lying between the meeting of the Pravara and the Godavari. The canal is completely bridged and regulated. The first three miles were opened in March 1868. Two miles more were opened in the following June, and in August 1869 water was passed along 21½ miles. The extension to twenty-three miles and the tail distributaries were begun in 1872-73 and completed in 1873-74. To the end of 1882-83 the total outlay amounted to Rs. 3,62,370. During the 14 years ending 1881-82 the area watered had varied from 21 acres in 1870-71 to 1,541 acres in 1877-78. The area irrigated by this canal since 1873-74 is given below :—

Year	Area irrigated in acres			Year	Area irrigated in acres		
	Early	Late	Total		Early	Late	Total
1873-74 ..	66	51	117	1880-81 ..	190	152	342
1874-75 ..	14	56	70	1881-82 ..	134	182	316
1875-76 ..	12	81	93	1890-91 ..	N.A.	N.A.	433
1876-77 ..	55	1,148	1,203	1900-01 ..	N.A.	N.A.	982
1877-78 ..	541	1,000	1,541	1910-11 ..	N.A.	N.A.	240
1878-79 ..	27	95	122	1920-21 ..	N.A.	N.A.	741
1879-80 ..	26	45	71				

These irrigation works were followed by Bhandardara tank, Godavari right and left bank canals and many other works which increased the area under irrigation in the district. The table No. 18 gives the area under irrigation in the district. The table No. 19 supplies details regarding new major, medium and minor irrigation projects under the charge of Ahmadnagar Irrigation Division.

TABLE No. 18—AREA IRRIGATED BY OLD

Year	Godavari Right Bank Canal			Godavari Left Bank Canal		
	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Area irrigated	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Area irrigated
1920-21	..					19,746
1935-36	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	7,738
1936-37	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	17,806
1937-38	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	12,530
1938-39	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	11,739
1939-40	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	13,754
1940-41	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	15,858
1941-42	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	14,531
1944-45	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	17,944
1945-46	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	21,277
1946-47	..	136,390	49,331	.....	.....	22,978
1947-48	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	19,223
1948-49	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	17,724
1949-50	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	22,980
1950-51	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	22,920
1951-52	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	21,173
1952-53	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	22,352
1953-54	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	24,132
1954-55	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	25,834
1955-56	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	25,896
1956-57	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	19,193
1957-58	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	28,492
1958-59	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	1,40,370
1959-60	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	30,299
1960-61	..	136,390	49,331	83,000	30,109	26,353

TABLE No. 19—INFORMATION REGARDING IRRIGATION

Name of the work	Type	Taluka	Taluka or Talukas served	Year of	
				Commence-ment	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Wilson dam at Bhandar-dara.	Major ..	Akola	.. Part areas of Shrirampur, Rahuri talukas.	Sangamner, Nevasa and	1910 1926

WORKS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

(In acres)

Pravara Right Bank Canal			Pravara Left Bank Canal		
Culturable area	Irrigable area	Area irrigated	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Area irrigated
.....					
58,415	16,960	8,158	124,561	40,040	29,058
58,415	16,960	16,633	124,561	40,040	57,425
58,415	16,960	11,613	124,561	40,040	41,687
58,415	16,960	9,696	124,561	40,040	40,508
58,415	16,960	14,719	124,561	40,040	49,578
58,415	16,960	15,714	124,561	40,040	61,329
58,415	16,960	16,534	124,561	40,040	59,045
58,415	16,960	17,426	124,561	40,040	56,731
58,415	16,960	21,894	124,561	40,040	68,079
58,415	16,960	24,638	124,561	40,040	65,392
58,415	16,960	22,159	99,025	40,040	61,919
58,415	16,960	19,497	99,025	40,040	815
58,514	16,960	27,289	99,025	40,040	70,728
58,514	16,960	27,727	99,025	40,040	66,806
58,514	18,400	22,338	99,025	40,040	59,872
58,514	18,400	22,180	99,025	40,040	58,788
58,514	18,400	22,905	99,025	40,040	57,623
58,514	18,400	19,510	99,025	40,040	51,686
58,415	18,400	17,953	99,025	30,800	48,093
58,415	18,400	8,885	99,025	30,800	24,410
58,415	18,400	23,107	99,025	30,800	51,828
58,415	18,400	17,871	99,025	30,800	48,276
58,415	16,960	15,263	99,025	40,040	41,417
58,415	16,960	20,426	99,025	40,040	49,857

PROJECTS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Cost of construction in rupees	Gross area	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Description of the work	Crops irrigated and rates of irrigation per acre
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Rs.
1,13,90,060	98,807	1,56,440	57,000	Masonry dam, 1,600 feet in length and 270 feet in height. The water from dam is let into river from dam-site upto Ozar weir in Sangamner taluka and from Ozar weir it is let into Pravara Left and Right Bank Canals.	Cane 180 Rabi 9 L. Grass 120 F. Block 120 Kharif crops 6

TABLE No. 19

Name of the work	Type	Taluka	Taluka or Talukas served	Year of	
				Commence- ment	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Ghod dam	Medium	Shirur, Dist- rict Pune.	Part areas of Shrigonda and Karjat talukas from Ahm- adnagar district and part areas of Shirur taluka of Pune district.	1954	1966
3. Visapur tank	Medium	Shrigonda ..	Villages from Shrigonda taluka— (1) Pimpalgaon Pisa, (2) Bel- wandi, (3) Kolgaon (4) Ghargaoon, (5) Pisore Bk., (6) Baburdi, (7) Yelapne, (8) Loni Vyankanath, (9) Pargaon, (10) Shiras- gaon, (11) Shrigonda.	1896	1927
4. Gunwadi tank	Minor	Ahmadnagar	Areas of villages—Gunwadi, Hatavalan, Rui Chattishi, Ambilwadi, Mathpimpri.	1951	1955
5. Durgaon tank	Minor	Karjat	Areas of villages Durgaon, Rashin, Therwadi.	N.A.	1953
6. Bahiroba- wadi tank	Minor	Karjat	Part areas of village Karjat.	1946	1953
7. Limajewadi tank	Minor	Shrigonda	Part areas of villages Ghar- gaon and Limajewadi.	1944	1947
8. Kolgaon tank	Minor	Shrigonda	It is a feeding tank for Visapur canal.	1952	1956
9. Guravpimpri tank	Minor	Karjat ..	Part areas of villages Gurav- pimpri, Mirajgaon and Ravalgaon.	1951	1955
10. Chincholi Gurav tank	Minor	Sangamner	Part areas of village Chin- choli Gurav.	1963	1965

—contd.

Cost of construction in rupees	Gross area	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Description of the work	Crops irrigated and rates of irrigation per acre	
					(12)	Rs.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Rs.
Estimated revised to lakhs.	cost 1,30,936 599	1,03,400	62,400	Earthen dam with length of embankment 10,900 feet and height 97 feet with gated weir. The water from dam is let into canal with Ghod Left and Right Bank head regulators.	Cane Rabi L. Grass F. Block Kharif crops	180 9 120 120 6 180
40,44,332	95,000	76,000	13,143	Earthen dam 84 feet in height partly clear overfall and partly submerged type W. W. There is only one canal on left bank with a length of 16 miles.	Cane Kharif Rabi	180 6 9
15,88,787	7,000	5,600	1,700	Earthen dam 44 feet in height with round crested clear overfall type weir, one canal on right bank side, 10 miles in length.	Kharif and rabi crops.	
7,76,062	2,000	1,600	1,080	Earthen dam: Height of dam 36-50 feet with channel type W. W., canal on left bank side is 7 miles in length.	Kharif and rabi crops.	
7,15,975	1,323	814	525	Earthen dam with masonry clear overfall type W. W. Height of the bank is 32-60 feet. There is only one canal on left bank side. 8 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
4,27,543	....	....	600	Earthen dam with masonry clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 41-32 feet. There is only one canal on left bank.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
13,13,363	....	....	1,200	Earthen dam with masonry round crested clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 47 feet. There is only one canal on left side, 6 miles in length. The canal joins Visapur tank canal.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
11,49,573	3,600	2,880	1,300	Earthen dam with masonry round crested free overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 47 feet. There is only one canal on left side which is 6 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
5,07,600	800	640	375	Earthen dam with drowned channel type W. W. Height of the dam is 43-70 feet. There is only one canal 2 miles in length on right bank side.	Kharif Rabi	6 9

TABLE No. 19

Name of the work	Type	Taluka	Taluka or Talukas served	Year of	
				Commence-ment	Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. Loharekasare tank	Minor	Sangamner	Part areas of village Loharekasare.	1963	1965
12. Ambhore tank	Minor	Sangamner	Part areas of villages Ambhore, Kolwade, Pimparne.	1963	1967
13. Kamargaon tank	Minor	Ahmadnagar	Part areas of village Kamargaon.	1965	Under construction
14. Deulgaon Siddhi tank	Minor	Ahmadnagar	Part areas of village Deulgaon Siddhi.	1962	Do.
15. Mohori tank	Minor	Jamkhed	Part areas of villages Mohori, Jamkhed.	1966	Do.
16. Mohari tank	Minor	Pathardi	Part areas of village Telangasbi.	1967	Do.
17. Pargaon-sudrik tank	Minor	Shrigonda	Part areas of village Pargaon-sudrik.	1966	Do.
18. Adhala tank at Deothan	Medium	Sangamner	Part areas of villages in Akola and Sangamner talukas.	1966	Do.
19. Malunje tank	Minor	Sangamner	Part areas of villages Digras, Malunje, Hangewadi, Kanoli.	1969	N.A.

Note.—Kharif crops include bajri, mug, kaduwal, hulga, groundnut etc.

—contd.

Cost of construction in rupees	Gross area	Culturable area	Irrigable area	Description of the work	Crops irrigated and rates of irrigation per acre	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres			Rs.
4,73,243	800	640	441	Earthen dam with drowned channel type W. W. Height of the dam is 34.80 feet. There is only one canal of 2 miles in length on right bank side.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
18,82,621	1,200	960	874	Earthen dam with clear overfall with ogee shape W. W. Height of the dam is 20.30 metres. There is only one canal of 3 miles in length on right bank side.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
15.88 lakhs	1,400	1,120	885	Earthen dam with drowned channel type W. W. Height of the dam is 43.71 feet. There is only one canal on left bank side, 4 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
18.23 lakhs	1,600	1,280	905	Earthen dam with drowned channel type W. W. Height of the dam is 47.61 feet. There is only one canal on right bank side of 4 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
13.00 lakhs	900	720	638	Earthen dam with clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 46.46 feet. There is only one canal on right bank side with 2 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
19.08 lakhs	1,398	955	800	Earthen dam with clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 47.84 feet. There is only one canal on left bank which is 2.5 miles in length.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
7.58 lakhs	600	480	355	Earthen dam with drowned channel type W. W. Height of the dam is 41.48 feet. There is only one canal on right bank with a length of 2.5 miles.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
197.22 lakhs	18,750	13,600	9,700	Earthen dam with clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 131.75 feet. There are two canals. The Length of the right bank canal is 11.8 km and that of the left bank canal 8.3 km.	Kharif Rabi	6 9
10.61 lakhs	500	299	264	Earthen dam with clear overfall type W. W. Height of the dam is 13.02 metres. There is only one canal on left bank 2.5 km. in length.	Kharif and rabi	

while Rabi crops include rabi jowar, wheat, gram etc.

Mula Project : This masonry ogee spillway irrigation project is under construction since June 1957 near village Baregaon Nandur in Rahuri taluka. It will be the biggest project in the district. Its catchment area is 878 square miles. Its length and maximum height above the deepest bed are 9,250 feet and 153 feet, respectively. Its estimated cost is Rs. 16,11 lakhs. The other details of the project are as follows :—

1. Storage (Gross) .. @ R.L. 26,000 Mcft. @ R.L.—1812.
2. Storage (Live) .. @ R.L. 21,500 Mcft. @ R.L.—1812.
3. Storage (Dead) .. @ R.L. 4,500 Mcft. @ R.L.—1748.
4. Submerged area: 13,312 acres or 21·80 square miles.
5. Length of main canal .. Mula Right Bank Canal = 36 miles.
Two branches = 44 miles (22 miles each).
Mula Left Bank Canal = 11 miles.
Pravara Right Bank Canal = 5 miles.
6. Head discharge of main canal. (1) Mula Right Bank Canal = 1,400 cusecs.
(2) Mula Left Bank Canal = 250 cusecs.
7. Gross commanded area .. (1) Mula Right Bank Canal = 2,10,200 acres.
(2) Mula Left Bank Canal = 42,000 acres.
2,52,200 acres.
8. Culturable commanded area .. (1) Mula Right Bank Canal = 1,78,660 acres.
(2) Mula Right Bank Canal = 35,700 acres.
2,14,360 acres.
9. Total area irrigated annually .. (1) Mula Right Bank Canal = 1,34,000 acres.
(2) Mula Left Bank Canal = 25,000 acres.
1,59,000 acres.

Besides the above described major, medium and minor irrigation projects in charge of Irrigation Department, a large number of small and minor irrigation works under the supervision of the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar provide another important source of irrigation. The table No. 20 gives details regarding such irrigation works. Table No. 21 gives the statistics of sources of water-supply and area irrigated by them taluka-wise in Ahmadnagar district from 1961-62 to 1965-66.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS

Manures and chemical fertilisers are increasingly applied to lands, both garden and dry-crop, to conserve the fertility of the soil and to augment agricultural production thereby. Its application has become essential to make agronomy profitable and to meet the increasing demand for food-grains. Production and distribution of chemical fertilisers has therefore become one of the most important aspects of agricultural planning.

TABLE No. 20—NEW MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS UNDER AHMADNAGAR ZILLA PARISHAD

Serial No.	Location of the percolation tank	Taluka	Estimated cost in lakhs (Rs.)	Area irrigated (indirectly) (in acres)	Brief description			Remarks
					Capacity of the tank in M. cft	Length of dam in feet*	Height of dam in feet*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Maldad	..	3·67	172	11·47	1,280	45·23	Work completed.
2	Talegaon	Sangamner	3·27	185	12·30	2,430	32·97	Do.
3	Malegaon	..	0·12	18	1·20	455	23·65	Do.
4	Panodi	..	1·12	90	6·00	830	27·35	Do.
5	Manchi	..	1·66	150	10·00	379 M.	8·83 M.	Do.
6	Khanjapur	..	1·76	151	10·09	368 M.	10·62 M.	Work in progress.
7	Pemgiri	..	4·39	307	20·46	317 M.	13·50 M.	Do.
8	Lohare	..	4·88	375	25·00	523 M.	7·00 M.	Do.
9	Daithane Gunjal	..	0·64	45	2·97	639	25·33	Work completed.
10	Takli Dhokeshwar	..	2·00	125	8·30	777	37·11	Do.
11	Alkuti	..	2·07	135	9·02	930	39·24	Do.
12	Panoli-Pimpalner	..	4·63	300	20·00	1,682	42·81	Work in progress.
13	Parner	..	3·67	243	16·23	1,770	49·48	Do.
14	Asagaon	..	3·57	210	14·10	1,680	30·47	Do.
15	Goregaon	..	5·57	300	20·00	1,793	42·72	Do.
16	Vilad	..	4·04	367	24·50	1,325	40·33	Do.
17	Takli Kajji	Ahmadnagar	5·57	300	20·00	1,596	39·52	Do.
18	Khandke	..	2·09	117	7·82	226 M.	12·36 M.	Do.

*Note.—M. = Metres.

TABLE No. 20—*contd.*

Serial No.	Location of the percolation tank	Taluka	Estimated cost in lakhs (Rs.)	Area irrigated (indirectly) (in acres)	Brief description			Remarks
					Capacity of the tank in M. cft	Length of dam in feet*	Height of dam in feet*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19	Majalechincholi	..	1.29	76	5.07	920	39.82	Work in progress.
20	Udarmal	..	2.02	105	6.18	1,400	32.00	Do.
21	Sandawe	..	2.63	136	9.06	1,057	37.31	Do.
22	Pisore Khand	..	2.26	170	11.35	1,980	32.89	Work completed.
23	Jambhul Nalla	..	4.29	492	32.80	2,431	32.21	Do.
24	Arangaon	..	1.77	120	7.69	1,488	25.35	Do.
25	Kolgaon	..	4.34	266	17.71	1,585	34.70	Work in progress.
26	Bhangaon	..	4.61	439	29.25	2,660	38.16	Do.
27	Ghogargaon	..	5.36	300	20.00	2,290	31.71	Do.
28	Bavi	..	1.19	80	5.31	281 M.	8.50 M.	Do.
29	Shiur	..	3.50	135	9.00	1,024	46.00	Do.
30	Diksal	..	1.44	81	5.39	953	24.25	Work completed.
31	Deshmukhwadi	..	0.56	75	5.00	....	....	Do.
32	Chilwadi	..	0.99	74	4.92	1,485	32.75	Do.
33	Khandavi	..	2.95	193	12.85	1,262	35.61	Do.
34	Kopardi	..	4.05	750	50.00	2,282	41.37	Do.
35	Chincholi Ramzan	..	1.45	88	5.87	1,025	31.41	Do.
36	Chapadgaon	..	1.14	63	4.19	790	28.83	Do.
37	Bhose	..	1.83	103	6.85	1,250	32.39	Work in progress.
38	Pundavdagar	..	5.38	358	23.90	1,965	37.65	Do.

39	Benwadi	..	2.30	124	8.25	330 M.	9.37 M.	Work in progress
40	Karanji	..	2.02	150	10.00	800	39.80	Do.
41	Shirsatwadi	..	5.55	450	30.00	1,940	42.03	Work stopped due to obstruction of land-owners.
42	Madhi	..	4.98	450	30.00	570	40.00	Work in progress.
43	Shiral	..	4.97	450	30.00	615 M.	40.00	Do.
44	Khirvire	..	2.66	240	16.00	477 M.	16.00 M.	Work stopped.
45	Ambhol	..	3.28	268	17.86	291 M.	19.00 M.	Work in progress.
46	Dhamangaon Awari	..	1.57	90	6.00	....	....	Do.
47	Loni Kh.	..	4.12	320	21.35	3,225	28.65	Work completed.
48	Adgaon	..	0.40	31	2.09	260	19.01	Do.
49	Pimpri Nirmal	..	0.44	33	2.21	885	21.00	Do.
50	Rodam Nalla	..	1.71	108	7.20	....	....	Work stopped due to obstruction of land-owners.
51	Korhale	..	2.42	132	8.40	2,315	26.90	Work in progress.
52	Jolki	..	2.23	144	9.58	649 M.	7.04 M.	Do.
53	Pimpaldara	..	3.30	206	13.73	2,090	37.27	Work completed.
54	Nimbhere	..	0.98	66	4.40	322 M.	8.69 M.	Do.
55	Wambori	..	0.81	48	3.20	340 M.	25.00	Do.
56	Malharwadi	..	0.71	55	3.66	177.45 M.	28.61	Do.
57	Moraya Chinchore	..	1.00	50	3.37	1,145	22.30	Do.
58	Wanjoli	..	2.57	164	10.93	550 M.	8.57 M.	Work in progress.
59	Rangaon	..	2.29	104	6.96	985	32.00	Work to be started.
60	Waghare	..	0.82	61	4.01	605	40.40	Work completed.

*Note.—M. = Metres.

TABLE No. 21—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED

Taluka	Year	Canals			
		Government		Private	
		Number	Mileage	Number	Mileage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ahmadnagar ..	1961-62	....	....	198	223
	1965-66	....	....	198	223
Sangamner ..	1961-62	3	26	10	22
	1965-66	3	26	10	22
Akola ..	1961-62	....	....	124	235
	1965-66	....	....	124	235
Kopergaon ..	1961-62	2	118	....	....
	1965-66	2	118	....	....
Shrirampur ..	1961-62	3	34	....	....
	1965-66	4	34	....	....
Rahuri ..	1961-62	2	26	....	....
	1965-66	2	26	....	....
Nevasa ..	1961-62	1	5	120	190
	1965-66	1	5	....	....
Shevgaon ..	1961-62	....	....	....	....
	1965-66	....	....	....	....
Pathardi ..	1961-62	....	....	....	....
	1965-66	....	....	....	....
Parner ..	1961-62	....	....	115	53
	1965-66	....	....	115	53
Shrigonda ..	1961-62	3	28	3	9
	1965-66	3	28	3	9
Karjat ..	1961-62	3	21	....	....
	1965-66	3	21	....	....
Jamkhed ..	1961-62	....	....	....	....
	1965-66	....	....	....	....
District Total..	1961-62	17	258	562	732
	1965-66	18	258	442	542
	1967-68	19	137	322	458

IN EACH TALUKA OF AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1961-62 AND 1965-66

Wells			Number of wells used for domestic purpose only	Number of wells not in use	Tanks		
No. of wells used for irrigation (Private)					With ayacut 100 acres or more	With ayacut less than 100 acres	Total
Masonry	Non-masonry	Total					
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
5,820	845	6,665	725	65	3	....	3
6,120	810	6,930	745	65	3	....	3
6,595	792	7,387	861	320	....	7	7
8,081	360	8,441	745	287	....	7	7
1,032	274	1,306	473	65	....	....	....
1,032	274	1,306	473	65	1	....	1
4,204	610	4,814	715	376	....	....	....
6,300	1,481	7,781	785	200	....	....	....
6,218	1,144	7,362	657	335	....	....	....
6,460	1,219	7,679	675	315	....	....	....
3,690	275	3,965	372	237	....	1	1
4,003	162	4,165	374	235	....	1	1
5,461	909	6,370	36	147	....	....	....
5,667	859	6,526	36	137	....	....	....
3,445	548	3,993	129	153	....	....	....
3,645	548	4,193	129	153	....	....	....
5,200	526	5,726	874	419	....	....	....
5,780	480	6,260	880	410	....	....	....
5,947	1,400	7,347	653	703	....	7	7
6,261	1,165	7,426	653	685	....	7	7
4,562	476	5,038	920	412	3	....	3
4,562	476	5,038	920	412	3	....	3
2,812	1,127	3,939	....	772	3	....	3
3,125	1,318	4,443	....	705	4	....	4
4,155	420	4,575	450	60	....	....	....
4,310	370	4,680	460	90	....	....	....
59,141	9,346	68,487	6,865	4,064	....	....	....
65,346	9,522	74,868	6,875	3,759	....	....	....
53,230	13,214	66,444	6,939	11,649	25	3	28

TABLE No.

Taluka	Year	Number of oil engines	Net area irrigated by					Total
			Government canals	Private canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Ahmadnagar ..	1961-62	493	....	463	1,814	33,880	....	36,157
	1965-66	592	....	....	699	24,339	....	25,038
Sangamner ..	1961-62	825	3,135	183	....	13,658	....	16,976
	1965-66	1,536	1,417	....	....	18,623	....	20,040
Akola ..	1961-62	113	....	1,297	....	1,504	....	2,801
	1965-66	421	189	1,093	....	1,469	189	2,940
Kopergaon ..	1961-62	2,609	47,765	....	....	28,794	....	75,559
	1965-66	2,962	63,612	....	....	23,341	....	86,953
Shrirampur ..	1961-62	1,228	36,542	....	....	25,922	....	62,464
	1965-66	1,500	45,186	....	....	26,975	....	72,161
Rahuri ..	1961-62	514	16,532	....	....	15,650	....	32,182
	1965-66	766	19,143	....	....	25,743	200	45,086
Nevasa ..	1961-62	617	1,817	315	....	12,145	....	14,277
	1965-66	725	1,810	....	....	13,544	....	15,354
Shevgaon ..	1961-62	92	....	....	....	11,474	....	11,474
	1965-66	214	....	....	....	13,573	....	13,573
Pathardi ..	1961-62	200	....	....	....	14,333	....	14,333
	1965-66	851	....	....	....	15,643	....	15,643
Parner ..	1961-62	350	....	1,540	....	19,536	....	21,076
	1965-66	382	....	230	....	20,846	....	21,076
Shrigonda ..	1961-62	210	13,164	....	....	25,032	....	38,196
	1965-66	325	14,362	....	....	20,311	....	34,673
Karjat ..	1961-62	172	....	....	899	20,523	1,424	21,422
	1965-66	784	....	....	4,713	20,878	1,100	26,691
Jamkhed ..	1961-62	148	....	....	....	13,096	....	13,096
	1965-66	225	....	....	....	17,664	....	17,664
District Total.	1961-62	7,571	1,18,955	3,798	2,713	2,35,547	....	3,61,013
	1965-66	11,283	1,45,719	1,323	5,412	2,42,949	1,489	3,96,892
	1967-68	11,266	1,31,900	800	900	2,20,200	....	3,53,800

21—contd.

Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Area irrigated more than once in the same year	Total gross area of crops irrigated (21+23)	Percentage of total gross irrigated area to total area sown	Number of wells having independent ayacuts	Number of wells supplementing recognised sources of irrigation	Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated
(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
....	3,113	39,270	....	....	....	....
9	4,629	29,667	10	....	....	....
....	4,697	21,673	....	....	....	....
8	3,450	23,490	9	....	....	....
....	414	3,215	....	....	177	....
1	1,208	3,959	2	....	177	12
....	3,946	80,505	....	....	....	....
39	5,522	92,475	42	....	....	....
....	2,239	64,703	....	1,144	....	32
44	2,675	74,856	45	1,219	....	5
....	3,086	35,268	....	....	....	....
27	1,923	47,009	27	....	....	....
....	3,805	18,082	....	....	....	....
6	3,837	19,191	7	....	....	....
....	1,692	13,166	....	....	....	....
6	3,604	17,177	7	....	....	....
....	3,741	18,074	....	....	....	....
7	4,957	20,600	8	....	....	....
....	7,665	28,741	....	....	....	....
6	6,195	27,271	8	....	....	....
....	6,151	44,347	....	....	....	....
12	4,426	39,099	13	....	....	....
....	3,005	25,386	....	2,772	....	45
10	4,063	30,754	11	3,115	....	15
....	3,222	16,318	....	20	....	....
10	4,036	21,700	11	27	....	....
....	46,776	4,08,748	....	3,936	177	38
14.23	50,525	4,47,246	15.38	4,361	177	10.66
11.30	62,200	4,16,000	12.60	36,682	177	....

However, the cultivators in the district till the end of the first quarter of the 20th century used only manures and that too very scarcely. Manure was then generally applied only to garden-lands and if available to dry-crop lands. The cultivators used to dump the sweepings of the house and of the cattle-sheds, ashes and every sort of rubbish into a pit which was turned over during the rainy months when decayed. They used to cart this manure to the fields. Another common method of manuring land was to fold sheep on it. The land-holder used to pay the shepherd 3 to 4½ *shers* of food-grain for a night for every hundred sheep so folded in a field. Few cultivators used to purchase manure the price of which then varied from 5 to 8 annas per bullock-cart in the country-side and from 8 to 12 annas per cart or *gada* near towns. These practices are still followed in the district. However it may be noted that there is an appreciable increase in the prices to be paid to a cart-load of manure as also in the case of the folding charges to be paid to the shepherds as compared to the past.

A very peculiar system of *rab* was followed in the hilly western villages of Akola taluka. The cultivators used to burn branches, leaves, cow-dung and grass on a small piece of land reserved for seed-bed. This practice is still followed by some cultivators in the comparatively heavy rainfall areas.

At present a variety of fertilisers are in use and various methods of preparing compost and green manuring have assumed great importance in the technology of agriculture which is becoming more complex. The Government has introduced a system for distributing the chemical fertilisers to cultivators. It supplies fertilisers on consignment basis to the wholesalers as per demand of the district forwarded by the Zilla Parishad. The wholesalers supply them to their taluka sub-agents who in turn distribute them amongst the primary co-operative societies for selling to cultivators. The achievement in this behalf could be seen from the following statement :—

		Third Five-Year Plan Period (Tons)	1966-67 (Tons)	1968-69 (Tons)
Ammonium sulphate	..	54,161	3,795	4,603
Superphosphate	..	27,551	3,030	1,630
Fertiliser mixture	..	57,134		2,123
Urea	..	16,758	5,822	4,260
Calcium Ammonium nitrate	..	....	....	915
Nitrophosphate	..	....	....	84
Dai Ammonium phosphate	..	....	....	681
Ammonium phosphate	..	....	....	333
Ammonium chloride	..	....	....	341

Besides, green manuring is practised by sowing the *tag* seeds in June and burying their vegetative growth in the field, by means of a hoe. This adds nitrogen to the soil. Manure is also prepared in the compost-pits measuring 10'×6'×3'. The Agriculture Department gives various subsidies to encourage preparation of compost. The town compost scheme, rural compost scheme and farm-yard manure scheme have been introduced in the district. In 1968-69 the area under green manuring was 6,880 acres. The town and rural compost produced during the same year was 44,220 and 10,000 M. tons, respectively.

PESTS OF CROPS

Of cereals : *Jowar* : Stem-borer, '*khodkida*' (*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 ¾ inch in length. The moths are straw-coloured with fore-wings pale yellowish grey having minute dots on the apical margin and white hind-wings.

The caterpillars bore inside the stems causing thereby drying of the central shoots called 'dead hearts'. The stems also become red. Besides *kharif* and *rabi jowar*, the pest affects maize. Being an internal feeder only preventive and mechanical measures are found practicable and economic. They include pulling out the affected plants and also the stubbles after harvest and burning them to destroy the hibernating larvæ.

Stem fly, *khod mashi* (*Atherigona indica*) : Its maggots feed inside the stems of young plants and cause 'dead hearts'. The adults are comparable to house-flies but are very much smaller in size and on their dorsal side, there are a few dark spots.

As the pest is an internal feeder, mechanical methods, though laborious, have been found to be more useful. They consist of removing the affected seedlings and destroying the larvæ and increasing seed-rate to make up the loss. For hybrid varieties which are more susceptible to the pest, the chemical control measures such as soil application of 10 per cent phorate granules at the rate of 7 kg. per acre prior to sowing, and if phorate is not available four sprayings with 0.05 per cent endrin at 10 days interval starting from 7 days after germination could be applied with advantage.

Army worms, *lashkari alya* (*cirphis unipuncta*) : The full-grown caterpillars are 1 to 1½ inches long, smooth-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. The moths are of two types. One type of moth 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 type of moth is dusky brown. A pest called swarming caterpillar which is a little darker and with longitudinal bands is also known to infest *jowar*. Besides *jowar*, the pest affects maize, *bajri*, paddy and other cereals.

The caterpillars feed on leaves mostly at night, while during the day they remain hidden in the whorl or in the clods under-ground. They migrate from one field to another like an army and hence the pest is called 'army worms'. The disease can be controlled by adopting such measures as collection of egg masses and their destruction, deep ploughing of the infested fields after the harvest of the crop to expose the hibernating pupæ, and dusting the crop with 10 kg. of 10 per cent BHC or spraying it with 0.2 per cent BHC.

Bajri : Blister beetle, *hinge* or *bale* (*Zonabris pustulata*) : The beetles are black with yellowish brown stripes across their wings and over an inch long and about half an inch thick. When crushed on the human body, it causes a blister and hence it is called blister beetle. The beetles feed on the pollen and petals of flowers and thus reduce the setting of grains. The pest also affects *jowar*, cucurbits and beans. It can effectively be controlled by dusting 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 20 lb. per acre. The beetles can also be collected and destroyed.

Wheat : Pink borer, *khod kida* (*Semamia inferens*, Wlk) : The caterpillar is fleshy in colour and smooth with dark spots on the body. Each spot bears a hair. A full-grown caterpillar measures about 2.5 cm. in length. Moths are small having straw-coloured fore-wings with a marginal dark line and white hind-wings. Besides wheat, they affect maize and sugarcane. The young larva bores into the stem causing the death of the central shoot. The caterpillars migrate from one plant to another. As the pest is an internal feeder preventive measures like removal of the affected plants and destruction of the larvæ, and removal of stubbles after the harvest of the crop and their destruction may help to minimise the pest infestation.

Of pulses : **Gram :** Pod-borer, *ghatyatil ali* (*Heliothis armigera*) : The moths are stout, light yellowish brown, with a wing expanse of 3.7 cm. The fore-wings 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 3.7 to 5 cm. 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. Besides gram, the pest affects cotton,

tomato, peas, tobacco, *ganja*, safflower etc.

The pest can effectively be controlled by spraying the crop with 0.1 per cent carbaryl or 0.06 per cent isobenzan or 0.2 per cent DDT or 0.03 per cent endrin at the rate of 250 litres per acre. The preventive measures such as picking of caterpillars during initial stages of attack would help in reducing the future infestation and ploughing the field after the harvest of crop would destroy the pupæ.

Tur : Pod-caterpillar, *pisari patang* or *turichya shengatil ali* (*Exelaster atomosa*) : The moths are slender, not more than 12 mm. in length and are grey with long, narrow wings. The front wings are divided into two parts and the hind-wings are cut into three parts and provided with a fringe-like border. The full-grown caterpillar is about 12 mm. in length, greenish brown in colour and is fringed with short hair and spines. The caterpillars bore into green pods and feed on the developing seeds. The pest also affects *wal*.

Spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent DDT at 250 litres per acre or dusting it with 1 per cent telodrin or endrin or 5 per cent BHC per acre have proved effective in controlling the pest. The preventive measures such as collection of the infested pods and their destruction during the early stages of attack and avoiding leguminous crops consequently in the same field also help in controlling the pest.

Pod fly, shengatil mashi (*Agromyza obtusa*) : Newly-hatched larva is white with dark brown mouth-parts. A fine brownish stripe runs along the entire mid-dorsal line of body. Full grown larva is creamy white measuring 3.5 to 4 mm. in length and 1.25 to 1.5 mm. in breadth. Adult flies are glossy black with pubescent eyes and strong legs with femur slightly thickened. Young larvæ enter soft seeds and feed on them. At first the damage resembles that of leaf miners as their galleries run just under the epidermis of seed. Later they burrow deep down resulting in decaying of the grains which become unfit for either consumption or germination. As high as 80 per cent of the pods and 63 per cent of the grains may be damaged. In advance cases of damage, the pods present a twisted appearance. The adult flies can be killed by spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent DDT or 0.02 per cent endrin at the rate of 300 litres per acre. Removal of affected pods of first brood during winter also helps to reduce the population of the pest.

Pod bug, shengavaril dheknaya (*Clavigralla gibbosa*) : The adult bugs are about 12 mm. in length, greenish brown in colour, having a spined pronotum and swollen femur at the apical end. Both the nymphs and adults suck the sap from pods and cause the infested pods to shrivel. The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with 5 per cent BHC powder at the rate of 8 kg. per acre. The preventive

measures mentioned in the case of the pod caterpillar may be adopted with advantage.

Of oil-seeds: *Ground-nut*: Aphids, *mava* (*Aphis craccivora*, Koch): They are small, black, soft-bodied insects found on the lower side of leaves. The pest 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 ground-nut. The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with 10 per cent BHC at 15 to 20 lb. per acre. It is necessary to mix equal quantity of sulphur which besides preventing the incidence of mites keeps *tikka* disease under check. The crop may also be sprayed with other insecticides such as 0.05 per cent malathion, 0.02 per cent thiometon and 0.03 per cent formothion.

Sesamum: Gall fly, *pili* or *kane* (*Aspondylia sesami*): The adult is like a small delicate mosquito. It is legless in its larval stage. The larva remains inside the gall. The maggots cause gall formation inside the flower-buds and interfere with the process of pod formation. The buds therefore wither without bearing fruit. Insecticidal measures are not yet worked out. Hence, only preventive measures such as destroying the growth of stray plants and also the infested buds could be resorted to.

Sphinx moth, *pane khanari ali* (*Acherontia styx*): The moth is large with a dark grey, bluish thorax. The abdomen is yellow with black bands. The fore-wings are dark brown. The full-fed larva is 90 mm. in length and stout, with a rough skin and with an anal horn at the abdominal end. It is light greenish in colour and has eight yellow stripes on its body. The caterpillar feeds extensively on leaves. As the caterpillar is very large hand-picking can be practised with success. The pest can also be controlled by dusting the crop with 5 per cent BHC.

Safflower: Aphids, *mava* (*Dactynotus Compositae theb*): Both winged and wingless forms are common, the former being noticed especially in the beginning or towards the maturity of the crop. An adult is a shining black, soft-bodied insect measuring about 1.5 to 2 mm. in length. In case of winged insects, the wings are thin and transparent and are held like a roof over the body. The nymphs are smaller in size and are reddish brown in colour.

Nymphs as well as adults suck the cell-sap from the lower surface of the leaves and tender shoots and impair the vitality of the plant. The insects also excrete a honey-dew like substance which attracts a black sooty mould that adversely affects the photosynthesis. The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with nicotine sulphate ($\frac{1}{2}$ kg. of 40 per cent emulsion in 350 litres of water plus 2 kg. of soap) or pyrethrum emulsion (1 : 800) or fish oil rosin soap ($\frac{1}{2}$ kg. in 40 litres of water) or 10 per cent BHC at 8 to 10 kg. per acre. However, the

recent experiments of dusting the crop with 5 per cent malathion and 2 per cent methyl parathion proved more effective.

Of cotton: Boll worms are of three types, viz., spotted boll worms (*Earias fabia* S. E. *insulana* B), *hipkyanchi bond ali*; pink boll worms (*Pectinophora gossypiella* S), *shendri bond ali*; and *Heliothis* sp. The adults of the spotted boll worms have pale white upper wings with a greenish band in the middle while the pink boll worms 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 and hence the name. The full-fed larva measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. The moth of pink boll worm is about $\frac{1}{4}$ " across wings and dark brown in colour. The caterpillars, when full-grown, measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length and are pink in colour with a brown head. The moths of *heliothis* are light yellowish brown with a wing expanse of 1.5 inches. The fore-wings are pale brown with some black dots and hind-wings are lighter in colour with smoky dark margins. The caterpillars are greenish with darker broken lines along the sides of the body.

The caterpillars of spotted boll worms first bore into the growing shoots of the plants and later on into bolls. The infested buds and bolls are shed but if they remain on the plant, they open prematurely. Unlike the spotted boll worms, the caterpillars of the pink boll worms never attack the shoots. They feed inside the bolls and make them drop down. The pest is more harmful to American cotton varieties than Indian ones. As the caterpillars bore the bolls, the entrance holes get closed and it becomes difficult to spot out the affected bolls until such bolls drop down, or open prematurely. Newly-hatched larvae of *heliothis* initially feed on the leaves and enter into growing shoots and this internal feeding causes the drying of the growing shoots. In case of heavy infestation, the caterpillars also feed on the bolls.

The boll worms being internal feeders are extremely difficult to control. Therefore, to keep their incidence under check, both preventive and curative measures are necessary.

Preventive measures include removal and destruction of cotton stalks, shed bolls, and other plant debris after the last picking, avoiding growing of *bhendi* and other malvaceous crops during off-season which serve as alternate hosts of the pest and fumigation of seed with carbon di-sulphide at 1 oz. per 15 cubic feet space or heating the seed to 145° F. to kill the hibernating larvae of pink boll worms. For uprooting the cotton stalks, plant-pullers devised by the Agriculture Department can be used.

The pest can also be effectively controlled by giving six sprays of 0.03 to 0.04 per cent endrin plus sulphur (1:1) or 0.2 per cent carbaryl plus sulphur mixture (1:1) or 1 kg. of 50 per cent carbaryl plus

1 kg. of wettable sulphur in 300 litres of water at fortnightly interval starting from 8 to 10 weeks after sowing an irrigated cotton. In case of unirrigated cotton, three dustings with 10 per cent carbaryl at 15 days' interval starting from 8 weeks after sowing are found quite useful.

Red cotton bug, *tambadi dhekni* (*Dysdercus cingulatus* Fabr) : The adult is about half an inch long and bright red in colour. A series of white transverse bands are present on the ventral side of their abdomen. The nymphs resemble the adults in colour but are wingless. Both, adults and nymphs, suck plant-sap and greatly impair the vitality of the plant. They also feed on the seeds and reduce their oil-content. Due to the excreta of these insects, the lint gets spoiled. The adults and nymphs can be collected in large number by shaking in a tray containing kerosene oil and water. The pest can also be controlled by dusting the crop with a mixture of 10 per cent BHC plus 10 per cent DDT.

Jassids, *tudtude* (*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 surface of leaves. They walk diagonally. Both the nymphs and adults suck the cell-sap from the leaves as a result of which the leaf margins turn yellowish and in case of excessive infestation reddening and drying up of leaves followed by stunted growth are seen. For controlling the pest 5 per cent DDT dust at 8 to 10 kg. per acre in case of Asiatic cotton varieties and 5 per cent DDT plus sulphur dust mixture in case of American cotton varieties were recommended in the past. However, in recent years treatments with 0.02 per cent endrin plus sulphur (1:1) (300 c.c. of 20 per cent E. C. endrin in 300 litres of water plus 300 gm. of wettable sulphur) and phosphamidon, methyl demeton, thiometon, dimethoate, parathion and diazinon at 0.02 per cent concentration have also been found effective against the pest.

Aphids, *mava* (*Aphis gossypii* Glover) : The adult is about 1 mm. long, dark yellowish green in colour and has two projections on the dorsal side of the abdomen. It is mostly found in the wingless stage. The nymphs and adults suck the cell-sap from leaves due to which the leaves turn yellowish and dry. The pest can be effectively controlled by spraying the crop with nicotine sulphate at the rate of one pound in 80 gallons of water with five pounds of soap. About 80 to 100 gallons of spray are required per acre. 2 ozs. to 4 ozs. of endrin or 0.01 to 0.02 per cent parathion per acre are also effective against the cotton aphids.

Mites, *mati* (*Eriophes gossypii* Bank) : Its larva is flesh coloured with three pairs of legs. The adults are minute creatures with an oval

body and four pairs of legs. They are usually found on the lower surface of leaves. Both nymphs and adults feed on the lower surface of leaves as a result of which they become silvery white and ultimately dry. In case of severe infestation complete defoliation of plants is caused. The pest can be effectively controlled by spraying the crop with 0.05 per cent aramite, 0.03 per cent dichlorobenzilate (*akar*), 0.02 per cent parathion or 0.2 per cent sulphur.

Of sugarcane : Stem-borer, *khod ali* (*Chilo traea infuscatellus* Sn) : The adult moth is greyish brown or straw-coloured and measures about 1½ inches when its wings are spread out. The newly-hatched larva is greyish in colour having a dark head and translucent body with spots and hair. The tiny spots develop into spines later. A fully-developed larva measures about 1¼ inches and is greyish white in colour. 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 causing 'dead hearts'.

Top shoot borer, *shenda ali* (*Scirpophaga nivella*, F.) : Its 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 a female. The first pair of wings of certain males has a single black spot on each wing. Fully-developed caterpillars measure about 1 to 1½ inches in length and are yellowish white in colour. This is a very serious pest of sugarcane. It 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 top. The central shoot, therefore, dries up in characteristic way, which later results in giving off side-shoots, which form a bunchy top.

Both the borers being internal feeders are extremely difficult to control. Both preventive and curative measures are necessary to keep them under check. Mechanical and cultural methods of control include collection and destruction of egg-masses, removal of infested plants, early earthing up of canes, changing the planting time to November or December in the case of cane plant and to August or September for *adsali* cane, planting of sets in deep trenches, etc. The pest can also be effectively controlled by spraying the crop with 0.3 per cent DDT three times when it is 4, 6 and 9 weeks old. The application of insecticides like 0.05 to 0.2 per cent endrin and 0.25 per cent BHC have been observed to be quite effective against the pests.

Leaf hopper or pyrilla, *tudtude* (*Pyrilla* sp) : The adult pyrilla bug is a straw-coloured insect with two pairs of wings, folded roof shaped on the back and with its head extended like a pointed 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. Both 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. The pest thus reduces the sucrose content of the juice.

The pest can be effectively controlled by dusting the crop with 5 per cent BHC at the rate of 15 kg. and 20 kg. per acre in the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods, respectively. Spraying 0.12 to 0.25 per cent BHC or DDT at the rate of 300 litres per acre for young cane during the pre-monsoon period and over 400 litres during post-monsoon period gives considerable relief. Similarly application of 0.02 per cent endrin effectively controls the pest.

Of citrus fruits: Lemon butterfly, *pane khanari ali* (*Papilio demoleus* L): The adult is a beautiful butterfly with yellow and black markings on wings, which have an expanse of about 2 to 2½ inches. The young caterpillar is darkish brown in colour with irregular whitish stains. When full-grown, it turns deep green in colour and cylindrical in form and measures about 1½ inches in length with a hump-like appearance in front. The caterpillars usually feed on tender leaves right up to the mid-rib and thus defoliate the plants. The pest can be controlled by spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent DDT or 0.02 per cent endrin (1 kilo 50 per cent W P of DDT in 250 litres of water or 250 millilitres of 20 per cent endrin E. C. in 250 litres of water).

White fly, *pandhari mashi* (*Dialeurodes citri* R and E): The adult is a minute insect measuring about ½ mm. in length having white or greyish wings, a yellowish body and red medially-constricted eyes. The nymphs and adults suck the sap from leaves as a result of which the leaves wither and later turn brownish and fruit-setting is affected. The nymphs also excrete a honey-dew which attracts fungus which in turn gives the tree a blackish appearance. Before the advent of modern insecticides, the pest was controlled reasonably well by spraying the crop twice with rosin compound at an interval of a week. Now, the pest can be effectively controlled by spraying the crop with 0.02 per cent endrin or 0.02 per cent parathion (250 ml. of 20 per cent endrin E. C. in 250 litres of water or 100 ml. of 50 per cent parathion in 250 litres of water).

Of vegetables: *Of brinjal:* Shoot and fruit borer, *shendyatil* or *phalatil ali* (*Leucinodius arbonalis* G): The moths are of medium size and have whitish wings with large brown patches all over the

body. The head and thorax are blackish brown. The caterpillars are pale white about 12 mm. long when full-grown. The caterpillars bore into the stem and riddle it and eat the internal tissues and thus cause the plants to wither. When the shoots are infested they bend down and wither. They attack fruits when they are young and leave no signs of infestation. The large holes seen on fruits are usually the exit-holes of the caterpillars. The affected shoots and fruits should be removed and destroyed. Continuous cropping of brinjal and potato in the same field should be avoided. The pest can also be checked by spraying the crop with 1 per cent DDT or 0.08 per cent endrin three and six weeks after transplanting of seedlings.

Of chilli: Thrips, *murda*, or *bokadya* (*Anaphothrips dorsalis*): The adults are minute delicate insects, about 1 mm. in length and are light yellow in colour. These insects have mouth-parts suited for scraping the epidermis of leaves and sucking the oozing sap. The plant tissues damaged by insects initially become whitish but later turn brown and ultimately dry. The leaves curl and become small, such symptoms are locally known as *murda* or *bokadya*. The pest can be effectively controlled by spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent DDT or 0.02 per cent endrin or telodrin, methyl etc.

DISEASES OF CROPS

Of cereals: *Jowar:* Grain smut, *kani* or *dane kani* (*Sphacelotheca sorghi*, link, clinton): The disease is noticed after the ear-heads have formed. The grains are converted to black masses of spores. The disease generally occurs from September to November on *kharij jowar* and from December to February on *rabi jowar*. The *kharij jowar* is more susceptible to this disease than the *rabi jowar*. 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.

Downy mildew, *kevda* (*Sclerospora sorghi*, Kulk, Weston and Uppal): The disease is noticed on young leaves the lower surface of which is covered with downy white growth. Later the leaves become shredded. The disease prevails during August and September. The control measures include rouging, burning of affected plants, proper method of rotation, and growing of resistant varieties.

Ergot, *chikta* (*Claviceps microcephala*, wall, Tal): The grains in the ear-head are transformed into black bodies called sclerotia, which contain a poison called ergotin. This poison is fatal to cattle and human beings also. The disease occurs in the middle of August and September. The grains may be soaked in water. The sclerotia and light grains which float may be removed and burnt. Only the steeped

grains may be used as seeds. Deep ploughing may also be practised.

Downy mildew, gosavi (*Sclerospora graminicola* sacc, schrotes) : On young leaves downy white growth mostly on lower surface, with yellowing on corresponding upper surface, is seen. On the ear-heads instead of grains small greenish scale like growth is observed which gives the appearance of green ear. The disease occurs in the months of August and September. It can be controlled by systematic rouging, burning of affected plants, rotation, and growing of resistant varieties.

Wheat : Black stem rust, *tambura* (*Puccinia graminis tritici*, Eric and Henn) : 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 infection results into stunted growth of the plants and the consequent reduction in the yield. Sometimes the damage caused by the disease is as high as 66 to 70 per cent. The disease generally occurs from November to February. It can be controlled by growing resistant varieties like Kenphad-25, MED-345, KCN, HY-65, NI-917, NI-315, NI-146, NI-234-5, NI-28 and NI-62 for irrigated crops and selection 59 and 125 for non-irrigated crops.

Loose smut, kajali (*Ustilage tritici*, Pers, Roster.) : The disease occurs during January and February when ear-heads are formed. Every part of the ear-head except the rachis and awns is affected and loose blackish powder is formed in place of grains. This powder consists of the spores of fungus. The disease can be controlled by soaking the seeds in cold water from 8 to 12 in the morning sometime during the first fortnight of May and spreading them on galvanised iron sheets for drying in the hot sun for four hours and treating them with either D.D.T. or B.H.C. powder.

Foot rot, mulkujwya (*Fusarium mouiti*, forme) : The pathogen attacks at the collar region of the plant which wilts and dies. The disease occurs at any time during the growing period of the crop. It 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 pulses : **Tur** : Wilt, *mar* (*Eusarium 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 leaves of the affected plants drop down and the plants also wither. If the roots of the affected plants are split open, brown discolouration of the vascular tissue is seen. The damage may range upto 50 per cent. There are no assured measures to control the disease. Hence the alternative course is to sow the resistant varieties.

Of oil-seeds : **Groundnut** : **Tikka** (*Cercospora arachidicola*, Hori : *Cercospora personata*, Berks and Curs) : The disease prevails during August and September. Its 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 conidiospores emerge out on the upper surface exclusively. The 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. The spots are surrounded by a bright yellow halo on the upper surface when matured. The disease 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 lbs. per acre.

Safflower : Wilt, *mar* (*Sclerotia sclerotium*, lib, deary) : The pathogen attacks the base portion of the plant. It withers and wilts. White mycelial growth is seen at the collar region. Black sclerotia are formed on the crown roots and inside the stem. Shredding of cortical tissue of the lower part of stem is observed. Some affected plants do not exhibit the symptoms mentioned above but on maturity flower-heads break off from the stalks. The disease can be controlled by adopting preventive measures such as collection and destruction of infected plant material, deep ploughing and clean weeding.

Of fibres : **Of cotton** : Anthracnose, *kawadi* (*colletotricum indicum* Dastur) : The disease appears at the seedling stage during the months of June and July, and after the bolls have formed in October and November. At the seedling stage the disease causes seedling rot, i.e., 'cotton rot'. If it 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 disease can be controlled by destroying the affected debris, by sowing healthy seeds and by treating the seeds with organic mercurial compound containing 1 per cent organic mercury, at the rate of 2 to 3 grams for one kilogram of seed.

Black arm or angular leafspot, tikkya or karpa (*Xanthomona malvacearum*, Smith, Dowson) : The disease occurs on rain-fed crop in July and December, and on irrigated crops in March. The disease first manifests 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. Mature bolls, when affected, open prematurely and the lint from such bolls gets yellow stains. The American cotton variety is highly susceptible. The disease

can be controlled by growing resistant varieties, by treating the seeds with organo-mercurial compound, and by 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 scitaminea*, Sydow): The affected cane produce whip-like structure covered with thin silvery membrane containing black masses of spores. The disease prevails from January to March. It can effectively be controlled by uprooting and burning the affected canes. As soon as a whip is detected it must be carefully removed without allowing the spores to shed on the neighbouring canes. The improved variety of cane, viz., Co-775 is reported to be resistant to the disease.

Grassy shoot, *gavatal wadh*: The infected plants are conspicuous and appear with typically stunted mass of small shoots bearing chlorotic, small straight leaves. Secondary infection shows formation of numerous tillers at the base of the shoot. The disease occurs throughout the growing period of the crop.

Of fruits: *Grapes:* Anthracnose, *karpa* (*Cleosporium ampelophagum*, pass, sacc): The disease manifests on vines, stems and young shoots as deep-seated elongated necrotic lesions dark to the border and pinkish white in the centre. The bark on the shoot is finally destroyed and the underlying wood turns grayish. On leaves black circular spots with grey white centre develop and later on such leaves due to drying of the affected portion get twisted and fall down. Premature young blossom when affected shows blighting effects. Severely-affected berries finally dry up and fall down.

The disease generally occurs from June to November. Spraying of bordeaux mixture, 5:5:50, in the third week of May, October and in the last week of July and November controls the disease. Spraying of copper oxychloride or fungicide, 0.5 per cent, i.e., 500 grams in 300 litres of water also controls the disease.

Powdery mildew, *bhur*: (*Uncinula necator*, schw, Burr): In the beginning the disease shows whitish mycelial growth irregular in size and shape on both the sides of leaves. The infection spreads rapidly during warm and humid cloudy weather to all green portions of the vine which turns blackish grey and then shows wilted appearance. Black patches are seen on shoots near base. The affected inflorescence fail to set fruit. The affected young berries drop off. The disease usually gains strength during the period between November and January. The infection takes place through spores which are carried by wind from diseased plants to healthy ones.

The disease can effectively be controlled by dusting 300 mesh sulphur in three consecutive dustings. The first dusting is given when the new growth is 15-20 cm. in length at the rate of 22 kg. per hectare. The

second dusting is given at the time of flowering at the rate of 32 kg. per hectare. The third one of the same quantity of 32 kg. is given 20 to 30 days after the second dusting. There is no need to give any more dustings but if it rains within a day or two after a dusting it may be repeated. A special dusting may be given after pruning in April.

Downy mildew, *kewda* (*Plasmopora viticola*, Berk and Curt, Beri and Toni): The disease first appears on tender leaves and twigs. Some faint yellowish green translucent oil spots develop in-between the vein portion on the upper surface of the leaves. Under humid conditions white downy growth is found on corresponding side of under-surface of the leaf spots. The cells in the affected leaf portion die and turn reddish brown. Such leaves finally dry up and fall down. The affected shoots and tendrils show a water-soaked and swollen appearance and later on they are covered with downy growth of fungus. The flowers and young fruits are also affected. They wither, turn brown and finally drop off. The disease occurs between June and September. It can be controlled by spraying bordeaux mixture 5:5:50 in the third week of May and October and also in the first week of July and November. The spraying of copper oxychloride 500 gm. in 200 litres of water also helps in controlling the disease.

Citrus fruits: Citrus canker, *devi rog*: The disease affects all the aerial parts of lime. Some raised corky spots, orange to brownish in colour, appear on the plant. These spots are more conspicuous on leaves and fruits. They disfigure the fruits. Usually the disease prevails from April onwards. It can be controlled by pruning out the affected twigs and by spraying the plants with bordeaux mixture 5:5:50.

Gummosis of citrus, *dinkya*: The disease usually affects *mosambi* during the monsoon season. It is characterised by the copious exudation of a resinous gummy substance and the longitudinal cracking of the bark for a considerable distance upwards from the bud union. In its advanced stage there may be extensive shedding of bark exposing the wood below. This is followed by the yellowing and dropping of leaves. The fruit is also affected in wet or damp weather. Some oily spots appear on the surface of the fruit. The spots increase rapidly in size and cover the entire fruit. Various measures can be applied to control the disease. The grafting of *mosambi* may be done on resistant stock like *jamburi* at least six inches above the ground. The earth at the base of the trunk may be removed and piled into small encircling mound so as to prevent both soil and irrigation water from coming into direct contact with the trunk and especially the bud joint portion. The bark on the affected portion may be removed carefully. The wound may be covered with 25-30 per cent creosote oil.

Of vegetables : *Of tomato :* *Fusarium wilt, mar (Fusarium oxysporum fycoper, sici, sacc, Snyder and Hansen) :* The lower leaves of the affected plants become yellow. It is followed by withering and then wilting of younger leaves. These symptoms may be seen on one or the other branches. After some days, browning of the vascular system may be seen in cross-section of lower root. The disease usually occurs from September to November. It can be checked by growing wilt-resistant varieties.

Early blight, *karpa (Alternaria solani Ell and Mart, L. R. Jones and Grou) :* The disease first manifests as small spots on the leaves. The spots are usually circular dark brown to black in colour. They vary in size from a pin-point to 4 mm. in diameter. If the spots are numerous, they form rings. The leaves then wither and drop off. The stem of the affected plant bears sunken necrotic spots. They are injurious especially when they are at the juncture of stem and side branch. They weaken the branch which later breaks off when fruits develop. Fruits are also infected at both the stages, green and ripe. The disease prevails during July and August. It can effectively be controlled by spraying 50 per cent metallic copper compound or by copper oxychloride at the rate of 500 gm. in 200 litres of water per acre.

TENURES AND TENANCY

Early history : Prior to the Muslim invasion of the Deccan land was divided into plots or estates known as *munds, kas* and *tikas* or *thikas*. The assessment on the *mund* was a fixed lump-sum for all the lands in the estate, good, fair and bad. In the settlement of *kas* or small estates the division of the village-lands was into smaller parcels than *munds*, and unlike the assessment on *tikas* or *shets*, the assessment on each *kas* in a village was the same. This system of revenue management was followed by that of Malik Ambar's. This was introduced at the beginning of the 17th century by the Ahmadnagar minister Malik Ambar (1600-1626). It was based on the system introduced in the Moghal territories in upper India and partially in Gujarat and Khandesh by Akbar's minister Todar Mal. Malik Ambar made the settlement direct with the village instead of with the district hereditary revenue superintendents and accountants, the *deshmukhs* or *desais* and the *deshpandes*. The village head-men were made hereditary and responsible for the village rental. An average or normal payment called the *tankha* was fixed for each plot of land surveyed and for each village. This system combined two merits of a moderate and certain tax and the possession by the cultivators of an interest in the soil.

Under Maratha revenue system in the later part of the 17th century one-fourth or *chauth* and the one-tenth or *sardeshmukhi* of the revenue were in existence. About 1720 the Marathas made many assignments of revenue to individual chiefs and others for whom it was politic to make provision. Besides, many proprietors held and collected the rents of various estates. About 1769 during the administration of *Peshwa* Madhavrav Ballal, a rate of assessment was introduced, known as the *kamal* or total. However, this was found not to bear equally on the soil and in its place, with the sanction of Nana Fadnavis, an older settlement known as the *kasbandi bigha* was introduced. The village rental was divided into three parts. First the village expenses were paid and the claims of village servants met; second the State revenue was set apart; third the remainder was divided among officers and chiefs to whom it was advisable to give a local interest and local authority. The management of a district was entrusted to an officer styled *subhedar* whose charge was divided into sub-divisions each under the management of a *kamavisdar* or *mamlatdar*. The authority of the *subhedar* closely corresponded to the authority of a Collector under the British Government. *Subhedars* and *kamavisdars* were paid by assignments on the revenue of their charge. The *subhedars* attended merely to the aggregate revenue which the different sub-divisions could yield. They left the interior fiscal management to the *kamavisdars* who every year settled with the heads of each village what rental the village was to pay. The revenue settlement or *jamabandi* was by villages. Under Nana Fadnavis the system was well executed, no Government officer dared to burden a village with an unusually heavy rent without first obtaining the assent of the village. After the death of Nana Fadnavis in 1800 the system changed. During the eighteen years before the introduction of British management the only limit on the demands made from the land-holders was their power to pay. Under *Peshwa* Bajirav's system, the revenue farmer or *maktedar* was obliged, even if he ruined himself, to pay the full amount which he had offered. Under the last *Peshwa*, there was no efficient revenue system. The hereditary officers were left in the free enjoyment of their grants. However, they were required to inform of the state of their districts, the registration of grants, and attendance on the *mamlatdars* of their districts. These officers were continued under the British rule. However, their terms and conditions including those of other officials were revised and re-settled. Besides the owners of alienated estates landholders belonged to two leading classes, hereditary holders or *mirasdars* and non-hereditary holders or *upris*. Hereditary holders were also called people of the place *thalkaris* and *vatandars*. The village-lands were then divided into *thals* or settlements which in

turn were sub-divided into fields *tikas* or *shets* each of which had a local name.

The modes of fixing the assessment varied greatly. In some parts of the district the hereditary holders paid one nominally uniform rate of rent whereas in other parts, rates were fixed for each particular class of land, varying with its quality and situation. A *makta* or fixed rent in some places was also established for parcels of land without reference to any given *bigha* rate. The revenue system prevalent under Maratha rule including the *kamal* and *tankha* rentals was revised. Captain Pottinger introduced various changes in the system. He abolished the revenue farming. The settlement with individual land-holders was made either by himself or by his *kamavisdars* in conjunction with the *patils*. The legitimate authority of the *patils* of villages was substituted for much arbitrary power. He never allowed the rents of deceased or deserted husbandmen to be levied on the village except with his own sanction. Lands that had long lain waste were given for tillage on leases varying from four to eight years, according to the time the land had been out of tillage.

Under the *Peshwas* many cesses were added to the original assessment. These cesses were levied both on hereditary and on non-hereditary land-holders. Under the British the most oppressive were abolished and the rest continued and were paid in cash instead of in kind. In 1822, about thirty-six cesses were levied from the holders of land, some of which were collected from the land, some from the village, and some from the land-holder.

Thus the changes under British in the early years could be described as the establishment of order, the freeing of land-holders from dependence on village head-men and on sureties, the settlement of what they had to pay to the State, the limiting of the rent charge to the lands actually under tillage, the gradual increase of the area of land which paid less than the full rental, and the very liberal terms on which waste lands were granted for tillage etc.

A system of village accounts was introduced by Mr. Dunlop in 1825. It was sanctioned in 1825, and in 1828 had proved a useful reform.

In 1828, of *inam* that is alienated or free-hold tenures there were seven varieties : *inam* or alienated land free from all demands from Government and in general subject to the rights and perquisites of *hakdars* that is hereditary district officers and village claimants ; *pasodi*, land held rent-free by the heads of villages ; *devasthan*, land set apart for the support of religious establishments ; *saranjam*, land held for service ; *jat saranjam*, land held in personal grant for which service was not expected ; *shetsanadi*, land granted for special local service as divisional police ; and *naikvadi*, lands granted to village watchmen. The revenue was collected under three chief heads, *jamin*

bab or land revenue, *sayar bab* or miscellaneous taxes, and *jakat* or customs. There were four hereditary revenue officers, the *deshmukh*, *deshpande*, *patil* and *kulkarni*. In 1833 Mr. Williamson introduced some changes according to which each field was numbered and its name, number, area, holder's name, tenure and rent were recorded. In 1848 the revenue survey settlement was introduced in the district and completed after about thirty years. As the original survey rates were introduced for a term of thirty years, the period ended in 1878. Therefore, between 1880 and 1884 revised assessments were introduced into Sangamner, Rahuri and Ahmadnagar talukas.

In the district the most important tenure is *rayatwari*. It is of heritable and transferable occupancy rights. Under this system the State deals direct in matters of land revenue with the individual land-holder. There are two classes of occupancy tenure : the old tenure and the new tenure. Under the former lands are heritable and transferable. The new or restricted tenure was introduced in 1901. Under this tenure lands are granted at concessional rates of occupancy price only to *bonafide* cultivators belonging to backward classes and that too on condition that the land shall not be transferred except with the permission of the Collector. However, the land is subject to the usual land revenue.

The land revenue assessments are fixed under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code as amended in 1939. The assessment is fixed after taking into account rainfall, water-sources, type of soil, crops grown and location. As such the arable lands are divided into three main classes, viz., dry crop, rice and garden lands. The assessment is fixed on survey numbers and sub-divisions of survey numbers, on the basis of standard rates fixed for the group as envisaged under section 117-G of the Land Revenue Code read with other rules laid down in the Code. The land revenue settlements are ordinarily made every 30 years for a taluka. The assessment fixed under the settlement is sometimes suspended or remitted depending upon the yield of crops.

Besides, there were other tenures of *inam* lands which were gifted or granted by the Government for meritorious service in the past or in lieu of or on condition of some continuing service useful to the Government or to the village community. All the *inam* tenures except *devasthan inams* held by religious institutions or for religious services, have now been abolished under various measures of land reforms. The following statement gives the years in which the various *inam* tenures were abolished :—

Tenure		Year of abolition
Political or <i>Saranjam Inams</i>	...	1952
Personal <i>Inams</i>	...	1953

Tenure		Year of abolition
Hereditary <i>Watans</i>	...	1951
Village servants useful to the—		
(a) Community	...	1954
(b) Government : Patils	...	1963
Mahars	...	1959

The occupancy rights of the abolished *inam* tenures have been conferred on their holders or tenants, as the case may be, on condition of payment of occupancy-price to the Government and/or compensation to the erstwhile holder.

Cultivation of lands by tenants both in *inam* lands and in *rayatwari* areas prior to 1947 was an important aspect of the land system. The occupant then used to lease a portion or whole of his holdings on annual tenancy at a rent agreed upon with the tenant. Four modes of tenant cultivation were in operation, viz., cash rent, crop share rent, a fixed quantity of produce as rent and a rent in service involving some mixture of the fore-going forms of rent. Of these, cash rent and crop share rent were common. However, under any type tenant was not ensured equality of status. Many tenants who held the same lands for generations had no right of permanency but continued to be tenants-at-will, liable to be deprived of their tenancy at the will of their land-lords. With a view to ameliorate the condition of tenants the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, was enacted. The Act retained the general provisions of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1939. Those tenants who had held land for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1938, were declared to be 'protected tenants'. Such tenants could not be evicted unless they ceased to cultivate the land personally or the land-lord himself wanted to cultivate the land personally. The Act of 1948 has statutorily fixed the maximum rate of rent at one-third and one-fourth of the total produce in case of non-irrigated lands and irrigated lands, respectively. The Act amongst other provisions prohibits transfer of agricultural lands to non-agriculturists, though Collector in exceptional cases may permit such transfers. In pursuance of the 'Land to the Tiller' policy, the Act provided for compulsory transfer of ownership rights of tenanted lands to the tenants from 1st April 1957, which is known as the 'Tillers' Day'. With this the absentee landlordism came to an end.

RURAL WAGES

Agriculture which is the mainstay of the people in the district largely depends on manual labour. Cultivators having large holdings employ casual labourers during the very busy season and when time-

limit is to be observed in carrying out certain agricultural operations. Generally the labourers constitute landless persons and those who possess small holdings. They are paid either in cash or in kind or both in cash and in kind daily or at the end of the work. The wage-rates of labourers employed for carrying out unskilled work such as weeding, harvesting, etc., do not vary considerably. On an average such labourers are paid between Rs. 2.55 and Rs. 2.67. However, the wage-rates of skilled labourers vary according to the type of work they do. For example, the wages paid to a carpenter for a day's work on an average varied between Rs. 5.38 and Rs. 5.69, those of a black-smith and a cobbler varied between Rs. 4.85 and Rs. 5.35, and Rs. 3.96 and Rs. 4.21, respectively. The table No. 22 gives wage-rates of skilled and unskilled labourers in the district in 1961-62, 1963-64 and 1965-66. Annual labourers or *saldars* constitute another category of agricultural labourers. Such labourers are usually employed by big land-lords. An amount varying between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 is given to *saldars*. Besides, they are provided with one or two dresses and daily meals.

The agricultural labourers, however, get work for a short duration especially during sowing, weeding, harvesting and threshing seasons only. The labourers, therefore, tend to seek such fields of work where they can get work for the whole year. The business centres, the small and large scale industries and sugar factories in the district are providing new avenues of employment which are more lucrative than the work they have to do as casual labourers. The casual labour for agricultural operations, therefore, is becoming dear and scarce.

FAMINES

1396-1408: The old Gazetteer of the district recorded twelve famines which occurred between 1396 and 1877. The first awful calamity which practically emptied all the districts in the southern India was known as the Destroyer or Durga Devi famine. The twelve years ending 1408 were said to have passed without rain, and grain was sold at one *sher* the rupee. The country between the Godavari and the Krishna yielded very little revenue and was so unsafe that the people who returned were driven from their villages. Dadu Narsu and a Turkish eunuch of the Bidar court were appointed to arrange the country and bring back the people. They fixed new limits of villages by amalgamating two or three villages into one. Lands were given to all who would till them. For the first year no rent was asked and for the second the rent was limited to a horse-bag of grain.

1460: In 1460, a failure of grain was said to have been followed by famine over the whole of southern India. It was known as Damajipant's famine. Damajipant was the keeper of a large Government grain

TABLE No. 22—AGRICULTURAL DAILY WAGES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1961-62, 1963-64 AND 1965-66

Months	Carpenters	Black-smiths	Cobblers	Field-labour	Other Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1961-62						
July	3.92	3.73	2.69	1.70	1.58	1.24
August	3.92	3.69	2.69	1.52	1.54	1.32
September	3.92	3.62	2.81	1.63	1.48	1.22
October	3.92	3.62	2.65	1.63	1.26	1.26
November	4.08	3.62	3.00	1.64	1.44	1.22
December	4.08	3.65	2.96	1.58	1.48	1.35
January	3.96	3.75	2.75	1.52	1.48	1.57
February	3.96	3.78	2.75	1.52	1.48	1.22
March	3.77	3.46	2.21	1.63	1.50	1.28
April	3.77	3.48	3.28	1.63	1.48	1.98
May	3.69	3.42	3.90	1.65	1.56	1.31
June	3.69	3.46	3.15	1.63	1.58	1.33
1963-64						
July	4.15	3.73	3.12	2.00	1.79	1.51
August	4.27	3.92	3.25	1.96	1.73	1.51
September	4.27	3.92	3.25	1.98	1.77	1.51
October	4.27	4.00	3.33	2.06	1.85	1.58
November	4.50	4.08	3.33	2.08	1.87	1.60
December	4.54	4.12	3.37	2.08	1.87	1.65
January	4.50	4.08	3.33	2.10	1.88	1.62
February	4.50	4.08	3.42	2.06	1.96	1.00
March	4.38	3.96	3.37	2.02	1.88	1.67
April	4.50	4.08	3.37	2.05	1.94	1.72
May	4.62	4.12	3.54	2.04	1.94	1.72
June	4.31	4.04	3.46	2.00	1.90	1.58
1965-66						
July	5.42	5.12	4.15	2.55	2.36	2.15
August	5.42	5.15	4.10	2.57	2.34	2.19
September	5.42	5.15	4.04	2.59	2.40	2.15
October	5.50	5.23	4.21	2.55	2.18	1.94
November	5.69	5.35	4.19	2.62	2.25	2.04
December	5.65	5.31	3.96	2.62	2.23	2.02
January	5.65	5.31	4.08	2.60	2.21	1.96
February	5.62	5.27	4.10	2.58	2.21	1.90
March	5.58	5.04	4.10	2.58	2.21	1.92
April	5.50	5.08	4.10	2.58	2.21	1.92
May	5.38	4.88	4.04	2.42	2.17	1.85
June	5.29	4.85	4.04	2.67	2.19	1.83

store at Mangalvedha, twelve miles south of Pandharpur in Sholapur district. He distributed the grain to persons who were starving, but was saved from punishment by the god Vithoba whom he worshipped. It was stated that the god Vithoba went to the court at Bidar and paid the value of the grain.

1520: In 1520, the Deccan was so unsettled that no crops were grown and there was a famine.

1629-30: In 1629-30, a failure of rains was followed by famine and pestilence.

1790-1794: The great famine of 1790 raised the rupee price of millet to three *shers*. The disorders of the four following years also caused famine conditions in Akola, Jamkhed, Parner and Sangamner talukas. In 1794 large numbers died from want and from cholera.

1802: In 1802, the district passed through a time of greater misery than it had suffered since 1408 mainly because of war between Yeshvantrao Holkar and the *Peshwa* and Shinde. The rainfall of 1802 was plentiful and the prospects were on the whole good in the district. However, two of Holkar's officers Fatesing Mane and Muhammad Khan Pathan destroyed all the villages on both sides of the Godavari. Bands of Pendharies were also spread all over the country plundering and wasting. The ripening crops were cut as fodder, the late or cold-weather crops either could not be sown or were destroyed, and the grain stores were also plundered. Even at one *sher* the rupee, no grain was available. Wild vegetables were eaten boiled with a pinch of rotten wheat flour. Young tamarind leaves were mixed with white earth and made into a jelly. It was after the treaty of Bassein (31st December 1802) that things came to normal.

1803: On the top of this distress came an entire failure of the late (September-October) rains of 1803. In the Deccan the crops everywhere failed. In Ahmadnagar alone the deaths were estimated at 5,000 to 6,000. About 5,000 people were fed daily at Ahmadnagar.

1824: In 1824, the early rains failed and there was much distress for about four months, probably from May to August. The rupee price of millet rose to 8 *shers*. In September Captain Pottinger sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 200 on ceremonies for rain, to soothe the people all of whom were in the greatest alarm. A large number of people went to the Nizam's country where the rains were favourable. They did not come back. As such the fields in the district remained waste and large remissions had to be granted.

1832-33: In 1832-33, a partial and in some places an almost complete failure of rains caused much distress. The want of grass and fodder drove away the shepherds and stopped the carrying trade.

1845-46: In 1845-46, a failure of rains raised the rupee price of millet to 10 *shers*. The distress lasted for six months.

1862: In 1862, the failure of the early rains was followed by great scarcity. Numerous public works were sanctioned to employ the destitute. Among them were the construction of roads, from Ahmadnagar to Karmala, Ahmadnagar to the Balaghat and the improving of the roads from Ahmadnagar to Sirur, Chandnapur pass road, Kolhar-Nandur road, Jeur to Karmala in Sholapur district and of the road from Paithan to the foot of the Imampur pass. To relieve the distress among the lower grades of Government servants grain compensation according to a fixed scale was granted to all Government servants whose pay was less than Rs. 200 a month. In 1868 relief works connected with the Pravara water scheme were begun.

1876-77: In 1876, untimely rainfall of only 10.65 inches caused a failure of crops and distress amounting to famine over about two-thirds of the district. On the 12th of September, when no hope of a change for the better remained, in Akola the early crops seemed good, in Shevgaon they were fair, in Jamkhed, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa, Parner and Sangamner, they were bad; and in Karjat, Rahuri and Shrigonda, they were very bad. In addition to the failure of the early harvest September and October passed with only a few showers. Except in watered lands no cold-weather crops were sown. A large section of the labouring class fell into distress. However, in February 1877, the large supplies of grain and irrigation relieved much of the pressure. The following hot months again brought a return of distress with a further rise in prices, and afterwards the failure of the early rains caused much anxiety and suffering, which were gradually removed by a timely and plentiful rainfall in September and October, 1877 and at the end of November, the demand for special Government help had ceased.

The following statement shows the average monthly millet prices and numbers who received relief in 1876-77* :—

Month	Average daily numbers					Pounds the rupee		Rain
	on relief works			on gratuitous relief	Bajri	Jvari		
	Civil	Public	Total					
1876								
November	..	13,319	16,236	29,555	....	21	23	....
December	..	12,058	24,227	36,285	....	26	26½	....
1877								
January	..	8,276	18,279	26,555	944	26½	29½	Heavy rain.
February	..	2,735	10,926	13,661	889	24	26	....

Month		Average daily numbers				Pounds the rupee		Rain
		on relief works			on gratuitous relief	Bajri	Jvari	
		Civil	Public	Total				
March	..	651	17,101	17,752	1,118	24	25½	Little rain
April	..	1,374	24,414	25,788	1,711	24	25½	1.15
May	..	2,492	26,849	29,341	3,512	24½	22½	Good rain
June	..	2,800	28,962	31,762	5,539	22½	21½	4.7
July	..	351	28,296	28,647	3,218	19½	18½	3.17
August	..	52	28,391	28,442	2,967	14	14½	5.6
September	..	1,077	26,812	27,889	3,429	13½	13½	4.15
October	..	494	1,625	2,119	4,546	20½	18½	4.07
November	..	275	886	1,161	727	25½	27	2.27
December	..	....	....	....	7	26½	27	0.44
Total	..	45,954	2,53,004	2,98,958	28,607			19.36
Average	..	3,535	19,462	22,997	2,384			
Total cost	..		Rs.	8,10,973	48,395			
Grand Total	..		Rs.	8,59,368				

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XVII, Ahmadnagar, 1884, p. 292.

Rats and Locusts: Besides drought, the district had to face rats and locusts. In seasons when the early south-west rains fail the number of rats is always excessively large. They eat seeds and nibble off the ears and cause heavy damage to crop. The loss due to this was so heavy in the years 1826, 1835 and 1879 that they were marked as 'rat years'.

In 1826, a failure of the early south-west rain was followed by a plague of the rats called *mettades Gollunda mettada*. They ate much of the seed and when the grain began to ripen they climbed up the jowar-stalks and nibbled off the ears. So completely were many fields wasted that no rents could be recovered. The land-lords paid Vadars and thousands of rats were killed but without perceptibly lessening their number. In September 1835, a quite incalculable army of rats infested many of the sub-divisions for a considerable time. Between January and March 1879, when the country was covered with jowar and wheat crops, hosts of rats and mice chiefly *harans Gerbillus indicus*, *mettades Gollunda mettada*, and *koks Nesokea indica* appeared in Parner, Shrigonda and Karjat. They attacked the fields before the grain was ripe enough to cut. Government then offered a rupee and some time after eight annas for every hundred dead rats. Vadars, Bhils and Mahars killed large numbers, some by poison and

most by trapping. About 17,68,000 rats were killed and rewards amounted to about Rs. 16,870.

In October 1879, when the millet was in ear, a swarm of locusts came from the north, most probably from Marwar and Sind, swept over a belt of country about fifteen miles wide, and passed south. As they flew, they looked bright-red and had a red under-wing. The people then called them *tol*. The fields where they alighted were cleared of their grain in an hour and a half. The locusts of the same species again appeared in June 1882. They were not close together, perhaps one every two yards, but the flight was in depth about an eighth of a mile and in breadth about sixty miles from Paithan in the east to Rahuri in the west. Their flight was from the south-east to the north-west. However, many stayed and laid eggs about the end of June. The eggs were like lumps of clean rice, and that the eggs laid by each locust seemed stuck together in a small heap. Within a month or so minute green insects swarmed in the fields doing no harm and causing no alarm. In September there came heavy showers separated by gleams of sunny weather and the insects sprang into new life and subsequently they greedily devoured every green thing and caused most serious damage. Various experiments were made to control the locusts but they did not meet with success. In more than 500 villages the early crops had suffered. In fifty-nine villages in Kopargaon the early crops were entirely destroyed and in all the other Kopargaon villages they suffered severely. Serious damage was also done in 128 villages of Sangamner, fifty-seven of Nevasa, 153 of Akola, ninety-two of Rahuri, and seventeen of Ahmadnagar. The loss caused in Ahmadnagar was estimated at about quarter crop, in other sub-divisions it ranged from three-eighths to a half. Akola suffered most as there were no late crops to make good the loss of the early crops. As parts of the district had suffered from several previous bad harvests Government then remitted or postponed the collection of about Rs. 1,60,000 of land revenue chiefly in the parts of the district where no late crops could be grown.

In 1880, with the setting in of southerly winds, great swarms of locusts again passed north through the North Konkan to Ahmadnagar. In June they paired, laid eggs, and died. Great efforts were made to destroy the eggs and insects. All available officers of every branch of Government service were employed as circle inspectors and in supervision. People also showed much willingness and activity in the work of destruction of the locusts. These efforts were aided by heavy rain under which numbers of the young locusts perished. By the end of November 1883 the locusts had disappeared.

Besides rats and locusts, frost also caused heavy damage to crops in the district. The severest frost of which record has been traced was

one in January 1835. On many lands the crops were wholly destroyed. Next cold weather, on the 26th of December, a severe frost did incredible damage.

1896-1897 : Famine occurred in 1896-97, mainly due to the want of monsoon rain. The whole district was affected. Relief works were opened and continued for 14 months. The maximum number of persons receiving relief reached 1,09,829 in September.

1899-1900 : During this year the rains failed, and the whole district was again affected with severe famine. Relief works were opened in 1899, the daily average being 351, and were continued upto the end of October 1902. During this period the crop out-turn was only 25 per cent of normal. In 1899-1900 the maximum number relieved was 2,69,415 (in June), 29,205 being in receipt of gratuitous relief. Special relief was also given to weavers in their own craft during the famine. The death rate in the district was 66.11 per mille and the total number of deaths from all causes on relief works was 7,850, of which 3,792 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea and 1,031 to cholera. The percentage proportion of sexes and children among the relief workers in the district was 33 males, 49 females and 18 children. The average wage per worker unit was Re. 0-1-6.

1900-1901 : In 1900-1901, the same area was affected as in the previous two years. The highest number in receipt of relief was 1,25,277 in July, 32,811 being gratuitously relieved. The death rate during the year was 29.73 per mille. In 1901-1902, about 5,448 square miles were affected. The maximum daily average number relieved was 26,051, 14,426 being gratuitously relieved. The death rate was 26.88 per mille.

1905-1906 : Famine occurred again in 1905-1906. Out of the total area of 6,586 square miles, 5,913 were affected. Relief works were opened in February and were continued till 8th September 1906. Gratuitous relief was given from December 1905 to October 1906, the daily average number relieved being 2,267 village servants and 3,773 decrepits. There was no epidemic disease on the works and the death-rate remained normal. The percentage proportion of sexes and children on relief works was 42 males, 46 females and 18 children. The table No. 23 gives details regarding relief given to persons in the district during the famines of 1896-97, 1899 to 1902 and 1905-1906.

1911-12 : During the ten years from 1910-11 to 1920-21, the district was affected with famine four times. In 1911-12 no relief work was opened as labourers were required by the Irrigation Department for canal-works in the northern part of the district. The Collector organized a charitable relief fund and collected a sum of

Rs. 7,739-12-0. A Central Famine Fund was also started at Bombay and this district received an allotment of Rs. 15,000 from it.

TABLE No. 23—FAMINES OF 1896-97, 1899-1902 AND 1905-06

Particulars	1896-97 Number	1899-1900 Number	1900-1901 Number	1901-1902 Number	1905-1906 (December to October) Number
Total daily average number of persons relieved during the year.	65,564	141,475	84,382	18,233	11,845
<i>Mortality—</i>					
Normal ..	32,208	30,287	30,287	30,287	27,303
Number of deaths over normal.	8,861	28,400	....	....	....
Total deaths occurred during the year.	41,069	58,687	25,745	22,521	26,091
<i>Relief works pertaining to—</i>					
Canals, channels or drainage.	2	5	2	....	....
Irrigation tanks ..	3	....	....	....	2
Roads ..	22	28	13	6	2
Village tanks ..	....	4	....	....	2
Poor-houses ..	8	3	....	....	....
Loss of cattle ..	1,51,457	1,57,774	3,929	....	N.A.
<i>Expenditure (Rupees)—</i>					
By Government ..	26,05,276	67,69,258	27,50,806	6,22,883	94,507—Indirect. 2,88,292—Direct.
From local, municipal and charitable funds.	2,93,346	....	6,59,632	....	45,174
<i>Advances and remissions granted (Rupees)—</i>					
Tagavi advances ..	8,92,504	....	27,06,783	....	5,35,104
Remissions of land revenue.	....	....	24,28,785	....	1,28,450
Remissions of tagavi advances	....	....	5,44,148	....	151

N. A. = Not available.

1912-13: During this year six test works were opened and about Rs. 16,600 were spent for improving the water-supply in the district.

1918-19: This was a year of severe famine. Cactus fodder was used on a large scale. Cactus depots were also opened. In 629 villages cattle were fed on cactus. Five relief works were opened. Donations from several charitable funds were obtained and distributed to the needy. Twenty-two cheap grain shops were also opened.

1920-21: In 1920-21, Rs. 38,000 out of the grants of Rs. 55,000 were spent on improving water-supply. Three relief works and eleven test works were opened. Rs. 1,49,998 were spent by the District Famine Fund Committee. A scheme of famine fodder reserve was also undertaken and money for purchasing *kadbi* was financed by the famine fund committee. The table No. 24 gives information regarding measures undertaken to control the famines between 1911-12 and 1920-21.

TABLE No. 24—FAMINES OF 1911-12 TO 1920-21

Particulars	1911-12	1912-13	1918-1919	1920-21
Total daily average number of persons relieved during the year.	7,319	12,765	27,223	31,067
<i>Mortality—</i>				
Normal ..	26,990	23,599	27,294	N.A.
Number of deaths over normal.	11,522	Nil	15,703	....
Total deaths during the year.	38,512	23,599	42,997	22,368
<i>Relief works pertaining to—</i>				
Canals, channels or drainage	....	6 test works	1 canal of 11½ miles.	....
Irrigation tanks ..	....	1	1	1
Roads ..	....	5	5 unmetalled roads and 3 metal breaking works. One embankment of Belapur-Shevgaon Railway of 26 miles.	....
Poor-houses ..	Nil	11	12	12
Loss of cattle ..	N.A.	48,394	55,527	72,092
<i>Expenditure (Rupees)—</i>				
By Government ..	18,184	92,210	12,06,604	16,08,644
From local municipal or charitable funds ..	15,000	16,632	2,69,575	4,12,236
<i>Advances and remissions granted (Rupees)—</i>				
Tagavi advances ..	1,54,329	3,59,100	27,11,800	22,56,373
Remissions of land revenue	2,41,639	82,836	Nil	71,319
Remissions of tagavi advances.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

N. A. = Not available.

1923-24 to 1928-29: Owing to partial failure of crops scarcity prevailed in Ahmadnagar, Rahuri, Sangamner, Kopargaon, Shevgaon, Karjat, Shrigonda and Parner talukas. Besides the suspension of land revenue and *tagai* dues, the following measures were adopted for alleviation of distress in the scarcity tract. The expenditure on these measures was as follows :—

Gratuitous relief to the infirm	Dole to inferior village servants	Extra remuneration to Patils	Tagai
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
678	2,764	737	7,337

In the following year the out-turn of *kharif* crops was poor due to a continued break in rains in August and in the first half of September. The break in rains during October and November affected the *rabi* crops. However, in six villages only the *annevari* was less than six annas. The relief measures such as distribution of dole to the infirm and to the inferior village servants, bonus to *Patils* etc., were continued in this year also. The amount spent on these items was Rs. 3,777. Special operations for the storage of fodder as famine preventive measure were undertaken in the district by way of a loan to the District Local Board. The quantity of *kadbi* stored in the district was 1,48,50,942 lbs. Another measure undertaken for famine prevention was the selection of sites by a special officer for sinking of irrigation wells. This work was started first in the Shrigonda taluka.

The season of 1925-26 was bad and actually some famine relief had to be started in the affected part of the district. In the Sangamner taluka except the *pathar* portion, the rain was quite inadequate for sowing in June and July. Sowing was done late in August though the rain was insufficient even then. The crops however failed. In Nevasa and Karjat talukas there was a long break and hence the *annevari* did not exceed six annas. There were practically no *kharif* crops owing to scanty rainfall in Kopargaon, Shrigonda and Rahuri talukas. The *rabi* crops also suffered to some extent due to insufficiency of rains. The expenditure incurred on the relief measures such as dole to decrepits and inferior village servants and bonus to *Patils* amounted to Rs. 9,335. Besides, the quantity of *kadbi* stored and the expenditure incurred in the district were 1,22,91,461 lbs. and Rs. 1,65,883, respectively.

In 1926-27, Nevasa, Rahuri, Ahmadnagar and Parner talukas suffered heavily for want of post-September rains with the result that out of 494 villages in these four talukas 235 villages had only an out-turn of four annas and under, and 122 villages between four and six annas. In the remaining parts of the district the *rabi* crops were more or less a failure. The amount spent on dole to decrepits and inferior village servants and bonus to *Patils* was Rs. 38,845.

In 1928-29, the season was good and would have yielded excellent results but for the frost of February which affected some *rabi* crops and *bagait* crops, especially the sugar-cane in Kopargaon and Rahuri talukas. Liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue and irrigation dues were sanctioned for the affected areas in the district.

1936-37 to 1946-47: The season of 1936-37 was far from being a normal one. The rainfall in June was scanty throughout the district except Akola and Nevasa talukas. It was particularly deficient in Parner, Shrigonda, Rahuri and Pathardi talukas. The *kharif* crops

could not, therefore, be sown as usual. There was practically no rain in July and August. Rain fell in September, but it was not of much use to the *kharif* crops as they had already withered away. The November rain was beneficial to *rabi* crops, but for want of more rains they either failed or yielded very little produce. Scarcity was, therefore, declared in the non-irrigated tracts of the district. Relief was given on a wide scale by way of gratuitous relief to the decrepits, dole to the inferior village servants and additional remuneration to the *Patils*. The trustees of the Ahmadnagar Famine Fund rendered valuable help by purchasing *kadbi* and selling it to the agriculturists on the *tagai* system. The Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee sanctioned Rs. 1,00,000 for relief of distress.

Scarcity conditions in the non-irrigated tracts of the district continued till October 31, 1937 except in a few villages in Nevasa taluka where they continued till December 31, 1937. By January 1, 1938, normal conditions prevailed in the district.

In the following year, in Sangamner taluka there were heavy rains during the months of September and October which resulted in floods. The villages on the bank of the river Pravara suffered loss to a great extent.

Owing to insufficient rains scarcity of fodder was felt in 1939-40 in Shrigonda, Parner and Pathardi talukas. A great quantity of grass was imported from the forest areas. Restrictions were also imposed on the export of fodder through railways. Scarcity works consisting of metal-breaking and of construction of the Nirgudi approach road on Domari-Amalner road in Jamkhed taluka were opened. There was a violent hail-storm in Ahmadnagar, Shevgaon and Parner talukas in December and January, 1940-41. It caused heavy damage to the standing crop.

Due to the absence of opportune and insufficient rainfall, the *rabi* crops particularly in the southern division of the district failed. Government, therefore, declared scarcity in Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda, Parner, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Jamkhed and Karjat talukas. To relieve the situation the following measures were adopted :—

(a) Grain doles to decrepits and inferior village servants in villages under full suspension were given. This relief was extended to villages varying from 12 to 29 under half suspension in Karjat *mahal* on 17th May 1942.

(b) Twelve scarcity works under the supervision of the District Local Board and one under that of the Public Works Department were started. The number of persons on works and on doles rose to 1,919 and 2,015, respectively, in June 1942.

(c) *Kadbi* was purchased out of the amount of the District Relief

Trust Fund, Ahmadnagar, at different places in the affected areas and was given to the agriculturists in the form of *tagai*. The amount so advanced was Rs. 12,500. *Tagai* loans were also granted on a liberal scale.

(d) Measures for the supply of water were taken. Water-servers were appointed for scheduled classes in the areas in which genuine complaints were received.

Though there had been enough rain at the time of *rabi* sowing in 1945-46, subsequent drought affected the growth of *rabi jowar*, the out-turn of which was below four annas and was used as fodder. The rainfall in the southern part of this district was below normal. Due to insufficiency of rains in the southern part the yield of the *kharif* as well as *rabi* crops in general was unsatisfactory. Owing to failure of rains scarcity conditions prevailed in 887 villages out of 1,343 villages in the district. Accordingly Government had declared scarcity in these villages in 1946.

The relief measures adopted in the district were as under :—

(a) Gratuitous relief in the form of grain dole at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of food-grains per head per week and also some relief in cash was given to the infirm, decrepit and helpless persons. Cash dole was also sanctioned to the low-paid Patils whose remuneration including annual income was less than Rs. 180 per annum. Some articles of food, cereals, pulses, etc., were freely distributed.

(b) Milk prepared from the milk powder and vitamin A and D tablets were freely distributed at milk-centres started in the scarcity areas. The Central Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, also distributed clothes free of charge to destitutes in the district. Two Mobile Health Units were also employed in the district to visit the scarcity-affected villages with a view to detect malnutrition and to take remedial measures against epidemics etc.

(c) Scarcity works including two tank works, 13 bunding works and 8 road works were undertaken.

(d) The most important problem of the scarcity area in the district was the shortage of drinking water supply both for human beings as well as animals. Government, therefore, spent an amount of Rs. 26,629 on the construction of new wells, repairs to existing wells etc.

In the southern part of the district which was one of the areas worst affected, scarcity conditions existed from February 1946 till the end of January 1947. The excessive rains in November 1946 also caused serious damage to the standing wheat crop in all parts of the district. Doles in the form of grain and cash were distributed to the inferior village servants, disabled persons etc. The average number of

disabled persons and inferior village servants on dole per day was 2,021 and 847, respectively. The total expenditure incurred on account of distribution of doles during 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 2,17,683.

Scarcity works, viz., construction of Belwandi-Deodhaithan road and of Parner tank were started by the Public Works Department. These works were completed by the end of January 1947. Bunding schemes were also undertaken by the Land Improvement Department in Ahmadnagar, Karjat, Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas. These works were completed by December 31, 1946. The average number of labourers employed on scarcity works per day was 869. Clothes and food articles were also freely distributed to scarcity-affected persons. Two mobile health units carried remedial measures against epidemics. To improve the conditions of water scarcity Government spent an amount of Rs. 27,377 on the construction of new wells, repairs to existing wells, removal of silt, etc.

In 1953-54, rainfall was inadequate in the Ahmadnagar, Parner and Shrigonda talukas of the district, for the growth of *rabi* crops as a result of which *rabi* crops withered and scarcity was declared in 167 villages of the above-mentioned talukas.

Relief works including construction of roads, excavation and repairs to tanks and bunding were opened in these areas. The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 8,30,053. Gratuitous relief was also granted in the form of doles where necessary. The amount spent on this account was Rs. 43,907. Relief was also given to the agriculturists in the scarcity-affected areas in the form of remissions and suspensions of land revenue, the amounts being Rs. 2,36,881 and Rs. 24,72,513, respectively.

In the following year either scarcity or conditions akin to scarcity prevailed only in nine villages of Shrigonda taluka due to the absence of rains after October which adversely affected the standing *rabi* crops. Scarcity works including construction of roads, excavation and repairs to tanks, etc., were undertaken. Rs. 25,342 were spent on gratuitous relief. Besides, the remissions and suspensions of land revenue were Rs. 1,44,719 and Rs. 3,77,119, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Agricultural research and education is one of the important measures which attempts at over-all change in the field of agriculture. It assumed greater importance especially when India embarked upon the rural reconstruction through Community Development Programme. It was but necessary to educate the rural masses which mainly include a large number of cultivators governed by the time-honoured practices. The

Government of Maharashtra, therefore, established agricultural research stations, taluka seed multiplication farms, trial-cum-demonstration farms, training centres, mass training courses and various other training camps of short durations for educating the cultivators in the country-side in respect of scientific methods of cultivation, crop rotation, application of manures and fertilisers and protection of crops from pests and diseases. Considerable progress has been made in the field of agricultural research and education. The agricultural class is receiving the benefits of it.

Government conducts seven agricultural research stations in the district for carrying out research and experiments on different crops. The details of these research stations are as under :

Name and location of research station	Year of establishment	Farm area (in acres)	Crops on which research made
(1) Sugarcane Research Station, Deolali, Rahuri taluka.	1940	29.63	Sugarcane.
(2) Agricultural Research Station, Kopergaon.	1915	115.00	Principal crops : sugarcane, <i>rabi jowar</i> . Subsidiary crops : paddy, wheat, gram, <i>til</i> , niger seed, safflower, linseed.
(3) Agricultural Research Station, Chas, Ahmadnagar taluka.	1941	69.28	Principal crops : dry-farming <i>jowar</i> . Subsidiary crops : dry-farming wheat, gram.
(4) Fruit Nursery, Puntamba, Shrirampur taluka.	N.A.	5.50	Principal crops : citrus fruits, <i>mosambi</i> . Subsidiary crops : guava, grapes, mangoes.
(5) Citrus Fruit Research Station, Shrirampur.	1958	9.75	Citrus fruits.
(6) Agricultural Research Station, Chilekhanwadi, Nevasa taluka.	N.A.	6.00	Cotton.
(7) Trial-cum-Demonstration Farm, Kashti (Ghod weir), Shrirampur taluka.	1959	59.28	<i>Jowar</i> and paddy.

N. A.=Not available.

Besides, there are 13 seed multiplication farms in the district engaged in multiplying the foundation or improved strains. Such seeds are distributed to a few progressive cultivators in some selected villages. The seeds are thus multiplied so as to meet the demand of a large

number of cultivators. The following statement gives details regarding the taluka seed farms :—

Name of the farm	Area in acres			
	Total area of the farm	Area under cultivation	Area under irrigation	Area under double crops
Akola	74-00	60-00	5-00	5-00
Kokangaon	115-39	60-00	20-00	25-00
Kopergaon	76-03	70-00	70-00	70-00
Shrirampur	126-18	104-00	80-00	30-00
Rahuri	81-38	71-38	54-00	20-00
Ahmadnagar	76-16	60-00	6-00	....
Bhalavani	122-03	114-15	2-00	....
Kukana	108-10	103-05	....	....
Pimpalgaon	82-22	69-19	25-00	17-20
Pathardi	60-18	48-17	12-04	4-27
Asangaon	106-00	100-20	16-12	12-20
Karjat	110-00	92-00	....	3-00
Kashti	57-19	21-33	21-33	20-00
	1,197-26	975-27	312-09	207-27

The following statement gives area under each improved variety of seeds and yields therefrom during 1968-69 :—

Variety	Area in acres	Yield in quintals
<i>Kharif crops—</i>		
<i>Jowar</i> CSH-I	12-30	9,776.00
<i>Bajri</i> H. B.-I	21-20	2,716.00
<i>Bajri</i> Pusamoti	130-11	20,117.25
<i>Bajri</i> 28-15 .. ..	....	....
Paddy Krishnasal	1-35	473.00
Paddy taichung	2.00	1,280.00
Paddy <i>ambemohor</i>	2-00	87.00
Groundnut H: B-11	44-00	12,594.00
<i>Mug</i> (china)	24-20	1,009.00
<i>Tur</i> T-84	23-32	1,767.00
<i>Tur</i> 2.90-21	28-29	2,029.00
Cotton NR-5	11-30	1,105.00
Cotton (Laxmi)	13-00	5,164.00
<i>Til</i> -582	9-33	810.00
<i>Dhaincha</i>	7-22	529.00
Tag (sann)	18-18	658.00
Ambadi	1-00	100.00
Erandi	00-20	32.00

Variety	Area in acres	Yield in quintals
<i>Rabi crops—</i>		
Jowar M-35	287-32	93,736·500
Wheat N-59	92-05	21,364·500
Wheat N-146	48-32	11,731·000
Wheat N-917	13-10	5,380·000
Wheat 5227	3-20	1,359·000
Wheat N-747-19	17-00	8,317·000
Gram (Chapha)	139·00	21,998·500
Gram N-59	10-10	606·800
Safflower 62-8	13-38	2,039·500
L. Grass	1-20	41,145·000 kg.
Grass (Gajraj)	0-20	755·000 kg.

A trial-cum-demonstration farm was established at Kashti in 1959-60 to work out different cropping patterns suitable for the Ghod weir area. The total area of the farm is 59·11 acres of which 47·30 acres constitute the net cultivable area. The net cultivable area is divided into three units. The first unit forms the control unit, being not irrigated. In the second unit the present pattern of crops would be followed with some new crops to formulate proper rotations. The third unit has an intensive cropping pattern with suitable cash-crops and subsidiary crops. All the crops in this unit are suitably manured and irrigated. The crop of chillis is rotated with cotton.

Besides the research activities, the mass training schemes, village leaders' training camps, study tours, etc., help in educating the large number of cultivators in the country-side. These activities are carried out through the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis. In addition the agricultural school at Puntamba in Kopergaon taluka provides for a two-year training course in agriculture. So far 650 students have completed the course from this school. Besides, the school provides facilities for imparting training in poultry and dairy farming. This school was established by the Hind Seva Mandal. Its management was later on taken over by the then Government of Bombay in 1947. The school was afterwards transferred to the Ahmadnagar Zilla Parishad in 1962. It has an area of 192·30 acres out of which 160 acres are under cultivation, the main crops being sugar-cane, gram, jowar, wheat, groundnut, etc. An area of 50 acres is under canal irrigation.

* * *

CHAPTER 5 — INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

AHMADNAGAR IS NOT AN INDUSTRIALISED DISTRICT IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE TERM. Being traditionally a famine-stricken district, agricultural resources could not provide the necessary encouragement for industrialisation. Under-development in agriculture in the past was probably the principal reason for lack of industrial growth. The district is also not endowed with minerals, forest resources or adequate water-supply which are essential for resource-based industries. The necessary infra-structure for industrialisation is hardly available in the district.

The growth of sugarcane cultivation which was made possible only after the availability of irrigation facilities in the northern talukas of the district however encouraged the growth of sugar and *gul* manufacturing industries in the district. The growth of the sugar and *gul* industries has brought about conditions of prosperity to a section of the population in Kopergaon, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Sangamner and Ahmadnagar talukas. At present (in 1974-75) there are 13 sugar factories and refineries which provide employment to a large number of persons. The other industries in the district are ginning and pressing, cotton spinning and weaving, oil extraction and engineering works. Most of these industries are confined to northern region of the district alongwith the Manmad-Daund railway line.

Industries in the past were in the nature of crafts and village industries which were mainly of local consequence. Many of those crafts and village industries have survived the vagaries of time, while quite a few have declined due to the competition of manufacturing industries. For example, the weaving industry has survived, but it is in a very dwindling position inspite of patronage and help from Government. The old industries which have survived over the period of about nine decades from the publication of the old *Gazetteer* include hand-loom weaving, wool weaving, utensil-making, pottery, brick-making, carpentry, tanning, leather working, basket-making, oil pressing, bangle-making, etc. These industries provide employment to a section of artisans who make a living out of them. They have also formed co-operative societies for obtaining institutional help as regards availability of finance and marketing of produce.

However, it is quite obvious that inspite of institutional help and Government patronage most of these industries are not economically viable.

During the course of this century a number of mechanised factories have however been established in the district. A particular mention can be made of sugar factories, *gul* manufactories, ginning presses, spinning and weaving mills, oil-mills, distilleries and engineering works which provide employment to a good number of workers. Most of these industries are agricultural resource-based industries. *Gul* manufactories form the largest proportion of the number of factories.

The fertile tracts and irrigation facilities available from the Pravara and the Godavari canals have facilitated setting up of a number of sugar factories, cotton ginning and pressing units, oil-mills, engineering units and *gul*-making units in the northern talukas of the district. The organised industries in the district are concentrated largely in Ahmadnagar, Kopargaoon and Shrirampur towns. The towns of Kopargaoon and Shrirampur are well-known centres of sugar industry while in Ahmadnagar town are located industries, such as cotton ginning and pressing, oil pressing, *bidi*-making, general engineering and a few power-looms. Among the large-scale units might be included thirteen sugar factories, a pharmaceutical unit and a Government distillery. The other units include cotton ginning and pressing, manufacturing of industrial alcohol, bricks, cast iron and brass foundry. Excluding these few large and medium scale industries, the general pattern of non-agricultural employment in the district leans heavily towards village and cottage industries.

As per the Census of 1961, 72,662 workers were engaged in manufacturing industries, of whom 37,198 or 51.19 per cent were engaged in house-hold industries, and 35,464 or 48.81 per cent in non-household industries. The total number of workers in the registered factories in 1961 was 18,140 which was 24.96 per cent of all workers engaged in manufacturing industries.

The statistics of factories in Ahmadnagar district for some years are given below :—

Year		Number of factories	Average number of workers
1952	...	450	15,000
1956	...	509	13,411
1957	...	453	13,983
1958	...	460	25,265
1959	...	377	24,455
1970	...	329	16,922

TABLE No. 1—STATISTICS RELATING TO ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES, 1966

Serial No.	Industry	Number of registered factories	Productive capital (Rs. '000')	Employment (Number)	Gross output (Rs. '000')	Value added on manufacture (Rs. '000')
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Manufacture of bakery products.	1	1,72,380	7,183	2,60,279	48,733
2	Sugar factories and refineries.	53				
3	Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations.	10	457	81	3,378	211
4	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.	3	8,621	64	2,351	(—) 216
5	Tobacco manufactures ..	1				
6	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified.	41	3,026	649	5,999	790
7	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	6	899	211	1,680	642
8	Basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers.	1	9,042	516	5,367	1,478
9	Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products.	1				
10	Manufacture of structural clay products.	3	752	166	1,255	440
11	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	6				
12	Iron and steel basic industries.	1	8,172	1,099	15,491	4,462
13	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	1				
14	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery.	9	1,878	377	3,787	1,000
15	Repair of motor vehicles	6				
16	Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified.	2	4,184	209	3,578	1,086
17	Electric light and power (generation, transmission and distribution of electricity).	4				
District total ..		149	2,09,411	10,555	3,03,155	58,626

Notes.—(1) Figures of number of registered factories (column 4) are based on the data collected by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra.

(2) Figures in columns 5 to 8 are the pooled estimates of the Census and Sample parts.

Source.—Quarterly Bulletin (Vol. XIV No. 1 of 1973) published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

TABLE NO. 2—FACTORY STATISTICS PERTAINING

Industry Group	Number of working factories		Number of working factories submitting returns		Average employment	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	Total	
					1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Gin and Presses ..	30	16	23	13	1,065	636
2. Manufacture of bakery products ..	2	1	1	1	15	16
3. Sugar factories and refineries—						
(a) Sugar ..	11	15	10	14	5,828	6,415
(b) <i>Gur</i> ..	45		16		317	
4. Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations.	5	5	3	4	22	26
5. Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits.	3	3	3	3	224	326
6. Tobacco manufacture ..	104	138	54	116	3,606	9,054
7. Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.	3	3	1	2	26	314
8. Printing, book-binding etc. ..	5	6	5	5	131	163
9. Manufacture of leather products except foot-wear and other wearing apparel.	1	1	....	1	....	27
10. Basic chemicals including fertilizers.	1	2	1	2	....	73
11. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products.	2	1	1	1	202	174
12. Petroleum refineries (kerosene) ..	1		1		5	
13. Manufacture of structural clay products.	1	1	1	1	69	22
14. Manufacture of non-metallic, mineral products not elsewhere classified—						
(a) Stone dressing and crushing	5		2	11	5	308
(b) Others ..	2	13	2		31	
15. Basic metal industries (ferrous) ..	1	3	1	3	12	37
16. Manufacture of metal products ..	..	1	..	1	..	70
17. Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)—						
(a) Textile machinery ..	1		1		172	501
(b) General and job engineering.	7	8	7	8	190	
18. Repairs of motor vehicles and motor cycles.	4	8	4	8	141	553
19. Manufacture of musical instruments.	1		1		16	
20. Manufacture of industries not elsewhere classified.		5		4		157
(a) Wrapping, packing, filling of articles.	1					
(b) Others ..	1		1		85	

TO AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961 AND 1971

daily in factories submitting returns				Total number of man-days worked		Number of working factories not submitting returns		Number of workers in factories not submitting returns	
Males		Females							
1961 (8)	1971 (9)	1961 (10)	1971 (11)	1961 (12)	1971 (13)	1961 (14)	1971 (15)	1961 (16)	1971 (17)
637	322	428	314	1,19,055	62,569	7	3	269	101
15	16	....	....	3,375	4,000	1	....	10	....
5,828	6,398	....	17	18,48,733	18,30,399	1	1	450	464
317		52		18,965		29		311	
21	23	1	3	5,625	7,374	2	1	20	29
224	326	306	....	43,514	1,12,906	....	....	....	....
1,602	3,769	2,004	6,285	10,83,760	27,90,367	47	22	4,636	2,275
20	249	6	65	7,800	1,13,220	2	1	25	20
131	163	....	....	39,764	49,367	....	1	....	19
....	13	....	14	....	6,480	1	....	15	....
....	69	....	4	4,496	20,385	....	....	....	....
157		45		61,610	52,722	1	....	12	....
	171		3	1,475		....	....	....	....
5		....		....		....	....	....	....
42	22	27	....	10,626	6,991	....	....	....	....
24	224	32	84	10,230	84,565	3	2	66	81
31				9,284		....	....	....	....
12	37	....	....	3,636	11,181	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3,010	....	....	....	....
172	501	....	....	52,236	1,53,532	....	....	....	....
190		....		51,423		....	....	....	....
141	553	....	....	48,045	1,87,120	....	....	....	....
16		....	....	4,876	....	....	....	....	....
	35		122		46,009		1	80	29
3		82		20,655		1			

TABLE No. 3—DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR CLASSIFIED BY REGISTERED FACTORIES, UNREGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Category	Registered factories			
	Total		10-19 persons	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
Manufacture of Food Products ..	58	8,563	34	404
Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products.	144	11,693	2	25
Manufacture of Cotton Textiles ..	55	1,844	21	260
Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles.	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesto Textiles.	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel).	5	244	....	....
Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures.	4	46	4	46
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.	8	207	3	35
Manufacture of Leather, Leather and Fur Products (except Repair).	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products.	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Petroleum and Coal).	4	469	1	11
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products.	17	456	6	72
Basic Metal and Alloys Industries ..	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts (except Machinery and Transport Equipments).	13	604	9	106
Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools (except Electrical Machinery).	6	658	1	14
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Appliances and Supplies and Parts.	....	....	....	....
Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts.	....	....	....	....
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	3	2,050	....	....
Repair ..	19	780	4	52

SERVICING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1971

Registered factories							
20-49 persons		50-99 persons		100-299 persons		300-499 persons	
Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
14	350	....	....	....	....	2	852
32	1,149	74	5,308	36	5,211	....	....
27	800	4	277	3	507	....	....
....							
....							
3	71	1	60	1	113	....	....
....							
4	107	1	65	....	....	....	....
....							
....							
....	....	1	58	2	400	....	....
10	324	1	60	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	310
1	40	2	148	....	....	1	320
1	20	2	119	1	185	....	....
....							
....							
2	50	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	275	3	243	2	210	....	....

TABLE No.

Category	Registered factories		Unregistered factories	
	500 persons		Total	
	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
Manufacture of Food Products ..	8	6,957	1,657	2,773
Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products.			67	294
Manufacture of Cotton Textiles ..			364	1,659
Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles.			3	18
Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesto Textiles.			6	22
Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel).			432	785
Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures.			151	509
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.			103	392
Manufacture of Leather, Leather and Fur Products (except Repair).			67	191
Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products.			2	8
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Petroleum and Coal).			28	125
Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products.			31	142
Basic Metal and Alloys Industries ..				
Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts (except Machinery and Transport Equipments).			129	314
Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools (except Electrical Machinery).			79	206
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery Appliances and Supplies and Parts.			1	3
Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts.			10	37
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	1	2,000	181	327
Repair ..			718	1,519

Source.—Census of

3—contd.

Unregistered factories							
1 person		2-4 persons		5-9 persons		10-19 persons	
Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed
1,066		508	1,155	78	497	5	55
33		13	41	9	63	12	157
59		163	456	109	700	33	444
....		1	2	1	6	1	10
....		4	9	2	13	....	....
249		161	397	20	116	2	33
43		59	156	46	280	3	30
24		43	124	35	229	1	15
26		28	68	11	75	2	22
....		2	8	....	....	....	....
5		16	45	4	32	3	43
6		12	30	10	67	3	39
....							
42		76	193	10	67	1	12
21		49	133	8	42	1	10
....		1	3				
....		7	18	3	19		
106		68	166	5	28	2	27
817		362	904	30	178	9	120

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The number of registered working factories which stood at 238 at the end of 1961, increased to 253 by 1962 and further to 285 by the end of 1963. The highest number of establishments pertained to tobacco and *bidi*-making. In 1963, as many as 10,355 workers were employed in 122 *bidi* factories as against 9,172 working in 110 factories in 1962.

It is remarkable to note that the number of factories showed an increase or decrease from year to year. This could however be attributed to the fact that there was considerable rise or fall in the number of *gul* factories on account of the demand for sugarcane from sugar factories. The spurt in demand for cane from sugar factories affects the availability of cane for *gul* factories. The number of *bidi* factories also fluctuates from year to year.

The number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories for the district of Ahmadnagar stood at 1,171 during 1963.

According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries in 1959, the manufacturing industries in the district had a combined fixed capital of Rs. 588.6 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 304.7 lakhs. The total value of annual production was Rs. 1,261 lakhs and the value added by manufacturing was Rs. 267.9 lakhs. These figures relate only to the industries covered by the Census of Manufacturing Industries Act.* The statistics for the subsequent years are however not available. The statistics relating to Annual Survey of Industries for 1966†, which are furnished in Table No. 1, are revealing as they throw a searching light on the structure of industries in the district.

Table No. 2 gives the statistics of factories and factory employment in Ahmadnagar district in 1961 and 1971.

The 1971 Census records the distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments in the district. The same is noted in Table No. 3.

The present chapter is divided into three sections, viz., large and small industries, cottage industries and labour organisation. The first section deals with large and small industries registered under the Factories Act. In the second section are described the cottage and village industries in the district. The third section gives an account of the trade union movement and labour organisations in the district.

* District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar, 1961.

† Socio-Economic Review, Ahmadnagar District, 1970-71, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

SECTION I—LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Sugar manufacturing : Amongst the large and small industries in the district, sugar industry is by far the most important. Of the 24 large-scale registered factories in the district in 1961, about 46 per cent or eleven were sugar factories. Of the eleven sugar factories in the district, five were in the co-operative sector. The following is the list of sugar factories in the district :—

1. Ganesh Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rahata, Kopergaon taluka ;
2. Kopergaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kopergaon, Kopergaon taluka ;
3. Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Pravaranagar, Kopergaon taluka ;
4. Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rahuri, Rahuri taluka ;
5. Ashok Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shrirampur, Shrirampur taluka ;
6. Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Laxmiwadi and Sakharwadi, Kopergaon taluka ;
7. Shri Changdev Sugar Mills Ltd., Puntamba, Kopergaon taluka ;
8. Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Tilaknagar, Shrirampur taluka ;
9. Belvandi Sugar Farm Private Ltd., Ghod Project Area, & Shrigonda taluka (two separate units) ;
10. Belapur Sugar Co. Ltd., Haregaon, Shrirampur taluka.

The combined crushing capacity of these eleven sugar factories was 10,100 tons of sugar-cane per day. As per the Census of 1961 these sugar factories together provided a daily employment to about 7,800 workers during the season. Two more sugar factories on co-operative basis, viz., Takli Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kopergaon, and Koregaon Vibhag Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shrirampur have been recently licensed and have also started production.

In what follows is given a brief description of a few of the sugar factories which will give an idea regarding their working in the district :—

Ganesh Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. : The Ganesh Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. was established at Ganeshnagar (Rahata) in Kopergaon taluka on March 3, 1955. It is a seasonal unit working for about 180 to 240 days in a year, depending upon the availability of sugar-cane between October and June. As on 30th June 1969, the total productive capital of the factory was Rs. 58.63 lakhs. The fixed capital investment of the factory was Rs. 2.27.58 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 49.76 lakhs was invested in land and buildings, Rs. 1.37.75 lakhs in plant and machinery and Rs. 40.07 lakhs in furniture, fixtures, fittings, vehicles, etc.

By the end of the season, the factory had an opening balance of Rs. 31.83 lakhs in bank and cash on hand ; had stores worth Rs. 23.94 lakhs ; the stock of sugar valued at Rs. 2,56.02 lakhs ; the stock of raw sugar valued at Rs. 10.08 lakhs ; the stock of other variety of sugar known as *rodi* sugar valued at Rs. 0.41 lakhs and the stock of molasses valued at Rs. 0.18 lakhs.

The factory provided employment to about 800 to 815 workers including 348 skilled workers during the season and about 625 workers including 245 skilled workers during the off-season. Besides workers, about 75 other persons including contract labour and sugar house workers were also employed during the season.

The factory distributed a bonus of 20 per cent to its workers. The wage-bill in the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 27.44 lakhs. The expenditure on engineering store in the same year came to Rs. 7.45 lakhs, while on manufacturing stores it was Rs. 13.49 lakhs.

About 2,59,548 tons of sugar-cane valued at Rs. 296.09 lakhs brought by the members of the society was crushed during the year. During the same year, the production of sugar amounted to 2,03,223 bags valued at Rs. 418.99 per bag. The annual productive capacity of the factory was 1,000 to 1,250 metric tonnes.

At the time of establishment of the factory, the Government contributed an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share-capital of the factory.

The following statement gives the quantity of sugar-cane crushed and sugar produced by the factory from 1957-58 to 1968-69 :—

Year	Sugarcane crushed (in metric tonnes)	Production of sugar (in bags)
1957-58	1,06,442	1,07,565
1958-59	1,18,951	1,39,128
1959-60	1,37,167	1,57,400
1960-61	1,85,724	2,15,001
1961-62	1,96,218	2,30,705
1962-63	1,77,042	2,12,485
1963-64	1,54,522	1,86,440
1964-65	1,88,537	2,21,711
1965-66	2,36,280	2,67,034
1966-67	1,81,071	1,98,995
1967-68	1,72,999	1,91,651
1968-69	2,59,548	2,87,501

The following statement shows the percentage yield of sugar for the seasons from 1957-58 to 1968-69 :—

Year	Percentage yield	Year	Percentage yield
1957-58	10.26	1963-64	12.12
1958-59	11.61	1964-65	11.74
1959-60	11.58	1965-66	11.37
1960-61	11.57	1966-67	10.96
1961-62	11.77	1967-68	11.09
1962-63	11.97	1968-69	11.06

The following statement gives details regarding the fixed deposits with the factory from 1957-58 to 1968-69 :—

Year	Fixed deposits (in Rs.)
1957-58	3,20,467
1958-59	4,32,598
1959-60	7,31,269
1960-61	13,86,150
1961-62	20,09,493
1962-63	2,68,325.50
1963-64	32,37,982.50
1964-65	38,55,645
1965-66	46,03,507.50
1966-67	52,02,245.50
1967-68	57,67,722
1968-69	65,46,455

Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. : The Rahuri Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd. was established at Rahuri in 1954. It is a seasonal unit working for about 220 days in a year between October and June. During the season of October 1968 to June 1969 the factory worked for 221 days.

The productive capital of the factory as on June 30, 1969 was Rs. 71,78,525. The fixed capital investment of the factory was Rs. 4,00,25,555, comprising land and buildings, Rs. 58,86,573 ; plant and machinery, Rs. 3,16,55,010 and furniture, fixtures, vehicles and other miscellaneous items, Rs. 24,83,972. The working capital was Rs. 3,16,82,967.

At the end of the year (30th June 1969), the factory had unsold sugar-stocks worth Rs. 3,62,33,859, raw sugar worth Rs. 7,80,720, sugar under different processes, Rs. 2,29,958 ; molasses Rs. 56,515 and bagasse Rs. 1,42,962. At the same time the cash on hand was Rs. 1,799, while an amount of Rs. 3,46,428 was in bank deposits of which an amount of Rs. 2,93,482 was in fixed deposits and the remaining amount of Rs. 52,946 was in current deposit accounts.

On an average, the factory provided employment to 845 workers including 289 skilled workers, and 39 persons other than workers. During the year 1968-69, the total payment towards wages and salaries amounted to Rs. 21,44,413, whereas an amount of Rs. 4,34,118 was distributed as bonus.

During the same period fuel worth Rs. 45,000 was consumed. The quantity of 3,58,061 tons of sugar-cane valued at Rs. 4,06.02 lakhs was crushed in the factory. The value of chemicals used came to

Rs. 5.22 lakhs. The packing material used was valued at Rs. 12.97 lakhs during the same period.

During the same year production amounted to 3,71,878 quintals of sugar (4,02,610 bags) and 29,942 quintals of raw sugar valued at Rs. 9,03,47,192.

The factory secured loans from different agencies. Its initial loan amounted to Rs. 43,00,000. The total loan sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to the factory was to the tune of Rs. 5,13,924 under two projects. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India granted a loan of Rs. 3,51,594 to this factory.

The Government has granted a licence for distillation to the factory. The Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 17 lakhs for the erection of the distillation plant.

During the year under reference the factory paid to the public exchequer an amount of Rs. 1,29.48 lakhs by way of excise duty, licence fee, purchase tax on sugar-cane, etc.

Sanjeevani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. : The Sanjeevani (Takli) Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. was established at Sahajanandnagar (Takli in Kopergaon taluka) during 1960-61. During the 1968-69 season the factory worked for 233 days and its production amounted to 2,50,135 bags of refined sugar and 28,565 bags of raw sugar. The yield of sugar was placed at 11.01 per cent.

The following statement gives the information about working hours of the factory from 1963-64 to 1968-69 :—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Working hours ..	1,843	3,350	4,372	3,219	3,329	4,925

The following statement gives the information about the quantity of sugarcane crushed from 1963-64 to 1968-69 :—

Year	Sugarcane crushed (in metric tonnes)	Year	Sugarcane crushed (in metric tonnes)
1963-64 ...	72,381.905	1966-67 ...	1,73,503.715
1964-65 ...	1,45,423.845	1967-68 ...	1,61,558.800
1965-66 ...	2,31,197.040	1968-69 ...	2,53,283.770

The statistics of sugar production, both refined and raw, for the same period is given below in metric tonnes :

Year	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Sugar ..	43,175	78,315	2,05,265	1,22,075	1,34,050	2,50,135
Raw sugar ..	43,415	91,860	58,255	73,925	43,105	28,565
Total ..	86,590	1,70,175	2,63,520	1,96,000	1,77,155	2,78,700

During the year 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 6,66,321.52 was paid to the workers by way of wages and salaries including bonus of Rs. 2,46,004.08.

This co-operative sugar factory had a membership of 2,751 in 1968-69. The following statement gives the details about the membership of the society from 1963-64 to 1968-69 :—

Year	Number of members	Year	Number of members
1963-64 ...	2,848	1966-67 ...	2,302
1964-65 ...	2,923	1967-68 ...	2,331
1965-66 ...	2,998	1968-69 ...	2,751

The factory proposes to start a distillery with the co-operation of some other co-operative sugar factories which is expected to reduce the per-unit cost of production in the factory. The factory also intends to start dairy industry with an investment of over a crore of rupees.

Statistics of sugar industry : As on June 30, 1969, there were 7 co-operative sugar factories in the district. During 1966-67 the total membership of the co-operative sugar factories stood at 21,306 including 21,074 individuals and 232 institutions. The same rose to 24,450 including 24,175 individuals and 275 institutions. During 1966-67 the share-capital of these factories stood at Rs. 3,12.82 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 10.75 lakhs towards the share-capital. During 1967-68, it rose to Rs. 3,33.67 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 66.75 lakhs towards share-capital. These factories had reserve and other funds worth Rs. 4,95.63 lakhs in 1966-67 and Rs. 5,82.42 lakhs in 1967-68. The working capital which was Rs. 1,682.45 lakhs in 1966-67 rose to Rs. 17,55.28 lakhs in 1967-68. The production of sugar of the co-operative factories declined to 12.49 lakhs of bags in 1967-68 from 14.49 lakhs of bags in 1966-67. However, the sale-proceeds were more in 1967-68 as against those in 1966-67. In 1966-67 the sale-proceeds were Rs. 14.65.31 lakhs. The same rose to Rs. 23,15.02 lakhs in 1967-68.

Sugar-manufacturing is an important industry in this district. In 1972-73 there were 12 sugar factories including those in the private and co-operative sectors. The production of sugar in the district amounted to 32,84,872 quintals, of which an amount of 2,27,064 quintals was exported out of the district in 1972-73. The value of the exported sugar amounted to Rs. 2,85,64,651.20. The Government of India realised a revenue of Rs. 15,63,26,792.53 from the sugar industry in the district. The statistics about the sugar industry in the district from 1963-64 to 1972-73 which are furnished in table No. 4 are self-explanatory.

TABLE No. 4—INFORMATION ABOUT SUGAR FACTORIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1963-64 TO 1972-73

Year	Number of sugar factories	Sugar production in quintals	Revenue realised in Rs.	Export	
				Quintals	Value in Rs.
1963-64	10	18,80,754	5,64,60,588	3,53,524	3,79,68,478
1964-65	10	21,33,189	4,83,40,488	3,68,164	4,01,66,692
1965-66	11	24,96,477	4,70,60,948	4,80,744	5,36,99,105
1966-67	12	24,88,713	9,08,07,281	4,15,781	4,72,32,722
1967-68	12	23,05,225	5,75,39,896	5,87,919	6,80,80,020
1968-69	12	24,61,383	5,69,55,560	2,63,657	3,09,26,966
1969-70	12	32,61,313	8,74,25,673	2,49,914	2,98,64,723
1970-71	12	38,61,490	10,15,71,819	10,26,672	12,47,40,648
1971-72	12	33,45,351	11,70,48,149	6,26,813	7,74,11,405
1972-73	12	32,94,872	15,63,26,793	2,27,064	2,85,64,651

Electricity generation: Prior to the establishment of the Ahmadnagar Division of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board in February 1965 and the Shrirampur Division in April 1968 the state of generation and consumption of electricity in Ahmadnagar district displayed its backwardness. This becomes obvious from the fact that there were only eight towns which received the benefit of electrification in 1964-65, viz., Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Belapur, Shrirampur, Wari, Kopergaon, Budhgaon and Karjat.

Before the supply of power by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, the Ahmadnagar Electric Supply Company which was a private limited company supplied electricity to Ahmadnagar and the surrounding areas. The supply was not only insufficient to cope up with the growing needs of industrialisation but also costlier. This factor was responsible for arresting the growth of organised and modern industry in the district with the result that many of the sugar factories had to establish their own generators. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board which is the principal supplier of power at present supplies power from the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project.

In 1966-67 the total power supplied to this district amounted to 93,73,000 KWH of which 19,79,000 KWH was used for industrial purposes and 22,94,000 KWH for domestic consumption.

The rate of electricity for domestic consumption prescribed by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is 31 paise per unit, and for industrial purposes it is 15 paise per unit.

In keeping with the rapid growth of the sugar industry and a number of ancillary industries the demand for electricity has been gradually on the increase in the district. A number of electric motors are found to be installed for pumping out water from wells. Ahmadnagar district

presents a case for advancing the programme of rural electrification. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had fixed up a target of supplying electric connections for 7,000 pumps in 1970-71 for the district. Upto March 1970, as many as 393 villages and towns in the district were electrified.

Upto 31st March 1961, only four towns and one village in the district were electrified. Under the scheme of rural electrification as many as 631 villages¹ and six towns in the district were electrified upto March 1972. Thus, about 40 per cent of the total number of villages were provided with electric power. Besides, the villages in the vicinity of the following sugar factories were benefited by the power generation units of the factories :—(i) Pravaranagar, (ii) Shivajinagar, (iii) Ganeshnagar, (iv) Ashoknagar, (v) Laxmiwadi, (vi) Chandeonagar, (vii) Tilaknagar, (viii) Belawandi, (ix) Haregaon, (x) Kolpewadi, (xi) Sakharwadi and (xii) Chitali distillery areas were electrified by means of their own generators.

The following table gives the information about the consumption of electricity in Ahmadnagar district for 1971-72 :—

TABLE No. 5—CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY* IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT (in '000' KWH) in 1971-72

Electricity used for						Total
Domestic consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Public lighting	Agriculture	Other purposes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6,946	4,034	14,755	1,297	50,516	19,571	97,137

* The per-capita consumption of electricity increased from 1.69 KWH during 1961-62 to 42.85 KWH in 1971-72.

Bidi-making and tobacco processing: In 1961 there were 108 registered bidi-making factories in Ahmadnagar district and more than 8,000 persons were employed in these factories. The number of factories increased to 130 in 1966 of which 128 were working. There were 9,369 persons engaged in these factories. In December 1969, there were 143 bidi industries which provided employment to 10,954 workers in the district. It is thus evident that this is an important industry from the point of view of employment. Nevasa, Ahmadnagar and

¹ Since 1971-72, the Shrirampur division of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board has handed over 103 electrified villages and two towns to Mula Pravara Co-operative electric societies.

Sangamner are the main centres of the industry though there are many small establishments scattered at other taluka places in the district.

Raw materials: Tobacco is the main raw material, for *bidi*-making, the other articles required being *pan* (dry leaves), thread, packing paper, etc. Tobacco is imported mainly from Nipani and dry leaves are imported from Saurashtra and Bhandara. Thread and papers are available in the local markets.

Tools and equipment: A pair of scissors and furnace with metal trays for heating are required for *bidi*-making. For snuff-making or tobacco processing, stone-grinders are required.

Process of production: Most of the *bidi*-making work is done by hand process. For *bidi*-making dry leaves are soaked in water for 8 to 10 hours to make them soft. Then they are cut to the desired size by scissors. The tobacco in required quantity is put into the leaf. The leaf is wrapped by hand and thread is wound round it.

The mixture of *gul*, lime and *sonakhar* with water is sprinkled over the tobacco for making snuff. The mixture is kept in a basket. After getting specific taste, smell and colour, the mixture is taken out from the basket and is grinded in a stone-grinder and sieved through cloth to get snuff.

The gross output of tobacco manufacturers in 1961 was valued at Rs. 3,09,68,000 in the district.

Marketing: *Bidis* have a wide market in Maharashtra. Some factories send their *bidis* all over Maharashtra and also to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Manufacturers go from place to place for advertising and selling their products.

Employment: In 1966, as many as 9,369 persons were employed in these factories, of whom 5,529 were females and the rest were males. Workers are paid about Rs. 3-50 for making 1,000 *bidis*. A woman can make 1,000 *bidis* in a day. The daily wage-rate of a worker specialised in labelling is Rs. 5.

Finance: *Bidi* factories are owned by entrepreneurs who are able to raise their capital requirements. They have large units operating in the district. In 1961, the productive capital employed in this industry was Rs. 41,29,000.

There are no co-operatives in the field of *bidi*-making and tobacco processing. Small manufacturers have a considerable scope for expanding the business on co-operative lines.

Cotton textiles: Cotton spinning which is an important industry in the district developed mainly after the Second World War. This industry provides employment to thousands of workers in the district. There were 31 registered cotton textile factories in 1961, of which

three were cotton textile mills.* One of the cotton textile mills, viz., Shrirampur Sahakari Kapus Vikri Sangha Ltd. was a large unit, with 12,000 spindles, and about 100 workers were engaged in it. The other two cotton mills were (i) Janardan Mahadeo Padval Mill, Sangamner, and (ii) Venkappa Gellana Zunzar Handloom Factory, Sangamner. This industry is concentrated at four centres, viz., Ahmadnagar, Sangamner Pathardi and Parner. During 1965-66 there were 962 hand-looms (out of a district total of 1,222) and 329 power-looms (out of a district total of 544) at Ahmadnagar town alone. It is thus the most important centre of the industry in the district. Of the total looms, a majority of them are located at Ahmadnagar. Sangamner is also an important centre of power-looms. Most of the spinning and weaving factories are however small units having not more than ten spindles. The availability of electricity and a good local market have accelerated the growth of this industry in this district.

Capital: The productive capital of the 31 registered factories was Rs. 14,06,000 in 1961. There were 34 co-operative handloom weavers' societies in 1966-67 in the district. The share-capital and working capital of these co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 30,02,000 and Rs. 83,41,000, respectively.

Employment: Most of the spinning and weaving factories in this district are seasonal which work for about 240 to 300 days in a year. The total employment in the registered factories in 1961 was 780. The total employment in all registered and unregistered cotton textile factories was as given below in the same year :—

Category	Employment
Cotton spinning other than mills	445
Spinning and weaving mills	370
Cotton dyeing and bleaching	95
Cotton weaving in power-looms	118
Cotton weaving in hand-looms	3,380
Khadi textile in hand-looms	2
Printing of cotton textiles	114

Generally persons from the community of weavers (*koshtis*) are engaged in the hand-loom industry. However, Brahmins, Komtis, Kunbis, Malis and Musalmans are also engaged in the same. A skilled worker gets the daily wages between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6, and an unskilled worker gets between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per day in weaving factories. The wages for skilled workers varied in different factories. In some factories they are paid bonus also. The labour force is from the adjoining areas.

* The number of textile mills increased to four in December 1969 which provided employment to 260 workers.

Raw material : The raw material used is cotton which is available in the local market and a part of which is imported from foreign countries. Bleaching and sizing materials are required, besides cloth, hooks, gunny bags, hemp twine, craft paper and paper for labels. The cotton yarn of 80'×80' count costs about Rs. 100 per bag of 5 kilograms. The raw material is available in the local markets.

Production : Yarn and cloth are the principal products of the industry. Some spinning factories produce only yarn which is sold to weaving factories. In 1965-66 the production of power-looms and hand-looms amounted to 82,35,360 metres of cloth. The cotton yarn produced in mills amounted to one lakh kilograms and the cloth produced to one lakh metres in 1964-65.

Fuel : Coal, oil, fire-wood and electricity are used as power and fuel.

Market : The produce is in demand at a number of markets in Maharashtra. A part of the produce is sold in the local market and the rest is sent to Bombay and other neighbouring districts.

Co-operation : There were 34 co-operative hand-loom societies in 1966 in this district which rendered service to the individual members as regards availability of capital, accessories, yarn and also marketing of produce.

Metal industry : There is only one metal factory in Ahmadnagar district which was established in 1958. This is a small-scale factory. The cost of plant and machinery of the factory is valued at Rs. 18,000. The machines are operated on electricity. The cost of furniture, fixtures and trade mark is estimated at Rs. 2,000. For further development this factory had obtained a loan of Rs. 7,000 from private sources in the year 1969-70.

Pig iron, iron bars, thick tin plates, nuts, bolts, screws, etc., are required as raw materials for the industry. Raw materials are available in the local market. The cost of raw materials required in 1969 was Rs. 15,000.

Eleven persons were engaged in this factory in 1965 and they were all skilled. The monthly wages paid to an average worker range between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100.

Electricity consumption of the factory amounted to Rs. 1,200 in 1969.

Bicycle stands and carriers are the products of the factory. The cost of a bicycle stand is about Rs. 15 and a carrier Rs. 25 per piece. The products are sold in the markets in Ahmadnagar district.

Gur-making industry : Gur-making is one of the most important industries in the district. In fact this agro-industry has contributed to the present economic prosperity in the northern talukas of the district. Besides the organised gur factories, there are a number of gur-

manufacturing establishments, called *gurhal*, managed by individual sugar-cane-growers. It may, however, be noted that since the growth of sugar factories the number of *gur*-manufacturing establishments has decreased to some extent. This may be due to the non-availability of sugar-cane for *gur*-making as against sugar manufacturing which assures higher price to the agriculturist. Palm-gur making industries account for about 20 per cent of the total small-scale industries in the district. In 1965 the number of registered *gur*-making factories was 32 in the district. The industry is located mainly in the Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Nevasa, Ahmadnagar, Akola and Shrigonda talukas.

Tools and equipment : Cane-crushers, big frying vessels, furnace and buckets of the required size comprise the equipment of a factory. Cane-crushers are operated by diesel engines or by bullocks.

Process : Sugar-cane is crushed in the cane-crusher to separate the juice from the chaff. Then the juice is boiled in big frying vessels till it becomes thick. After boiling, the juice is poured in the buckets of required sizes to make *bhellis*, which are then marketed.

Employment : This industry is seasonal in nature and the factories work for about three to four months in a year. The organised sector of the industry provided employment to 572 persons in 1965. The daily wages paid to a worker amount to Rs. 5.

Production and market : Besides *gur*, *khandsari* and jaggery are also produced by the factories. Trade in *gur* is regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963, and as such all the transactions are regulated and supervised by the Market Committees.* *Gur* produced in this district is exported to Jalgaon, Dhulia, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Thana and Bombay districts of Maharashtra and also to Gujarat region. The price of *gur* generally varies between Rs. 75 and Rs. 140 per quintal. The price of *gur* depends upon a number of factors, the principal factor being the price of sugar-cane.

Finance : Finance is necessary for purchasing sugar-cane and for paying the wage-bill of the workers employed. Most of the factory-owners raise their own capital. Some small *gur*-making factories obtain loans from the State Government under State Aid to Industries Act. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board had provided loans amounting to Rs. 29,200 for the small *gur*-making units in the district in 1969-70.

Co-operation : There are a few co-operative societies engaged in this business. Sugar-cane cultivators are members of these societies. These societies purchase the sugar-cane produced by the member-

* For details refer to the section on Regulated Markets in Chapter 6.

cultivators and manufacture *gur* to sell it in the market. The cultivators are extended benefits which include loans and a share in the profits.

Oil Extraction: As has already been stated earlier, agro-industries predominate in the district. Among such industries an important place in the economy of the district is occupied by the oil extraction industry which is an age-old industry. However, the mode of crushing was very crude, and the percentage yield of oil was also very small. The industry was monopolised by the Teli community in the past. With the disintegration of the self-sufficient character of the rural economy and with the acute shortage of certain commodities leading to price variations the persons who were following this occupation felt the dire need for changing over to some other mode of oil extraction that would reduce the expenditure involved in crushing and would increase the percentage yield of oil.

The area under oil-seeds in Ahmadnagar district was 87,481 hectares in 1965-66. The percentage of total area under oil-seeds to the net total cropped area was 7.16 in the same year which shows that oil-seeds are sown on a comparatively small area in the district. Among the oil-seeds safflower cultivation is more than that of ground-nut.

In 1956, there was only one oil-mill in the district, while in 1966 the number of working oil-mills rose to six.

Raw material: Safflower and ground-nut are the main raw materials for the extraction of edible oil. Besides, linseed, sesamum, cotton seed and other oil-seeds are also used as raw material available for oil extraction. These oil-seeds are grown in the surrounding area and are purchased in the markets in Ahmadnagar district. At the harvest time prices of oil-seeds are low and hence the merchants and big mill-owners make bulk purchases during the season.

Tools and equipment: The machines and appliances used are steam engines, boilers, expellers, rotary machines and filter presses.

Fuel: Electricity is very rarely used in oil-mills. Crude oil, coal, groundnut-husk, fire-wood and, in some cases, electricity are used as fuel.

Production: Besides ground-nut oil, safflower, sesamum, linseed and cotton seed oil is manufactured by the mills. Oil-cake which is used as a fertilizer and a cattle-feed is also highly in demand.

Marketing: Most of the oil is sold in the district. A small quantity is however exported to Bombay by some oil-mills. The entire safflower oil produced is utilised in the district.

Employment: This industry is more seasonal than perennial. The workers get employment for about six to seven months. Only 79 persons were engaged in oil-mills in this district in 1966. The daily wage rate paid to a worker was Rs. 3.50 in 1968-69. Very few females are employed in oil-mills.

Finance: Generally the rich merchants and mill-owners purchase the oil-seeds at the time of harvest when the prices are at their lowest and stock the oil-seeds in their own godowns.

Co-operation: There was one co-operative oil-mill in the district in 1961. Its membership comprised 54 societies and 760 individuals.

Cotton ginning and pressing: At the end of the 19th century cotton gins were found in about fifty villages in Shevgaon. The old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar District* shows that only 240 acres of land was utilised for cotton cultivation in 1884 in the district and the percentage of land under cotton was as low as 0.17. There were four ginning and pressing factories located at Ahmadnagar town with 268 workers in 1904, and 18 ginning and pressing factories with 1,035 workers in 1913, of which 12 ginning and pressing factories were registered under the Indian Factories Act. The number of establishments increased during the World War I. In 1923 there were 20 ginning and pressing factories in the district. The rising prices during the First World War (1914-1918) proved to be a blessing in disguise to the industry which made long strides in the period. However, it had to struggle hard during the Great Depression of the thirties. The industry also faced difficulties when the Government imposed restrictions upon the cultivation of commercial crops with a view to encourage the "Grow More Food Campaign" in 1940.

The rapid growth of all the industries relating to textile industries started after the Second World War, when most of the existing cotton ginning and pressing factories were established.

The availability of irrigation facilities encouraged the increase in the land under irrigated cotton of superior qualities, viz., *Hybrid* and *Cambodia*.

In 1958-59 there were 37 cotton ginning and pressing factories. The number increased to 41 in 1966. There were five large-scale ginning and pressing factories in the district in 1965-66, of which three were located at Ahmadnagar, and one each at Rahuri and Shirampur. Ahmadnagar, Shevgaon and Shirampur are the main centres of the industry though there are many small establishments scattered over other taluka places also.

Tools and equipment: Tools and equipment consist of steam or oil engines, boilers, single or double roller gins, cotton operators, drilling machines, high and low pressure presses, etc.

Fuel: Diesel oil, coal, fire-wood, ground-nut and safflower husk and electricity are used as fuel, though the use of electricity is very rare.

Process: Raw cotton is cleaned and ginned by single or double roller gins and cotton operators. By this process cotton lint is separated from the seeds. Then the cotton lint is taken to the high

or low pressure presses where it is pressed by hoops (steal strips) in bales of rectangular size. After all the bales are packed they are sent to the textile mills.

Raw materials and marketing: The local merchants as well as those from Ahmadnagar, Shevgaon and Shrirampur send their cotton-produce to these factories for processing. Ginning and pressing is undertaken by the factories on a job work basis. After processing the merchants sell the cotton-bales to the local cotton textile mills and some of them send the bales to Bombay. The average charge for ginning was Rs. 13.50 per quintal of cotton and the average rate for pressing was Rs. 14.50 per bale of lint in 1969-70.

Employment: The workers employed in these factories comprise coolies, cotton carriers and pickers. These workers are mostly unskilled. The total employment in these factories in 1966 was 721 workers, whereas it was 1,189 in 1959. This shows that the strength of workers in these factories decreased during 1959 to 1966. Both male as well as female workers are engaged.

Ginning is done during the cotton season which begins in November and ends in April. This is a seasonal industry. Nine working ginning and pressing factories in Ahmadnagar district worked for less than sixty days in a year, and the number of workers engaged in them was about 372 in 1966.

The rate of daily wages paid to an unskilled worker is from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 for men and Rs. 1.50 for women. For others, wages depend on the kind of work done. A skilled worker is generally paid between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 daily.

Finance: The capital invested in these factories by the factory-owners is mostly from their own resources. Some factories avail of the facilities of Government loan. In 1961 there were two cotton ginning and pressing co-operative societies in the district.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals: There is only one factory in the district engaged in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is located at Ahmadnagar. Both ayurvedic and allopathic medicines are manufactured in this factory. This is a very well-known pharmaceutical company in Maharashtra. The factory established in 1933 works throughout the year and makes considerable use of power-driven machinery. Its products are exported even to foreign countries. The factory manufactures 300 ayurvedic and allopathic preparations and is well-equipped.

Raw material: For the preparation of ayurvedic medicines *gur*, sugar, dry fruits, camphor, mercury, etc., constitute the main raw materials, some of which are available in the local market and some are imported from outside the district. Alcohol and chemical substances are necessary for allopathic medicines. Alcohol is now

available from some of the sugar factories in the district. Other raw materials required for allopathic and ayurvedic medicines are imported from Bombay, Kolhapur, Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab.

Tools and equipment: The plant comprised various machines, such as, disintegrator, stewing and straining unit, one runner mill, mass roller machines, drying oven, tablet coating pan, monoblock pumping set, electric sealing machine, mill-making machine, bottle filling machine, mechanical stirrer, ball mill machine and motors. Most of the machines are power-driven.

Fuel: Electricity, gas, coke and fire-wood are used as fuel. The fuel bill amounted to Rs. 1,303 in 1969.

Employment: The total employment in this factory in 1969 was 162. Skilled as well as semi-skilled workers are employed in the factory. The number of qualified staff was only nine. As many as 98 daily workers were also engaged in addition to the regular workers in the factory. The rate of monthly emoluments paid to the qualified staff ranged between Rs. 137 and Rs. 1,100. The average rate of monthly wages paid to a skilled worker was Rs. 115 and to an unskilled worker Rs. 95.

Market: The products of this factory are marketed all over India, and even in Ceylon.

Finance: This is a joint stock company, the productive capital of which is Rs. 19,86,504. It also obtained loans from the Bank of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation. The net total sale of the products amounted to Rs. 49,38,324 and the gross profit to Rs. 1,15,862 in 1969.

Industrial alcohol: Industrial alcohol is another important industry which has developed due to availability of molasses from sugar factories. It is manufactured on a large scale by (a) Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., Tilaknagar; (b) Government Central Distillery, Chitali; and (c) Somaiyya Organic Chemicals Ltd., Sakharwadi. The total installed capacity of all these units comes to about 5.3 million gallons per annum.* The Government Distillery at Chitali also manufactures spirit.

The Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sakharwadi, manufactures acetic acid as a bye-product. It has an installed capacity of 1,872 tons of acetic acid per annum.

Engineering industries: This district is very backward as regards the development of engineering industries. In 1964 there were only two engineering units at Shrirampur in the small-scale sector and one at Pravaranagar in the large-scale sector. There is a wide scope for development of this industry in the district. The Federation of

* The factory statistics about these industrial units are however not available.

Co-operative Sugar Mills had proposed to start one large-scale engineering unit for the manufacture of sugar mill machinery and its spare parts. This federation also proposed to undertake manufacturing agricultural machinery like winnowing machines, harvesters, small tractors, etc.

Raw material: Iron and steel, brass, pig iron, cement, sand, mould and timber are used as the principal raw materials. Hessian, wooden cases, craft papers and straw boards are used as packing material. The other raw materials used include items like paints and varnishes, oxygen, borax, etc.

Fuel: Coal, coke, fire-wood, electricity, kerosene, petrol and crude oil are used as fuel and power, whose consumption has increased with the gradual development of the factory.

Products: The products of this industry are oil-engines (both horizontal and vertical), iron ploughs and similar type of agricultural implements, pumps, gates, septic tanks and base plates. The products have a wide market in Maharashtra State.

Employment: In 1966-67 this industry provided employment to 586 persons. Both skilled and unskilled labourers are engaged by the concerns.

Finance: The owners of the engineering units were found to raise the capital on their own. Some establishments obtained loans from Government.

Chemical fertilisers manufacturing: In keeping with the progressive measures of agricultural development and propaganda for adoption of scientific methods of cultivation the demand for chemical fertilisers is increasing at a very fast rate. The scarcity of green manures has also been responsible for more and more reliance on chemical fertilisers. The expansion of sugarcane cultivation and irrigation facilities have also contributed to the growth of demand for fertilisers.

The Godavari Pravara Canal Co-operative Purchase and Sale Union in Kopargaon taluka is engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers which are sold under the trade name of 'Laxmi' brand fertilisers. This factory is established on co-operative basis.

Finance: The share-capital of the factory by the end of 1968-69 was Rs. 4,06,375. The total funds at the end of the same year stood at Rs. 25,46,678, while the liquid capital was Rs. 1,26,04,769.

Tools and equipment: This concern uses power and diesel machines. The machinery of the factory is worth about Rs. 12,33,000.

Raw material: Groundnut husk, phosphate, sulphate, nitrate, ammonium sulphate, uria, calcium nitrate, potash, nitrate phosphate, gypsum, sportin, dolament, ammonium phosphate, bones and other organic and inorganic substances are required as raw materials for the manufacture of fertilisers.

Production: Superphosphate, sulphate nitrate, calcium nitrate, ammonium phosphate and various mixture fertilisers are produced by the factory. The production of fertilisers was 8,317 metric tonnes in 1968-69 which was worth about Rs. 74,76,448.

Employment: About 137 persons were engaged in this concern in 1968-69. The annual wage-bill paid to the workers was Rs. 3,32,125 in 1968-69.

Market: There is a very wide demand for Laxmi fertilisers, and the society proposes to expand its production capacity to meet the growing demand.

Printing, publishing and allied industries: The expansion of cultural and educational activities in the district has given rise to a number of printing presses. There were 88 printing presses in 1966-67 in the district. The printing presses run throughout the year though the job work procured by them may vary seasonally.

In Ahmadnagar district this industry is mostly centralised at Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Shirampur, Sangamner, Rahuri and Nevasa. Four daily newspapers, 17 weeklies and two Marathi magazines are published in Ahmadnagar district.

Tools and equipment: The equipment and machinery of the various concerns differed according to the magnitude of their investment. The printing machinery comprised cylinder printing machine, automatic cylinder, letter-press printing machine, treadle machine and hand presses. The binding machinery included stitching, cutting, ruling, perforating, punching, folding, numbering, eye-letting and card-board cutting machines.

Fuel: Most of the printing presses operate on electricity. Some of them are small hand presses which do not require any power.

Raw material: Paper, varnish, spirit, wax, printing ink, type metal, stationery and binding materials are required by the printing presses, which are imported from Pune, Bombay and Madras.

Production: Printing work consists of litho printing, offset printing and block printing. Some establishments also undertake printing of books, magazines, note-books, bill-books, cash-memos, labels, letter-heads and hand-bills. The total value of the output of these concerns amounted to Rs. 71,000 in 1966.

Employment: The total employment in printing, publishing, binding and allied industries was 305 in 1961. Most of them were male workers. In 1966 there were 154 workers in the six registered printing and publishing establishments. The rate of daily wages paid to an average skilled worker amounts to Rs. 5 while an unskilled worker is paid about Rs. 3-50.

Finance: Most of the concerns have raised their own capital while a few could secure loans from the Government.

Industrial estates : There are three co-operative industrial estates in Ahmadnagar district which are located at Shrirampur, Kopargaon and Ahmadnagar. All the three industrial estates are in an embryonic stage. Table No. 6 gives the information about industrial estates in Ahmadnagar district ending March 1970.

TABLE No. 6—INDUSTRIAL ESTATES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT ENDING MARCH 1970

Location	Area of estate		Proposed sheds	Completed sheds	Allotted sheds	Sheds started working
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	Acres	Gunthas				
Kopargaon	.. 46	24	17	8	8	7
Shrirampur	.. 23	14	53	10	10	10
Ahmadnagar	.. 32	39	..	4	4	4

Location	Share capital	Government contribution	Life Insurance Corporation loan	Number of workers	Sheds under construction
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs.	Rs.	loan		
Kopargaon	.. 1,55,600	68,800	1,87,487	110	....
Shrirampur	.. 86,000	45,100	1,32,000	61	2
Ahmadnagar	.. 77,400	67,500	....	70	....

Kopargaon Industrial Estate Co-operative Society: Location of this industrial estate is quite suitable as regards availability of easy transport facility by rail as well as road routes. It covered an area of 41 acres on which 17 sheds were proposed to be built in 1963. Subsequently, however, the area of this estate was expanded to 46 acres and 24 gunthas. Government contributed Rs. 68,800 towards the share-capital of this co-operative venture as against the contribution from members amounting to Rs. 1,55,000. Life Insurance Corporation has also sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 1,87,487 for this estate. The estate is useful to the members in various ways, such as receiving

work orders, increasing their turn-over, making available the raw materials and capital required by them.

Shrirampur Co-operative Industrial Estate: The location of this industrial estate is also quite suitable for establishment of small industries. It is served by rail as well as road transport facilities. It was proposed to cover an area of about twenty acres for construction of 53 sheds for various industries like ginning, cement pipes, furniture manufacture and repairing work-shops. Share-capital of Rs. 86,000 was collected from members till 1969-70, while the Government contributed Rs. 45,100. A loan of Rs. 1,32,000 was also obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The area to be covered by this estate was subsequently increased to 23 acres and 14 gunthas.

Ahmadnagar Co-operative Industrial Estate: This industrial estate is also in an embryonic stage. There are only four sheds available in this estate and it occupies an area of about forty acres. It had proposed to start six more units in 1970-71.

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries play an important role in the district economy. Since these industries require small capital they are within the reach of artisans with meagre means. Being labour-intensive they create large openings for employment. To create full-time employment in rural areas to the desired extent and to provide part-time occupation to agriculturists during their spare season the Government has sponsored a few Rural Industrial Projects in the State. However there is no such project in this district.

In 1884, Ahmadnagar crafts and industries were of local consequence and were confined to the weaving of cotton, silk and wool, tailoring, saddle-making, lac and glass bangle making, working in gold, silver, copper, brass and iron, pottery, carpentry, tanning, grain-parching, confectionery, leather working, basket-making, indigo-dyeing, oil-pressing and stone-quarrying and dressing. Of these, hand-loom weaving was the chief. Weaving was carried on to a considerable extent throughout the district except in Akola, Nevasa and Shrigonda. The hand-loom weaving industry was said to have been introduced in Ahmadnagar city by a rich Koli of the Bhangaria clan soon after the city was founded in 1499.

Traditional crafts are conducted on house-hold and cottage industries scale. They are mostly servicing and processing establishments, catering to the requirements of local population. There were more than 3,500 small-scale and cottage industrial establishments in 1961 in the district. The important cottage industries are hand-looms, *gur*-making, *bidi*-making, oil-pressing (*tel ghanis*), leather works, tanning, bricks and pottery making, coir and rope making, etc.

The State Industries Department has started peripatetic schools and training-cum-production centres for training artisans at Wadgaon, Sonai, Ahmadnagar and Shevgaon. Financial assistance is given for cottage industries like power-looms, tanning and leather working. The Maharashtra State Village Industries Board also assists certain village industries like *khadi*, bee-keeping, palm, *gur*, hand-made paper, *ghee*, bone-mill chalk, plaster of paris, slates, pencils, mat-weaving, hand-pounding of rice, match industry, etc., with the help of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. There is a centre of palm-*gur* training at Loni-Haveli in the district.

Bidi-making : This is a very important cottage industry in the district. It provides employment to a considerable number of persons and is a source of livelihood to the very poor section of population. It is mainly concentrated in Ahmadnagar, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas.

Tobacco is the prime raw material though *pan*, thread and packing paper are also required. The artisans purchase the tobacco from the local markets. *Pan*, thread and paper are available in the local market.

Generally the workers are employed by contractors who provide them with all the necessary materials like tobacco, leaves and thread. The wages are fixed at the rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 per thousand *bidis*. In some cases *bidi*-making is undertaken by all the working members of a family in their residential premises. The house-hold *bidi*-making industry is seasonal and generally brisk from October to June. In the rainy season, the workers take to agricultural operations.

The *bidi* workers are not found to have formed co-operative societies or associations in the district.

Goldsmithy and silversmithy : In 1961, 1,339 persons were engaged in the manufacture of jewellery and silver-ware. This industry is scattered throughout the district in rural areas as well as in urban areas, though Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Parner, Nevasa, Kopergaon and Pathardi are the main centres where gold and silver articles are prepared and marketed on a large scale. The artisans mainly comprise the community of Sonars who are traditionally engaged in the industry. The Gold Control Order of 1963 affected the industry to a very great extent. The amendment to the order of 1963 has however brought considerable relief to the artisans who are now allowed to manufacture ornaments of 22 carat purity.

Gold and silver are required as the principal raw materials for the industry. Copper and different kinds of soldering materials and acids constitute the other raw material. As per the new Gold Control Rules the artisans are permitted to melt old ornaments for making new ornaments.

Anvils, hammers, bellows, pincers (*chimata*), moulds, file, nails, pots,

crucibles, etc. are required as tools for the industry. The total cost of tools depends upon the nature and quality of the ornaments made by the artisans. Small establishments require tools worth Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and for specialised and skilled job instruments and tools worth more than Rs. 1,000 are required. For mechanical or electrical units like dye-press, electroplating instrument and machine for rolling strings the cost amounts to about Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000.

Neck-wear, rings, bracelets, bangles, gold or silver buttons, strings of beads and silver-ware are manufactured in this district. Sonars get orders from Sarafs or direct from the customers. Some of the artisans make attractive articles of various designs. *Meena* work which is a delicate job of drawing names and pictures on finger rings and bangles is also undertaken. Some artisans are engaged in electro-plating, gold-plating and silver-plating. Village artisans or the artisans in urban areas make articles at their homes. They get orders in advance along with the provision of raw material from Sarafs or from the customers. Due to changes in the tastes of the customers, the demand for the articles has undergone considerable changes during the last 25 years. People now prefer lighter and more decorative ornaments. The artisans are generally very busy during the marriage season.

This is a hereditary occupation of the Sonar community. Generally, the adult males of the Sonar families work as a unit. A very few females are engaged in this industry. According to the 1961 Census there were only 10 females engaged in this industry. Some shop-keepers or Sarafs employ outside workers. They pay the artisans on piece-rate which may mean an earning of about Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per day for an average artisan.

An artisan who operates a small-scale unit requires about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 for initial investment. The number of goldsmiths affected by Gold Control Order was 531 in the year 1969-70 in the district. Under State Aid to Industries Rules the amount of assistance rendered by the Zilla Parishad to the affected gold-smiths was to the tune of Rs. 2,64,591 in 1969-70.

Hand-looms : This is the most important cottage industry in the district. It is said to have been introduced in Ahmadnagar town by a rich Koli of the Bhangaria clan soon after the town was founded (1499). In 1820 there were only 213 looms in Ahmadnagar. The number rose to 1,322 looms for weaving *saris* or women's robes and other cotton cloths in 1850, and to 3,135 looms in 1884 in Ahmadnagar and in the neighbouring village of Bhingar. The cloth produced in the district at that time was of a fine quality and had a wide market in Pune, Nasik and other places. The silk cloth was also woven in small quantity. In the beginning the yarn required for this industry was imported from England. Since 1865, the hand-loom weaving

industry recorded a decline due to the rising prices of yarn and particularly those of the yarn manufactured from imported cotton. Hand-loom weaving suffered a decline during the American war which was mainly attributed to the famine prices of grain prevailing then. During the decade succeeding the American War (1865-75), hand-loom weaving experienced revival from the conditions of stagnation. The revival was chiefly the result of two reasons, viz., the fall in the price of yarn as a result of spread of steam spinning mills in Bombay and the reduction in the cost of living due to fall in the local price of grain. The famine of 1876-77 had an adverse effect on the hand-loom weaving industry. This was however followed by a revival in the following year due to the increase in the demand for the cloth and improvement in the supply of yarn. The cost of production of yarn fell mainly because of the reduction in cost of spinning in mechanised factories in Bombay. The local cost of yarn was further reduced by the opening of Dhond-Manmad railway in 1878. The opening of a new railway line had been a great boon to hand-loom weavers as it brought large quantities of millet from Khandesh and Jabalpur and thereby lessened and equalised the cost of living. In 1884, not more than 50 per cent of the weavers were hereditary Koshtis. Besides Koshtis, even Brahmins, Komtis, Kunbis, Malis and Musalmans were engaged in this occupation.

Many weavers were employed by cloth-dealers who provided them money and yarn and in return took ready-made goods. Other weavers used to take the cloth to wholesale traders for sale and were paid in cash in return. About three-fourths of the ready-made goods found markets outside the district in Jalna, Aurangabad, Khandesh, Sholapur and Bombay as one-fourth of the total was sufficient to meet local demands. Now, the industry has been brought under the co-operative fold to a very large extent. The industry is considerably old but has declined in importance mainly because of the competition of mill-made cloth and artificial fabrics which have become more popular. The main centres of the industry are Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Pathardi and Parner. At the end of May 1961 there were 4,951 registered hand-looms. Almost all the looms are run by individual weaver families with the exception of some who engage weavers on daily wages or on piece-work.

Cotton yarn which is the main raw material is available in the local market and superfine yarn is imported from Bombay and from other places. However, some of the weavers' societies distribute yarn and other requirements such as silk and art silk to the weaver members. It is brought from different places and after reaching the district it is twisted and dyed in various colours. Generally, yarn of 10s, 16s, 30s and 60s counts is used. About 30 to 40 lbs. of yarn of medium count is required to operate one loom per month. For *saris* or women's robes,

coloured yarn is required which is imported mainly from Bombay. Very old type of tools and equipment are used in hand-loom weaving. The artisans are very poor and cannot afford to purchase modern and improved types of tools useful for improving the quality and rate of production. Only fly-shuttle and automatic take-up motion looms are in vogue in this area. Fly-shuttle looms, beams, reeds (*phanis*), creel machines, dobbies, *dhote*, *rahats* and sticks constitute the tools and equipment for hand-loom weaving. The cost of one loom and its accessories varies between Rs. 550 and Rs. 600. Instead of the framework in the old English hand-loom, the Ahmadnagar looms have the heddle rope, and the reed (*phani*) is hung from a bar running across the room from wall to wall. The yarn roll and cloth-beam are supported by the four posts. The posts supporting the cloth beam are about one foot high, stuck in a platform about a foot and a half above the level of floor. The artisan sits on the platform and behind the cloth-beam. The post which supports the yarn roll is kept about 2½ feet high to bring the yarn roll to the same height as the cloth-beam. The sets of heddles made of knotted threads hang from a bar run across the room and are worked by the treadles under the weaver's feet. The reed from the same bar is made of split reed sets in a plain wooden frame. The shuttle is made of buffalo horn, and is about eight inches long. The bobbin holds the thread and is fixed on one long pivot. The shuttle is thrown by hand through the shed of the warp alternately from one side to the other. After passing one way the reed is brought up against the thread with a jerk thus forming the woof. By the movement of treadles the heddle threads work so as to reverse the position of the two layers of the warp bringing up to the lower and taking down the upper layer after each passage of the shuttle. In this way the handloom cloth is woven.

The production of the industry consists of *saris* and other female robes, *dhotis*, shirtings and *pasodis*. Silk and art silk are used in the production of *saris* and female robes.

The products of hand-looms had a wide market in the beginning of the 20th century. About three-fourths of the production was sent to Jalna, Aurangabad, Khandesh, Sholapur and Bombay. Now the demand from the other districts has decreased due to the establishment of the textile mills. The total production of hand-loom cloth was 96,03,06,000 metres in the year 1965-66.

The art of weaving is by and large hereditary and most of the workers belong to the Kothi and Momin castes though many others have also adopted the same. The work is brisk from November to June and is slack during the rainy season. The number of workers in this industry was 3,380 in the year 1961 of whom 2,494 were males and the rest were females. This industry is concentrated mostly in urban

areas. The daily average employment was 1,133 persons in 1965-66. An artisan can earn between Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 daily. On an average three *saris* are woven in two days on automatic loom and one on fly-shuttle loom per day. In certain cases the wages are paid on piece basis also.

Finance is very essential for purchase of improved types of tools and equipment, the paucity of which forces the artisans to fall back upon the traditional methods of production. A weaver requires about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 as initial capital. Government helps the hand-loom weavers by extending financial assistance for buying yarn and for marketing their products. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board disbursed financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,12,812.50 for benefit of this industry in the district in 1969-70.

In 1961 there were 32 weavers' co-operative societies of which 28 were hand-loom weavers' societies. Their combined membership was 4,765, share-capital Rs. 3.05 lakhs and working capital Rs. 16.07 lakhs. These societies produced goods worth Rs. 51.17 lakhs during 1961. The number of co-operative societies increased to 34 in 1966. The membership also increased to 9,279 individual members in 1966. The share-capital and the working capital also increased to Rs. 38,02,000 and to Rs. 83,41,000, respectively, in 1966.

Carpentry, furniture and black-smithy: Carpentry and black-smithy are the hereditary occupations of Sutar and Lohars, respectively. In the villages they are engaged either in making or repairing agricultural implements. These occupations were an integral part of the rural economy from ancient times. In urban area they are engaged in making building materials and in making or repairing furniture. Despite the gradual replacement of out-moded implements by better machines and availability of finished products, the industry holds its position in the economy of the district even to-day.

Black-smiths form about 117 among one lakh population while carpenters about 159 in a lakh of population in the district. Though in every village there is a carpenter and a black-smith, the artisans are mostly to be found in towns like Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Parner, Pathardi and Shrirampur. In the absence of forests in the district the wood essential for carpentry is imported from the other districts. Black-smiths get iron and steel from the local markets.

The Sutar's tools comprise (their prices given in brackets) *wasala* (Rs. 10 to Rs. 15) *patasi* (Rs. 5 to Rs. 6), *ari* (Rs. 10 to Rs. 12), *girmit* (Rs. 5 to Rs. 6), whet stone (Rs. 2), *karwat* (Rs. 7 to Rs. 10), *hatoda* (Rs. 2), files (*kanas*), *gunya*, *chhani* (chisels), *randha*, screw-driver, *pakad*, etc. The entire set costs about Rs. 150.

The tools and equipment of a black-smith consist of anvil, furnace, bellows, sledge-hammers, *sandashi*, files and chisels. Most of the tools

are of a rough and primitive nature. The capital invested by an individual black-smith ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500.

The demand for agricultural implements is local. Unskilled carpenters make agricultural implements. The skilled carpenters make tables, cupboards, chairs, panels, etc. which have a large demand from urban area. Blacksmiths make agricultural implements which have a demand from the local market. Their products include crude and rough buckets.

Carpenters are generally employed throughout the year. Before rainy season they are engaged in making and repairing of agricultural implements and after the rainy season they are engaged in making furniture and in building construction. In their spare time they make house-hold articles and toys. According to the 1961 Census, 3,630 persons were engaged in carpentry, joining and pattern making, of whom only 1,039 were found in urban area. Carpenter was and still is an important constituent of the *baluta* system. Under the *baluta* system he is paid in kind. The earning of a carpenter varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per day depending upon the nature of work that he performs and the skill that he possesses. They are generally paid on piece-work basis. Very often the black-smiths get orders from the agriculturists who give metal-sheets for making the articles. In such cases black-smiths get only the wages for their services. They are faced with unemployment in the rainy season. Black-smith gets about Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. The 1961 Census shows that 1,965 persons were engaged in black-smithy, hammer-smithy and forging. Most of them were males and belonged to rural area.

Carpenter requires an initial investment of Rs. 150 for his tools and equipment. The carpenter cannot keep a stock of goods ready for sale due to lack of sufficient finance. They purchase raw material on short-term credit from the timber-merchants. But in the towns there are some establishments which employ carpenters in furniture marts. The capital investment by an individual black-smith ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. Village artisans are very poor and cannot afford to purchase modern and improved types of tools useful for improving the quality and rate of production. Hence, the Government has started a Carpentry and Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Centre at Sangamner under the Rural Industrialization Project. The Zilla Parishad provided loans amounting to Rs. 19,100 to 33 artisans in 1969-70 as aid for improving the state of their business.

There was one carpentry and blacksmithy co-operative society in 1961. At present there are seven carpentry and blacksmithy co-operative societies in the district.

Oil-pressing: This is a hereditary occupation of the Teli community. Of the total cultivated area in the district, about 87,480 hectares of land

is under oil-seeds. The main oil-seeds grown are safflower, ground-nut, sesamum, linseed, etc. This is an important cottage industry in the district.

There were 461 oil-pressing *ghanis* in 1961. Oil-*ghanis* are found throughout the district but mostly in Shevgaon, Ahmadnagar, Nevasa, Pathardi, Karjat, Akola and Shrirampur talukas.

Besides edible oils, non-edible oils such as neem seed oil and castor oil are also extracted. In Shrigonda and other surrounding areas thousands of neem trees are found. Oil extracted from neem seeds is used in the manufacture of soap.

Ground-nut, safflower, sesamum and other oil-seeds are the raw materials which are available in the local markets.

Oil-men still use old types of *ghanis* consisting of a stone (inside lined with wood) and a wooden *lat* (a large pestle) worked by a bullock. The cost of a *ghani* excluding the bullock is about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

In some cases improved oil-*ghanis* have been installed. The artisans, however, show a marked preference for the baby expellers. A baby expeller costs about Rs. 5,000.

Oil and oil-cake are sold in the local markets. Oil-cake is used for feeding the cattle. The oil-cake from the baby expellers is used as a fertiliser. The total production of oil and oil-cake of oil *ghanis* was valued at Rs. 36,42,846 and Rs. 6,89,807, respectively.

In 1961, 1,130 persons were engaged in this industry. The members of the Teli community operate the *ghani*. Some *ghani*-owners employ two or three workers and pay them Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month each. This is mainly a seasonal industry and provides employment from November to July. In the rainy season the artisans take to agriculture. A Teli family generally earns about Rs. 250 per month from oil extraction.

The industry requires large capital investment as the oil-men have to keep a good stock of oil-seeds. They are stocked at the time of harvest when the prices are generally low. In 1969-70 the Zilla Parishad granted Rs. 3,350 by way of loans to Telis in the district. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board provided financial assistance of Rs. 2,27,232.50 to this industry in 1969-70.

In 1961, there were 11 co-operative oil-*ghani* societies in the district. The number increased to 17 in 1969-70.

Rope and coir making: Rope-makers are mostly found in the rural area. According to 1961 Census, 4,665 artisans were engaged in jute rope making and 114 artisans in cotton rope making. The industry is scattered throughout the district. Both men as well as women are engaged in the industry.

Sisal and *ghaypat* fibre and cotton threads are used as raw material by the artisans. Sisal, from which fibre is extracted, is grown all

over the district. Ready fibre is brought for sale and it is purchased by the rope-makers. The sisal fibre in ready condition is exported not only to the neighbouring districts but to Calcutta and Bombay also. In 1963-64, sisal-fibre worth about Rs. 40 lakhs was exported to Calcutta.

The tools required are insignificant consisting of a wooden twisting wheel used in the process of rope-making. The twisting wheel is a very traditional and crude type of tool.

Long and short ropes, *kasaras*, *nadas*, *saundars* and bullock neck bands are the products made by the rope-makers. In 1969-70, the value of ropes produced was Rs. 29,371 in the district.

There is considerable local market for the products. Ropes are also sent to the neighbouring districts and even to Bombay also.

This industry provides employment to the artisans throughout the year. Every family of rope-makers works as one unit and earns about Rs. 8 in a day.

The rope-makers belong to the lowest rung of the social ladder, and are generally poor. The artisans obtain finance from the village money-lenders on short-term basis. The Zilla Parishad distributes loans to the artisans. In the year 1969-70, thirty artisans were in receipt of Rs. 11,750 from the Zilla Parishad. The Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board provided financial assistance of Rs. 23,352.50 to the artisans in 1969-70.

There were seven co-operatives in rope and coir making industries in 1961 in Ahmadnagar district. At present the number of co-operative societies stands at five. The Rural Industrialization Project had proposed to start five common facility-*cum*-service centres of sisal fibre extraction and rope-making at Virgaon, Ganore, Shrigonda, Takli, Dhokeshwar and Kokangaon.

Fisheries: This is a hereditary occupation of the Bhoi and Koli communities. According to the 1961 Census, 273 persons were engaged in fisheries in the district of whom 46 were females. Rivers, tanks and ponds are the chief sources of fishing activities. Fishing is done mainly in the Godavari, the Bhima, the Pravara and their tributaries. The total length of the perennial rivers in the district is about 480 km. There were 25 tanks and ponds which provided about 7,000 acres of water-spread area in 1961.

Fishing is generally done with the help of gill nets known as *Bhusi*, *Kul*, *Tiwari*, *Pandi*, etc., and cast nets called *Pagar*. At some places some Bhois use small boats for fishing in the Godavari and Bhima rivers. Some Bhois knit the nets themselves. The nets are mostly cotton twine but now, nylon is also effectively used for making the nets.

The commercially important varieties of fish such as *kirkit* of

Shrigonda, murrel, shivda, chamar or chalat, pal, dondaonya, khavlya, khaval, kolshi, zinga, boi, kalunder, kharabi and muri are found in the district.

The perennial rivers provide employment to the Bhois throughout the year. But some of the small rivers dry up in the summer. Since fishing industry has a limited scope some of the fishermen undertake seasonal agriculture.

Fish is sold in the local market. Generally female-members from Bhoi families are engaged in selling fish.

Finance is required for purchasing the nets and boats. A net costs about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Most of the Bhois use the nets knitted by themselves.

There were three co-operative societies of fisheries in the district. They were given financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy and also help to secure tanks and ponds on lease for purpose of pisciculture.

Mula dam which is under construction is expected to have a water storage area of about 42 square miles. It would expand the scope of pisciculture, and is likely to increase the annual catch to about 4,000 tons.

Glass bangles : Glass bangles are manufactured at Pemgiri in Sangamner taluka, at Gardani, Pimpaldari and Lahit Kh. in Akota taluka and at Dongarkinh in Jamkhed taluka. At the time of publication of the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar* there were eight kilns of glass bangles in Ahmadnagar district, of which two were in Pemgiri, three in Dongarkinh and one each at Gardani, Pimpaldari and Lahit Kh. The workmen engaged in these concerns were the *Kanchars* who speak Telugu and hailed from South India about one hundred and forty years ago.

Glass and various kinds of colours are used for manufacturing glass bangles. Some manufacturers possess *bhattis* for manufacturing glass from broken bangles and other glass articles. Bangles of various types, designs and colours are produced by the artisans. The bangles are either bought by the pedlars in the district called *Kasars* or sent to other districts, viz., Pune, Nasik and Bombay.

Generally *Kanchar* families are employed in making bangles.

Saltpetre : Saltpetre is generally made by a class of people called Lonaris who are either Marathas or Pardeshis. But Mangs, Mahars and Kolis are also engaged in this industry.

Saltpetre is chiefly found at the sites of deserted villages in Karjat, Kopergaon, Nevasa, Sangamner, Shevgaon and Shrigonda talukas.

A very few persons are engaged in this industry. This is a seasonal industry providing employment for about four months in a year. Each pit yields about 4 to 12 hundred weights of saltpetre during the season

The season begins in February and lasts till the end of May.

Saltpetre-makers sell their produce to licensed fireworks and gunpowder makers. The product is sold in the district and exported to neighbouring districts and also to Bombay.

Brass and Copper Works : This is a hereditary occupation of the Tambat and Kasar communities. A few Muslims and Marathas are also engaged in this industry. In the past this was an important industry but now it has lost its importance due to the introduction of stainless steel utensils. Ahmadnagar is famous since long for its copper and brass ware. Brass pots were also made at Amalner. According to the 1961 Census, 164 persons were engaged in making brass utensils and bell metal ware of which 87 were in the house-hold industry sector.

Copper and alloy of copper comprise the principal raw material. For re-rolling and castware zinc and tin are used. Sulphur and other acids and chemicals are also used as raw material for the industry. Copper is bought in the form of ingots, slab, billets and scrap, whereas metal-sheets are available in the local markets.

Chisels, hammers, cutters, tongs, clippers, etc., are used as tools by the copper-smiths (Tambats). Heat-blowers are used for heating. A set of tools and equipment costs about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600.

For fuel fire-wood, coke and electricity are used. The main products are : all types of brass and copper utensils such as *ghagar*, *handas*, *lotas* and *tapeli* which are used for domestic purposes.

This is a non-mechanised industry and the manufacturing of vessels is done by the hammering process. For manufacturing the vessels, brass-sheets are smelted so as to bring the required shape.

The articles prepared in house-hold industry are sold in the markets of Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Kopergaon, etc. The products are also exported to neighbouring districts like Dhule, Nasik, Pune and Sholapur. The sales are brisk during the marriage season.

An artisan employed by the manufacturer is able to produce five *tapelis* and earn about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per day. Some merchants supply copper and brass sheets to the artisans and the artisans prepare the articles. Monthly wages are paid at the rate of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 to an artisan by the merchant manufacturer.

Cement Tiles Making Industry : There is only one cement tiles making factory in Ahmadnagar district which is situated at Kopergaon. It was established in 1964. It is a well-equipped factory. The increasing use of cement tiles has encouraged the growth of this factory during the period of its existence.

The factory requires cement, marble, chips and colours as raw material. Cement is imported from Shahabad while other raw materials are imported from Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bombay.

Diesel and power machines are required for manufacturing cement tiles. Moulds and polish stones are also required.

Proportionate and suitable cement is mixed with the marble stones and mosaics and soaked for some time in water and then this mixture is poured in required moulds. The process of making cement tiles is done by machinery. The tiles of various designs and volumes are manufactured in this factory.

Cement tiles have a wide market in and out of the district. They are exported to Bombay, Amravati, Sholapur, Latur, Barshi, Malegaon, Dhule and other towns.

This factory works for about 300 days in a year. In 1969-70, 35 persons were employed in this factory. The rate of wages paid to the skilled worker is Rs. 5.25 and to unskilled worker is Rs. 3 per day.

At the end of March 1970 the cost of (i) land and buildings, (ii) plant and machinery and (iii) furniture, fixtures and trade marks was (i) Rs. 24,758, (ii) Rs. 36,251 and (iii) Rs. 33,963 respectively. In 1969-70 the tiles worth Rs. 89,426 were manufactured in the factory of which tiles worth Rs. 78,543 were sold during the same year. Kopergaon Industrial Estate provided financial assistance to this factory for its further development.

Brick and tile making: Brick and tile making industry is mostly followed by Kumbhar families as a hereditary occupation. Bricks are used for building construction and tiles are used for roofing. Though this industry is found in almost all big villages in the district, it is, however, concentrated in Akola, Shrirampur, Karjat and Rahuri talukas. The 1961 Census shows that 873 persons were engaged in structural clay products such as bricks and tiles in the district, of whom 544 persons were males. This number is increasing due to new building construction works. Kumbhar families manufacture bricks and tiles on river-banks where ample water and clay are available.

Brick and tile making requires black and red clay, coke, ground-nut husk, half-burnt charcoal, coal-dust and other burning waste and horse-dung.

The tools and equipment for making bricks and tiles consist of moulds, kiln, sieve, etc.

Proportionate and suitable earth is mixed with coke or ash and horse-dung and the mixture is soaked for some time in water.

Generally, bricks have a wide demand from towns, while tiles have demand from the rural areas.

This is a seasonal industry and works for about six months from November to May. This industry does not require skilled workers. The rate of daily wages paid to the male worker varies between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, and to a female worker between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 each.

This industry requires finance for purchasing raw material and for

paying the wage-bill. The Zilla Parishad had distributed a loan of Rs. 14,500 to 19 brick-makers in 1969-70, while the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board provided an assistance of Rs. 46,487.50 for brick-making and pottery.

There was one co-operative society of brick-makers in 1961. At present there are five co-operative societies of the artisans in this industry.

Potters: This industry is spread all over the district, and is mostly followed by the Kumbhar community as a hereditary occupation. The 1961 Census enumerated 507 establishments of potters engaging about 2,113 artisans. Potters are mostly concentrated around Ahmadnagar city along the bank of Sina river, as well as in Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas.

Black or red clay is available on the river-banks in the district. The clay found on the river-banks in Ahmadnagar, Kopergaon and Shrirampur talukas is excellent for pottery as well as for brick-making. Horse-dung, coal ash, coke, ground-nut husk, half-burnt charcoal and other types of burning waste are required as raw material for the industry. Fallen dry leaves of banyan and *pimpal* are used for baking.

The potter's equipment mainly consists of a traditional potter's wheel, moulds, pick-axes, *ghamelas* and a kiln to bake the pots.

Making of earthen articles involves a curious process. There is a potter's wheel which rotates to give the proper shape for the earthen articles with the help of hands. The Kumbhar gives a motion to the wheel by the help of a wooden stick. The pots are then dried and baked in the kiln to make them usable. After heating them, they are glazed and polished.

Potters make the traditional village pottery consisting of *madakis*, *ranjans*, *ghagars*, *lote*, *thalis* (earthen dishes), *panatis* for Diwali festival and other various articles. Besides these articles, flower pots and clay toys are also produced.

This industry provides employment to the artisans for about ten months in a year. During the rainy season Kumbhars often take to agriculture to supplement their income. In the villages the artisans are paid in kind, i.e., in terms of certain quota of food-grains, vegetables, etc.

This industry does not require much capital investment. One artisan requires about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 as working capital. The artisans are very poor, and sometimes they are unable to raise even this amount. Efforts are being made to organise the industry on a co-operative basis. There were five co-operative societies of potters in 1961.

Leather Tanning: This is a hereditary industry of Dhor and Chambhar communities. Dhors are engaged in leather-tanning. Tanning and leather working are allied industries carried on by the Dhors and

Chambhars. According to the 1961 Census 538 persons were engaged in the process of flaying of hides and skins including taxidermy, curing, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, preparation of finished leather and stuffed animals. Dhors or Chambhars purchase raw hides of buffaloes, cows, bullocks, sheep and goats from local Mahars or from local Dhors whose hereditary occupation is to collect and sell raw hides. They also purchase the raw hides from slaughter-houses. Raw hides of superior quality are imported from Bombay and other places.

The raw materials required by the industry are hides, lime and chemicals like potassium dichromate, etc. These chemicals are imported from Bombay. Other raw materials required are *babul* bark, *hirda* and lime-water which are available in the local market.

Two or three lime-pits, tubs, washing tanks, and tools like chisels, *aris*, *rapis*, saws and wooden blocks are the tools and equipment required. The tanning pits are *kachcha* constructions.

First the hair of hides is removed by soaking it in the lime-water for 25 to 30 hours and rubbing lime from its inner side. After four or five days the hair are scrapped off when they become loose. It is then washed and soaked for nearly three days in a light solution of *babul* bark and *hirda* water. This process of soaking is repeated thrice. The hide is then tied into a bag and hung up with a stronger solution of *babul* bark and *hirda* water. It is kept for seven or eight days when it is again washed and dried. When the hide is completely dry it is ready for sale.

A tanner's family is able to produce 18 to 22 hides in a month. Since tanning is a long process, 18 to 22 hides are always under process when 18 to 22 are ready. For raw hides weighing one maund, 9.33 kg. of fresh lime water is required. A solution of 11.20 kg. of *babul* bark and 3.73 kg. of *hirda* is used for each washing.

The tanned hides are sold in the local markets and they are purchased by the local Chambhars who make or repair foot-wear. Some tanners manufacture pickers, belts and roller skins which are sold in the local market.

This industry provides employment to the artisans for about nine to ten months in a year. During rainy season they often take to agriculture to supplement their income. One family of three members tans about 20 pieces of buffalo-hides weighing about 453.39 kg a month.

The economic condition of the tanners is poor and they cannot afford to purchase improved types of tools and equipment useful for improving the quality of their work. They find it difficult to compete with well-organised leather manufacturing concerns which sell their products at lower price. An artisan requires a sum of Rs. 2,000 as working capital. They can obtain this amount by raising short-term loans. The Zilla Parishad provided a loan of Rs. 4,500 to nine tanners

in the year 1969-70. There were nine co-operatives of leather tanners in 1961.

Leather Products and Repairing: This is a hereditary occupation of the members of the Chambhar community. Chambhars are engaged either in making or repairing of leather products like footwear, etc. This industry also is an integral part of the rural economy from ancient times. Chambhar was an important member of *baluta* system in the past. Under the system he is paid in kind, i.e., in terms of certain quota of food-grains, vegetables, etc. In 1961, 2,531 persons were engaged in making leather goods such as shoes, *chappals* and manufacturing of other footwear; 700 persons were engaged in repairing of footwear and 448 persons were engaged in leather upholstery, suit-cases, pocket books, cigarettes and key cases, purses, saddlery, whips and other articles in the district. The ratio of shoe-makers to one lakh population in the district was 178 artisans in 1961. This industry is spread all over the district.

Crome and fancy leather, tanned hides, rubber for sole, colours, chemicals, polishing materials, nails, rings, buttons, wax, threads and other materials are used as raw material which are available in the local markets in the district. For repairing the soles of footwear old tyres and tubes of motor cars are also used. Crome and fancy leather, rings, etc. are obtained from Bombay.

Tools and equipment consist of *ari*, *rapi*, punches, hammer, wooden blocks, *pakad*, cutter and brushes. Some of the artisans use sewing machines. The cost of the entire set including sewing machine amounts to Rs. 600 to Rs. 700. The tools are traditional and are of old type. All the tools except sewing machines are manufactured locally and available in the local markets in the district. Sewing machines are imported from Bombay.

Shoes, *chappals* and sandals are the articles usually produced in large quantities. One good artisan is able to produce a pair of shoes in a day. The cost of a pair of shoes is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. One artisan is able to produce 25 pairs of shoes over a period of month. He sells his product direct to the customers in the local market and realises about Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per month.

The artisans sell their products in local market. Some artisans go from house to house in rural areas to sell their product. Bicycle seat covers, suit-cases and other products are sold in the towns.

This industry provides employment to the Chambhars throughout the year. In rainy season when the work is slack, the artisans take to agriculture. In big towns these establishments give employment to the artisans and pay them either daily wages or remuneration on piece-rate basis. There are some big shoe-making shops employing two or three artisans, whose annual wage-bill amounted

to Rs. 32,920 in the year 1969-70.

An artisan requires about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 for tools and equipment, and about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 for raw material. The artisans are generally poor and work with their traditional old equipment. Scarcity of finance often drives the artisans into the clutches of merchant financiers. It is very difficult for them to compete with the well-organised leather manufacturing concerns which produce superior products and sell their products at lower prices. They generally obtain the working capital by raising short-term loans. Under State Aid to Industries Rules the Zilla Parishad, in 1969-70, provided loans amounting to Rs. 21,250 to 43 artisans. Similarly a sum of Rs. 80,962.50 was given as loan by the Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board in the same year.

In 1961 there were nine co-operative societies of leather workers in the district. At present there are 27 co-operatives in leather tanning and leather works in the district.

Bamboo working: This is a hereditary occupation of the Mangs. The bamboo baskets and trays (*sup*s) are the products of this cottage industry which are essential in every house-hold. Though the industry is scattered throughout the district it is mainly concentrated in Parner, Pathardi and Kopargaon talukas. The industry generally employs females, but male members are also engaged. Male members of the Mang community are engaged in *gur*-making and sugar-making industry seasonally. They also take to agriculture in the harvesting season.

Trader merchants with sufficient capital bring the bamboos from Anavar, Dandeli, Hubli as well as from the Satpuda mountain region and sell them on retail basis to the artisans.

Chisels, cutters, bends and wooden hammer are used as tools by the artisans. The whole set of tools costs about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. The tools are traditional and of old type.

The articles produced are baskets, *sup*s, toys from solid bamboo and other articles required for house-hold purposes. A woman-worker can make six baskets in a day from a bamboo of an average size and earn about Rs. 2-50. One bamboo costs about 60 to 75 *paise*.

There is considerable local market for the products of the industry. Bamboo articles are required for house-hold purposes and they are sold directly by the artisans. Pathardi and Parner are the main centres of this cottage industry.

According to the 1961 Census, 1,457 persons were engaged in the manufacture of material from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products of whom 1,389 were engaged in house-hold industries.

Finance is required by the artisans for purchasing bamboos. Sometimes bamboos are purchased on credit for which 10 to 15 per cent extra charges are required to be paid.

In 1961 there was one co-operative cane and bamboo workers' society in the district.

Miscellaneous industries: Besides the above industries, there are many other industries like *neera*, hand-made paper, soap making, gas-plant, lime stone burning etc. In the rural areas these industries are very important as they provide employment to a considerable number of workers. Hand-made paper is made from rags and grass. Soap is made from neem seeds. Lime stone industry is important from the point of view of building construction and employment. The Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board provided financial assistance of Rs. 36,583 ; Rs. 20,000 ; Rs. 14,871 ; Rs. 56,475 ; Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000 to *neera*-making, hand-made paper making, soap-making, gas-plant industry, lime stones and *dal*-making industry, respectively, in 1969-70 in the district.

SECTION III — LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Labour Organization: The district can generally be regarded as industrially backward and the existing industrial development is insufficient to provide any scope for the development of trade unionism. The sugar industry in Ahmadnagar district is a newly organized industry which developed mainly after the Second World War. The other organized industries in the district are cotton textile and *bidi*-making. Though trade unionism is conditioned by the degree of industrialization, Ahmadnagar does not provide, as stated above, a congenial ground for the growth of trade unionism. Consequently industrial disputes were very few and far between in the district. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act of 1946 which regulates the relations between employers and employees in certain industries is applicable to cotton textile industry, silk textile industry, textile processing, electricity generation and supply, and banking in Ahmadnagar district.

The following unions are registered as representative unions in Ahmadnagar district under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act of 1946 :—

Name of the Representative Union	Area (Taluka)	Industry
(1) Sakhar Kamgar Sabha, Shrirampur,	Shrirampur	.. Sugar
(2) Kopargaon Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Sabha, Sakharwadi.	Kopargaon	.. Sugar
(3) Shrigonda Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union, Maliwada.	Shrigonda	.. Sugar
(4) Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union, Rahuri.	Rahuri	.. Sugar

Name of the Representative Union	Area (Taluka)	Industry
(5) Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union, Sangamner.	Sangamner	.. Sugar
(6) Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Employees' Union, Ahmadnagar.	(i) Ahmadnagar ..	} Banking
	(ii) Akola ..	
	(iii) Sangamner ..	
	(iv) Pathardi ..	
	(v) Jamkhed ..	
	(vi) Nevasa ..	
	(vii) Shrigonda ..	
	(viii) Shrirampur ..	

Since Independence trade unions have rendered useful service in safeguarding and fostering the interests of the workers. The trade activity in the district is confined mainly to the sugar and textile industries. Since the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 by the Government of India, the relations between the industrial employees and employers have been properly regulated. Besides, the enactment of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 have facilitated the industrial labourers with the medical and old age facilities, respectively.

In Ahmadnagar district there were 65 registered trade unions with a membership of 23,444 by the end of December 1968.

Table No. 7 shows the details of the industrial disputes, number of work people involved and number of working days lost in Ahmadnagar district.

TABLE No. 7—DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year	Locality	Number of indus- trial disputes	Number of work- people involved	Number of working days lost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1943	Ahmadnagar	1	45	45
	Tilaknagar	1	76	125
	Kopargaon	1	125	375
	Belapur Road	1	150	425
1944	Kopargaon	1	27	68
	Belapur	1	200	600
1945	Ahmadnagar	2	2,324	74,438
	Tilaknagar	1	1,810	8,812
1946	Ahmadnagar	1	200	600
	Sangamner	1	46	299
	Kanhegaon	1	10,190	20,380

TABLE No. 7—contd.

Year	Locality	Number of indus- trial disputes	Number of work- people involved	Number of working days lost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1947	Belapur	2	1,148	7,898
	Ahmadnagar	2	458	956
	Kanhegaon	1	746	1,172
	Sawa	1	627	2,822
	Shevgaon	1	35	70
1948	Belapur	1	1,100	10,508
	Shrirampur	1	13	26
	Tilaknagar	1	40	80
1949	Ahmadnagar	3	131	426
	Kopargaon	1	45	180
	Tilaknagar	1	3,000	12,000
1950	Kanhegaon	1	25	25
	Kopargaon	1	45	315
	Tilaknagar	1	2,000	75,007
1951	Ahmadnagar	1	38	898
	Belvandi	1	158	150
1952	Ahmadnagar	1	50	350
	Tilaknagar	1	430	161
1954	Ahmadnagar	1	75	75
	Wamboli	1	12	36
	Tilaknagar	1	450	8,100
1955	Sangamner	1	54	1,557
1958	Ahmadnagar	3	623	1,827
1959	Ahmadnagar	3	557	530
1960	Ahmadnagar	1	287	1,148
	Kopargaon	1	60	60
	Shrirampur	1	150	150
1961	Ahmadnagar	3	117	326
1962	Ahmadnagar	2	785	2,763
	Sangamner	2	338	1,442
	Chandgaon	1	403	1,209
1963	Sakharwadi	1	83	83
	Sangamner	3	11,031	25,412
	Sonai	1	35	75
1964	Ahmadnagar	2	1,042	5,426
	Sonai	5	11,787	71,244
	Ashoknagar	1	223	446
	Pravarannagar	1	1,147	860
1965	Ahmadnagar	2	2,936	5,681
	Sangamner	1	82	183
1966	Ahmadnagar	3	1,040	2,035
	Khanapur	1	40	80
	Kopargaon	1	100	600
	Rahata	1	99	198

TABLE No. 7—*contd.*

Year	Locality		Number of indus- trial disputes	Number of work- people involved	Number of working days lost
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
1967	Sangamner	.. ..	2	1,384	10,844
	Shirgaon	.. ..	1	100	1,100
	Shrigonda	.. ..	1	10	10
	Shrirampur	.. ..	5	657	2,344
	Ahmadnagar	.. ..	2	21,733	40,928
	Bhingar	.. ..	1	341	1,705
	Kopargaon	.. ..	1	16	208
1968	Sangamner	.. ..	2	3,037	3,037
	Shrirampur	.. ..	3	174	1,184
	Ahmadnagar	.. ..	7	6,710	9,109
	Kopargaon	.. ..	1	94	582
	Pravaranagar	.. ..	1	113	1,007
	Rahuri	.. ..	1	82	246
	Sablevihi	.. ..	1	107	214
	Sangamner	.. ..	2	188	511
	Shirwar	.. ..	1	67	67
	Shrirampur	.. ..	1	200	400
	Telekhunt	.. ..	1	25	175

At present (February 1971) there are fifty registered trade unions in Ahmadnagar district. The information regarding the category of union, membership, income and expenditure, assets and liabilities in respect of 32 unions is given in table No. 8.

TABLE No. 8—TRADE UNIONS IN AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT ENDING FEBRUARY 1971

Name of Union	Member- ship	Income	Expendi- ture	Assets	Liabilities
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ahmadnagar Jilha Shet Mazdoor Union, Ahmadnagar.	725	8,012	7,997	47	47
2. Sugarcane Cutting and Transport Workers' Union, Haregaon, Shrirampur.	436	654	564	100	100
3. State Farms Staff Association, Shrirampur.	66	1,813	135	7,201	7,201
4. Kopargaon Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Sabha, Sakharwadi.	5,688	1,59,677	6,658	1,80,685	1,80,685

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

Name of Union	Member- ship	Income	Expendi- ture	Assets	Liabilities
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Shrigonda Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	315	3,886	4,004	4,427	4,427
6. Bidi Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	909	6,416	3,139	9,036	9,036
7. Sangamner-Akola Taluka Kamgar Union, Sangamner.	3,185	9,581	15,187	60,457	60,457
8. Sangamner-Akola Taluka Bidi Kamgar Sangh, Akola.	811	5,017	5,522	80	80
9. Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union, Sangamner.	114	358	138	262	262
10. Bidi Nokar Label Kamgar Sangh, Sangamner.	280	1,812	1,619	218	218
11. Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	145	618	750	60	60
12. Shrirampur Taluka Spinning and Weaving Industries Labour Union, Shrirampur.	147	304	129	395	395
13. Sahakari Sanstha Sevak Sangh, Pathardi.	120	934	997	80	80
14. Engineering Mazdoor Sangh, Shrirampur.	464	983	956	39	39
15. Jawahar Engineering Workers' Union, Shrirampur.	80	472	351	330	330
16. Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Ahmadnagar.	409	3,475	2,954	3,231	3,231
17. Ahmadnagar Jilha Sahakari Society Sevak Sangh, Ahmadnagar.	59	346	382	365	365
18. Ahmadnagar Jilha Gram Panchayat Secretary Union, Ahmadnagar.	134	526	192	1,335	1,335
19. Ahmadnagar District General Workers' Union, Ahmadnagar.	354	2,307	2,385	1,513	1,513
20. Kopargaon Taluka Sarva Kamgar Sabha.	71	226	75	462	462
21. Rahuri Taluka General Workers' Union, Rahuri.	60	103	25	25	25
22. Sangamner-Akola Taluka General Kamgar Union.	287	478	110	347	347

TABLE No. 8—*contd.*

Name of Union	Member- ship	Income	Expendi- ture	Assets	Liabilities
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23. The ASC 58 Supply Platoon Mazdoor Union, Ahmadnagar.	19	57	58	3	3
24. Ahmadnagar Jilha Raste, Imarat va Patbandhare Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	458	4,164	4,903	3,450	3,450
25. Civilian Employees' Union, Ahmadnagar.	283	3,298	2,978	818	818
26. Ahmadnagar District Local Board Staff Union, Ahmadnagar.	304	1,803	3,307	788	788
27. Belapur Grampanchayat Kamgar Union, Belapur.	29	89	232	146	146
28. Sangamner Municipal Servants' Union, Sangamner.	124	535	2	1,209	1,209
29. Shaharpalika Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	493	3,044	2,341	1,473	1,473
30. Municipal Kamgar Union, Kopargaon.	124	760	763	118	118
31. Ahmadnagar Zilla Local Board Kamgar Sangh, Ahmadnagar.	20	66	14	2,254	2,254
32. Ahmadnagar Zilla Grampanchayat Kamgar Union, Ahmadnagar.	321	806	841	103	103

Under the provisions of the Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1963, labour welfare is promoted through the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board. The Board took over the management of labour welfare centres in Ahmadnagar district alongwith other centres in Maharashtra. The activities conducted by such centres include community and social education, health, games and sports, entertainment, etc.

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CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

THE PRESENT CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS, *viz.*, (1) Banking and Finance and (2) Trade and Commerce. The first section of this chapter describes the institutional frame-work, and the structural and historical aspects of the various agencies in the field of banking and finance such as money-lenders, co-operative societies, joint-stock banks, joint-stock companies and Life Insurance Corporation and other Government agencies extending financial assistance to agriculturists and industrialists in Ahmadnagar district.

Among the various financial agencies the money-lender is the oldest one. It has survived through centuries, and even today it holds a considerable influence over the rural and particularly agricultural masses in the district. The main reason for this is that the mode of his money-lending operations suits the needy but ignorant rural folk.

The section on co-operative societies gives the description of all types of co-operative institutions which provide credit and other facilities. The study of the co-operative movement shows commendable progress in the district. In fact a considerable proportion of the economic development in the district is attributable to the growth of the co-operative movement which made remarkable strides under the able guidance of a cadre of co-operators.

Nationalisation of life insurance business was an important event in the history of financial institutions which has expanded the life insurance business manifold in the district. The State also floats loans and raises funds required for financing its plans and other Government outlays. It further extends financial and other aid to industry and agriculture by advancing loans and subsidies. The active participation of the State in the economic activity has developed at a progressive rate since the dawn of Independence.

Besides purveying credit to the economy, the above institutions also mobilise the savings of the people in the form of premia, and invest them in the interest-yielding securities and productive channels. The Life Insurance Corporation of India and the joint-stock companies need in this context a specific mention. An account of all these institutions and Government agencies and their manifold activities has been discussed elaborately in the first part of the chapter.

The financial set-up in the district has significant bearings on the pattern of trade and commerce. With the attainment of Independence,

the old set-up of the economic institutions underwent a remarkable change. The growth of banking and other financial institutions and the increasing credit facilities have accelerated the change in the pattern and volume of trade. Price policies adopted from time to time by the State also affect the market trend and determine ultimately the structure and direction of trade.

With the progressive legislation regarding regulation of agricultural marketing a new and dynamic institutional set-up in the form of market committees has come into existence. It has evolved a set of conditions under which the agriculturist feels assured about the profitable disposal of his produce. He is also protected from the ingenious malpractices which were so very characteristic of the market economy of the past. The establishment of fair price shops to check the rising trend of higher cost of living needs special mention. The growing participation of the State in the economic development of the district thus constitutes an important land-mark in the economic history of the district.

The second part of this chapter, viz., "Trade and Commerce" gives the historical background of trade as also the trade routes, and details about regulated markets, exports and imports and trade associations in the district.

SECTION I — BANKING AND FINANCE

MONEY-LENDERS

Money-lenders : The institution of money-lenders is as old as money itself. Money-lending was a profitable business and any individual who saved a part of his income used to practise it by force of habit and custom. However, there was no law which regulated the money-lending business which took various forms ranging from indigenous bankers to ordinary shop-keepers. The following paragraphs detail the history of money-lenders as given in the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar district* published in the year 1884 :—

"*Money-lending* : Most of the money-lending is in the hands of Marwar and Gujarat Vanis. A considerable number of local Brahmans and a few Chambhars, Kasars, Koshtis, Kunbis, Lad and Lingayat Vanis, Musalmans, Sonars, and Telis, and others having capital also engage in money-lending. Fifty to seventy-five per cent of the money-lenders are Marwaris, ten per cent Brahmans, and the rest are local Vanis and others. Money-lending is not the lender's sole pursuit. About sixty per cent are traders including grocers and cloth-sellers, and forty per cent are husbandmen, and others. Marwari and other Vani lenders are rich traders or shop-keepers. Brahman

lenders are land-holders and sometimes Government pensioners, and Musalman lenders are land-holders and sometimes shop-keepers.

Of all lenders the Marwari has the worst name. He is a bye-word for greed and for the shameless and pitiless treatment of his debtor. Some say Brahmans are as hard as Marwaris, others say they are less hard. Almost all agree that, compared with Marwari and Brahman creditors, Marathas, Kunbis and Gujarat Vanis are mild and kindly. A Marwari will press a debtor when pressure means ruin. The saying runs that he will attach and sell his debtor's cooking and drinking vessels even when the family are in the midst of a meal. Brahmans, whose position in society tends to make them popular, are shrewd and cautious in their dealings, and as a class avoid extreme measures for the recovery of their debts. A Gujarat Vani, a Maratha or a Kunbi creditor will seldom ruin his debtor. It is not easy to make money-lending pay. Want of experience often leads to loss of capital. Except when their immediate interests clash money-lenders as a class are friendly to each other, avoid competition and deal honestly among themselves.

Rates of interest : The rates of interest which prevailed in the year 1839-40, were classified into three categories, viz., *vyaj* (interest in cash), *manuti* (interest in grain), *vyaj-manuti* (interest in cash and grain). Two extremes of the rate of interest in cash, viz., twelve per cent and cent per cent were noticed. In a few instances *vyaj-manuti* system was followed in the district. Interest on grain advances consisted of half as much or as much as the quantity advanced, and was equal to the rate of fifty or a hundred per cent for a period of six or eight months. The *vadhi* system prevailed during the period of June to October as this period was marked by scarcity of grain. In this system, the rate of interest used to be in direct proportion with the scarcity of grain.

The *vadhi* system originated in the acute scarcity of grains existing from sowing to harvest time. The main victims of this system were husbandmen who needed grain for food and seed.

Grain advances : A common practice among land-holders is to borrow grain for seed and for home use, agreeing to return it at the time of the harvest with an increase of fifty per cent. This, as is noticed above, is called the *vadhi didhi* or increase to one and a half. One great disadvantage of this practice is that in bad years when the borrower has no grain in store and grain prices are high, the lenders demand the equivalent in money and get a bond for the same, interest being fixed at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the rupee or about 37½ per cent."

The mode of operations of the money-lenders underwent quite a few changes during the last eighty years or so due to the expansion of banking organisations in the district, and the important role played

by the co-operative agencies in the supply of credit. The progressive legislation aiming at emancipation of the indebted masses from the nefarious activities of money-lenders sought to regulate the money-lending business and to bring them under the purview of the rules and regulations. The Government in independent India also adopted a number of progressive measures for granting financial assistance to the agriculturists which is calculated to narrow down the scope of exploitation by the unscrupulous money-lenders. State intervention in the traditional malpractices in money-lending activities coupled with the growth of co-operative societies, establishment of the State Bank of India and the nationalization of 14 major scheduled banks, has had a salient effect on limiting the evils of money-lending business.

According to the All-India Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1951-52 the private agencies taken together supplied about 93 per cent of the total amount borrowed by cultivators. Of this, money-lenders accounted for nearly 70 per cent of the credit.

The money-lenders stand in a class by themselves as compared to indigenous bankers. They do not accept deposits from the public and are not particular about the purpose for which the loan is taken. They also do not insist upon security unlike the indigenous bankers. Their methods of lending are simple and flexible, and the people, especially the farmers, find it easy to accommodate and adjust themselves to the conditions laid down by them.

As a class they include a conglomeration of individuals, very few of whom carry on money-lending exclusively, while a number of them are engaged in other business as well. The clientele of the money-lenders in urban areas belongs to the merchant community, the working class, salaried employees and occasionally indigenous artisans. The village money-lender, on the other hand, advances loans usually to agriculturists and landless labourers.

A high percentage of them were reported to be indulging in nefarious practices while dealing with the public and were said to be following the most harsh and coercive methods in the recovery of loans from their clients. The farmers unable to pay their dues due to conditions of extreme poverty fell easy victims to the exacting practices of the money-lender. The client usually received less than the sum entered in the bond. Many times proper receipts were not passed for the instalments paid. A number of methods were adopted to exploit the farmer to the fullest extent and at times even to attach his most valuable possession — land.

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee of 1931 listed many malpractices of the money-lenders such as demand of advance interest, taking of thumb-impression on a blank paper with a view to inserting

any arbitrary amount at a later date, if the debtor became irregular in payment of interest, general manipulation of the account to the disadvantage of the debtor, insertion in written documents of sums considerably in excess of the money actually lent, taking of conditional sale-deeds in order to provide against possible evasion of payment by the debtors, etc.

The Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee appointed by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil in its report of 1945 thus noted :

“While it is true that the money-lender 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 the borrower. Nor is the 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.”

Bombay Money-lenders Act of 1946 : It is with a view to checking such objectionable practices of the money-lenders and to relieve the agriculturists from their clutches that the Government of the then Bombay State enacted the Bombay Money-lenders Act in 1946 which was made applicable to the district from 17th September 1947.

The Act was subsequently amended in 1948 and afterwards. 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 money-lenders permitting them to submit quarterly statements of loans to the Registrar of Money-lenders. Further amendment was effected in 1955 by which money-lending without licence was made a cognizable offence. In the following years special measures were adopted for protecting backward class people. Thus, Registrars and Assistant Registrars were instructed to take special care while checking the accounts of money-lenders in respect of their transactions with backward class people.

The regulations enacted by the Government were not entirely partial to the debtors. In order to ensure a steady supply of credit from the money-lenders, 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 nine to twelve per cent on unsecured loans. The money-lenders 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 money-lenders, however, did not favourably react to this revision of the structure of interest rates.

Table No. 1 indicates the total business transacted by the money-lenders in the district during 1965-66 and 1971-72.

The above table shows that during 1965-66 there were 139 registered money-lenders in the district, while at the end of 1971-72 the number increased to 217. But the total advances made by these money-lenders decreased from Rs. 93.59 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 86.40 lakhs during 1971-72. Loans to traders and non-traders were 8 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively, while during 1965-66 the percentages were 25 and 75. The non-traders category mainly consists of cultivators and have smaller percentage of loans to non-traders. This might be due to the expanding activities of co-operative societies. It is significant to note that during 1971-72, out of the total loans of Rs. 86.40 lakhs granted by all money-lenders in the district, a large amount to the extent of Rs. 44.88 lakhs had been granted by money-lenders in Kopergaon taluka alone.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement: Economic development and social change are a dire necessity in an under-developed country like ours, and co-operation is an important means by which a process of momentous growth and transformation of the present economic set-up can be accelerated by raising productivity of agriculture and rural crafts. Co-operation has become a principal basis of organisation in many branches of economic life, notably agriculture, agricultural marketing, sugar industry, supply of rationed articles and housing in the district.

The co-operative movement made an humble beginning in the district in 1909, and showed signs of gradual and steady progress till 1947. Real momentum was however gained only after Independence. Since the introduction of the Five-Year Plans with an emphasis on rural development, the co-operative movement advanced with a rapid pace. Ahmadnagar district has made remarkable progress in the field of co-operation. In fact a bulk of economic development in this traditionally famine-stricken district is attributable to the growth of co-operative sugar factories and many other processing industries. The growth of sugar factories in turn benefited the agriculturists, who get a substantial income from sugarcane cultivation. The reverberating development of the areas around Shrirampur, Kopergaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Ahmadnagar is mainly due to the benefits accruing from the co-operative movement.

Detailed information regarding all types of co-operative societies and banks in the district is furnished below.

District Central Co-operative Bank: The District Central Co-operative Bank was established at Ahmadnagar in 1958. It has been working as a federal central financing agency catering to the requirements of all the primary credit societies in the district. Since 1962, the Zilla Parishad also transacts its financial business through this bank. There were fifty branches of the bank excluding head office in the district during 1968-69 which rose to 68 in 1971-72. The bank gives assistance to the primary agricultural societies for improving productivity of land. The bank also gives loans to industrial societies for increasing production. Table No. 2 shows the working of the bank in 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1971-72.

District Central Urban Co-operative Bank Limited: The bank was established at Ahmadnagar in 1910 and has now extended its area of operation over the entire district. There are 15 branches of the bank in the district and two branches outside the district, one at Parli Vaijanath in Bid district and the other at Jalna in Aurangabad district. The bank gives loans to credit societies, salary-earners' societies, weavers' societies, industrial societies and individuals. In the following statement is given the position of the society in 1966-67 and 1967-68 :—

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68
Number of members	11,508	12,097
	Rs.	Rs.
Share-capital	3,35,000	9,47,830
Reserve and other funds	10,34,000	10,84,830
Deposits	1,48,08,000	1,67,89,691
Working-capital	1,66,01,000	1,90,79,818
Loans	1,33,98,000	2,15,60,000
Profit	13,000	96,887

Land Development Bank: The District Land Mortgage Bank was established at Ahmadnagar in 1960 with a view to provide long-term finance to cultivators. It was re-named subsequently as District Land Development Bank. It had a net-work of 14 branches in 1971-72 through which it granted long-term loans to the cultivators for construction of new wells, repairing of old wells, purchase of pumping sets, land improvement and irrigation. Table No. 3 shows the progress of the bank during 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1971-72.

Agricultural Credit Societies: There were in all 1,081 agricultural credit societies in 1967-68, which number rose to 1,090 during 1971-72. These societies provide long and medium term loans to their members. They also give aid to agriculturists in the form of tractors and oil-engines. Some of the societies collect agricultural produce from their members and sell through sale and purchase societies while some also deal in controlled rationed articles. The progress of these societies can be judged from table No. 4.

TABLE No. 1—NUMBER OF REGISTERED MONEY-LENDERS AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THEM IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1965-66 AND 1971-72

Serial No.	Taluka	Number of money-lenders		Loans advanced to traders (in Rs.)		Loans advanced to non-traders (in Rs.)		Total (in Rs.)	
		1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	District Total	139	217	46,28,154	6,90,153	47,30,937	79,50,089	93,59,141	86,40,242
1	Kopergaon	26	35	28,70,746	75,215	21,90,495	44,13,291	50,61,241	44,88,506
2	Akola	3	9	1,36,548	43,045	1,20,413	1,29,880	2,56,961	1,72,925
3	Sangamner	10	17	3,53,700	27,400	1,09,570	2,67,396	4,63,270	2,94,796
4	Shrirampur	18	29	2,97,985	1,55,948	8,24,586	14,54,155	11,22,571	16,10,103
5	Rahuri	2	6	31,057	....	2,93,743	36,730	3,24,800	36,730
6	Nevasa	3	6	....	....	34,970	37,990	34,970	37,990
7	Shevgaon	5	11	1,100	....	44,889	3,48,020	45,989	3,48,020
8	Parner	2	4	2,650	5,455	9,000	36,860	11,650	42,315
9	Ahmadnagar	48	72	5,97,641	2,82,147	6,43,240	8,40,583	12,40,881	11,22,730
10	Pathardi	11	14	1,66,563	46,145	1,74,730	1,99,729	3,41,293	2,45,874
11	Shrigonda	2	3	....	6,050	1,707	3,975	1,707	10,025
12	Karjat	2	2	12,945	....	92,963	37,590	1,05,908	37,590
13	Jamkhed	7	9	1,57,219	48,748	1,90,681	1,43,890	3,47,900	19,26,638

TABLE No. 2—CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Particulars	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72
Number of members—			
(i) Individuals	1,823	1,805	1,768
(ii) Co-operative societies	1,370	1,416	1,444
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Share-capital—			
(i) Individual	1.45		
(ii) Co-operative societies	1,19.59	1,95.25	2,60.76
(iii) Government	29.00		
Deposits	7,59.09	Nil.	N.A.
Reserve fund	52.67	2,85.59	1,49.45
Loans	12,94.64	10,07.81	22,04.82
Working capital	15,67.32	24,75.52	27,42.35

N.A. = Not available

TABLE No. 3—PROGRESS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK

Particulars	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72
Number of members	39,094	43,517	46,511
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Share-capital	64.07	99.45	1,14.17
Reserve and other funds	9.51	11.97	63.06
Loans from Maharashtra State Land Development Bank.	4,97.58	N.A.	N.A.
Loans given to members	1,68.43	2,07.30	1,46.24
Loans recovered	76.03	N.A.	N.A.
Loans to be recovered	5,52.68	N.A.	N.A.
Working capital	7,04.02	9,89.17	5,23.47

N.A. = Not available.

TABLE No. 4—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Particulars	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72
Number of agricultural credit societies	1,081	1,088	1,090
Number of members	1,91,680	2,00,378	2,20,598
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Share-capital—			
(i) of members	4,05.90	5,45.40	5,79.68
(ii) of Government	6.32		
Reserve and other funds	95.64	2,22.65	1,57.88
Deposits	74.86	N.A.	N.A.
Working capital	15,48.70	18,02.89	24,26.97
Loans given	9,75.54	11,17.34	14,64.44
Loans received	8,21.23	9,77.55	13,73.27

N.A. = Not available.

Co-operative Sale and Purchase Unions: There were 14 sale and purchase unions in the district in 1968-69 which undertook the distribution of fertilisers, seeds, oil-engines, cement, tin, and agricultural implements to the members. They also run medical shops, cloth stores and grocery stores in rural area. Besides, there were six sale and purchase unions engaged in agricultural marketing business. These marketing unions act as general commission agents. They also undertake the work of procurement of *jowar* and paddy on behalf of the State Marketing Federation. The main object of these societies is to assure the agriculturist of reasonable prices for agricultural produce and to sell the produce with a reasonable profit margin. They also help the primary credit societies by recovering the loans through the sale proceeds of borrowing members. The following table shows the progress made by these societies during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

TABLE NO. 5—WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SALE AND PURCHASE UNIONS

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of societies ..	13	14	14
Number of members—			
(i) Individuals ..	13,290	13,267	15,262
(ii) Co-operative societies ..	1,396	1,470	1,621
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Share-capital—			
(i) of members ..	9.09	9.40	10.72
(ii) of Government ..	4.12	4.12	4.64
Working capital ..	1,05.19	1,32.11	1,67.57
Goods sold—			
(i) Agricultural ..	1,54.59	1,42.57	1,07.01
(ii) Other ..	5,92.98	5,66.10	4,99.45
Commission received ..	1.51	1.52	4.05
Profit ..	9.09	7.15	8.14
Loss ..	1.16	1.52	1.43

Agricultural Processing Societies: Agricultural processing societies play an important role in the development of agro-industries which are a *sine qua non* for economic development of the agricultural economy. The northern part of Ahmadnagar district has made remarkable progress in this respect. In 1971-72, there were 10 agricultural processing societies in the district. They had a membership of 9,950, consisting of 9,543 individuals and 407 societies. The total share-capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 7,94,550; reserve and other funds, Rs. 4,67,397; and working capital, Rs. 41,87,525.

Agricultural processing societies have been organised in the following sectors in the district :—

- (1) Tomato processing, (2) *Gur* and *khandsari*, (3) Oil-mills, (4) Rice mills, (5) Thread mill, and (6) Ginning and pressing.

Of these, the rice mill at Rajur, the thread mill at Shrirampur, the oil-mill at Ahmadnagar and the ginning and pressing factory at Shevgaon are working. The oil-mill at Sangamner is the first oil-mill in the co-operative sector in the State, but it is defunct at present.

These societies are handicapped by the lack of liquid capital essential for the purchase of raw materials.

The members of these societies are reported to be apathetic towards selling their produce to them as they cannot pay the value of the produce immediately. These factors are mainly responsible for the slow progress of these societies.

Co-operative Sugar Factories: In 1974-75, there were 13 sugar factories in the district, out of which eight are under the co-operative sector. The sugar factory at Pravaranagar is the first sugar factory in India to be established on the co-operative basis. Each of these sugar factories has an installed capacity of crushing about 1,000 tons of cane per day. Government has contributed Rs. 66.75 lakhs to their share-capital. In the following table are given the statistics about the working of the co-operative sugar factories in the district during 1966-67 and 1967-68 :—

TABLE NO. 6—WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES

Serial No.	Particulars	1966-67	1967-68
1	Number of societies ..	8	8
2	Number of members—		
	(i) Individuals ..	21,074	24,175
	(ii) Societies ..	232	275
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
3	Share-capital—		
	(i) Members ..	2,93.17	1,66.92
	(ii) Government ..	19.75	66.75
4	Reserve and other funds ..	4,95.63	5,83.42
5	Working capital ..	16,82.45	17,55.28
6	Profit ..	31.25	15.74
7	Loss ..	3.28	18.63
8	Crushing (tons) ..	12.7	16.41
9	Sugar produced (bags) ..	14.49	12.49
10	Sales ..	14,65.31	23,15.02

Dairy Societies: There were 21 small-sized milk societies and two co-operative milk unions in the district in 1968-69. The unions are working at district level, while the small societies are at taluka and village levels. One union at Ahmadnagar is defunct. The milk society at Rajur supplies 7,000 litres of milk daily to the co-operative milk scheme at Nasik. The number of members of these societies was 2,578 in 1966-67, which rose to 2,699 in 1968-69. The position of these societies in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is given in the following table :—

TABLE No. 7—DAIRY SOCIETIES, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Particulars	1966-67	1968-69
Number of societies ..	18	23
	Rs.	Rs.
Share-capital ..	67,725	1,15,875
Reserve and other funds ..	11,060	1,00,972
Working capital ..	6,60,229	7,37,323
Milk purchased ..	5,17,265	10,18,041
Milk sold ..	5,91,290	11,86,477
Loans—		
(i) Government ..	3,51,600	3,18,014
(ii) Bank ..	1,44,416	1,34,404
(iii) Others ..	19,670	68,055

In 1971-72, the value of purchase by dairy societies was Rs. 18,36,269, while the value of the dairy products sold was Rs. 20,20,948.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies: The main function of these stores is to supply the necessary articles to its members at reasonable rates. There were 29 consumers' co-operative stores in the district in 1966-67 which decreased to 19 in 1971-72. The particulars about these stores pertaining to the years 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1971-72 are given in table No. 8.

Co-operative Housing Societies: There were in all 132 co-operative housing societies in the district during 1971-72 which were classified as follows :—

- (i) housing societies of flood-affected people,
- (ii) backward class people housing societies, and
- (iii) housing societies of other people.

The working of the housing societies of flood-affected people is not so very satisfactory. Of the 1,268 houses planned by them, they have constructed only 821. The work on the rest of the planned houses is left half done while work on some did not begin.

TABLE No. 8—PROGRESS OF CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Particulars	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72
Number of consumers' co-operative stores.	32	22	19
Number of members ..	14,711	13,417	14,201
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Share-capital ..	7,63,060	7,79,449	7,49,421
Reserve and other funds ..	2,60,798	2,74,442	3,74,069
Goods sold ..	11,90,630	1,06,31,434	77,05,356
Working capital (in lakhs) ..	19.54	20.45	19.79

Ten backward class housing schemes received interest-free loan to the tune of Rs. 2,89,570 and a subsidy of Rs. 1,66,605 for the construction of 169 tenements. Out of 169 tenements, 109 are already constructed and the remaining tenements are under construction.

Industrial Co-operative Societies: There were in all 101 industrial societies during 1971-72, out of which 14 were hand-loom weavers' societies and the remaining were labourers' co-operatives, oil-mill co-operatives, leather workers' societies, etc. The following statement shows the position of industrial co-operatives as it existed during 1971-72 :—

Types of societies	Number of societies	Number of members		Share-capital	Reserve and other funds	Working capital
		Societies	Individuals			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Handloom weavers ..	14	....	1,128	3,69,712	2,18,871	9,22,065
Other industrial societies ..	87	247	14,564	1,65,68,162	78,54,138	5,24,77,208

These societies receive Government subsidy through the District Central Urban Co-operative Bank Limited, Ahmadnagar. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board also gives financial assistance to these societies.

STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE

State Aid to Agriculture: Granting of financial assistance to agriculturists was prevalent even before the establishment of British rule in India, and such assistance was extended especially during famine years. The British Government activated the system that was already prevalent, and gave it a legal status. The agriculturists' riots

that broke out in several districts of the Deccan only helped to expedite the legislation in that regard.

The Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 provide the legal frame-work under which *tagai* loans are granted to the needy agriculturists. The former Act is broadly concerned with the long-term finance, while the latter provides short-term financial needs.

Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883: Loans under this Act are granted to cultivators for improvements in land of a permanent nature such as irrigation, drainage, reclamation, protection of land from floods, soil erosion, etc. The Collector, Prant Officers or Mamlatdars are authorised to grant loans upto a certain limit. The interest rate for these loans is generally 8½ per cent, but in particular cases a reduced rate or nominal rate of interest is charged if the Collector so recommends.

The Act makes it imperative on the part of the loan-granting authority to satisfy himself as to the sufficiency of the security offered by the agriculturist with a margin of safety. Movable property is rarely accepted as security. Personal security is also accepted in rare cases if the person is solvent. The security of immovable property is invariably demanded where the amount of loan applied for is large.

Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884: Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 are granted to holders of arable lands for purchase of seeds, fodder, cattle, agricultural implements, re-building the destroyed houses, maintenance of cultivators till the harvest and so on. As in case of the Land Improvement Loans Act the Collector, the Prant Officer or the Mamlatdar is authorised to grant loans upto specified limits under this Act as well. Loans above Rs. 2,500 have to be referred to Government for approval. The interest to be charged is again at 8½ per cent. The conditions of security are the same as those under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.

In tables Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are given the statistics of *tagai* advances, recovery of loans and outstanding balances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 as furnished in the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar district* and the *Supplementaries* to the same :—

With a view to improving the condition of the agriculturists, the scheme of granting financial aid has been extended further on progressive lines. The system of distribution of *tagai* loans is modified to accord with the progressive principles of agrarian development. Besides the revenue authorities, co-operative societies and the Zilla Parishad are also authorised to give financial assistance to the agriculturists. The amount of assistance also has been substantially increased so as to cover a larger coterie of clients.

TABLE No. 9—TAGAI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES *

Year	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884		
	Advances	Collections	Outstanding balances	Advances	Collections	Outstanding balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	7,810	8,480	28,391	950	1,417	1,485
1894-95	19,010	8,612	38,789	1,075	1,085	1,475
1895-96	25,410	11,330	52,869	2,405	1,118	2,762
1896-97	6,55,126	11,731	6,96,263	1,64,347	6,007	1,61,102
1897-98	1,00,470	1,14,196	6,82,538	69,741	1,08,801	1,22,043
1898-99	21,354	1,23,820	5,80,071	54,718	87,711	89,049
1899-1900	3,51,487	34,610	8,96,948	7,11,767	17,022	7,83,794
1900-01	76,890	31,796	9,41,508	8,87,859	18,962	16,51,915
1901-02	72,960	33,530	9,81,311	3,72,824	1,08,867	19,15,607
1902-03	31,000	64,483	9,47,828	2,81,740	1,61,168	14,34,855

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, Vol. XVII-B, 1904.

TABLE No. 10—TAGAI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883, AND THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, 1884*

Year	Advances	Collections	Outstanding balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	4,45,784	1,42,397	28,96,918
1902-03	3,12,740	2,25,651	23,82,683
1903-04	55,257	3,54,575	20,00,722
1904-05	49,789	30,320	18,75,231
1905-06	5,23,781	19,483	23,78,740
1906-07	1,27,846	1,83,232	23,24,081
1907-08	13,88,122	93,287	23,34,379
1908-09	91,804	1,23,121	23,02,537
1909-10	1,57,624	4,03,528	20,54,381
1910-11	1,02,778	4,40,934	17,15,666

* *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, Vol. XVII-B. Supplementary, 1913.

TABLE No. 11—TAGAI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883, AND THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, 1884*

Year	Advances	Collections	Outstanding balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12 ..	1,01,390	2,52,892	16,17,511
1912-13 ..	5,62,560	55,126	21,19,988
1913-14 ..	1,51,271	87,026	21,83,093
1914-15 ..	20,709	5,91,554	18,27,217
1915-16 ..	400	6,68,716	16,24,050
1916-17 ..	866	4,27,382	11,97,534
1917-18 ..	872	3,57,139	8,41,267
1918-19 ..	8,86,810	1,65,215	15,62,862
1919-20 ..	16,68,233	3,27,068	31,04,028
1920-21 ..	12,21,342	6,14,414	37,10,956
1921-22 ..	10,83,483	1,84,464	46,09,974

* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District, Vol. XVII-B Supplementary, 1926.

With the advent of Independence, the agricultural sector of the district economy received top priority as far as Government assistance is concerned and necessary changes were introduced in the distribution of *tagai* loans. The amount of loans to be granted is also increased with a view to stepping up agricultural production. Besides the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act, the Government also provides loans and subsidies to agriculturists under the Grow More Food Campaign.

Tables Nos. 12 and 13 indicate the financial assistance granted to agriculturists under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884.

In spite of the acute need of credit and financial assistance, an average agriculturist does not regularly apply for *tagai* loans because of the official procedure involved as also the necessity of making loan repayment regularly which does not always suit the agriculturists.

Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act: Since the beginning of this century there was an enormous rise in the hereditary indebtedness of the cultivators in the then Bombay Province. The state of indebtedness of the land-holding classes became more acute with the passage of time. The provisions of the Civil Code which was passed in 1877 had greatly facilitated the lender in recovering his debts. The Limitation

Act of 1869, though it was passed in the interest of the debtors with the object of relieving them from the burden of the old and ancestral debts, was manipulated by the lenders to their own advantage. The bitterness caused by the working of the Limitation Act was intensified by the decrease in the value of land which accompanied the fall of produce prices in 1873 and 1874. Creditors finding a fall in their security values also pressed their debtors which resulted in harassment to them. All these factors led to the agrarian riots of 1873-74. Such riots again took place in Ahmadnagar district in 1875 the intensity of which was much greater than before.

As per the recommendations of the Deccan Riots Commission, Ahmadnagar was included in the area to which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879) was made applicable. Under the provisions of the Act no land could be sold in execution of a decree unless specifically pledged; the registration of all lands was made compulsory; and every transaction was to be investigated independently of the bond. The courts had the power to relieve the debtor by decreasing payments by instalments, while arbitration was encouraged by the system of village *munsifs* and conciliators. The most striking result of the Act was the extraordinary check to litigation. The Act, in short, was intended to reduce the aggregate indebtedness of the farmers and restrict the transfer of land from the cultivators to money-lenders. This Act was later repealed and replaced by the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act (XVIII of 1939) which aimed at compulsory scaling down of debts and subsequent arrangement for the repayment of the adjusted amounts in manageable instalments.

A number of other changes were also introduced by this Act. The term 'agriculturists' as defined in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, was found to be actually bringing into its fold not only the genuine agriculturists of the cultivating class but also pseudo-agriculturists who merely happened to own land but did not cultivate it. As against this, the term 'debtor' as defined in the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act was more definite. Under the Act 'debtor' meant an indebted person who was a holder of land and who cultivated land personally. Further, the income of the debtor from sources other than agriculture must not exceed 33 per cent of his total annual income or Rs. 500, whichever was greater. Income from land cultivated by tenants was regarded as non-agricultural income under the Act.

The Act was amended in 1945 and 1947 with a view to bringing relief to agricultural debtors and for remedying certain other defects which the working of the Act had brought to light. The Debt Administration Boards were dissolved and the administration of the Act was entrusted to civil courts. The latter, however, were not entitled to administer such cases where the total amount of debts due

TABLE NO. 12—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Particulars	Year	Loans under	Loans under	Financial assistance under Grow		Financial assis-
		Land Improve- ment Loans Act, 1883	Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	More Food Campaign	tance by other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Loans	Cash subsidies	Government Departments (subsidies)
(7)				(5)	(6)	
1. Applications pending at beginning of the year.	1964-65	Rs. 140	Rs. 786	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1965-66	70	296	.....	60	.....
	1966-67	186	250	.....	33	.....
	1967-68	153	161	.....	42	29
	1968-69	186	162	.....	.....	.....
2. Amount involved	..	40,000	2,60,000	.....	.....	.....
	1965-66	30,000	1,49,500	.....	30,000	.....
	1966-67	2,000	1,25,600	.....	1,650	.....
	1967-68	37,500	84,200	.....	21,000	14,500
	1968-69	48,750	86,900	.....	.....	.....
3. Number of applications received during the year.	1964-65	885	5,296	.....	181	338
	1965-66	1,366	6,083	.....	571	190
	1966-67	1,668	9,629	.....	169	330
	1967-68	1,162	3,960	.....	337	1,067
	1968-69	1,369	5,235	.....	53	25
4. Total amount applied for	..	2,73,000	26,22,936	.....	90,500	1,69,000
	1965-66	9,44,000	27,37,450	.....	75,500	45,000
	1966-67	16,96,200	38,64,800	.....	1,24,500	1,60,000
	1967-68	4,59,500	17,68,822	.....	1,12,000	5,33,521
	1968-69	3,10,600	26,01,500	.....	27,500	.....

5. Number of applications sanctioned.	1964-65	758	5,809	.....	108	133
	1965-66	1,184	4,540	.....	96	78
	1966-67	876	7,128	.....	153	62
	1967-68	922	2,806	.....	278	717
	1968-69	1,186	2,871	.....	5	1
6. Total amount asked for in 5 above.	1964-65	1,95,000	17,63,981	.....	43,430	66,500
	1965-66	4,77,000	20,24,278	.....	74,240	39,000
	1966-67	2,64,106	27,86,000	.....	1,02,300	44,000
	1967-68	1,93,739	12,90,692	.....	1,49,750	3,58,500
	1968-69	3,17,750	14,75,500	.....	2,500	.....
7. Total amount actually sanctioned.	1964-65	1,95,000	17,07,925	.....	2,35,930	80,000
	1965-66	4,48,350	16,51,250	.....	76,760	43,600
	1966-67	1,89,706	21,88,202	.....	1,37,705	31,500
	1967-68	1,65,439	11,63,213	.....	1,45,620	3,57,700
	1968-69	3,07,000	12,16,715	.....	36,000	2,187.50
8. Total amount actually disbursed	..	2,55,150	16,51,325	.....	2,44,105	80,000
	1965-66	5,69,050	16,47,750	.....	70,000	43,600
	1966-67	2,82,356	21,83,602	.....	1,56,147	30,000
	1967-68	2,21,189	11,21,979	.....	1,21,820	3,58,200
	1968-69	3,81,500	11,81,321.16	.....	2,800	2,187.50
9. Total loans repaid during the year	1964-65	2,59,976.86	5,18,149.57	.....	.....	.....
	1965-66	1,72,183.33	7,61,881.47	.....	760	.....
	1966-67	3,53,973.37	9,59,481.12	.....	16,000	.....
	1967-68	5,85,628.54	33,49,783.50	.....	.....	.....
	1968-69	8,54,655.44	16,97,880.81	.....	7,500	.....
10. Total loans outstanding	..	10,36,870.30	10,61,544.94	.....	.....	.....
	1965-66	20,12,719.45	28,88,842.65	.....	.....	.....
	1966-67	10,27,657.36	32,67,152.34	.....	.....	.....
	1967-68	9,64,996.02	32,22,705.15	.....	.....	.....
	1968-69	11,33,069.94	24,65,933.07	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 13—GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PURPOSE, AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT

Purpose	Year	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign	Financial assistance by other Government Departments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) For current expenditure—					
(a) Seed ..	1964-65	....	15,000	....	....
	1968-69	....	50,000	....	....
(b) Fodder ..	1964-65	....	1,48,875	....	....
	1968-69	....	62,000	....	....
(c) Manure ..	1964-65	....	35,000	....	....
	1968-69	....	50,000	....	....
(d) Farm implements ..	1964-65	....	50,000	....	....
	1968-69	....	....	....	....
(2) Purchase of draught animals.	1964-65	....	6,14,700	....	....
	1968-69	....	3,97,841	....	....
(3) Well-digging and other irrigation projects.	1964-65	....	4,000	39,200	50,000
	1968-69	3,750	2,000	1,800	....
(4) Consumption ..	1964-65	....	....	....	....
	1968-69	....	....	....	....
(5) Other purposes ..	1964-65	....	2,40,000	....	....
	1968-69	....	1,54,614	....	....
(a) M. Tractors ..	1964-65	....	4,000	....	....
	1968-69	20,000	....	....	500
(b) Oil-engine and pumping sets.	1964-65	10,000	....	16,230	30,000
	1968-69	1,000	....	500	....

from the debtor was more than Rs. 15,000. In case of two or more applications for adjustment of debts it was decided to consolidate them.

The main purpose underlying the enactment of the Act was to bring down the inflated volume of the debts of the agriculturists reasonably within the limits of their repaying capacity and to make them entirely free from the burden of debts by making arrangements for payment of such debts in easy instalments. By and large the objectives of the Act have been achieved to a considerable extent. The implementation of this Act has relieved the heavy and long-standing burden of debt on the agriculturists in the district.

It was found that soon after the implementation of the debt relief legislation there was shortage of credit facilities. Under the conditions enforced by the above Act the creditor took a gloomy view of future

risks. A more specific problem was the adjusted debtor himself; for him it was not so much a case of contraction as of elimination of all private credit. The very process of adjustment involved so many restrictions on the alienability of his property that no lending agencies could be expected to be disposed favourably towards him. Meanwhile the adjusted debtor would have to raise crops and before that to raise money for the crops.

The Government, realising these difficulties of the debtors, instituted a system of crop or seasonal finance which was intended to fill in the vacuum in the credit facilities caused mainly by the progressive legislation regarding debt relief, money-lending and land tenure.

The provision for crop finance was initially made through the principal agencies of (1) co-operative societies, (2) revenue authorities (loans), (3) grain depots and (4) authorised money-lenders.

As far as possible, however, the crop or seasonal finance was being advanced through the co-operative societies to the persons, who were parties to the proceedings as awards under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. The advances by way of crop or seasonal finance are secured by the crops grown by debtors. These advances are essentially short-term in character and their chief object is to finance agricultural operations at reasonable rates of interest.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

State-Aid to Industries: With a view to encouraging development of small-scale and cottage industries the Government of Maharashtra implements some schemes through the Industries Department. The department gives financial assistance to these industries under various schemes besides the State-Aid to Industries Rules of 1935. Loans are granted to industries for (1) construction of buildings, godowns, warehouses, wells, tanks, etc., (2) purchase of land for buildings, (3) purchase and erection of plant and machinery, (4) purchase of raw materials and (5) use as working capital.

Maharashtra State-Aid to Industries Act of 1960: Various other schemes were in operation in Ahmadnagar district during the last decade under which financial assistance was rendered to individuals and their co-operatives. In 1960, the Government of Maharashtra passed the Maharashtra State-Aid to Industries Act to regulate grant of loans to small-scale and cottage industries in the State. A loan granted under the Act is repayable by instalments together with interest from the date of actual advance of the loan.

Under the provisions of this Act loans are advanced through the Directorate of Industries as well as the Zilla Parishad. The Directorate of Industries sponsors the grant of such loans through the State Bank

of India, the Bank of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. It also arranges for credit arrangements with the National Small Industries Corporation for purchase of machinery. The Zilla Parishad authorities also grant loans upto a certain limit for the development of small-scale and cottage industries. The Zilla Parishad is expected to take special care of the industries in the co-operative sector. Financial assistance from the Zilla Parishad takes the form of loans as well as subsidy. Formerly there was a ceiling of Rs. 9,000 for grant of assistance for construction of godown to a single applicant by the Zilla Parishad authorities. The ceiling of Rs. 9,000 was subsequently raised to Rs. 25,000. About one-third of the amount is given as subsidy and two-thirds as loan.

The following statement shows the financial aid given to different industrial co-operative societies for the construction of godowns by the Zilla Parishad :—

Name of society (1)	Year (2)	Loan (in Rs.) (3)	Subsidy (in Rs.) (4)
(1) Jaihind Handloom Weaving Co-operative Society, Sangamner.	1966-67	6,000	3,000
(2) Parner Leather Industrial Co-operative Society, Parner.	1967-68 1968-69	5,250 750	2,000 1,000
(3) Balikashram Industrial Co-operative Mandir, Ahmadnagar.	1967-68 1968-69	5,250 3,860	2,000 2,555
(4) Sakur Leather Industrial Co-operative Society, Sakur.	1968-69 1969-70	2,250 2,140	2,555 445

The following statement shows the amount of loans and subsidy given to different societies in Ahmadnagar district :—

Name of society (1)	Year (2)	Loan (in Rs.) (3)	Subsidy (in Rs.) (4)
(1) Sangamner Mahila Vyawasayik Ani Audyogic Utpadan Sahakari Society, Sangamner.	1966-67	1,800	1,800
(2) Nityopayogi Vividha Vastu Utpadak Sahakari Society, Naygaon.	1966-67	1,500	1,500
(3) Balikashram Audyogic Sahakari Society, Ahmadnagar.	1967-68	2,200	2,000
(4) Parner Charmakar Sahakari Society, Parner.	1967-68	800	800
(5) Nimere Charmakar Audyogic Sahakari Sanstha, Nimere.	1968-69	500	300
(6) Sakur Charmakar Sahakari Audyogic Sanstha, Sakur.	1968-69	1,500	1,500
(7) Pathardi Charmakar Audyogic Sahakari Society, Pathardi.	1969-70	500	500
(8) Shri Sawtaji Tel Utpadak Sahakari Society, Jamkhed.	1969-70	500	500

Besides this, Government also provides management subsidy through Zilla Parishad under the State-Aid to Industries Act. Under the Act, Zilla Parishad can give a maximum of Rs. 600 as management subsidy every year to each society. The following statement shows the names of the institutions and the amount received by them under the Act in the district :—

Name of the institution	Year		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1) Siddhivinayak Charmakar Sahakari Sanstha, Siddhatek.	573	600	600
(2) Kolhar Khurd Charmakar Sahakari Utpadan Sanstha, Kolhar.	346	...	...
(3) Sangamner Mahila Vyavasaya Audyogic Utpadan Sahakari Sanstha, Sangamner.	98	180	600
(4) Belapur Sahakari Audyogic Tel Utpadak Sanstha, Belapur.	600	280	...
(5) Nityopayogi Vividh Vastu Utpadak Sanstha, Naygaon.	83	...	...
(6) Shri Koreshwar Gur Khandsari Sahakari Society, Koreshwar.	...	240	600
(7) Charmodyog Sahakari Utpadak Sanstha, Pathardi.	...	...	175

Maharashtra State-Aid to Industries Rules, 1961: The Government of Maharashtra enacted the Maharashtra State-Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, with a view to granting loans to small-scale and cottage industries for the following purposes :—

- (1) purchase of land required for an industry ;
- (2) construction of buildings or work-sheds, godowns, warehouses, wells, etc. ;
- (3) purchase of tools, equipment, appliances, plant and machinery ;
- (4) erection of plant and machinery ;
- (5) purchase of raw materials or for use as working capital otherwise than as cash credit ; and
- (6) tiding over initial difficulties or bottle-necks.

Under the Rules the following authorities were empowered to grant loans up to the amount specified against each of them as given below :—

Authority	Amount Rs.
(1) Secretary to Government, Industries and Labour Department.	1,00,000
(2) Industries Commissioner	25,000
(3) Deputy Director of Industries	5,000
(4) Assistant Director of Industries	2,000

The relevant particulars regarding financial aid to small-scale industries under the Rules in Ahmadnagar district are furnished below :—

(1) *Loans under the State-Aid to Industries Rules.*—The loans under State-Aid to Industries Rules are given under Government guarantee policy through the Bank of Maharashtra. On the basis of the recommendation of the Industries Officer, the Bank of Maharashtra sanctions the loan and pays the amount to the applicant.

The State Bank of India and the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation too sanction and disburse the loans to the applicants on the basis of the technical report and recommendations of the Industries Officer.

In table No. 14 are given the statistics relating to the number of industrial units recommended by the Industries Officer, Ahmadnagar, and the amount sanctioned and disbursed to them during the period from 1965-66 to 1969-70 by the Bank of Maharashtra, the State Bank of India and the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

TABLE No. 14—LOANS UNDER STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES RULES

Year	Bank of Maharashtra				State Bank of India	
	Recommen- ded units	Amount Rs.	Disbursed units	Amount Rs.	Recommen- ded units	Amount Rs.
1965-66 ..	6	46,000	6	46,000	8	1,77,000
1966-67 ..	5	43,500	2	12,000	15	2,00,000
1967-68 ..	3	16,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69 ..	1	3,500	....	....	....	....
1969-70 ..	11	1,28,365	....	....	....	....
N. A. = Not available.						
Year	State Bank of India		Maharashtra State Financial Corporation			
	Disbursed units	Amount Rs.	Recommen- ded units	Amount Rs.	Disbursed units	Amount Rs.
1965-66 ..	....	....	1	40,000	1	9,000
1966-67 ..	....	....	1	40,000	....	....
1967-68 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69 ..	....	....	5	2,22,000	....	....
1969-70 ..	....	....	15	7,55,500	3	65,000

N. A. = Not available.

(2) *Hire Purchase Scheme.*—The hire purchase scheme aims at providing machinery to small and medium industrialists who cannot afford to raise the necessary funds. Under the scheme the applicant gets the machinery and equipment on instalment basis. After receipt of the application the Industries Officer is required to make himself sure of the feasibility of the proposal by investigating the matter. After being satisfied about the feasibility of the same the Industries Officer recommends the grant of loan for machinery. On the strength of this recommendation the Industrial Finance Corporation grants loans for supply of machinery. Seven units in the district received loans worth Rs. 73,143 in 1966-67. The number of units receiving loans stood at six in 1967-68 and seven in 1968-69 which received an amount of Rs. 66,700 in 1967-68 and Rs. 57,813 in 1968-69.

(3) *Subsidy on consumption of electric power.*—In order to reduce the cost of production of the articles manufactured by small-scale industries, Government has started giving subsidy on consumption of electric power. Those registered with the Industries Officer, Ahmadnagar, as small-scale industries and also those who have been allowed electric registration number are eligible to avail of this facility. These units are paid the subsidy quarterly. In Ahmadnagar district subsidy amounting to Rs. 14,082 was given to small-scale industries in 1965-66, while the amount for the years 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 15,002, Rs. 14,848, Rs. 14,770 and Rs. 11,704, respectively.

(4) *Loans to affected goldsmiths:* Due to the enforcement of the Gold Control Rules, many goldsmiths were rendered jobless. Government therefore decided to give them immediate help in the form of loans for their rehabilitation. The loans were primarily meant for enabling the jobless goldsmiths to start small industries and business. The loans were disbursed through the Zilla Parishad and the Industries Officer, Ahmadnagar. The amount of loans given to goldsmiths in 1965-66 for industries and business amounted to Rs. 46,710 and Rs. 8,704, respectively. In the year 1967-68 loans amounting to Rs. 4,800 were granted for the establishment of industries.

Besides, financial assistance to cottage and village industries is also granted under the following four schemes :—

(1) Financial assistance is granted to (i) deserving *bonafide* craftsmen who have received training in the peripatetic school or Government-recognised technical institute; (ii) trained *bona fide* craftsmen who are already in some business, industry or trade; and (iii) deserving individual hereditary artisans who are not trained.

Under this scheme financial assistance up to Rs. 2,000 (Rs. 1,000 for tools and Rs. 1,000 for working capital) can be granted to each artisan

If two or more persons apply for assistance for a joint undertaking, a maximum of Rs. 6,000 can be given. In case of trained artisans, 25 per cent of the amount can be granted as subsidy and 75 per cent as loans bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and repayable in five years in equal monthly instalments.

Central co-operative societies having at least one-third of their members as *bonafide* craftsmen or persons working in cottage industries, can be granted financial assistance up to Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of tools and equipment, of which an amount up to 50 per cent can be treated as subsidy.

(2) Financial assistance up to Rs. 2,000 can be granted to backward class artisans for the purchase of tools and equipment, under terms and conditions as given below :—(i) If the backward class artisan is a trained one, the assistance is free of interest. If he is not trained, half the amount of loan that is granted, is treated as free of interest. (ii) Industrial co-operative societies of backward class artisans are also eligible for the grant of loans and subsidies as in the case of other industrial co-operative societies. Concession in interest is given to the society if its members are trained.

(3) Under the scheme of grant of assistance to educated unemployed to start or develop cottage industries financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan can be granted up to Rs. 3,000 to educated unemployed persons who have studied up to S. S. C. examination. About 25 per cent of the total financial assistance can be treated as subsidy in deserving cases and the remaining amount is treated as loan carrying interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The loan is repayable in five years in equal monthly instalments. Security in the form of one and two personal sureties or the mortgage of immovable property is required under the scheme.

(4) The scheme for grant of Haskell or *nutan ghanis* on loan-cum-subsidy basis is meant to induce Telis to use improved types of *ghanis* in preference to old ones. The cost of *ghani* is treated as interest-free Government loan to be repaid by the Teli in monthly instalments of Rs. 5, the remaining half being treated as Government subsidy.

SMALL SAVINGS

Small Savings Schemes : The Small Savings Movement in India is of recent origin. It was started during 1945 as a method of mopping up the purchasing power to fight the rising spiral of inflation. The Planning Commission later on recognised small savings as the most important source of financing Government expenditure on capital schemes included in the Five-Year Plans. The Government of India

have been trying to intensify small savings as a mass movement aimed at cultivating a national habit of thrift. Of the planned resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan such as taxation, open market operations, borrowing, etc., small savings are considered to be one of the effective modes of mobilising the savings of the people in the least painful way. Small savings are thus a good weapon for collecting valuable resources for building up a happy and prosperous India.

The following categories of investments have been classified as small savings investments :—

- (1) Post office savings bank deposits,
- (2) Twelve-year national plan savings certificates,
- (3) Ten-year treasury savings deposit certificates,
- (4) Fifteen-year annuity certificates,
- (5) Cumulative time deposit scheme.

Post Office Savings Bank Deposits : The post office savings bank deposits constitute by far the most important source for the collection of small savings especially from people of small means. The agency of the post office savings bank is very much suited to the rural areas where there are very little banking facilities. Moreover as an agency of the Government, it enjoys complete confidence of the people. Savings bank activity constitutes one of the many functions of the post offices and can, therefore, be carried on economically.

The post office savings scheme is one in which even the poorest can participate. An account can be opened at any post office with as small a sum as Rs. 2 by an individual or by two persons jointly. The maximum limit of investment is Rs. 15,000 for an individual. These facilities are also extended to non-profit-making institutions and co-operative societies.

Twelve-year National Plan Savings Certificates : A new series of the twelve-year national plan savings certificates was issued by the Government of India with effect from June 1957, when the then existing seven-year and twelve-year national savings certificates and the ten-year national plan certificates were discontinued.

Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates : Ten-year treasury savings certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum can be purchased at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India or the State Bank of India and the branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad. They are available also at all treasuries and sub-treasuries where there are no offices of the aforesaid banks.

The treasury savings deposit certificates are sold in denominations which are multiples of Rs. 50. The interest is paid annually on the

completion of each period of twelve calendar months from the date of deposit. This type of investment is suitable particularly for those who want to keep their capital intact and to earn regular annual interest. The certificates have other advantages also. They are exempted from income-tax, can be hypothecated and can be encashed before they reach maturity, with an allowance.

This is an ideal scheme for investing accumulated savings in one lump-sum which yield a regular monthly income for the investor and his family. The amount invested in these certificates is refunded together with compound interest at approximately 4.25 per cent per annum by way of monthly payments spread over a period of fifteen years.

The fifteen-year annuity certificates are available at all places where treasury saving deposit certificates are sold. They were issued from 2nd January 1958, in multiples of Rs. 3,325 up to Rs. 26,600 securing to the holder a substantial monthly payment. The investor can draw his monthly payment at any treasury or sub-treasury in India or at any of the Public Debt Offices. He can also keep the certificates with the Public Debt Office for safe custody and get monthly return over it. The total amount subscribed towards these certificates approximated only to Rs. 3,325 till June 1959 in the district.

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme : This scheme was started from 2nd January 1958 to provide opportunity to small savers to save for specific purposes such as marriages, higher education, housing, etc. The scheme is operated through post offices. There are two types of accounts, one of five years maturity value and the other of ten years maturity. Any adult or two can open an account but it should not exceed Rs. 12,000 during the entire period. Withdrawals from the accounts are allowed once during the span of five years and twice in the case of ten-year accounts.

Table No. 15 gives the data regarding small savings schemes in Ahmadnagar district for the years 1965-66 and 1971-72. The table indicates that in 1965-66 and 1971-72 the target for collection of small savings in the district was fixed at Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs, respectively. Gross collections of small savings during these two years were recorded to be Rs. 2,00.66 lakhs and Rs. 3,31.58 lakhs and the net collections were found to be Rs. 14.96 lakhs and Rs. 1,33.50 lakhs, respectively.

INSURANCE

Insurance : Although the beginning of insurance in India was made in 1870 when some private companies were formed, the real expansion of the business took place during the time of the *Swadeshi* movement.

TABLE No. 15—COLLECTION OF SMALL SAVINGS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1965-66 AND 1971-72

Serial No.	Type of Certificate	(Rupees in lakhs)									
		Target		Gross collection		Withdrawals		Net collection			
		1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72	1965-66	1971-72		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
1	* National defence certificates	..	....	15.31	Nil.	33.29	Nil.	(—)17.98	Nil.		Nil.
2	* Ten-year defence certificates	..	....	00.35	....	Nil.	....	(—)0.35	Nil.		Nil.
3	Fifteen-year annuity certificate	..	....	Nil.	....	Nil.	....	Nil.	Nil.		Nil.
4	Post Office Savings Banks	..	....	175.08	171.87	151.62	155.72	(+)23.46	(+)16.15		
5	Cumulative time deposits	..	25.00	5.44	20.08	00.79	8.69	(+)4.65	(+)11.59		
6	Others	..	....	4.48	139.43	Nil.	33.67	(+)4.48	(+)105.76		
Total ..		25.00	40.00	200.66	331.58	185.70	198.08	(+) 14.96	(+)133.50		

* The figures of 1971-72 are nil as these certificates are discontinued and seven-year National Saving Certificates are now in existence. The figures of these certificates are included in * others.

For long however, the life insurance business remained in the hands of foreign companies. It was only in the wake of the freedom movement and during the Second World War, when inflationary pressures tended to swell, that the volume of business increased and new companies came up. With a view to keeping a close watch over the management, investment of funds and expenditure of insurance companies, the Government established a department of insurance, and enacted the Insurance Act of 1938.

Prior to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India there was very little development of insurance business in Ahmadnagar district. The incorporation of the Life Insurance Corporation on 1st September 1956 brought the business of all the life insurance companies and provident fund societies under its fold. Even the insurance business of the foreign insurers was vested in the Corporation. General insurance covering fire, marine, accident, etc., which was kept open to private enterprise has also been nationalised.

According to the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, Ahmadnagar district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Pune Division of the Western Zone. The following table gives the statistics relating to life insurance business in Ahmadnagar district :—

TABLE No. 16—STATISTICS OF LIFE INSURANCE,
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year		Number of policies	Sum assured (in Rs.)
1964-65	...	5,363	2,11,18,450
1965-66	...	5,209	2,26,24,700
1966-67	...	4,024	1,79,67,500
1967-68	...	4,370	2,20,95,500
1968-69	...	4,689	2,36,08,500

It becomes evident from the above table that the progress of life insurance business was quite remarkable in the district from 1964-65 to 1968-69 except for the fall in business in 1966-67 which was reported to be due to the strike of Development Officers of the Corporation. In 1971-72, the number of policies insured rose to 5,030 and the sum insured amounted to Rs. 3,31,69,000.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

Joint-stock companies : Joint-stock companies in Ahmadnagar district appear to have developed out of partnership or proprietary

type of concerns. The companies required a large amount of capital which was not easy for a single individual to supply. Credit, too, was not obtainable unless complete security could be provided to the creditor. The partnership concerns were even the worst form than the individual or the proprietary concerns because they depended on a smooth co-ordination amongst their members. The joint-stock companies as they exist today, therefore, came up as a more suitable form of business organisation through which instability in business could be reduced to a great extent.

In Ahmadnagar district, there are two types of companies — private limited companies and public limited companies.*

The Aphali Pharmaceuticals was the first company to be established in the district. Established in October 1933 it had a total of 17 shareholders. At present (1970) there are in all 14 private companies in Ahmadnagar district. The growth of the private limited companies in the district took place after the forties. A classification of these companies according to the nature of their operations shows that of the 14 joint-stock companies, six are working in the field of general trading and eight are manufacturing companies.

Public limited companies engage themselves in various kinds of productive activities with a view to obtaining profits. As a rule, they require large capital due to the extent of their operations. They use it for acquisition and maintenance of plant, equipment, buildings and other fixed assets, for holding current assets in the form of inventories of finished or partly-finished products as well as raw materials and stores required for production. Capital is also required to be used as current assets and accounts receivable. Capital is raised by floating shares and by issuing debentures. The shares are transferable and negotiable by law.

The number of public limited companies in Ahmadnagar district other than the joint-stock banks is small. At present (1970) there are only four public limited companies. The first public limited company, namely, Ahmadnagar Imarat Company, was established on 2nd January 1891 with an authorised capital of Rs. 80,000. The number of its shareholders is 53 and its subscribed as also the paid-up capital is Rs. 80,000.

Table No. 17 gives the information about public and private companies registered up to 1966 in the district.

* The Indian Companies Act of 1956 described the former as one which restricts the right to transfer its shares, if any, limits the number of its members to fifty and prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares and/or debentures of the company. The Act further lays down that no company, association or partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed for the purpose of carrying on any other business that has for its object an acquisition of gain by the company, association or partnership, or by the individual members thereof, unless it is registered as a company. Registration, thus, was made compulsory for these companies.

TABLE No. 17—STATISTICS RELATING TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Name of the company	Public or Private	Date of registration	Authorised capital (in Rs.)	Subscribed capital (in Rs.)	Paid-up capital (in Rs.)	Number of share-holders
Ahmadnagar Imarat Company, Ahmadnagar	Public	2nd January 1891.	80,000	80,000	80,000	53
Aphali Pharmaceuticals, Ahmadnagar	Public	16th October 1933.	25,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000	175
Belapur and Kopargaon Electric Supply Company, Kopargaon.	Public	26th January 1940.	4,00,000	3,94,650	N.A.	76
Satbhai Water Supply Company, Kopargaon	Public	26th February 1941.	2,00,000	87,562	N.A.	291
Aphali Printers Limited, Ahmadnagar	Private	17th March 1947.	2,00,000	60,000	N.A.	4
Jay Bharat Trading Company, Khorda	Private	4th October 1948.	5,00,000	51,700	51,700	12
Borawake Brothers, Rahata	Private	26th December 1937.	5,00,000	18,125	18,125	10
Godavari Industrial Works, Kopargaon	Private	2nd July 1958	2,00,000	90,000	N.A.	9
Samata Sangh, Parner	Private	26th June 1960	1,00,000	66,000	66,000	95
Kopargaon Kirana Trading Company, Kopargaon	Private	April 1966	50,000	14,000	14,000	14
Shri Basaveshwar Lime Works, Ahmadnagar	Private	2nd December 1961.	2,00,000	22,500	22,500	23
C. M. E. Engineers, Ahmadnagar	Private	25th April 1964	3,00,000	88,600	88,600	15
Jawahar Engineers, Shrirampur	Private	20th October 1964.	5,00,000	3,95,000	3,95,000	8
Kopargaon Oil Mills, Kopargaon	Private	31st December 1964.	3,00,000	3,00,000	1,40,000	28
Pohegaon Chemical Laboratories, Pohegaon	Private	21st November 1964.	3,00,000	N.A.	N.A.	3
Sarosh Motors, Ahmadnagar	Private	10th March 1965.	5,00,000	60,000	60,000	3
Cement Pipes and Allied Industries Private Limited, Ahmadnagar.	Private	20th April 1966	2,50,000	2,000	2,000	2
Keshargulab Engineering Private Limited, Ahmadnagar.	Private	17th November 1966.	5,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	24

N.A.=Not available.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS

Joint-stock banks : The growth of modern banking was slow and retarded in Ahmadnagar district till about the forties of this century. Modern banking found an humble beginning in the district with the establishment of the branches of the Bank of Maharashtra at Ahmadnagar, Sangamner and Kopargaon on 31st July 1935. After two years, i.e., in 1937, the branches of the New Citizen Bank of India were established at Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon and Sangamner. This was followed by the establishment of a branch of the Dena Bank at Ahmadnagar in 1938, and another branch of the Bharat Industrial Bank at Shrirampur in 1939. There is only one non-scheduled bank at Shrirampur in the district. The real expansion of banking business took place from 1957 when the branches of the State Bank of India were established at Sangamner, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar and Shrirampur.

The State Bank of India transacts Government business such as making payments on its behalf and other routine matters like exchange and remittance facilities. The bank also works as an agent of the Government in its function of extending credit facilities for industrial development. The other business which the bank is authorised to transact includes the following :—

- (1) advancing and lending money ;
- (2) selling or realisation of cash in respect of promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bank annuities, shares, etc.
- (3) advancing and lending money to court of wards ;
- (4) transacting cash agency business on commission basis and entering into general contracts or suretyship contracts with specific security or without security ;
- (5) dealing in bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments ;
- (6) administration of any estates entrusted to it ;
- (7) borrowing money for the purpose of the bank's business and standing security for such loans by pledging assets or otherwise.

The rates of interest on deposits are now largely standardised as per stipulations of the Reserve Bank of India. The rates of interest on advances depend on security and the period of the loan. The rate of interest generally varies from six and a half per cent to nine per cent. In the absence of industrial development on a large scale the banking business has not expanded much in this district. It is mostly restricted to the agricultural sector though the banks extend financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries at concessional rates of interest. The advances that are generally made are medium term and are repayable within a period of seven years against suitable and adequate security including that of immovable property.

At the end of 1962 there were 41 banking offices including co-operative banks in the district. This number rose to 46 on 31st March 1963, to 53 at the end of March 1964, and further to 73 at the end of the year 1966. Most of this increase in number of banking offices was on account of the increase in the number of branches of co-operative banks.

The nationalisation of banks since July 1969 was an important land-mark in the economy of this district as that of other districts in India. Since nationalisation of 14 banks, there has been a slow but steady progress in the branch banking in rural and urban areas of the district.

In pursuance of the economic policy underlying nationalisation, the banks have adopted progressive measures for expansion of credit facilities for development of agriculture. The agrarian sector which was formerly deprived of banking credit in the past was hereby immensely benefited by expansion of credit. Accordingly, systematic efforts are being made for making credit available for digging and construction of wells for irrigation. The lead bank survey report for the district prepared by the Central Bank of India, estimated the financial need of the district for increasing agricultural production at Rs. 100 crores. Of this financial need, the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank has advanced credit to the tune of Rs. 20 crores, the nationalised Banks Rs. 20 crores and the Land Development Bank Rs. 3 crores. This leaves a credit gap of Rs. 57 crores. The Report has also estimated the deposit potential in the district to the tune of Rs. 50 crores with the fast development of agriculture. It has also been estimated that the deposit potential may be doubled within a period of about 5-10 years.

Following is the list* of banking offices of scheduled and commercial as well as co-operative banks as existed in the district in 1972 :—

Name of the Bank	Centre
State Bank of India	.. Ahmadnagar, Akola, Jamkhed, Kopargaon, Parner, Pathardi, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Shrigonda.
Union Bank of India	.. Ahmadnagar, Ghulewadi, Karjat, Pravaranagar, Rahata, Sonai.
United Bank of India	.. Ahmadnagar.
Central Bank of India	.. Ahmadnagar, Ganeshnagar, Jamkhed, Kolhar, Nevasa, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Shirdi, Shrigonda, Vambori.
Bank of Maharashtra	.. Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Nevasa, Pathardi, Puntamba, Rahuri.
Punjab National Bank	.. Ahmadnagar.

Name of the Bank	Centre
Sangli Bank	.. Ahmadnagar.
Bank of Baroda	.. Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Wari.
Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Bank.	Central Ahmadnagar (Head Office, 3 Branches), Akola, Ashwi, Balam-Tahli, Belwandi, Bhalawari, Bhingar, Chas Nali, Dahigaon-Bolaka, Dahigaon, Dehere, Deoli-Pravra, Dhamari, Dhandharphal, Ghargaon, Ghodegaon, Haregaon, Jangaon, Jamkhed, Jeur, Karjat, Kharda, Kolhar, Kolpewadi, Kopargaon, Kukana, Loni, Mirajgaon, Miri, Nevasa, Parner, Pathardi, Pohegaon, Pravaranagar, Puntamba, Rahata, Rahuri, Rajur, Rashin, Rui-Chaitri, Salbatpur, Samsherpur, Shevgaon, Shirdi, Shrigonda, Sonai, Songaon, Supa, Takalibhan, Takali Brahmangaon, Takali Dhokeshwar, Takali-Miya, Talegaon, Tisgaon, Vadala-Bahiroba, Vambori, Walki.
Ahmadnagar Bank.	Shahar Sahakari Ahmadnagar (Head Office), Akola, Ashwi, Jamkhed, Karjat, Kharda.
Ahmadnagar Shikshak Sahakari Bank.	Zilla Prathamik Ahmadnagar (Head Office).
Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank.	Urban Ahmadnagar (Head Office), Mirajgaon, Nevasa, Pathardi, Sarjapur, Shevgaon, Shrigonda, Sonai, Vambori.
Kopargaon People's Bank.	Co-operative Kopargaon (Head Office).
Bhingar Bank.	Urban Co-operative Bhingar (Head Office).
Rahuri People's Bank.	Co-operative Rahuri (Head Office).
Rahuri Sakhar Kamgar Sahakari Bank.	Rahuri (Head Office).

* Source.—Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 1972, published by Reserve Bank of India.

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Trade and commerce provide employment to a considerable number of persons in the district. In keeping with the rising tempo of general economic development, trade activities have increased considerably during the last quarter of this century. As per the 1961 Census the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the district was 27,722 out of which 11,874 or 54.66 per cent were in rural areas and 9,848 or 45.38 per cent were in urban areas. The number of workers in trade and commerce formed 2.43 per cent of the total working population in the district. More than half of the total persons engaged in trade are in Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur and Kopergaon talukas. Only 3.51 per cent of the workers in trade and commerce were in whole-sale trade, 94.29 per cent in retail trade and only 2.20 per cent in the miscellaneous trading activities. About 57 per cent of the wholesalers were in urban areas. The number of wholesalers trading exclusively in cereals and pulses was 163. The wholesale trade of cereals and pulses appears to be combined with the trade in sugar, spices, oil, etc., the number of persons in which was 261 in the district. The following table gives the distribution of workers in trade and commerce in the district in 1961 * :—

TABLE No. 18—EMPLOYMENT IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961

Category	Total workers	Workers in urban areas
Working proprietors, wholesale trade ..	391	234
Working proprietors, retail trade ..	5,257	4,733
Commercial travellers and manufacturer's agents.	46	46
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	15,139	4,056
Salesmen and shop assistants, wholesale and retail trade	9,211	1,649
Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors ..	4,455	1,925

As per 1971 Census, the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the district is enumerated at 31,737, out of which 16,686 or 53 per cent are in rural areas and 15,051 or 47 per cent are in urban areas.

* *Census of India, 1961, Vol. X, Maharashtra, Part II-B(ii).*

TRADE ROUTES

Old routes : At the beginning of the British rule there were no made roads and no lines of traffic fit for wheels. The chief lines of communications were from Ahmadnagar and Kopergaon. Trade was mainly by carts and pack bullocks. The Ahmadnagar-Nasik route served the trade link through Rahuri, Sangamner and Sinnar. The Ahmadnagar-Malegaon route was 119 miles in length passing through Rahuri, Puntamba, Vaijapur and Kesari pass, and from Malegaon it was 32 miles further to Dhulia. There was also a direct trade link to Aurangabad via the Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad route with a length of 75 miles, either through the Nimbedehera or the Jeur pass, and then through Pravara Sangam and Velunja, a branch of it passing to Jalna. To the south-east most of the goods were transported by the Ahmadnagar-Sholapur route, 129 miles in length passing through Mandva, Mirajgaon, Pategaon, Chapadgaon, Karmala and Madha. The other trade route of less importance was the Ahmadnagar-Satara route with a length of 120 miles and passing through Valki, the Sakli pass, Kothul, Kolgaon, Patas, Supa and Guluneha. Most of the goods traffic to Pune was by the Ahmadnagar-Pune route having a length of 77 miles and passing through Akolner, Ranjangaon and Vaghote. The route further extended by 71 miles to Bombay through Panvel.

By about 1850, a large traffic from Berar went to Bombay by the Imampur or Jeur pass in Ahmadnagar district and the post line from Bombay to Calcutta also passed through Ahmadnagar district and went by the Jeur pass to Aurangabad. At this time the three prominent leading trade routes were : from east to west from Barshi and Karmala in Sholapur by Alsunde and Pedgaon towards Pune, from the Balaghat and Kharda in Jamkhed by Nimbodi and Chambhargonde towards the north-west and south-east and from Ahmadnagar to Karmala and Sholapur along the right bank of the Sina river.* The major portion of the goods traffic was carried on through Daund-Manmad railway line which was opened for traffic on 17th April 1878.**

Present trade routes : The Daund-Manmad railway line referred to earlier is the most important trade route in the district. This line connects the district with two trunk routes, viz., the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta railway line of the Central Railway and the Bombay-Pune-Madras line of the South-Central railway at Manmad and Daund, respectively. This is a broad-gauge line which connects the district with northern as well as southern India. The produce exported to

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District, 1884, pp. 326-28.*

** *Ibid.*

northern India, especially to Calcutta, Delhi, Bihar State etc., is sent *via* Manmad and the southern-bound produce is sent through Daund. The important commercial centres in the district such as Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur and Kopergaon are served by this railway route, and thus, these commercial centres are linked with the distant market centres in India. The sugar and *gur* from Rahuri, Shrirampur and Kopergaon talukas are sent by this railway line to distant places.

The Pune-Nasik national highway *via* Sangamner is one of the most important arteries of trade which connects the district with Nasik on the Bombay-Agra national highway. The next important artery of trade is Ahmadnagar-Pune state highway. All the Bombay-bound goods traffic from the district is carried on this route. This is the only route which brings the district in the direct trade link with Pune and Bombay. Most of the light goods are brought from Bombay by this route. The agricultural produce especially *gur* and sugar from the northern part of the district is mainly transported by motor trucks by Ahmadnagar-Kopergaon-Manmad-Malegaon road which connects the Bombay-Agra national highway at Malegaon. Thus, the northern-bound export trade is mainly transported by this important trade route. This route serves the important centres in Ahmadnagar and Nasik districts. The other important artery of trade is the Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad state highway which further extends to Jalgaon. Much of the goods traffic to Aurangabad and Jalgaon districts is carried on through this road. There is a heavy exchange of merchandise between these two districts through this route. The Ahmadnagar-Sholapur trade route also serves the trade from the southern talukas of the district. The Ahmadnagar-Daund road also serves as an artery of trade parallel to the railway line.

Besides the main routes, there are other major roads which connect big wholesale trade centres and which help goods transport from villages to the main centres and railway stations.

CHANGES IN PATTERN AND ORGANISATION OF TRADE

In the past the pattern of trade was mainly based on the partly self-sufficient economy existing then. The wants of the people were in consonance with the availability of various goods produced locally. With the passage of time and changes in the concept of standard of living came the diversification in demand for consumer goods. This diversification coupled with improvement in transport facilities led to the increase in demand for varied articles which in turn led to increase in their trade. As such, cloth, salt, spices, cutlery, building materials and a few food articles were imported. The volume and value of import and export trade were much smaller than at present.

During the last about three decades the volume of trade in respect of all commodities has increased to a considerable extent. This is more true in the case of wholesale transactions and exports. The most important land-mark in the history of trade is the regulation of agricultural marketing under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, 1927, and the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939. These Acts regulated the methods and *modus operandi* of trade and vested the market committees with supervisory and regulatory functions consistent with the proper implementation of the Acts. The Acts also regularised the market and commission charges and thus removed the malpractices and exploitation of the farmers. This has resulted in fair market practices and created an organisational set-up to ensure compliance with a proper code of marketing. Subsequent legislation in this regard is the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 which has been implemented in the district since 1967. Under the Act the primary trade transactions at all principal markets in the district have been brought under the jurisdiction of the new Act. The transactions of sale and purchase of agricultural produce in these markets are held under the supervision of the market committees. This has encouraged the farmers to sell their produce through the market committees. This, coupled with the emergence of the co-operative marketing sector, is playing a prominent role in boosting up the trade at the regulated markets. These factors have enabled the agriculturists in getting better prices for their agricultural produce.

Historical background of trade: Ahmadnagar district has a long tradition of trade since long. The district had trade-links with distant commercial centres in India. The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 gives vivid description of the condition of trade then prevailing which is reproduced below :—

“The earliest details of Ahmadnagar trade belong to the third century after Christ (247), when, according to the Greek author of the *Periplus* of the Erythræan sea, a great traffic passed between Broach in Central Gujarat and Paithan on the east border of the present Ahmadnagar district and through Paithan ten days (about 200 miles) east to Tagar, a still greater centre of trade, whose site is unknown. The chief imports from Broach to Paithan and Tagar 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 cottons in abundance, many muslins, mallow-coloured cotton, and other articles of local production.¹

¹ 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 or charms. The writer states that they yielded a profit when exchanged for the local money. *Ditto*, 123.
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1858-1878 : "When the two lines of the Peninsula railways were made (1858-1878), one skirting the north-east and the other the south-east of the district, most of the through traffic left the district and most of the long-distance carting business ceased. On the other hand the district gained by the cheapening of imports and the increased value of some of its field-produce. The railway stations used for the traffic of the district were Dhond, Diksal and Jeur on the south-eastern and Lasalgaon and Devlali on the north-eastern lines. From Lasalgaon wheat went in large quantities from the north of the district. A large traffic also passed to and from the Nizam's territory east to Aurangabad and along the Poona-Nasik high road. At the time of the American War (1862-1865) the cotton cart traffic and the Vanjari pack-bullock traffic in salt were still of considerable importance. Field-produce from the south was still carried to Poona and even as far as Bombay by bullock-cart. The railway was little used, as besides the high rates of carriages, the dealers were put to much inconvenience.

1878-1884 : Since the opening of the Dhond-Manmad railway in 1878, except in the south of the district, almost the whole trade passed by rail. Since the opening of the Dhond-Manmad railway the towns of Shrigonda and Parner in the south and of Belapur, Kolhar and Rahata in the north have increased in importance.

Trade Agencies : At present the agencies for spreading imports and gathering exports are trade centres, weekly or half-weekly markets, fairs and village shop-keepers. Besides Ahmadnagar, the trade centres in the Nagar sub-division are Bhingar, Chinchondi, Shirali, Jeur and Valki. The chief traders at Ahmadnagar are Marwar and Gujarat Vanis, Bhatias and Bohoras. They generally act as the agents or *adityas* of cotton and grain-growing land-holders. Daily and weekly markets are the chief agencies for gathering exports and spreading imports. The agents receive articles sent to them for sale in the markets. On receipt of the goods they advance money to the producers to sixty or eighty per cent of their value and with the consent of the owners sell them when prices are favourable. The agents are generally paid two or three per cent on the prices received and also charge interest on the money advanced generally at one-half per cent a month.

The leading traders of the chief trade centres deal directly with Ahmadnagar, Poona, Bombay, Pen and Panvel in Thana, and the Nizam's territory, exporting *jvari*, wheat, gram, chillis, oil-seeds, cotton, cloth, grass, and yarn, and importing groceries, cloth, field-tools, Chinaware, European and Bombay cloth and yarn and salt."

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, pp. 335-40.

The above description shows that the entire merchandise was carried on bullock-carts and camels by the *Lamans*. The trade was hampered because of the lack of convenient road and transport facilities.

But this state of affairs underwent gradual change with the passage of time. The process of change gathered momentum during the last about three decades. The pattern and organisation of trade which mainly depends upon the general economic conditions, agrarian structure, industrial progress, facilities of transport and communications and the institutional frame-work witnessed many changes. The two World Wars and the Great Depression of 1930 had a very great impact upon the international as well as domestic markets. The new centres of trade emerged with the necessities of time. The following paragraphs will reveal the salient changes in the structural aspects of trade in the district :—

IMPORTS

The import and export trade in the nineteenth century is vividly described in the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884. The description is reproduced below :—

"The imports are grain, chiefly *bajri*, *jvari*, rice, cotton, sugar, salt, dates, cocoanuts, English and Bombay piece-goods, English and Bombay yarn, linseed, copper vessels, metal, silk, glass-ware, iron-ware, China silk, sacking, and sundry articles of European manufacture to the value of about £3,60,000 (Rs. 36,00,000). This estimate includes many imports which merely pass through the district as there are no means of ascertaining how much of the whole imports are for purely local use. The demand for English cloth depends on the harvest and the husbandman's profits. In a season of a scanty rainfall the demand for cloth falls below the average and in a good season largely exceeds the average. Dealers bring most of the articles direct to the market and sell them wholesale or retail so that they do not pass through more than two or three hands. China and European goods commonly come from Poona and Bombay; and rice, sugar and salt from the Konkan. Large quantities of grain of all kinds pass through the district to the various railway stations from the Nizam's territory.

Since the opening of the Dhond-Manmad railway, in years of local scarcity considerable quantities of grain have been brought from Jabalpur, Nagpur, Malwa, Indur, and Cawnpur, and in ordinary years from Khandesh and Jabalpur. Rice is brought partly by rail from Kalyan in the Konkan and partly on pack-bullocks and in carts from Junnar and other parts of West Poona. Linseed, chiefly from the Nizam's country, is brought by Bhatia merchants and sent to

Bombay for export to Europe. Kerosene oil is brought by rail from Bombay by Bohoras and Bhatias and sold partly to city dealers and partly to village shop-keepers, most of whom are Marwaris. Salt comes from Panvel and Pen in Kolaba. Marwaris, both local and from the Nizam's country, send agents to Panvel, and, all through the cold and hot weather, small quantities, wagon-load or two at a time, are brought to Ahmadnagar. Here local dealers buy the salt and send it to the leading towns of Shevgaon, Parner, Vamburi, and Sangamner in quantities enough to last for two or three months. It is then bought by village shop-keepers and distributed among the villagers. Cloth is imported from Bombay, Sholapur, Paithan, Ahmadabad, Bagalkot, Karmala in Sholapur, Nagpur, Yeola and a few other places. Copper, brass and iron are brought in large quantities from Bombay. Copper and brass vessels are made in Ahmadnagar. There are also considerable imports of the coarser class of vessels from Poona and of the finer class from Nasik and Benares. During the last twenty-five years its cheapness, fineness, and variety have greatly increased the demand for European cloth and within the last ten years, the cheaper kinds of European cloth have to a great extent been supplanted by the produce of the Bombay mills. Almost no import trade is carried on in ornaments, stimulants, or other articles of luxury. The famine of 1876-77 and several other recent seasons of short or damaged crops have left the husbandmen little to spend on anything but necessities."*

Many changes have taken place in the import trade of the district with the passage of time and especially in the post-war period. The chief imports in the district at present are salt, cocoanuts, betel-nuts, cloth and other piece-goods, yarn, copper and other metal vessels, glass-ware, iron-ware, etc. The imports of cloth include different varieties, such as woollen textiles, nylon, terylene, ready-made clothes, etc. The other commodities imported are hard-ware, building material, provision articles, stationery and cutlery, medicines, utensils, electrical goods and appliances, machinery, foot-wear, watches and a number of other consumer articles.

The imports of the various commodities is from different places. Cloth is mainly imported from Bombay, Sholapur, Ahmadabad, Madras, Malegaon and Ichalkaranji, whereas ready-made clothes are brought from Pune and Bombay. Many of the merchants place their orders directly to the mill-owners.

Stationery articles such as fountain pens, pen-holders, inks, pins, nibs, paper, note-books, erasers, pencils, etc., are brought from Pune

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, pp. 344-45.

and Bombay. Cosmetics and cutlery goods are imported from Bombay and sometimes from Pune.

Electrical goods, appliances and other articles find their way in the district from Bombay, Pune and Calcutta. Drugs and medicines are brought from Bombay, Pune, Panvel and Baroda. Some of the dealers bring the goods directly from the manufacturers while others obtain their stock-in-trade from the sales representatives of the producing companies. Kerosene comes directly from Bombay by railway.

EXPORTS

The chief items of export trade at present are cotton, sugar, *gul* and *bajri*. The relevant extracts about exports from the former edition of the *Ahmadnagar Gazetteer* are given below and are followed by the present position of export trade in the district :—

"The chief exports are *bajri*, *jvari*, wheat, gram, gingelly seed, linseed, safflower, earth-nuts, hemp, raw sugar or *gul*, clarified butter, oil, cotton, country cloth, drinking and cooking vessels, horns, hides, barks and other dyes, and small quantities of chillies of an estimated total value of about £ 3,50,000 (Rs. 35,00,000). Most of them find their way to Bombay and Poona. Besides being exported, *bajri*, *jvari*, and gram are imported in large quantities. Wheat, the produce of the late harvest, is sent chiefly from the north of the district. The grain trade, which is the chief trade of the district, is carried on by local dealers and money-lenders, chiefly Marwar and Gujarat Vanis and a few Brahmans and Kunbis. Especially since the opening of the Dhond-Manmad railway much grain is imported from Jabalpur and Nagpur in the north, and from Belari in the south. Since these markets have become available the grain-dealers have given up the old practice of storing grain in pits or *pevs*. The change in the trade is said to have greatly reduced the profits of the grain-dealers. Oil-seeds such as gingelly seed and linseed, are largely exported to Bombay for the European market. Safflower or *karadai* oil, used for burning as well as instead of clarified butter, is sent in large quantities to Poona, Bombay, and Gujarat, and also to Europe. The oil-cake is also sent all over the district as food for cattle.

Cotton : Cotton, though little is grown locally, forms the chief export of the district. Before 1850 there was no cultivation and scarcely any trade in cotton. In 1850 a small trader named Lakhamsi Punja started the practice of advancing cotton-seed to the husbandmen. The first yield was about 1,200 pounds or five *bojas*. From this time cotton cultivation spread. Bombay merchants began to visit the district and a cotton market was started at Ahmadnagar, to which cotton came from long distances. During the American war (1862-65) Ahmadnagar exported 50,000 bundles or *bojas* equal to

about 3,400 full-pressed 400-pound bales a year. After some years of depression the trade again revived, and during the three years ending 1879 the average exports rose to 60,000 bundles that is about 40,000 full-pressed bales. Of these about two-thirds or 40,000 bundles came from the Nizam's country. The cotton-dealers, who are Marwar and Gujarat Vanis, advance money to the land-holders and buy their crops often before they are ready for picking. They pack it in bundles or *dokdas* of about 120 pounds (60 *shers*), and send it to their agents in Ahmadnagar, of whom there are about twenty, all Marwar Vanis by caste. From these agents the cotton-dealers receive advances and draw bills or *hundis* to the extent of seventy or eighty per cent of the value of the cotton. After the cotton has come, the Ahmadnagar agents sell it to Bombay merchants who generally send their clerks or *gumastas* to buy for them. The Stewart cotton-market at Ahmadnagar, which was completed in 1878, has been of much service to the cotton trade by providing at a very low rental safe and clean storage for cotton close to the railway station and the cotton presses.¹ During the four years ending 1883-84, 2,67,900 *bojas* or on an average 66,975 *bojas* or 1,33,950 *dokdas* of 120 pounds each were brought to the market. Of these about a third was received from the Ahmadnagar district and two-thirds from the Nizam's territory. The cotton brought by the agents of the Bombay firms is either offered for sale in Bombay or is pressed and shipped to Europe. Before the opening of the Dhond and Sholapur stations on the south-east section of the Peninsula railway, cotton went in bullock-carts to Panvel, and from Panvel in cotton boats to Bombay. After the opening of the Dhond and Sholapur stations special arrangements were made with the company to carry Ahmadnagar cotton to Bombay at reduced rates and to allow a drawback on the whole quantity booked if it exceeded a certain amount. In spite of this concession the agents found it cheaper to send their cotton by Panvel. Since the opening of the Dhond-Manmad railway the whole cost of carriage has been so much reduced that carts are no longer able to compete with the railway and almost the whole of the cotton now goes by rail to Bombay. Three cotton presses were opened in Ahmadnagar in 1879 by Bombay firms. Two of them buy cotton on their own account and send it pressed to Bombay. The cotton season opens after the Divali holidays in October-November when the merchants begin to sell their old stock. The new cotton begins to come in about January and the season lasts till July.

The export next in importance to cotton is country cloth. The

¹ The market is called after Mr. Theodore Stewart of the Bombay Civil Service by whom it was started.

women's robes or *sadis* and *ludgas*, the men's waist-cloths or *dhotars*, and the turbans woven in Ahmadnagar have a good name for strength and cheapness and go in large quantities to Bombay, Poona, and the neighbouring districts and to the Nizam's country. "*

Cotton is produced in almost all the talukas and is a major commercial crop in the district. The district had 25,666 hectares of land under cotton cultivation in 1965-66. The largest area under cotton is in Shevgaon taluka measuring 8,425 hectares followed by Pathardi, Nevasa and Rahuri talukas. The total turn-over of cotton trade handled at all the ten regulated markets in the district in the year 1968-69 was to the tune of 1,80,036 tonnes valued at Rs. 3,04,73,169. The varieties of cotton produced and exported from this district are 1007, L/147 and H-4 which are long staple varieties. A large part of the production of cotton is exported to the distant markets, such as Bombay, Ahmadabad and Sholapur. As there are ginning and pressing factories in the district, cotton is exported after it is ginned and pressed. The transactions in raw cotton are regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. The sale and purchase of cotton are controlled by the market committees. The cotton is brought for sale on the market yard, and after completion of transactions the produce is transported to the ginning and pressing factories for weighment. Sometimes the cotton from nearby areas is also brought in the district for ginning and pressing. The bulk of the cargo is transported by railway as well as by road.

The transactions are mainly on cash basis, though forward transactions are by no means small. The prices of raw cotton fluctuate as per the price fluctuations at Bombay. Government regulations regarding inter-district and inter-regional movement of cotton affect the demand as well as prices of cotton.

Sugar and Gul: The other important commodities to be exported are *gul* and sugar. The district stands first in Maharashtra in the export of sugar. As there are a number of co-operative and private sugar factories in the district a large amount of sugar and *gul* is exported to Bombay, Pune as also outside the State of Maharashtra, after meeting the local demand. With the availability of irrigation facilities, large area is brought under sugarcane cultivation. On an average sugarcane is cultivated in 39,000 hectares of land every year. The largest area under sugar-cane is in Shirampur taluka measuring 14,708 hectares followed by Kopargaon and Rahuri talukas. The turn-over of *gul* handled at the regulated markets was 1,28,397 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,26,27,356 in the year 1968-69.

Foodgrains: Ahmadnagar district is not a surplus district in regard

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, pp. 343-44.

to the export of food-grains. Sometimes the district has to import the food-grains from outside to meet the local demand. But even then the export of some articles of food-grains still takes place. The chief items of exports are *bajari*, *jowar*, molasses, hides, chillis, etc. Most of the exports are destined to Bombay and Pune. Molasses is purchased from the sugar factories not only for the distilleries in the State but is also exported to Rajasthan, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The entire quantity of linters is exported to Bombay. A substantial quantity of sesamum is exported to the districts of Jalgaon, Dhulia and Bombay.

Agricultural produce is mainly collected from the producers at trading centres. The area under food-grains was 10,69,765 hectares, and that under cereals 9,63,364 hectares in the year 1965-66 including 38,345 hectares under wheat and 5,73,096 hectares under *jowar*. The total turn-over of trade in *bajari* handled at all the regulated markets was 1,30,447 quintals, valued at Rs. 1,01,77,032, while the turn-over of wheat at all the markets was to the tune of 1,08,948 quintals, valued at Rs. 80,51,718 in the year 1968-69. There is a monopoly procurement of *jowar*¹ undertaken by the Government since 1964-65. The total turn-over of *jowar* handled at eight regulated markets which exclude Jamkhed and Nevasa, was 83,949 quintals valued at Rs. 76,36,499 in 1968-69. The important food-grain markets in the district are Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Sangamner, Pathardi, Jamkhed and Nevasa all of which are regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 and are supervised by separate market committees.²

REGULATED MARKETS

Marketing of agricultural produce was fraught with a number of malpractices on the part of the traders which resulted into a loss to the agriculturist. The average agriculturist who had to sell his produce out of distress was offered unduly low prices. The value of the produce was not paid in time and was subjected to enormous deductions which the agriculturist could hardly understand. As a matter of fact the agricultural produce market was a buyer's market over which the seller had practically no control. This state of affairs received the attention of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) which recommended to the Government the necessity of regulating the trade in agricultural commodities. Accordingly the then Government of Bombay enacted the Bombay Cotton Markets Act in 1927. Subsequently, the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (1931) also stressed the need for protection to the agricul-

¹ Refer to the section on State Trading and Fair Price Shops given in this chapter.

² For details refer to the section on Regulated Markets in this chapter.

tural community in the disposal of marketable surplus by establishing a chain of regulated markets. Similarly various Government commissions appointed from time to time also stressed the need to protect the interest of the agriculturists and evolve a pattern of regulation of marketing. However, nothing did happen to improve the conditions in Ahmadnagar district. It was only after the enactment of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 that a beginning was made towards safeguarding the interests of the agriculturist. This Act brought the sale and purchase of a number of commodities under the purview of the enactment.

The principal objectives of this enactment were : (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 enactment led to the establishment of market committees at the following places¹ :—Ahmadnagar (11-8-1954), Kopargaon (26-4-1948), Shrirampur (4-6-1958), Rahuri (18-2-1950), Sangamner (19-11-1959), Shevgaon (15-4-1955), Pathardi (22-12-1955), Nevasa (24-4-1975), Jamkhed (31-3-1967) and Shrigonda (1966).

Under the provisions of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 the market committees comprised elected representatives of agriculturists and traders as well as nominated members from Government and local bodies. The Act also regulated the market practices. The prices of agricultural commodities brought into the market were settled by open auction or open agreement. The general commission agents, or *adatyas* as they were called, served as intermediaries between the agriculturists and traders. After the sale was effected the buyer used to take delivery of the produce on the market yard and paid the value of the goods to the agriculturists or his general commission agents on the same day.

The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 has now been repealed with the enforcement of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. All the regulated markets established under the repealed Act of 1939 are deemed to be established under the new Act.

According to the new Act, viz., Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, the prices of all the agricultural commodities brought into the market are settled by open auction or by an open agreement in the presence of officials of the market committee. This rule is strictly adhered to. Previously cotton was sold by *fardi* system and the rate of cotton was declared in the market committee's office. The system was found to be defective as there was

¹ Year of establishment of the market committee is given in bracket.

no chance of getting maximum prices for the produce of the cultivators for their good quality produce. To remove these defects a new system, viz., the cart-wise auction of cotton was introduced. Under this system the produce is arranged in heaps or in bullock-carts near the *adat* shop of the authorised general commission agent. The general commission agents, who are also called *adatyas*, play the key-role of intermediaries between the cultivators and traders. They dispose of the agricultural produce on behalf of the cultivators and get commission in this transaction at rates prescribed by the market committee. The traders or their representatives inspect the agricultural produce and start bidding in the presence of the market supervisors appointed by the market committee. As soon as the bargain is agreed between the cultivator and the trader through the commission agent, the general commission agent prepares an agreement called *kabulayat* regarding price and quantity of the produce, etc. The officials of the market committee supervise all these transactions. The bargain is registered in the register of market committee, after which the necessary payments regarding market fee etc. are made to the market committee.

The weighment of all agricultural commodities except cotton is completed in the market yard by the licensee of the market committee. As soon as the weighment is completed payment is made to the cultivator-seller immediately.

The market committees thus do their best to serve the agriculturists by giving them just reward for their produce and to free them from the age-long clutches of the traders. Moreover, they encourage and propagate the importance of bringing pure, unadulterated and clean produce which fetches higher price.

The entire *modus operandi* of marketing is closely watched by the officials of the market committees. The code of business conduct is prescribed and arrangements are made to settle any dispute as and when it arises. The functionaries in the market, viz., general commission agents, *hamals*, and weighmen are licensed by the market committees. On payment of a prescribed fee they are issued licences. The market committees shoulder the responsibilities of ensuring smooth and steady business and protection to the interests of the agriculturists.

Besides, the market committees also give publicity and disseminate the information of prices and market news. All the statistical information is sent to the Marketing Research Officer, Bombay, the Economic and Statistical Advisor to Government of India, New Delhi and other concerned offices. Everyday the prices of *jowar* and cotton are sent to the Government of India, New Delhi, by telegram and prices of important commodities are intimated to the Marketing Research Officer, Bombay, by express telegram for broadcast. Daily prices are also intimated by telegram to Pune Radio Station and some important

Grampanchayats. Besides, the trend of prices of various commodities in important regulated markets in the district as well as Maharashtra State are announced for information of the local agriculturists before the auction takes place. This serves as a guide to the sellers as well as to the buyers of agricultural produce.

The work of supervision and control over regulated markets was done by the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ahmadnagar, since the inception of the market committees in the district. But with the passing of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1961 the work of supervision and control over regulated markets has been entrusted to the Zilla Parishad. The Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad has to work as a liaison officer between the market committee and the department for promotional activities.

To keep the agricultural produce of the agriculturists intact the storage facilities are made available at a few market committees. The market committees at Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur and Kopergaon have godowns at their market yards and halls where sales take place. The sale purchase unions in these talukas have constructed godowns for stocking the goods till fair prices are realised in the market. No ware-house has been constructed in the market area in the district. No market committee in the district has facilities to store the goods for fair season. There is one large-size godown built by the Ahmadnagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. on the market yard at Ahmadnagar which is in the possession of the Collector of Ahmadnagar for storing Government grains.

Financial position of market committees: The figures of income and expenditure for the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 given below show a substantial total surplus of Rs. 1,99,655.38 for the market committees in the district with a steady improvement in their permanent fund. As a result of this the committees have undertaken more developmental activities including provision of amenities on the market yards :—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MARKET COMMITTEES

		(Amount in rupees)					
Category	Item	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Income	.. Market fee	.. 3,15,463	58	3,79,010	00	4,03,261	24
	.. Licence fee	.. 86,396	25	1,04,526	00	1,34,281	00
	.. Miscellaneous	.. 97,984	53	1,30,779	00	1,30,478	04
	.. Total	.. 4,99,844	36	6,14,315	00	6,68,020	28
Expenditure	.. Establishment	.. 1,69,266	71	1,95,780	00	2,39,818	61
	.. Other	.. 1,47,420	75	2,13,256	00	2,28,546	29
	.. Total	.. 3,16,687	46	4,09,036	00	4,68,364	90

The budget estimates of all the market committees which used to be approved by the Collector are now sanctioned by the Divisional Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pune. The expenditure incurred by the market committees has to be in accordance with the budget approved by the Co-operative Department. The account of business transactions and the mode of operations of the various existing markets in their structural and historical aspects is given separately in what follows. The turn-over of trade handled by these regulated markets during 1971-72 is shown in Table No. 19.

Shrirampur: The agricultural produce market committee at Shrirampur is one of the most important market committees in the district. It was established on 9th January 1950. The Shrirampur market is supposed to be one of the big market centres in the State of Maharashtra.

The fertile agricultural tract in which it is situated is one of the most important factors responsible for its development. Irrigation facilities from the Pravara Canal have helped to cultivate cash-crops such as sugar-cane, cotton, ground-nut, fruits and other products. The Daund-Manmad railway line is the main artery of trade in this region. This line connects the market to the northern and southern parts of India and all other important commercial centres in Maharashtra. Besides railway, road transport is also convenient for immediate disposal of agricultural produce. The Sangamner-Aurangabad state highway and other major district roads bring the market into an easy access to the distant market centres. The sugar factories run under the fold of co-operative and private sectors have brought the market its present position in the commercial field.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the radius of entire Shrirampur taluka. The market committee is composed of 15 members of whom seven are elected representatives of agriculturists, four belong to the trading community, two are local representatives and two Government nominees.

The market committee has a principal market yard at Shrirampur and two sub-yards at Belapur and Loni. The commodities regulated at the principal market are *gur*, *mosambi*, cotton, ground-nut (shelled and unshelled), safflower, cotton seed, linseed, sesamum, gram, *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, *math*, *mug*, *kulith*, *udid*, etc. Besides the agricultural commodities, cattle is also regulated. At Belapur sub-yard commodities such as cotton, ground-nut, safflower, wheat, *bajri*, gram and *tur* are regulated, whereas Loni sub-yard regulates only cattle.

As it is a well-established market necessary amenities have been provided at the yard. It has a sufficient area for its market yard admeasuring thirty acres of land. The market committee has built a spacious building for its office as also market sheds, approach roads,

two sale halls, water tank, water troughs, rest-house, staff quarters etc. At Belapur sub-yard it owns land admeasuring two acres for its market yard where an office building has been built and usual facilities are provided. Loni sub-yard has an area measuring 3 acres and 20 *gunthas* where a weekly cattle market is also held.

The market committee has spent a large amount of its income for providing the amenities on the market yard. It has also spent over ten lakhs of rupees over the development of its market yard, including the land.

The number of various categories of market functionaries and the rate of licence-fee and the amount collected from them is shown in table No. 20.

The average daily and annual attendance of these functionaries is shown below :—

Market functionary	Average daily attendance	Average annual attendance
General commission agents	10	30
<i>Dalals</i>	25	20
Traders	15	400
Weighmen	8	8
<i>Hamals</i>	25	40

Shrirampur market is an assembling as well as a distributing market. The prices prevalent at this market give a lead to other markets all over the State. The main agricultural produce to be exported from this market is *gur* and sugar, followed by cotton, ground-nut, safflower and wheat.

Gur is mainly exported to Bombay, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Gujarat and the rest of the States in India. The Shrirampur *gur* is highly in demand outside Maharashtra also. Agriculturists as well as traders bring their produce by bullock-carts or motor trucks. The freight charges by truck are Rs. 3.75 to Rs. 4.00 per quintal for Bombay; Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 per quintal for Jalgaon and Rs. 1.25 per quintal for Ahmadnagar. The brisk season for various commodities is as under : *gur*—October to May; wheat, *jowar* and gram—March to June; *bajri*, *math*, *mug*, *tur*—September to January; and ground-nut—September to November.

Financial assistance is rendered to the farmers to purchase the agricultural appliances by the Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Bank which gives advances against the standing crops at the following rates : sugar-cane Rs. 1,600; *jowar* and wheat Rs 200 each, and cotton Rs. 250 per acre.

TABLE No. 19—OPERATION OF REGULATED MARKETING IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1971-72

Commodity	Kopergaon	Sangam- ner	Shrirampur	Rahuri	Nevasa	Shevgaon	Ahmad- nagar	Pathardi	Shrigonda	Jamkhed	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Jowar	Q. 745	Q. 98	570	609	121	741	12,387	173	386	248	16,078
Bajri	V. 811	V. 109	608	602	99	821	14,864	170	855	243	19,182
Wheat	Q. 270	Q. 582	476	709	....	90	18,223	1,277	92	18	21,737
Safflower	V. 217	V. 517	314	647	....	68	14,363	929	93	14	17,162
Groundnut (shelled)	Q. 5,226	Q. 3,375	3,828	1,285	151	1,760	6,327	410	992	128	23,482
Groundnut (unshelled)	V. 5,002	V. 3,379	3,502	1,248	147	1,642	5,839	339	1,325	125	22,548
Sesamum	Q. 230	Q. 84	1,253	563	....	....	3,451	....	1,693	....	7,274
Linseed	V. 258	V. 77	1,154	538	....	....	3,246	....	5,210	....	10,483
Tur	Q. 812	Q.	993	563	....	14	469	2	142	71	3,066
Gram	V. 836	V.	1,195	538	....	18	619	2	220	7	3,435
	Q.	Q. 1,756	1	341	....	....	4,070	86	....	2	6,256
	V.	V. 2,447	3	390	....	....	8,337	184	....	4	11,365
	Q.	Q. 3	3	5	....	1	10	....	1	....	23
	V.	V. 5	5	8	....	3	24	....	1	....	46
	Q. 1	Q.	15	135	10	35	176	1	1	17	391
	V. 1	V.	22	311	15	53	262	1	1	26	692
	Q. 29	Q. 24	....	4	....	16	220	1	56	26	376
	V. 36	V. 26	....	4	....	19	257	2	15	29	388
	Q. 167	Q.	705	347	170	250	1,429	121	306	159	3,654
	V. 174	V.	748	361	162	343	1,409	124	395	166	3,882

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REGULATED MARKETS

Mug	Q. 2	455	8	2			71		19	6	563
Udid	V. 3	582	12	2			116		37	7	759
Math	Q.	113	1				2			4	120
Kulhi	V.	166	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	5	176
Gur	Q. 5	387	25	38	1	30	298	3	....	13	800
Cotton	V. 6	417	24	43	1	28	336	3	....	12	870
Onion	Q. ....	....	....	....	....	3	105	1	3	3	115
Cotton seed	V. ....	....	....	....	....	2	88	5	4	2	97
Warai	Q. 1,971	792	700	829	12	178	4,209	277	1,760	31	10,759
Mosambi	V. 2,616	1,080	920	977	19	241	5,637	406	4,192	38	16,126
Tomato	Q. 869	1,362	780	819	8	134	2,880	23	1,104	3	7,982
Potato	V. 2,187	3,380	1,463	1,821	15	258	5,909	35	2,611	7	17,686
	Q.	2,994	....	....	....	....	....	....	134	....	3,128
	V.	1,002	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	....	1,041
	Q. ....	....	....	2	....	....	327	104	....	....	433
	V. ....	....	....	2	....	....	235	93	....	....	330
	Q. ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9	....	10
	V. ....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	5
	Q. ....	....	....	3,46,850	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,46,850
	V. ....	....	....	28,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	28,000
	Q.	2,165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,165
	V.	945	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	945
	Q.	3,353	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,353
	V.	1,673	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,673

(Q.=Quantity in tonnes, V.=Value in '000 'Rs.)

TABLE No. 20—INFORMATION REGARDING MARKET FUNCTIONARIES OF SHRIRAMPUR MARKET

Market functionary	Number of licence-holders	Rate of licence-fee (in rupees)	Total amount of licence-fee (in rupees)
Agricultural traders—			
‘A’ Class	78	100	7,800
‘B’ Class	12	50	600
‘C’ Class	3	50	150
‘D’ Class	11	20	220
Cattle traders—			
‘A’ Class	16	50	800
‘B’ Class	26	25	650
General commission agents ..	32	100	3,200
Brokers of cattle	16	25	400
Weighmen	9	10	90
Hamals	50	3	150
Processors	2	100	200
Hundekaris	1	25	25
Cartmen	11	5	55
Registration Assistants ..	117	5	585
Godown Assistants	49	1	49

This is the biggest market in the district which attracts agricultural produce from all over the district. The total arrivals and value of various agricultural commodities brought here during the period from 1965-66 to 1968-69 are given below, while the commodity-wise arrivals in 1965-66 and 1968-69 are given in table No. 21 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1965-66	75,107	90,78,049
1966-67	2,88,899	1,54,21,895
1967-68	1,68,842	1,65,38,441
1968-69	74,259	72,99,088

The cattle trade is also regulated by this market committee, the turn-over of which for the year 1968-69 is given in table No. 22.

There are ample ware-housing facilities at the market yard. There are 58 godowns, the storage capacity of which is above 2,50,000 quintals. The market committee does not possess any of these godowns which are built by traders, co-operative societies and the Government.

TABLE No. 21—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES AT SHRIRAMPUR MARKET IN 1965-66 AND 1968-69

(Arrivals in quintals, value in rupees)				
Name of the commodity	1965-66		1968-69	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
Gur	1,10,204	13,72,986·25	5,914	6,34,499
Gram	4,057	4,98,808·77	7,284	6,50,860
Linseed	66	3,553·93	122	15,037
Karadi	7,943	5,56,866·76	19,714	18,62,144
Mug	1,583	1,26,528·33	627	59,956
Cotton (Laxmi) .. ..	.....	.....	2,480	4,67,029
Cotton (CO 2)	9,582	22,00,470·42	.....	.....
Cotton (Jarila)	970	1,52,729·92	.....	.....
Math	230	19,396·00	873	72,959
Groundnut	27,447	11,41,871·52	10,173	11,04,006
Sesamum (Hauri)	225	19,816·32	149	26,563
Kulthi	809	52,807·18	377	23,233
Tur	430	28,833·68	943	75,978
Ground-nut (shelled)	375	63,507·34	43	12,081
Jowar	9,903	5,10,573·61	5,645	3,13,109
Bajri	11,931	13,31,956·72	18,821	8,40,312
Wheat	10,103	10,64,797·89	13,446	12,54,885
Udid	8	405·17	9	822

TABLE No. 22—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF CATTLE IN SHRIRAMPUR MARKET IN 1968-69

Category	Average price (in Rs.)	Arrivals (No.)	Value (in rupees)
Bullock	300	25,855	77,86,500
Cow	100	957	95,700
Buffalo	500	4,196	20,98,000
He-buffalo	100	93	9,300
Horse	200	435	87,000
Goat	50	20,757	10,37,850
Sheep	30	1,973	58,190

The market committee received Rs. 52,769·60 and Rs. 25,911 by way of market cess and licence-fee, respectively in the year 1968-69, whereas the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 66,307·52 leaving

a surplus of Rs. 40,102.83. The financial position of the committee for the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is shown below :—

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus Rs.
1966-67 ..	94,456.81	62,896.09	31,560.72
1967-68 ..	96,651.02	67,805.42	28,845.60
1968-69 ..	1,06,410.35	66,307.52	40,102.83

Co-operative societies have played an important role in developing agricultural marketing at Shrirampur. All the agricultural commodities are transacted through these co-operative societies. There are at present nine co-operative marketing societies which are the licence-holders of the market committee.

The maximum and minimum wholesale and retail prices of various regulated commodities in Shrirampur market in 1968-69 are given in table No. 23.

TABLE No. 23—MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES.
SHIRAMPUR MARKET, 1968-69

(Wholesale prices in rupees per quintal
and retail prices in rupees per kg.)

Commodity	Wholesale		Retail	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Gur</i>	178.10	54.00	2.23	0.49
Gram	133.10	70.00	1.55	1.15
Linseed	155.00	107.00	1.56	1.13
<i>Karadi</i>	134.00	83.00	1.35	0.94
<i>Mug</i>	125.00	79.50	1.26	1.00
<i>Math</i>	110.00	72.20	1.90	0.79
Ground-nut	178.50	84.10	1.79	0.92
<i>Hauri</i>	238.00	160.00	2.40	1.69
Cotton (<i>Jarila</i>)	143.00	75.00	1.47	0.95
Cotton (<i>Laxmi</i>)	233.00	161.00	2.43	2.00
Cotton (<i>Nimkar</i>)	240.00	199.50	2.40	2.05
<i>Kulthi</i>	75.00	53.00	0.76	0.58
<i>Tur</i>	96.60	79.10	0.97	0.84
Ground-nut (shelled)	300.00	135.00	3.10	1.40
<i>Bajri</i>	105.00	74.00	1.10	0.85
Wheat	119.80	105.00	1.92	1.08
<i>Udid</i>	102.10	70.00	1.02	0.72

Kopargaon: The agricultural produce market at Kopargaon was established on 16th March 1949, while the actual work of regulation

of agricultural trade started from 1st February 1959. The market committee brought under its regulation cotton trade on 28th September 1968. Since then it has received a satisfactory response from agriculturists as well as from traders.

The transport and communication facilities are readily available at Kopargaon which pave the way for quick and easy disposal of agricultural commodities. The market has closer trade-links with Nasik and Aurangabad districts than with Ahmadnagar. The Daund-Manmad railway line of the Central Railway helps to deliver the goods at the distant market centres in Maharashtra.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Kopargaon taluka. The market committee is composed of 15 representatives, of whom twelve are elected representatives, seven agriculturists, four traders, one local authority, and three Government nominees.

Gur is the most important commodity regulated by this market. Besides *gur*, the committee has brought under its regulation the following commodities : wheat, *jowar*, *bajri*, gram, *math*, *mug*, *tur*, linseed, safflower, *mosambi*, ground-nut, cotton (ginned and unginned), onion, *methi*, maize, grass, fodder and cattle.

The market committee has its own market yard measuring 12 acres and 18 *gunthas* of land. The market yard is quite spacious and provides all the required facilities to the agriculturists as well as traders. The committee has built open sheds, spacious office building and rest-house. The committee spent Rs. 22,560 for purchasing land for the market yard, Rs. 7,465.16 for laying the water pipe line, Rs. 86,163.36 for construction of market yard and Rs. 15,424.25 for the supply of electricity.

The number of various categories of market functionaries and the amount collected from them as licence-fee is shown in the following statement :—

Market functionary	Number of licence- holders	Total amount of licence-fee (in Rs.)
General commission agents	32	2,920
'A' Class traders	72	6,850
'B' Class traders	22	1,085
'C' Class traders	315	7,860
Assistants to traders	66	217
<i>Hamals</i>	64	97
Brokers	5	100
Weighmen	6	54

Kopargaon is an assembling as well as a distributing centre of all the agricultural commodities and is a leading market in the district. The produce is exported to the distant commercial centres inside as well outside Maharashtra State. *Gur* is exported particularly to Bombay, Khandesh, Amravati, Paratwada and Gujarat State. Cotton is assembled from Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur and Malegaon and is sent to Ahmadabad, Bombay, Sholapur and Khandesh. Agriculturists as well as traders from outside the market area bring the produce for sale in the market. The freight charges by trucks are Re. 1 per quintal to Malegaon (Nasik) and Ahmadnagar, Rs. 1.50 for Dhulia and Aurangabad, Rs. 2 for Pune, Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 for Bombay and Sholapur and Rs. 4 per quintal for Indore. The marketing seasons of the various agricultural commodities are *gur*—October to May; *wheat*, *jowar*, *gram*—March to June; *bajri*, *math*, *mug*, *tur*—September to January and ground-nut—September to November.

The commission agents and co-operative societies advance loans to agriculturists against standing crops from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 per acre for sugar-cane and Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per acre for food-grains.

As it is a well-established market, agricultural produce from distant places is assembled at Kopargaon. The total arrivals and their value during the period from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below, while the commodity-wise turn-over of trade is given in table No. 24 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	1,40,568	1,28,00,250
1965-66	97,680	83,21,310
1966-67	2,09,709	1,47,27,640
1967-68	1,50,709	2,18,22,910
1968-69	1,38,588	41,56,880

There are six *jowar* procurement centres in the Kopargaon taluka, the total turn-over of which, during 1968-69 is given below :—

Name of the centre	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
Rahata	3,750	2,06,120
Dhamori	1,919	1,06,770
Puntamba	1,287	71,640
Dahegaon Bolka	1,136	63,520
Pohegaon	1,104	61,710
Mahegaon Deshmukh	954	54,330

TABLE No. 24—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF ALL REGULATED COMMODITIES DURING 1962-63, 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69 AT KOPARGAON MARKET

Commodity	1962-63		1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
<i>Gur</i>	61,251	36,86,672	71,691	64,79,340	67,066	88,15,650	61,224	6,77,490
<i>Wheat</i>	8,153	4,00,842	6,400	6,52,030	26,890	27,76,030	30,941	3,09,990
<i>Jowar</i>	54,332	20,20,002	24,969	11,19,150	11,080	1,10,700	15,306	84,790
<i>Bajri</i>	10,099	4,36,099	6,816	5,42,810	88,996	6,77,550	15,248	11,80,590
<i>Gram</i>	2,370	1,07,441	1,635	1,83,450	4,011	6,24,310	5,136	4,25,310
<i>Math</i>	342	12,837	512	35,870	64	7,030	263	20,550
<i>Mug</i>	170	7,992	241	19,760	848	1,07,650	64	5,520
<i>Tur</i>	432	17,484	536	55,180	87	7,920	519	40,470
<i>Linseed</i>	53	3,099	12	980	29	4,990	37	4,330
<i>Safflower</i>	873	39,926	290	19,000	633	75,500	1,193	1,16,100
<i>Ground-nut</i>	12,817	4,63,859	11,040	8,16,650	6,295	7,12,930	3,693	3,88,720
<i>Cotton (Laxmi)</i>	....	....	16,426	28,76,030	3,000	6,38,530	4,964	9,03,020
<i>Cotton (Devirai)</i>	....	....	....	....	710	1,68,850	....	....

(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)

Storage facilities are sufficiently available at the market yard. There are five godowns on the market yard built by co-operative societies. Outside the market yard there are 36 godowns in the town built by the traders and general commission agents.

There are six sugar factories within the jurisdiction of the market committee of which three are in the co-operative sector and the rest in the private sector. The total production of sugar by the six sugar factories was 15,38,729 bags in 1968-69, of which 8,66,338 bags were produced by co-operative sugar factories and 6,72,391 bags by private sugar factories.

The total income of the market committee was to the tune of Rs. 72,815, of which Rs. 25,897, Rs. 10,060 and Rs. 19,303 were from market cess, cattle-fee and licence-fee, respectively in the year 1968-69, whereas the expenditure was Rs. 49,002 leaving a surplus of Rs. 23,813 in the same year.

The speedy development of the market committee is also due to the important role played by the co-operative marketing societies in the trade transactions in the market. There are four co-operative marketing societies and one traders' association.

Sangamner: The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Sangamner was established on 19th November 1959 while its actual working started from 1st September 1962. The market is connected to Pune and Nasik by a national highway and by other good roads with markets such as Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Thane and Manmad.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over Sangamner and Akola talukas. The market committee is composed of elected and nominated representatives and has twelve members of whom six are agriculturists' representatives, four traders' representatives and two Government nominees.

The market committee has brought under its regulation various commodities, important among which are *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, paddy (husked and unhusked), gram, *tur*, *mug*, *math*, *udid*, safflower, ground-nut (shelled and unshelled), *gur*, onion, potato, tomato, *khurasani*, *chola*, sesamum, cotton and cottonseed. Similarly sale and disposal of milch and other cattle like cows, bullocks, he-buffaloes, she-buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats is also brought under regulation. There is a proposal to regulate the sale and purchase of all kinds of fruits.

The Sangamner market committee has two market yards, viz., the principal market yard at Sangamner and the sub-market yard at Akola. The principal market yard at Sangamner has land admeasuring 15 acres and 27 *gunthas* where all the necessary facilities are available. The sub-market yard at Akola has 4 acres and 12 *gunthas* of land for market yard. Only storage facilities are available at this market yard.

The total number of the various market functionaries in 1968-69 is given below :—

Market functionaries	No.
<i>Dalals</i>	9
Traders	255
Weighmen	12
<i>Hamals</i>	62

From all over Sangamner taluka, the entire agricultural produce is collected at this market. The statistics of total arrivals and value of various regulated agricultural commodities during 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below, while the commodity-wise turn-over of trade at the market is given in table No. 26 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	1,49,846	1,14,92,976
1965-66	1,56,439	1,03,51,610
1966-67	1,63,726	1,29,01,347
1967-68	1,79,700	1,48,70,999
1968-69	1,65,928	1,28,80,444

TABLE No. 25—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF CATTLE AT
SANGAMNER MARKET IN 1964-65, 1966-67
AND 1968-69

Category (1)	(Arrivals in number and value in rupees)					
	1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals (2)	Value (3)	Arrivals (4)	Value (5)	Arrivals (6)	Value (7)
Bullocks	4,414	7,66,496	4,748	7,17,848	3,290	8,31,899
Cows	179	14,551	299	22,533	179	27,285
She-buffaloes	390	1,02,776	608	1,95,807	354	1,98,320
He-buffaloes	160	16,328	235	23,964	58	7,033
Horses	23	2,230	14	1,636	26	3,585
Sheep and goats	32,005	8,55,665	32,209	11,05,195	26,554	9,39,861

Sufficient facilities for storing of agricultural produce are available at this market. There are 75 godowns in the principal market yard at Sangamner and ten godowns at the sub-market yard at Akola. Out of these godowns nearly thirty godowns are *pacca* godowns and the rest of them are just improvised for the purpose. These godowns are owned by the traders, commission agents and co-operative societies.

TABLE No. 26—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES AT SANGAMNER MARKET
IN 1962-63, 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

Commodity	1962-63			1964-65			1966-67			1968-69		
	Arrivals		Value	Arrivals		Value	Arrivals		Value	Arrivals		Value
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Gur</i>	..	35,218	22,48,216	24,226	17,61,922	18,123	20,75,529	18,932	15,47,585	..	..	..
Groundnut (unshelled)	..	48,612	36,14,810	39,518	43,59,849	12,756	19,31,598	23,264	25,72,313	..	..	..
Groundnut (shelled)	..	1,587	1,27,939	1,288	1,40,595	263	51,335	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Jowar</i>	..	5,523	1,38,286	5,195	2,48,559	12,865	7,23,718	219	21,520	..	..	..
<i>Bajri</i>	..	17,851	7,81,149	16,721	14,31,441	27,439	22,17,385	16,838	14,64,577	..	..	..
Wheat	..	4,946	2,64,314	4,192	4,60,882	14,491	14,14,457	12,350	12,80,319	..	..	..
Rice	..	4,762	2,84,263	2,982	3,22,802	117	19,334	71	13,940	..	..	..
Gram	..	5,763	2,64,477	4,441	5,35,443	4,610	7,37,572	7,379	6,40,664	..	..	..
<i>Tur</i>	..	327	13,609	391	33,991	17	1,352	491	39,368	..	..	..
<i>Mug</i>	..	1,140	47,004	2,600	2,16,988	375	41,575	3,931	3,28,848	..	..	..
<i>Math</i>	..	871	33,388	1,502	1,15,606	331	36,360	4,297	3,69,784	..	..	..
<i>Udid</i>	..	427	26,103	660	49,352	124	17,922	812	69,071	..	..	..
Safflower	..	234	11,391	182	12,471	65	5,600	346	32,002	..	..	..
Sesamum	..	..	..	383	39,842	19	3,215	347	59,549	..	..	..
<i>Chola</i>	..	..	..	616	55,510	1	152	1,112	1,05,828	..	..	..
<i>Khurasani</i>	..	..	..	77	6,113	..	..	167	18,953	..	..	..
Cotton	..	..	..	5,000	8,40,895	3,545	9,54,451	8,225	16,64,578	..	..	..
Onion	..	..	..	30,106	4,84,480	44,704	13,72,469	31,720	10,58,590	..	..	..
Potato	..	..	..	8,961	3,43,017	13,015	8,39,028	25,940	10,84,514	..	..	..
Tomato	..	..	..	805	33,218	10,866	4,58,255	9,487	5,08,441	..	..	..

The market committee derives its income from various sources, the main among them being market-fee, licence-fee, rent of plot, godown registration fee, etc. The income of the market committee in the year 1968-69 was Rs. 83,053.25 of which the market-fee contributed an amount of Rs. 51,978.90 and licence-fee Rs. 15,715.00, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,610.29 keeping a surplus of Rs. 16,442.96.

Sufficient banking facilities are available at Sangamner. The branch offices of the following banks provide bank credit at Sangamner :—

- (1) Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Limited.
- (2) Ahmadnagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank Limited.
- (3) State Bank of India.
- (4) Bank of Baroda.
- (5) Sangamner Merchants' Co-operative Bank Limited.

The co-operative marketing movement has played a very important role in boosting up trade by giving assured prices to the agriculturist for his agricultural produce. There are four co-operative marketing societies which are doing the sale and purchase transactions on the market yard. These are :

- (1) Sangamner Shetkari Sahakari Sangh Limited.
- (2) Ganora Vividh Karyakari Seva Society Sangamner BK.,
- (3) Nimgaon Jali Vividh Karyakari Seva Society Limited.
- (4) Akola Taluka Kharedi Vikri Sangh.

Pathardi : The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Pathardi was established on 31st December 1955 while its actual functioning started from 11th October 1959. Pathardi is situated in the famine-stricken belt which is highly susceptible to recurring scarcity conditions. Hence the development of this market has been very slow. It is connected to Ahmadnagar and Shevgaon by major district roads and is dependent upon the commercial activities of these two trade centres.

The area of operation of this market committee extends over the entire Pathardi taluka. The market committee is composed of 15 elected and nominated representatives of whom seven represent agriculturists, four traders, one local authority and three are Government nominees.

The market committee has brought under its fold of regulation the following commodities, viz., *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, cotton (ginned and unginned), sesamum, *tur*, linseed, *math*, *mug*, *kulith*, *vari*, *chola*, *udid*, ground-nut (shelled and unshelled), *gur* and cattle such as goats and sheep.

The market committee has its own market yard admeasuring 14 acres. It has provided the usual facilities and a rest-house for the farmers and traders.

The number of market functionaries working at this market is very small, their number being 41 in the year 1968-69. Besides, there are weighmen, processors and *hamals* on the market yard. The arrivals on this market are brisk on Wednesday which is a bazar day.

The total arrivals and value of the commodities from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below, while the commodity-wise turn-over of trade at the market is given in table No. 27 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	29,946	28,22,256
1965-66	59,123	50,65,306
1966-67	75,977	60,53,012
1967-68	33,762	28,19,903
1968-69	43,625	31,94,564

TABLE No. 27—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF REGULATED COMMODITIES AT PATHARDI MARKET FOR 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

Serial No.	Commodity	(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)					
		1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
(1)	(2)	Arrivals (3)	Value (4)	Arrivals (5)	Value (6)	Arrivals (7)	Value (8)
1	Jowar	189	11,340	31,870	17,84,720	12,848	7,19,488
2	Bajri	7,255	6,87,466	18,510	12,65,339	11,401	8,98,213
3	Wheat	3,856	2,60,723	2,667	2,33,038	1,310	1,44,749
4	Gram	1,521	1,78,813	2,156	3,25,171	2,004	1,64,693
5	Mug	7,248	8,38,639	9,922	11,67,949	4,470	4,62,012
6	Groundnut (shelled)	1,121	87,060	1,248	1,59,309	312	31,006
7	Cotton CO2	2,317	35,314	330	80,903	1,323	1,92,682
Total		23,507	20,99,355	66,703	50,16,429	33,668	26,46,511

The market committee levies market charges such as market-fee 0.25 per cent of sales proceeds and handling and weighing, 25 paise and 10 paise, respectively per quintal. The prevailing freight charges from the market to Ahmadnagar are Rs. 1.25, to Pune Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.00, to Bombay Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 8.00 and to Shevgaon Re. 0.75 per quintal.

Being a scarcity area, a considerable quantity of consumer goods is imported to Pathardi from the adjoining areas in Bhir district as

well as from Ahmadnagar. However, some of the surplus commodities such as *mug*, *bajri*, *tur* and gram are exported from this market to Bombay and Pune directly by motor trucks. The percentage of imports is greater than that of exports.

Storage facilities are available on the market yard for agricultural produce of the farmers. Eighteen godowns have been built by the traders and co-operative societies whose total storage capacity is 7,000 bags. The system of advancing loans against the standing crops is adopted by the co-operative banks at the prescribed rate of interest.

The financial position of the market committee during the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 is shown below :—

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1964-65	29,966.51	25,438.51	4,528.00
1965-66	45,353.77	25,951.02	19,402.75
1966-67	58,460.19	33,189.52	25,270.67
1967-68	59,582.00	53,119.00	6,464.00
1968-69	62,960.42	44,552.84	18,407.58

The branches of the Ahmadnagar Urban Co-operative Bank and the Bank of Maharashtra extend financial accommodation to traders at this market.

There are also co-operative marketing societies engaged in *ulat* business at this market. The Pathardi Bhusar and Cotton Association also undertakes purchase and sale of agricultural produce.

Pathardi has also a big cattle market which is brought under the purview of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. There were 300 middlemen engaged in cattle market in 1968-69.

Ahmadnagar : The Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Ahmadnagar is by far the most important one in the district. It was established under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, in August 1954 and the actual working started from 13th January 1956. At present the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963, has been applied to the market committee. Since its establishment the market committee has achieved remarkable progress in the field of agricultural marketing. Ahmadnagar is situated conveniently as regards transport and communications and is served by the important arteries of trade like the Pune-Ahmadnagar road, and Daund-Manmad railway line. It is also connected to Pune, Sholapur, Nasik, Aurangabad, Bhir and Osmanabad districts by highways.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Ahmadnagar and Parner talukas. The market committee is composed of 15 elected representatives, of whom seven are from agriculturists, four from traders, one local authority and three Government nominees.

Cotton is an important regulated commodity at this market followed by *jowar* and *bajri*. Besides, safflower, ground-nut (shelled and unshelled), sesamum, linseed, nigerseed, *tur*, gram, *mug*, *udid*, *math*, *kulith*, *vari*, cotton seed, chillis, wheat, *gul*, cattle, sheep and goats have also been brought under regulation. Since 30th September 1969 the market committee brought under its regulation many fruits such as *mosambi*, bananas, grapes, mangoes, lemons, melons, pods of tamarind, as also castor seed, *rata*, fodder, etc.

The market committee has purchased a land measuring about 27 acres and 19 *gunthas* for the market yard and has provided all the necessary amenities. The total expenditure incurred by the market committee amounted to rupees four lakhs.

The number of functionaries in the market yard is given below :—

Traders 179; general commission agents 74; weighmen 32; warehouseman 1; processors 9; carting and clearing agents 5; *hamals* 166, and assistants 118.

Agricultural produce brought for sale in the market is sold by open auction or by open agreement. The daily arrival of produce is so heavy during brisk season that transactions continue from 9-30 a.m. up to 11 p.m. The statistics of arrivals and their value during the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below while the commodity-wise turn-over of trade at the market is given in table No. 28 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	3,69,712	3,27,28,385
1965-66	2,95,562	3,08,06,944
1966-67	3,88,240	4,74,35,842
1967-68	4,03,111	4,88,67,651
1968-69	4,17,978	4,86,78,004

The arrivals of cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, fibres, chillis and jaggery amounted to 4,17,978 quintals in the principal market yard. There was an increase in arrivals of these commodities in 1968-69 over that in the previous year by 14,867 quintals. In 1968-69 arrivals of *jowar*, cotton (unginned) and wheat decreased, while the arrivals of *bajri*, safflower, groundnut, (unshelled), sesamum, linseed, *mug*, *math*, *kulith* and jaggery increased.

TABLE No. 28—ARRIVALS AND VALUE OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES AT AHMADNAGAR
MARKET IN 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

Commodity (1)	1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals (2)	Value (3)	Arrivals (4)	Value (5)	Arrivals (6)	Value (7)
<i>Gur</i>	21,860	12,93,715	11,113	12,23,323	33,831	30,11,573
Groundnut (unshelled)	21,182	15,35,568	8,221	10,79,447	433	72,921
Groundnut (shelled)	14	1,621	160	33,473	9,148	9,19,508
<i>Jowar</i>	36,482	17,05,000	1,00,020	5,75,707	.....	.....
<i>Bajri</i>	21,483	18,30,696	75,627	52,61,513	51,552	39,09,531
Wheat	22,977	21,33,655	31,321	33,49,439	33,070	33,45,380
Gram	15,106	15,27,929	8,512	13,37,335	15,976	13,33,858
<i>Tur</i>	22,984	18,45,989	16,871	16,66,182	22,977	17,91,538
<i>Mug</i>	42,642	38,64,977	97,363	1,14,04,517	56,489	56,16,700
<i>Math</i>	5,265	3,45,657	2,112	2,22,331	6,322	5,03,438
<i>Udid</i>	2,720	1,66,719	1,861	2,59,257	1,268	94,819
Cotton	1,28,174	1,43,93,851	1,05,649	1,60,19,929	1,32,150	2,24,76,892
Cotton seed	4,491	2,28,980	1,425	1,07,774	328	25,891
Chillis	2,165	3,28,419	6,785	25,84,553	5,017	10,76,864
<i>Vari</i>	27	1,029	808	61,945	407	24,398
<i>Khurasani</i>	259	25,934	35	5,434	.....	.....
<i>Karadi</i>	16,956	10,51,015	13,873	15,43,292	.....	.....
<i>Hawari</i>	1,460	2,19,690	1,161	2,45,780	.....	.....
<i>Kulith</i>	1,882	1,04,235	4,235	2,90,410	4,461	2,51,131

(Arrivals in quintals, value in rupees)

For the proper storage of agricultural produce, the market committee has built a large godown on the market yard which has been rented to the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation. There are two sheds for conducting auction of produce. Some traders have built their own godowns on the plots of the market yard. There is another large godown built by the Ahmadnagar District Urban Co-operative Bank on the market yard which is in the possession of the Collector of Ahmadnagar for storage of Government grains and a third one owned by the Ahmadnagar Taluka Purchase and Sale Union, Ahmadnagar, which has been given to the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation on rental basis. Ahmadnagar District Purchase and Sale Union Ahmadnagar, has also built a new godown on the market yard. These godowns provide sufficient storage facilities on the market yard.

The position of income and expenditure of the market committee in the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 is given below :—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.
Income ..	1,16,123·81	1,08,339·73	1,39,962·64	1,68,209	1,74,541·65
Expenditure ..	87,236·60	81,564·13	86,054·41	1,06,340	1,23,586·45
Surplus ..	28,887·21	26,775·60	53,908·43	61,869	50,955·20

Grading system for selected food-grains is prevalent in the market yard at Ahmadnagar. This is the only grading unit in the district. For this purpose Government has appointed a grader. This has a salutary effect upon the quality of the food-grains brought to the market yard by the agriculturists.

The regulation of agricultural marketing at Ahmadnagar is further facilitated by the progress of co-operative marketing societies. The co-operative societies function as general commission agents at the market. There are three such co-operative societies, viz.,—

- (1) Nagar Taluka Kharedi Vikri Sangh, Ahmadnagar,
- (2) Ahmadnagar District Purchase and Sale Co-operative Union, Ahmadnagar,
- (3) Vakodi Vividh Karyakari Seva Sahakari Society, Vakodi, Taluka Ahmadnagar.

The arrivals and value of various regulated commodities sold through these co-operative societies from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given in table No. 29.

The average monthly prices of important regulated commodities from 1966-67 to 1968-69 at Ahmadnagar market are given in table No. 30.

TABLE No. 29—TURN-OVER OF TRADE HANDLED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT AHMADNAGAR MARKET, 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)

Name of the commodity	1964-65			1966-67			1968-69		
	Arrivals (2)	Value (3)	Percentage (4)	Arrivals (5)	Value (6)	Percentage (7)	Arrivals (8)	Value (9)	Percentage (10)
Jowar	32,241	14,54,517	88·37	10,020	5,75,706	100·00	3,750	2,24,609	N.A.
Bajri	597	44,726	2·77	2,818	2,23,180	3·72	1,808	1,43,145	
Karadi	1,035	69,082	6·10	440	50,131	3·17	.....	.....	
Ground-nut	518	43,878	2·44	237	31,803	2·91	410	52,342	
Hawari	14	1,812	0·95	8	1,713	0·67	.....	.....	
Alashi	18	1,646	1·18	11	1,855	1·45	.....	.....	
Tur	357	31,608	1·55	201	20,802	1·19	790	70,920	
Gram	267	33,254	1·76	306	48,360	3·47	593	54,925	
Mug	1,075	1,02,871	2·51	2,575	3,43,057	2·64	1,713	1,77,110	
Udid	8	566	0·29	41	6,852	2·20	42	3,169	
Muth	85	6,345	1·60	40	3,940	1·89	196	15,803	
Kulthi	26	1,428	1·38	100	7,160	2·36	192	10,653	
Vari	.....	.....	.....	20	1,450	2·47	25	1,456	
Cotton	11,716	19,15,403	9·14	6,978	15,17,631	6·60	4,451	8,72,110	
Chillis	49	8,261	2·26	217	90,277	3·79	252	39,452	
Wheat	766	75,668	3·33	1,401	1,52,552	4·47	1,409	1,52,730	
Gur	840	53,149	3·84	844	88,567	7·60	528	52,545	
Linseed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,009	

N. A. = Not available

TABLE No. 30—AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICES OF IMPORTANT
REGULATED COMMODITIES AT AHMADNAGAR MARKET
FROM 1966-67 TO 1968-69.

Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<i>Bajari</i>	72·83	89·58	81·33
<i>Karadi</i>	121·50	80·41	....
Ground-nut	148·33	110·33	136·08
<i>Tur</i>	105·00	117·33	86·33
Gram	163·92	139·33	91·42
<i>Mug</i>	132·08	126·67	112·50
<i>Udid</i>	106·42	111·17	80·27
<i>Math</i>	112·33	98·50	92·92
Cotton	385·42	200·00	222·50
Wheat	108·92	128·33	108·58
<i>Gur</i>	131·67	185·17	93·25

Jamkhed: The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Jamkhed was established on 28th July 1960 but its actual functioning started from 31st March 1967. This market is conveniently located in regard to transport and communications and is connected with Sholapur, Osmanabad and Bhir districts.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Jamkhed taluka. The market committee is composed of the elected representatives of farmers as well as traders numbering 11.

The important commodities regulated by this market are : *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *tur*, *mug*, *math*, *hulaga*, ground-nut, *karadi* and *udid*.

Market-fee is levied at the rate of 45 *paise* per quintal for food-grains and 16 *paise* per quintal for cotton.

The market committee does not possess godowns of its own. However there are godowns owned by private traders.

There were five general commission agents, twelve traders and eight weighmen in the market in 1969-70.

The market committee runs six centres for monopoly procurement of *jowar*. The turn-over of *jowar* at these centres during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given in table No. 31.

The Jamkhed Taluka Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh and its branch at Kharda and the Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Societies at Arangaon, Rajuri, Nandnaji and Jawale are playing key-role in the market.

The turn-over of trade and minimum and maximum prices of all the regulated commodities from 1967-68 to 1969-70 at the market are given in table No. 32.

TABLE No. 31—PROCUREMENT OF JOWAR AT JAMKHEDE MARKET
DURING 1968-69 AND 1969-70

Centre	1968-69		1969-70	
	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
Jamkhed ..	4,842	2,71,152	2,857	1,59,992
Kharda ..	5,020	2,81,120	2,806	15,01,136
Arangaon ..	3,786	2,12,016	4,485	2,51,160
Nandnaji ..	2,157	1,20,792	1,728	96,758
Jawale ..	2,399	1,34,344	2,101	1,76,656
Rajuri ..	1,567	87,752	1,227	68,712

TABLE No. 32—TURN-OVER OF TRADE AND MINIMUM
AND MAXIMUM PRICES OF REGULATED COMMODITIES AT
JAMKHEDE MARKET FROM 1967-68 TO 1969-70

(Arrivals in quintals, and Prices in rupees per quintal)

Name of the commodity	1967-68			1968-69			1969-70		
	Arri- vals	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Arri- vals	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Arri- vals	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
<i>Karadi</i> ..	704	59	96	1,998	70	131	1,013	90	157
Wheat ..	336	90	160	449	75	128	334	69	120
Gram ..	481	80	245	1,212	50	125	684	60	137
<i>Tur</i> ..	1,111	60	162	2,618	47	103	1,380	55	117
<i>Hulaga</i> ..	162	49	75	325	47	83	89	45	65
Ground-nut (unshelled) ..	717	50	130	2,542	51	170	1,300	66	185
Ground-nut (shelled) ..	6	168	195	6	240	260	....	....	....
<i>Bajari</i> ..	1,240	70	94	1,992	53	93	1,562	61	92
<i>Math</i> ..	100	85	118	248	40	97	42	62	100
<i>Warat</i> ..	468	62	113	506	41	70	289	40	66
Cotton ..	582	68	224	1,895	90	210	745	50	235
<i>Udid</i> ..	582	85	166	2,240	40	98	1,707	30	91
<i>Mug</i> ..	3,803	90	168	2,898	46	121	1,354	25	116
<i>Rala</i> ..	344	60	108	153	45	70	142	35	68
Chillies ..	768	151	373	107	115	352	62	170	530
<i>Til</i> ..	13	70	189	37	155	261	28	168	250
<i>Gul</i> ..	1,505	130	207	2,776	39	165	3,763	25	80
<i>Ambadi</i> ..	68	37	58	204	45	80	109	65	84
<i>Korhala</i> ..	3	67	120	22	101	142	10	120	157
Linseed ..	88	90	169	107	100	158	80	157	180
Maize ..	210	50	86	225	40	77	73	40	61
<i>Chawali</i> ..	18	60	140	10	40	110	3	60	108
<i>Bhagar</i> ..	....	....	....	240	49	70	107	41	83
Castor seed ..	....	....	....	22	85	115	19	93	137
Tamarind ..	....	....	....	105	75	223	69	125	210
Tamarind seed ..	2	7	7	....	....	....	3	11	16
<i>Jod</i> ..	66	61	111	110	63	81	173	65	86

Rahuri: The Rahuri Market Committee was established on 18th March 1950, while the actual working of the market started from 1st September 1953.

Situated in the fertile black alluvial track, Rahuri taluka enjoys the natural advantages of prosperous agriculture. The market has trade-link with the distant market centres in western Maharashtra. It is served by the Daund-Manmad railway line of the Central Railway and is connected with the important market centres on the Central and South-Central Railway lines. The Rahuri market is also served by the Pune-Manmad state highway which connects the market with Pune, Shrirampur, Kopargaon and Manmad. The rail and road facilities afford an easy access to the principal markets in the State.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Rahuri taluka. The market committee is composed of 15 representatives of whom thirteen are elected by agriculturists, four by traders and two by local authorities whereas two are Government nominees.

The principal commodities regulated are *gur*, fruits and cattle. The other important commodities regulated are jowar, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *tur*, *math*, *mug*, safflower, ground-nut, linseed, sesamum, *kulthi*, cotton (ginned and unginned), cotton seed, and cattle such as bullocks, cows, she-buffaloes, he-buffaloes, horses, goats and sheep.

The market committee has its own principal market yard at Rahuri and two sub-market yards at Wambori and Songaon. The principal market yard at Rahuri is quite spacious admeasuring about 13 acres and 4 *gunthas*. It is furnished with all the necessary amenities. Wambori market has also sufficiently spacious yard admeasuring 10 acres and 3 *gunthas* where the necessary amenities are provided. The market committee spent Rs. 6,308-90 and Rs. 15,886-50 over office building and two auction-sheds, respectively. At Wambori sub-market yard a spacious office building has been built at the cost of Rs. 29,442-45.

The total number of market functionaries at the principal market and the sub-market yards in the year 1968-69 is given below :—

Market functionaries	Rahuri	Wambori	Songaon
(1) <i>Adatyas</i> ..	8	13	1
(2) 'A' Class traders ..	26	21	4
(3) 'B' Class traders ..	141	29	12
(4) 'A' Class processors ..	1	4	....
(5) 'B' Class processors ..	3	12	....
(6) Weighmen ..	1	11	....
(7) <i>Hamals</i> ..	27	46	6
(8) <i>Madatnis</i> ..	23	8	3
Total ..	230	133	17

The total arrivals and value of various regulated commodities for a few years from 1964-65 are given below, while the commodity-wise turn-over of trade is given in Table No. 33 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	59,462	51,94,606
1965-66	56,743	50,49,281
1966-67	58,040	64,76,168
1967-68	62,269	68,18,930
1968-69	62,931	64,58,202

TABLE No. 33—TURN-OVER OF TRADE OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES AT RAHURI MARKET FROM 1964-65 TO 1968-69

(Arrivals in quintals, value in rupees)

Commodity	1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
<i>Mosambi</i> ..	25,36,910	1,31,795	40,47,460	2,06,257	17,88,375	1,59,263
<i>Gur</i> ..	6,695	4,08,764	5,275	6,37,648	3,988	3,72,481
Jowar ..	8,971	4,07,678	14,699	9,13,290	8,022	5,94,055
<i>Bajri</i> ..	3,437	2,50,890	5,044	3,76,791	4,970	3,68,273
Wheat ..	4,051	5,41,075	8,519	7,59,316	5,955	6,63,979
Gram ..	1,575	1,70,416	1,266	2,07,889	3,157	2,71,731
<i>Tur</i> ..	1,604	93,934	372	33,061	1,604	1,33,055
<i>Math</i> ..	215	19,622	217	34,886	745	60,494
<i>Mug</i> ..	358	25,261	1,754	2,27,001	454	45,464
Groundnut (unshelled) ..	11,841	8,75,291	9,408	11,22,682	16,780	17,49,957
Groundnut (shelled) ..	238	24,045	1,029	1,97,785	465	1,00,335
Linseed ..	29	12,447	4	698	58	8,001
<i>Kulthi</i> ..	101	5,397	17	1,244	288	16,344
Cotton (CO2) ..	16,376	20,07,915	4,274	10,55,260	4,866	9,11,450
Cotton (<i>Laxmi</i>) ..	....	....	1,013	2,11,780	1,870	2,80,317
Cotton (197/3) ..	911	1,18,101	2,390	3,79,901	698	97,065
Cotton seed ..	80	3,220	260	16,800	58	4,060
<i>Karadi</i> ..	2,871	1,89,395	2,416	2,84,116	....	....
<i>Hawari</i> ..	109	12,174	83	16,020	....	....

The total income of the Rahuri market committee including that from the sub-market yards amounted to Rs. 58,315-12 of which Rs. 32,145 and Rs. 17,439 were from market cess and licence-fee whereas the expenditure during the same year was to the tune of Rs. 53,096 leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,218-25. The market committee received a Government loan of Rs. 1,58,000 for different purposes in

1968. Sufficient banking facilities are available at Rahuri. The branches of the following banks are situated at Rahuri :—

- (1) Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank,
- (2) State Bank of India,
- (3) Bank of Maharashtra,
- (4) Rahuri People's Co-operative Bank Limited.

Co-operative marketing societies play an important part in purchase and sale of agricultural produce in this market. They are instrumental in safeguarding the interest of the agriculturists. There are 17 co-operative marketing societies doing *adat* business at the market. All these co-operative societies are licence-holders of the market committee.

The co-operative societies at Rahuri are as under :—

- (1) Rahuri Taluka Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh Limited,
- (2) Rahuri Vividh Karyakari Sahakari Seva Society Limited,
- (3) Sakhar Kamgar Sahakari Grahak Bhandar Limited,
- (4) Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana,
- (5) Kanadgaon Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (6) Arangaon Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (7) Deolali Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (8) Guha Vividh Karyakari Seva Society Limited,
- (9) Kolhar Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (10) Takalimiya Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (11) Manjari Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (12) Chincholi Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (13) Manori Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (14) Musalwadi Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (15) Vambori Nutan Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (16) Satral Group Vividh Karyakari Seva Society,
- (17) Dhanore Vividh Karyakari Seva Society.

Rahuri market is also known for the trade in cattle such as buffaloes, cows, bullocks, sheep and goats. The total arrivals and the value of cattle trade at Rahuri market for a period of three years 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1968-69 are given in Table No. 34.

Nevasa: The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Nevasa was established on 24th April 1957 but the actual functioning of the same was started from 29th March 1968. The prosperity of the agricultural economy around Nevasa which has mainly been due to the availability of irrigation facilities during the last few years has contributed to the development of the market. Though the market is not served by railway it has been directly connected with Shrirampur, Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar. The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Nevasa taluka. The market committee is composed of 15 representatives of whom thirteen are elected from agriculturists and traders and two are Government nominees.

TABLE No. 34—TURN-OVER OF CATTLE TRADE AT RAHURI MARKET DURING 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

Category of cattle (1)	(Arrivals in number and value in rupees)					
	1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals (2)	Value (3)	Arrivals (4)	Value (5)	Arrivals (6)	Value (7)
Bullock ..	2,015	2,75,600	2,073	4,01,440	1,150	2,66,400
Cow ..	270	16,135	539	43,622	237	24,425
She-buffalo ..	74	9,455	146	29,290	64	13,750
He-buffalo ..	22	925	30	3,825	46	4,275
Horse ..	21	1,800	21	2,200	9	1,900
Goat ..	9,953	2,70,195	14,126	5,26,385	10,191	6,24,135
Sheep ..	3,654	98,605	3,534	1,33,620	2,546	1,32,655

The market committee has regulated the following commodities :—
Jowar, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *gur*, safflower, cotton, *math*, *mug*, linseed, *tur*, ground-nut and *hawari*.

The market committee has a separate market yard admeasuring about 13,000 square feet. A few facilities are provided on the market yard for the convenience of the agriculturists and traders. The market committee proposes to establish sub-markets at Sonai, Ghodegaon, Kukane and Pachegaon. Of these, Ghodegaon market has already started functioning.

The various categories of market functionaries at Nevasa in 1968-69 were as follows :—*Adatyas* 13 ; 'A' Class traders 48 ; 'B' Class traders 49 ; weighmen 5 ; and *hamals* 24.

The income of the market committee in the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 25,171-00, of which Rs. 13,447-57 and Rs. 8,510-00 accrued from market and licence fees, respectively. The expenditure during the same year was to the tune of Rs. 15,270-73, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,900-32.

In the year 1968-69, the total amount of arrivals of various commodities was 14,939 quintals and the value of the same was Rs. 9,39,281. The commodity-wise arrivals and their value are shown in table No. 35.

Shevgaon: Shevgaon is also a big market in the southern region of the district. It was established on 1st June 1955 and the actual working of the market committee started from 1st November 1958. The market has direct trade link with Paithan in Aurangabad district. Besides, the market is connected to Ahmadnagar, Bhair and Nevasa markets. It is not served by railway and the whole merchandise is transported by road.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Shevgaon taluka. The committee is composed of 15 persons representing seven agriculturists, four traders, one local authority and three Government nominees.

TABLE No. 35—TURNOVER OF TRADE OF VARIOUS REGULATED COMMODITIES AT NEWASA MARKET, 1968-69

Commodity	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
Ground-nut	1,207	51,792
Bajri	809	98,486
Wheat	1,272	13,787
Gram	1,349	69,787
Tur	1,641	48,486
Mug	1,367	64,801
Math	371	37,612
Safflower	3,990	3,46,980
Cotton	2,704	1,83,787
Linseed	201	20,883
Castor seed	28	2,880

Bajri, wheat and cotton are the important commodities regulated by this market committee. The other regulated commodities are jowar, gram, *tur*, *mug*, safflower, ground-nut, linseed, *rala*, *math*, sesamum, *kulthi*, *gur* and cattle.

The market committee has a principal market yard at Shevgaon and sub-market at Bodhegaon. It proposes to start a second sub-market at Balam Takli. The principal market at Shevgaon has a yard admeasuring 16 acres and 12 *gunthas* where sufficient amenities and market facilities are provided. The market committee is housed in its own building and has built a rest-house for agriculturists and traders.

The trade activities in agricultural produce are handled by the various market agencies such as traders, processors, weighmen, *adatyas*, *hamals*, general commission agents and brokers. Their total number at the principal and sub-market in the year 1968-69 is given below :— General commission agents 8 ; 'A' Class traders 14 ; 'B' Class traders 46 ; 'A' Class Processors 2 ; 'B' Class processors 1 ; Assistants to traders 34 ; Weighmen 5 ; and *hamals* 66.

Agricultural produce from Shevgaon taluka as also a major portion of the agricultural produce from Pathardi taluka is brought to Shevgaon because this market assures better prices. The total arrivals and value of the same during the years from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below while the turn-over of commodity-wise trade is given in table No. 36 :—

Year	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1964-65	58,779	53,88,564
1965-66	55,035	62,29,910
1966-67	65,347	79,46,707
1967-68	44,607	65,86,294
1968-69	96,301	87,50,176

TABLE No. 36—TURN-OVER OF TRADE OF REGULATED COMMODITIES AT SHEVGAON MARKET IN 1964-65, 1966-67 AND 1968-69

(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)						
Commodity	1964-65		1966-67		1968-69	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jowar	20,086	9,13,605	32,351	17,91,868	30,874	17,05,388
Bajri	595	44,927	14,077	10,52,552	11,578	8,27,150
Wheat	5,988	5,86,985	5,368	5,62,175	8,080	7,84,429
Gram	1,417	1,60,748	1,340	2,15,212	3,342	9,94,264
Tur	2,805	2,75,849	3,973	3,56,112	3,633	3,13,801
Safflower	2,238	1,44,329	2,307	2,74,861	10,487	9,79,636
Linseed	133	11,358	96	17,051	245	30,695
Ground-nut	788	53,575	1,194	1,68,673	1,345	1,50,517
Math	643	46,963	385	39,968	1,579	1,16,202
Mug	3,425	3,41,944	12,744	16,49,135	4,656	4,70,511
Kulthi	42	2,172	82	5,717	44	2,310
Rala	52	2,179	434	36,149	287	16,637
Sesamum	143	16,467	174	37,152	183	31,511
Gur	1,408	90,964	1,404	1,54,574	1,475	1,36,763
Cotton (Gavran)	8,170	9,78,900	16,580	23,72,755	10,311	14,06,403
Cotton (Virnar)	....	....	2,638	4,27,754	968	1,40,738
Cotton (Laxmi)	....	....	280	51,870	39	5,887
Cotton (CO2)	10,846	17,17,699	2,264	5,23,037	7,184	13,37,338
Cotton (ginned)	....	....	7	1,960	....	....

The total income of the market committee amounted to Rs. 55,719.14 in 1968-69, of which Rs. 27,315.73 and Rs. 9,960 were from market cess and licence-fee, respectively ; while the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 35,583.36, leaving a surplus of Rs. 20,135.28 in the same year. The financial position of the committee for a few preceding years is given below :—

(Amount in rupees)			
Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
1964-65	29,602.98	19,512.79	10,090.19
1965-66	33,558.11	19,567.37	13,990.74
1966-67	50,757.50	25,988.81	24,768.69
1967-68	53,867.37	35,999.64	18,867.73
1968-69	55,719.14	35,583.86	20,135.28

Sufficient banking facilities are available at the Shevgaon market, provided by the branches of the following banks :—

- (1) Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank,
- (2) Urban Central Co-operative Bank, and
- (3) State Bank of India.

Shrigonda: The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Shrigonda was established in 1960, but its actual working started in 1966. This market is connected with the markets at Karmala, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad and Baramati.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over Shrigonda and Karjat talukas. Besides the principal market yard at Shrigonda, the market committee has four sub-market yards, one each at Mirajgaon, Kashti, Rashin and Karjat. A separate market committee for Karjat is under consideration. The market committee is composed of 15 elected members, of whom seven are agriculturists, four traders and the rest are representatives of Government and local bodies.

The total number of regulated commodities is 54, while the important amongst them are : cotton, chillis, onion, *bajri*, *kulith*, *mug*, ground-nut, *math*, wheat, *gur*, castor seed, sesamum, linseed, *udid*, maize, *rala*, *tur*, gram, safflower and cattle.

Storage facilities available on the market yard are adequate for agricultural produce. There are 29 godowns built by the various agencies such as co-operative societies, traders and purchase and sale unions.

The number of functionaries working in the market yard is given below :—*Adayas* 27 ; weighmen 25 ; graders 98 ; *hamals* 70 ; and others 20.

The market yard is spacious and provides sufficient amenities to the farmers and traders. The committee has built two rest-houses at Shrigonda and Karjat market yards. Table No. 37 gives the statistics of turn-over of trade at Shrigonda market from 1967-68 to 1969-70.

In the year 1969-70, the income of the market committee amounted to Rs. 42,455.24 and the expenditure to Rs. 33,455.28 keeping a net balance of Rs. 8,999.96. The details about the income, expenditure and profit of the market committee during the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70 are given below :—

Year	Income		Expenditure		Profit	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1967-68	...	16,617.36	10,184.90		6,432.46	
1968-69	...	30,944.09	14,354.00		16,590.00	
1969-70	...	42,455.24	33,455.28		8,999.96	

TABLE No. 37—TURN-OVER OF TRADE OF REGULATED COMMODITIES AT SHRIGONDA MARKET DURING 1967-68, 1968-69 AND 1969-70

(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)							
Commodity	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	
Cotton	..		819	1,47,500	13,488	23,99,436	
Chillis	..		9	3,188	176	80,832	
Onion	..		7	125	1,521	42,894	
<i>Bajri</i>	..	3,035	2,59,020	7,230	5,89,960	4,239	2,98,200
<i>Kulthi</i>	..	174	10,940	3,056	1,70,488	2,336	1,22,602
<i>Mug</i>	..	1,203	1,27,035	2,792	2,40,000	3,551	3,20,836
Ground-nut	..	364	31,165	420	41,476	2,386	2,70,826
<i>Math</i>	..		13	1,040	521	51,932	
Wheat	..	2,716	2,96,065	2,523	2,54,200	6,485	6,90,470
<i>Gur</i>	..		125	9,004	24,102	12,65,714	
Castor seed	..		2	220	224	25,202	
Linseed	..				66	10,968	
<i>Udid</i>	..				2	144	
Maize	..				137	7,527	
<i>Rala</i>	..		33	1,744	111	5,108	
<i>Tur</i>	..	353	33,872	1,132	70,300	3,081	3,26,760
Gram	..	938	1,11,675	1,328	1,13,850	2,355	2,34,052
Safflower	..	7,254	4,73,290	6,755	5,83,424	10,272	13,82,146

Co-operative marketing societies play an important role in this market. A good number of agriculturists sell their produce through them. There are eleven co-operative societies within the jurisdiction of this market committee.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Co-operative marketing : The history of co-operative marketing in Ahmadnagar district can be traced back to the year 1909 when the first co-operative sugar factory was started in the district. The movement spread gradually and the first marketing society was established in 1954. The district has now achieved a very valuable measure of progress in the marketing of agricultural produce through co-operatives and is in the fore-front in the field, of co-operative movement.

During post-Independence period the co-operative marketing movement gathered momentum under the leadership of a few eminent co-operators and has today the benefit of the services of a good cadre of co-operators. A number of co-operative organisations sell agricultural produce on behalf of the agriculturists at the market yards. They are licensed by the respective market authorities for doing *adat* business and they could be said to be instrumental in securing reasonable price to the agriculturists.

There are at present ten regulated markets covering most of the talukas of the district. At every regulated market there is a separate co-operative sale and purchase society. There are 14 such sale and purchase societies called *Sahakari Kharedi Vikri Sangh*, of which one is an apex society at the district level. These sale and purchase societies are primary marketing societies at the taluka level and alongwith a few large-size multi-purpose societies and the district purchase and sale society, they work as *adatyas* on the market yard and hold the licences from the respective market committees to sell the produce on behalf of the agriculturists. A special mention can be made of the Godavari and Pravara Canal Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society which has done an invaluable service to the co-operative marketing movement in the district.

There are in all 56 co-operative societies in all the regulated markets in the district doing *adat* business. The total turn-over of all the regulated commodities handled by these co-operative societies was 1,04,346 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,08,60,000 in the year 1968-69. The percentage of such arrivals through these co-operative societies was approximately 26 per cent of the total arrivals in the markets.

The total turn-over of trade in regulated commodities handled by the marketing co-operatives at the various market yards in 1968-69 is given in table No. 38.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail trade: In keeping with the evolutionary changes in the economic conditions, the pattern of consumption and distribution of goods underwent considerable changes. The changes in the consumption and distribution pattern in turn affected the structure of retail trade. The availability of transport facility, communication with cities and towns have also been instrumental in bringing about a new direction to retail transactions. As a result, a number of retail shops dealing in various essential commodities have come up in urban as well as in rural areas of the district and have decreased the dependence of the people on periodical markets and village fairs which dominated retail trade in the past. The population of towns such as Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Akola, Jamkhed,

Shrigonda, Shevgaon, Nevasa and Karjat has gone up considerably during the last twenty years and consequently the number of retail shops has also increased.

The retail traders especially in cloth, electrical appliances, engineering and hard-ware goods in the northern part of the district, *viz.*, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas have direct connections with the traders in Bombay. The business is mainly conducted on cash basis. However the practice of allowing sale on credit for customers is not uncommon. Most of the retail shops are located at the taluka places and it is found that the villagers still attend the weekly bazars and fairs in large number to purchase the articles of their daily needs. The observations regarding retail trade in the district based on the information collected in the survey of some of the places are described below :—

Grocery, *pan-bidi*, cloth and vegetable shops are numerous and are scattered all over the district but they are found to be located in large number in urban areas than in the rural areas. Shops dealing in medicines, stationery, foot-wear, general merchandise, sweetmeats, fruits etc., are mainly concentrated in big towns. Shops dealing in jewellery, utensils, glass-ware, hard-ware and building materials are seen to be concentrated in particular localities of the towns. Retail shops generally have brisk trade during the season extending from October to June which period also includes fairs and festivals.

Grocery shops: Grocery shops form the largest single group of retail shops. There is a large number of grocers in every town or village. The articles sold in these shops are cereals, pulses, *gur*, sugar, oil, *ghee*, tea, coffee, ground-nut oil, cocoanut oil, hydrogenated oil, soap, etc. The grocers from taluka places buy grocery articles from Ahmadnagar, Pune and Nasik and other wholesale trade centres, while a few retail shop-keepers have direct trade relations with traders at Pune and Bombay. The stock-in-trade of individual shops varies from Rs. 500 to over a lakh of rupees. Many retail shops at Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Ahmadnagar and Nevasa have stock-in-trade worth over a lakh of rupees. In many of the retail shops two or more servants are employed.

Pan, Bidi, cigarettes and tobacco: Next in importance from the point of view of number are the *pan-bidi*, cigarettes and tobacco shops. Though they are very small establishments, they provide employment to a large number of persons. The number of *pan-bidi* shops is higher in Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Nevasa, Jamkhed, Rahuri, Karjat and Shrigonda. The articles sold in these shops comprise betel-leaves, *bidis*, cigarettes, betel-nuts, catechu and sometimes confectionery. These articles are generally obtained from the agents of wholesalers.

TABLE No. 38—TURNOVER OF TRADE IN REGULATED COMMODITIES THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1968-69.

Commodity	(Arrivals in quintals and value in rupees)													
	Ahmadnagar		Sangamner		Shevgaon		Kopergaon		Shrirampur		Pathardi		Rahuri	
	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value	Arrivals	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Gur ..	528	52,545	961	65,540	106	8,954	25,606	16,24,650	585	77,805	66	6,867	91	9,092
Groundnut (shelled)	410	52,342	2,622	3,44,350	76	8,543	374	40,220	2,453	2,79,641	....	....	....	....
Groundnut (unshelled)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1,799	18	1,856	269	26,285
Jowar ..	3,750	2,24,609	....	....	....	....	15,306	8,49,790	5,645	31,31,009	12,848	7,19,488	89	5,578
Bajri ..	1,808	1,43,145	1,980	1,77,696	918	93,836	1,153	1,00,890	487	37,804	692	49,918	207	16,084
Wheat ..	1,409	1,52,730	2,104	2,18,193	1,086	1,08,415	7,170	7,38,780	3,259	2,57,461	280	27,899	983	1,05,529
Gram ..	593	54,925	640	63,431	478	40,966	1,448	1,09,320	1,562	1,21,836	307	2,41,077	420	35,665
Tur ..	790	70,920	46	3,788	186	16,011	44	3,520	381	30,480	12	1,027	59	4,675
Mug ..	1,713	1,77,110	621	52,585	327	34,519	....	....	148	16,578	23	2,182	33	3,418
Maith ..	196	15,803	422	37,167	85	3,973	21	1,640	123	10,280	43	3,222	22	1,878
Udid ..	42	3,169	64	5,251	....	....	....	....	5	420	....	....	....	....
Safflower ..	1,681	1,67,075	16	1,523	1,163	1,09,428	58	5,790	773	66,596	291	23,385	263	23,016
Sesamum ..	15	2,657	30	5,178	4	976	....	....	25	5,250	....	....	6	1,067
Cotton ..	4,451	8,72,110	930	1,91,225	1,179	1,85,597	1,479	2,43,260	1,488	1,97,026	56	10,557	386	62,587
Linseed ..	12	1,009	....	....	10	1,247	2	240	12	1,536	....	....	1	152
Rala ..	....	....	....	....	9	507	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kulthi ..	192	10,653	....	....	2	101	....	....	42	2,604	4	214	11	316

Cloth, ready-made clothes and hosiery: Shops belonging to this category are mainly concentrated in towns and big villages. Their number is larger in Ahmadnagar, Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Shirdi. These shops deal in all kinds of textiles, cotton, silk, nylon, terylene etc., as also shirtings, coatings, *saris, dhotis, chaddars and shawls*. The old type of Banarasi *shaloos* and *Paithanis* are out of vogue and have become out-dated at present. Their place has been taken by Bangalore silk, Kanjivaram silk and other such costly fabrics.

The bulk of the cloth is imported from Bombay, Ahmadabad, Madras, Kanpur, Malegaon, Coimbatore, Banaras, Bangalore, Sholapur and Ichalkaranji and is transported by railway. Hosiery goods and ready-made clothes are brought from Ludhiana, Dhariwal, Delhi, Jullunder and Kanpur.

Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur and Kopergaon are the important centres of cloth trade in the district. The margin of profit varies between 7 and 10 per cent for retail business and 3 per cent for wholesale trade. The business is brisk in the marriage and festival seasons and is slack during the rainy season. The transactions are generally on cash basis but exceptions to this are also found. The shops of this kind employ two to four persons on an average and they are paid between Rs. 90 and Rs. 200. A Wholesale Traders' Association of cloth merchants has been established at Ahmadnagar for redressing the grievances of its members.

Medicines and drugs: The number of shops of this type has increased with the growing health consciousness among the people as also with the availability of medical facilities in recent times. Almost every town and taluka place has a few medical stores. The largest number of shops of this type, *viz.*, 12 are located in Ahmadnagar town followed by Kopergaon, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Sangamner. These shops deal in a variety of medicines and drugs, both allopathic and ayurvedic.

The bulk of the drugs and medicines are brought from Bombay, Baroda, Calcutta and Pune. Very often the goods are supplied to the shop-keepers by the representatives of the manufacturing companies. The manufacturers or their agents provide credit facilities to the shop-keepers whereas in certain cases the retailers do the business on commission basis. The rates of commission vary from 5 per cent to 16 per cent. The capital investment in an individual shop varies between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 3 lakhs in case of big shops at Ahmadnagar, Kopergaon and Shrirampur whereas the same varies between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 20,000 for shops in smaller towns. The net profit for a retailer ranges between 5 to 7 per cent. These shops generally employ two to four employees, on an average, who are paid between Rs. 60 and Rs. 200 per month.

Stationery and cutlery: With the spread of education and increase in the number of educational institutions, the number of stationery and cutlery shops has increased in the urban areas as also in big villages. At towns like Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Kopargaon, Shrigonda, Jamkhed and Sangamner, there are big stationery and cutlery shops. Ahmadnagar town has the largest number of this kind of shops in the district to be followed by Kopargaon and Shrirampur. These shops sell toilet articles, bangles, hosiery besides pencils, inks, nibs, fountain pens, note-books, prescribed books, etc. Stationery articles are brought from Pune and Bombay and sometimes from Ahmadabad, Delhi, Calcutta; paper from Titagarh, and cutlery and provision goods from Bombay. The small shop-keepers sometimes purchase their requirements from the shops at Ahmadnagar where wholesale transactions in this business are carried out. The stock-in-trade of these shops varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 15,000 in urban areas whereas the same varies between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 in big villages. The margin of profits in this business is from 8 to 10 per cent. An average stationery shop-keeper is found to be employing one to three employees.

Hardware and building material: To meet the growing demand for building materials consequent upon the general increase in building activities the number of shops dealing in hard-ware and building materials has gone up in almost all towns in the district. Most of the shops of this category are mainly concentrated in urban centres. The growing concentration of these shops at Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Nevasa, Kopargaon and Sangamner is because of the growth of sugar factories in this region. These shops deal in beams, iron-sheets, chains, nails, bolts, screws, cast iron articles, buckets, pipes, pins, colour paints, cement etc., and a number of other articles required for construction works. Of the stock-in-trade, tools are brought from Jullunder; colour paints, pipes, nails and general hard-ware from Bombay and Pune; chains and nails from Delhi; cast iron from Agra; beams, buckets and iron-sheets from Calcutta and Bombay; and rest of the hard-ware from Punjab, Jullunder, Amritsar and Calcutta. The bulk of this merchandise is transported by railways while road transport is not uncommon. Usually the purchase transactions are done on 75 per cent cash basis and 25 per cent on bank credit basis. The capital investment in this business varies between Rs. 30,000 and 70,000. The annual turn-over of these shops at Ahmadnagar was found to the tune of rupees eight lakhs in the year 1968-69, whereas the same at Shrirampur and Kopargaon was to the tune of rupees five to seven lakhs. The margin of profits in this business varies between 6 and 8 per cent on an average. The total number of shops of this kind is 15 at Ahmadnagar, ten at Shrirampur and 13 at Kopargaon. There is an Iron and Steel Merchants'

Association at Ahmadnagar which co-ordinates the entire business in the district.

Utensils: The shops of this kind are mainly found to be located at urban centres such as, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Shirdi, Nevasa, Sangamner and Pathardi. These shops sell utensils made of stainless steel, bronze and aluminium. Most of the utensils are brought from Bombay, Muradabad, Jagadhari (Punjab), Gwalior, Jalesar (U. P.), Ratlam, Madras and Pune. The capital investment in these shops varies between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 and the turn-over amounts to over a lakh of rupees per annum. The margin of profit is between 8 and 12 per cent. On an average two or three persons are found to be employed in each shop.

Electrical goods and appliances: Trade in electrical appliances is primarily restricted to towns and big villages. The electrification of some of the rural areas has led to an increase in the number of general electrical shops in the district. The demand for radio sets, electrical fans, irons, water-heaters, table-lamps, cables and other electrical goods has increased considerably in recent times. The shops of this kind are mainly concentrated in Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Rahuri. The required merchandise is brought mainly from Bombay and Pune. The capital investment in these shops is to the tune of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 in case of big shops and Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 in case of small shops. The margin of profit varies between 10 and 15 per cent. Besides the owner, an average shop provides employment to one or two other workers.

STATE TRADING

State Trading: Historical background: The history of State trading dates back to 1942 when the British Government had imposed statutory rationing all over the country. The system of rationing was the direct consequence of the World War II which brought about conditions of acute scarcity and black-marketing of all consumer goods. Under the policy of rationing the Government procured the rationed commodities from the producers on the basis of compulsory levy, and the distribution was done through approved shops. The sale, purchase and transport of the rationed commodities by private parties was strictly prohibited. The extent of controls was gradually relaxed after the dawn of Independence and the controls were withdrawn in 1954.

With the rise in the prices of food-grains and sugar subsequently a multitude of imbalances were witnessed in the market. The prices of rice, wheat, jowar and other essential food-grains registered a steep rise during the years 1959, 1962, 1963 and 1964. This state of affairs forced the Government to meet the situation by opening more fair price shops. The general price situation took an adverse turn with the Pakistani

aggression in September 1965 and the two consecutive droughts during the subsequent years.

The worsening food situation compelled the Government to introduce informal rationing and monopoly procurement of rice and jowar through its agencies. Under the procurement system, the Government started purchasing these food-grains from the producers at scheduled prices.

The system of monopoly procurement of jowar was implemented in the district in 1964-65 under the Maharashtra Jowar (Restriction on Purchase, Sale and Control on Movement) Order of 1964. During 1965-66 the Government issued a consolidated statutory order for procurement of jowar, rice and paddy, viz., Maharashtra Scheduled Food-grains (Stock Declaration and Procurement, Disposal, Acquisition, Transport and Price Control) Order of 1963. Similar control orders were issued by Government for the subsequent years.

Government has prohibited sale and purchase of jowar, rice and paddy. The producers are supposed to sell their produce of rice, paddy and jowar only to the Government. In no circumstances the private trade of these commodities is allowed and the transport and movement of these cereals is prohibited. But the agriculturists are, however, allowed to sell small quantities of these food-grains to *bonafide* consumers.

Ahmadnagar district is primarily a producer of *rabi* jowar. Among its thirteen talukas, Shevgaon, Nevasa, Karjat, Shrigonda and Jamkhed are famous for *rabi* jowar production. The *kharif* jowar production is, however, of little consequence in the district.

The details of quantities of jowar procured in the district from 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below :—

Year				Quantity in tonnes
1964-65	...	...	...	28,923
1965-66	...	...	...	20,154
1966-67	...	...	...	47,421
1967-68	...	...	...	33,910
1968-69	...	...	...	18,756

The purchasing season starts from the month of February. There were 65 and 5 purchasing centres opened for the purchase of jowar and paddy, respectively under the monopoly procurement system in the year 1969-70. The number of such centres was 64 and 5 for jowar and paddy, respectively in 1970-71.

The food-grains procured by the Government are distributed through fair price shops. Almost every village and town has one or more fair price shops. There are, at present, 800 fair price shops in the district.

These shops provide the inhabitants with their day-to-day requirements. Besides the scheduled grains, wheat and sugar are also distributed through these shops. The fair price shops are managed by co-operative societies, village panchayats, local bodies as also by authorised private shop-keepers. Co-operative societies and village panchayats are given preference over private shop-keepers for running fair price shops. They are controlled and inspected by the District Supply Officer or the Mamlatdar. For purchase of the food-grains under monopoly procurement system the Government has appointed the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited as a chief agent in the district.

The quantity and value of jowar and rice collected under monopoly procurement system and the food-grains disbursed through fair price shops is given in tables Nos. 39 and 40.

FAIRS

Fairs in Maharashtra as also in India formerly served two-fold purpose. They were in the first place religious gatherings though attended by persons belonging to almost all the religious professions and secondly, they were also centres of trade for exchange of indigenous goods and products produced by village artisans. They were thus complementary to weekly markets in so far as commercial transactions were concerned. Moreover, they provided an outlet for local goods and talents.

The following is the account of fairs held in various parts of Ahmadnagar district at the time the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* was published :—

“Fairs lasting one to twenty days with an attendance of 1,500 to 36,000 and with a trade worth £ 15 to £ 4,000 (Rs. 150 to Rs. 40,000) are held at thirty places, five in Nevasa, six in Kopargaon, three in Rahuri, two in Jamkhed, one in Karjat, one in Ahmadnagar, two in Shevgaon, three in Shrigonda and seven in Parner. The articles sold are groceries, sweetmeats, vegetables, wooden wares, plantains, cloths, bangles, hides, clay figures, bamboos, lanterns, needles and shoes; also wooden drums, rings, fruits, betel-nuts and leaves, and dates. The sellers are Bagvans, Bohoras, Chambhars, Dhangars, Dhors, Halvais, Kasars, Kunbis, Lohars, Malis, Mangs, Shimpis, Sutars and at Madhi Gisadis, Gujaratis, Kaikadis, Marwaris, Pardeshis, Vanis and Vanjaris.

The fairs in Jamkhed are largely visited by Khandesh traders who bring blankets which are bought by the people either for use or for local sale. Barter takes place to a limited extent and chiefly

TABLE No. 39—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF JOWAR AND RICE
COLLECTED UNDER MONOPOLY PROCUREMENT SYSTEM
FROM 1965-66 TO 1968-69

Year	Jowar/Rice	Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
1965-66	... Jowar	Nil.	Nil.
	Rice	8,776	5,748
1966-67	... Jowar	3,81,36,875	2,31,25,611
	Rice	3,922	2,854
1967-68	... Jowar	3,28,64,971	1,95,58,927
	Rice	2,411	2,42,067
1968-69	... Jowar	1,87,76,523	1,12,88,998
	Rice	2,20,156	2,19,043

TABLE No. 40—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOOD-GRAINS DISBURSED
THROUGH FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT SINCE 1965-66

Year	Commodity	Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)	Remarks
1965-66	.. (1) Wheat ..	1,64,340	95,00,000	The value of grains in 1965-66 is approximate as correct details are not available.
	(2) Rice ..	41,180	35,00,000	
	(3) Jowar ..	1,74,570	1,01,25,000	
	Total ..	3,80,090	2,31,25,000	
1966-67	.. (1) Wheat ..	1,89,834	1,06,05,498	The value of jowar in 1966-67 is approximate.
	(2) Rice ..	11,677	9,92,463	
	(3) Milo ..	1,33,294	54,30,864	
	(4) Jowar ..	1,07,510	62,83,890	
	Total ..	4,42,315	2,33,12,715	
1967-68	.. (1) Wheat ..	6,876	4,45,288	
	(2) Milo ..	67,833	32,17,232	
	(3) Bajri ..	1,203	1,01,008	
	(4) Rice ..	4,120	4,15,548	
	(5) Jowar ..	1,33,359	86,85,644	
	Total ..	2,13,391	1,28,64,720	
1968-69	.. (1) Wheat ..	54,519	49,46,403	
	(2) Milo ..	2,308	1,22,204	
	(3) Bajri ..	11,087	8,67,483	
	(4) Rice ..	16,401	17,23,261	
	(5) Jowar ..	1,45,678	94,93,071	
	Total ..	2,29,993	1,71,52,422	

among Kunbis in cattle, drinking and cooking vessels and other every-day wares.”*

With the passage of time and spread of education among the masses the importance of fairs is declining. Now the fairs are held more in the nature of a commercial activity though they have still not lost their religious significance.

Pedlars, vendors and other small traders such as grocers, *pan-bidi* vendors set up booths at the site of fair and do a flourishing business. Many people purchase articles of domestic use at the fairs. Clothes, earthen pots, bangles, utensils, sweetmeats, toys and other such articles are sold on a large scale. A large number of fairs is held in the district. The number of fairs in each taluka in 1961 is given below :—

Taluka	No. of Fairs	Taluka	No. of Fairs
Kopargaon	... 104	Parner	... 114
Akola	... 153	Ahmadnagar	... 109
Sangamner	... 138	Pathardi	... 92
Shrirampur	... 76	Shrigonda	... 84
Rahuri	... 82	Karjat	... 80
Nevasa	... 121	Jamkhed	... 53
Shevgaon	... 122		

Shirdi fair is the biggest fair to be held in the district followed by Sonai and Karjat. Besides the main fairs, there are 993 minor fairs, of which 990 are held in rural areas and three in urban areas. As usual the number of fairs with a congregation of less than 5,000 are quite numerous. A description of a few fairs is given below :—

Sai Baba Fair at Shirdi : The fair is held in honour of the famous saint Shri Sai Baba and is one of the biggest fairs in Maharashtra. The main fair is held on *Chaitra Sudha* 8 and 9 every year in addition to other fairs held on *Guru Purnima*, i.e., on *Ashadha Sudha* 15 and *Gokul Ashtami*. The people attending this fair mostly come from Bombay and the neighbouring districts. The total number of people attending the fair is estimated to be around fifty to sixty thousand. A considerable turn-over of trade is transacted at the fair. The traders from Bombay, Nasik, Aurangabad and Sholapur attend the fair to do their business. The important things sold at the fair are clothing, stationery, house-hold utensils etc.

Kanifnath Fair at Madhi : The Kanifnath fair is held on *Phalgun Vadya* 5 to *Chaitra Sudha* 1 for 15 days in honour of the saint Kanifnath at Madhi in Pathardi taluka. At the time of the fair a good amount of cattle trade takes place. The fair lasts for 15 days.

*Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar, 1884, p. 341.

Siddheshwar Fair, Toka: The fair is held in honour of Lord Siddheshwar at Toka in Nevasa taluka. The fair is held on *Mahashivaratri* and lasts for ten days. There is a brisk trade in utensils, cloth, stationery, grocery, sweetmeats, toys, miscellaneous articles, agricultural produce and religious books with the turn-over amounting to about a lakh of rupees. People from all over the district as well as from the adjoining districts attend the fair. Traders from outside the district also attend the fair to do their business.

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS

The 1961 Census enumerated 4,455 pedlars and hawkers in Ahmadnagar district, of whom 1,925 were in urban areas. The hawkers mainly carry their business in cities and towns whereas the pedlars are the counterparts of hawkers in rural areas.

The pedlars in the past were mainly doing their business at the bazar places. A description of these petty traders given in the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* of 1884 is reproduced below :—

“Pedlars, called *Halikars*, belonging to the large local towns or to Malegaon and Yeola in Nasik, visit the weekly markets, bringing grain, cloth, copper and brass vessels, groceries, spices, glass and lac bangles and blankets. They buy their goods in large market towns and carry them on ponies, bullocks and sometimes on their own backs. They are mostly *Marwar* and *Lingayat Vanis* with a few *Shimpis* and *Brahmans*. They travel with their packs to places forty or fifty miles from their homes.”*

Pedlars move from village to village carrying with them their merchandise. These itinerant traders who form, even at present, a part of retailers deal in the essential commodities of daily use. Their trading activities are neither regulated nor recorded and hence the statistics about their trade are not available.

The hawkers, pedlars and other street vendors deal in a number of commodities. They sell a wide variety of consumer goods including fresh fruits, dry fruits, food-grains, parched grains, spices, vegetables, bread, biscuits, ice-creams, cloth, ready-made garments, stationery and cutlery items, toys, etc.

Some of the pedlars and hawkers belong to professional classes such as, oil-men, gardeners, *darzis* and tinsmiths. They obtain their stock-in-trade from bigger towns like Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Sangamner. Generally they sell with a narrow profit margin and earn about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day.

The pedlars visit various villages on certain days of a week. They

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District, 1884, p. 342.*

usually carry on their business in fair weather. Generally the pedlars and hawkers hail from the towns in the district.

WEEKLY MARKETS

Weekly markets are very important from the point of view of trade since long. In the absence of retail shops in smaller villages, the villagers used to make the necessary purchases from the nearby weekly markets. The details of weekly markets as given in the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 are reproduced below :—

“**Markets**: The internal trade is carried on in permanent and weekly markets in village shops and by pedlars. The chief permanent markets are at Ahmadnagar, Belapur, Khorda, Pathardi, Rahata, Sangamner and Vamburi. In villages and towns weekly and half-weekly markets are held. Of the whole number twelve are in Nevasa at Bhana-Shivra Bhokar, Dahigaon, Ghodegaon, Kalegaon, Kukane, Miri, Nevasa, Salabatpur, Sonai, Suregaon and Varkhed are attended by 500 to 4,000 people; eight in Parner at Alkuti, Jamgaon, Javala, Nighoj, Kanhur, Parner and Ranjangaon are attended by 100 to 700 people; five in Nagar at Ahmadnagar, Bhingar, Chinchodi, Jeur and Valki are attended by about 500 to 2,000 people; five in Rahuri at Belapur, Kolhar, Pachegaon, Rahuri, and Vamburi are attended by about 2,500 people; nine in Jamkhed at Arangaon, Amalner, Bhalgaon, Dongar-Kinhi, Jamkhed, Kharada, Sirasmarga, Sirur and Takli are attended by 200 to 400 people; six in Sangamner, at Sangamner, Nimon, Sakur, Satral, Ashvi and Pempiri are attended by 300 to 1,000 persons; three in Karjat, at Karjat, Miraj and Rasin are attended by 200 to 400 people; ten in Shevgaon at Pathardi, Bodhegaon, Erandgaon, Kambi, Koradgaon, Mungi, Tisgaon, Shevgaon, Kharvandi and Vadule are attended by 200 to 5,000 people; six in Kopargaon at Mamdapur, Kopargaon, Rahata, Puntamba, Korhala and Undirgaon are attended by about 2,500 people; five in Shrigonda, at Shrigonda, Pedgaon, Kolgaon, Mandavgan and Belvandi are attended by 250 to 1,500; three in Akola at Rajur, Akola and Kotul are attended by 700 to 1,500 people.

At these markets the chief articles of trade are cattle, grain, cotton, cloth, groceries, vegetables, blankets, fruits, betel-leaves, sweetmeats, drinking and cooking vessels, and shoes. Barter takes place to a limited extent among the Kunbis and other lower classes in cattle and other articles.

Some of these markets are great cattle fairs. At Ghodegaon about twenty miles to the north, and at Valki about ten miles to the

south of the city of Ahmadnagar, 300 to 400 bullocks and fifty to 100 cows and buffaloes are brought for sale.”*

A considerable proportion of retail trade in the past was primarily concentrated at these market places. But with the passage of time and development in the means of transport and communications weekly markets lost their former importance as centres of trade. However, even with all the developments weekly markets still account for a large proportion of retail transactions. In a number of villages and towns periodical markets are held.

The commodities transacted at these markets comprise agricultural goods such as food-grains, oil-seeds, *gur*, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, etc. Besides these, live-stock and live-stock products like *ghee*, butter, eggs, poultry, hides and skins are also handled in some of the periodical markets. Apart from agricultural produce other articles such as, cloth, bangles, *saris* and *khans*, brooms, ropes, shoes and fodder are also sold.

The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* had reported only 72 weekly and bi-weekly markets in the district in 1884. Their number increased to 171 in 1960-61, out of which 25 were cattle markets. Twenty-eight weekly markets were held on Sunday, 31 on Monday, 20 on Tuesday, 23 on Wednesday, 25 on Thursday, 22 on Friday and 22 on Saturday. Besides, bi-weekly markets were also held at Kambi and Belawandi Bk. in Shevgaon and Shrigonda talukas, respectively.

A number of cattle markets are also held in the district. In Nevasa taluka four weekly cattle markets are held followed by Shevgaon taluka with four markets. The following statement gives the total number of markets and cattle markets in each taluka in the district :—

Serial No.	Taluka	Weekly markets	Cattle markets	Average attendance of people	Persons engaged in trade
1	Kopargaon	22	1	7,898	1,481
2	Akola	12	1	9,816	728
3	Sangamner	15	1	9,522	696
4	Shrirampur	14	3	11,098	1,435
5	Rahuri	5	1	23,546	867
6	Nevasa	18	5	6,539	968
7	Shevgaon	13	4	8,016	780
8	Parner	17	2	7,708	924
9	Ahmadnagar	11	2	11,506	761
10	Pathardi	13	1	8,531	1,019
11	Shrigonda	12	1	9,859	814
12	Karjat	11	2	9,027	655
13	Jamkhed	8	1	9,144	748

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, pp. 340-341

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Formerly there was no uniformity of weights and measures. The unit value of weights and measures differed from place to place and also from commodity to commodity at the same place. The English units were also used in certain transactions. The convertibility of the local units into the English units was very difficult at that time. Ignorance of the rural folks added to the ambiguity of the conversion factors. The following extract from the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* throws some light on the state of affairs prevailing in the past in the district :—

“Metals, cotton, cotton yarn, silk, coffee, raw and refined sugar, clarified butter, oil, drugs, and spices are sold by weight. In the case of gold and precious stones, the following weights are used : Two *gahus*, one *gunj*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ *gunjs*, one *rati*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ *gunjs*, one *val*; eight *gunjs*, one *masa*; six *masas*, one *sahamasa*; and two *sahamasas* or forty *vals*, one *tola*. The *gahu* is a grain of wheat, the *gunj* is the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, and the *val* of the *chilhari* tree. The *rati* is a small piece of copper weighing nearly two grains. The *masa* is a square, and the *tola* an oblong piece of metal. The *tola* weighs a little more than the Government rupee which is equal to $11\frac{1}{2}$ *masas*. Silver is sold by the weight of the Government rupee. For inferior metals and other articles sold by weight the following table is used : Five *tolas* one *chhatak*, four *chhataks* one *pavsher*, two *pavshers* one *achher*, two *achhers* one *sher*, forty *shers* one *man*, three *mans* one *palla*, and 20 *mans* one *khandi*. Except the *tola* the *pavsher*, the *achher* and the *sher*, which are sometimes made of copper or brass all these weights are made of iron. They are bell-shaped and flat-topped and have a ring at the top to lift them by. Oil when bought from the pressers, small quantities of clarified butter brought to market by villagers, and milk are measured by cap-shaped copper or brass pots, about one and a half times as large as the weight measures. Grain, pulse, oil-seed, and salt are measured¹ according to the following table : Two *shers* one *adholi*, two *adholis* one *payli*, sixteen *paylis* or twelve *paylis* one *man*, thirty *paylis* one *palla* and twenty *mans* one *khandi*. As the *adholi* measure is the largest in use the measuring of large quantities of grain is tedious. The contents of a *sher* measure weigh three to four pounds. The length measures used in cotton and silk goods are the *tasu*, the *gaj*, the *hat*, and the *var*.

¹ It is not above two centuries since everything in this country was sold by weight. Measures were introduced under the sanction of some of the latest Muhammadan rulers. At the present time (1822) grain is sold by weight in some of the neighbouring Nizam's districts. Captain Pottinger's Letter to Mr. Chaplin.

The table is : Fourteen *tasus* or thumb joints one cubit or *hat*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cubits one *gaj*, and two cubits one yard or *var*. Wholesale purchases are made by the piece or *than* of twenty to forty yards. Waist-cloths or *dhotars* and women's robes or *ludgas* are sold by the pair or singly. Woollens, blankets and *chavlas* made by shepherds are sold by the score or *kori* to retail and by the hundred to wholesale buyers. Stones, timber and earth-work are measured by the square *gaj* and masonry by a *hat* of sixteen inches. Three such *hats* make one *khan*. Hewn stones are sold by the hundred. The local land measure is : $5\frac{1}{2}$ *hats* long and one *hat* broad one *kathi*, twenty *kathis* one *pand*, twenty *pands* one *bigha*, thirty *bighas* one *paiku*, and four *paikus* one *chahur*. The *kathi* is either a stick or a piece of string. One and a third to two *bighas* equal an acre of 4.840 square yards."

Metric Weights and Measures : Not much was done during the British rule to improve the state of affairs. Some of the English units of weights and measures were enforced. However, the local transactions continued to be in terms of the old units. In order to avoid the confusion resulting from such a state of affairs and to bring about a uniform system for the whole country, the Government of India enacted the Standard of Weights and Measures Act in 1956. The State Government also passed a complementary legislation, viz., the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act of 1958 for the enforcement of the standard weights and measures based on the metric system. This Act laid down the basic unit under the metric system which derives its nomenclature from the primary unit of measurement, the *metre*. The various unit values are set in decimal proportions.

In pursuance of this legislation the new units have been enforced in the district. Accordingly, all transactions in the organised sector of trade, wholesale as well as retail, are done in terms of metric units. The new units are inspected by Government officials periodically.

The transition from the old local units to the metric units, though definite, is rather slow in the villages. This is quite characteristic of the rural folk who respond to any change with instinctive hesitation.

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CHAPTER 7 — COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY THE CONDITION of transport and communications in Ahmadnagar district was not satisfactory. Roads in those days were mainly earthen tracts which had to be made even and repaired very often so as to serve traffic needs. The monsoons used to inflict great hardships on the travelling public. In the absence of bridges, traffic used to be interrupted during rainy days. A few roads were however surfaced with gravel and stones.

Construction and improvement of roads received the attention of the Government during the third decade of the century. The Government carried out a liberal programme of improvement, which included grading of the existing roads side by side with construction of new roads and conversion of country roads into metalled ones. The metalling of road surfaces encouraged the introduction of motor services.

Despite the road improvement programme in the third and fourth decades of this century the condition of transport was not satisfactory ; and there was vast scope for expansion and development of modern methods of transport. Indeed villages situated in the interior were devoid of any road except cart-tracks which were usually unsuitable for carts during the rainy season.

By 1961 the district was well connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Pune, Sholapur, Bhir, Aurangabad, Nasik and Thane. Most of the road construction programme in the district was undertaken as a part of scarcity relief works. The hilly terrain in the western and northern parts of the district makes road development costlier. The district head-quarters however is well connected by roads with all the taluka head-quarters and major cities and towns in western Maharashtra and Marathwada region.

"During the period 1951-61 there was no change in the length of National Highways. The State Highways increased by less than a mile, major district roads by 46.03 miles, other district roads by 316.87 miles and village roads by 163.91 miles."*

The total length of roads which stood at 3,024 kilometres at the

* District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar District, 1961.

end of 1960-61 increased to 4,116 kilometres at the end of 1967. Of this a length of 61 kilometres was accounted for by the Pune-Nasik national highway which passes through Sangamner taluka. The total length of cement-concrete, black-topped and water-bound macadam roads was 1,997 kilometres, i.e., 49 per cent of the total length. The length of village roads had increased from 449 kilometres in 1960-61 to 1,405 kilometres in 1966-67. Length of municipal roads increased from 72.76 kilometres in 1960-61 to 85.10 kilometres in 1966-67. The following table shows the surface-wise classification of roads in the district in 1971-72 :—

TABLE No. 1—CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1972

Particulars	Length (in kilometres)
(1) <i>Category</i> —	
(i) National highways	61.15
(ii) State highways	824.27
(iii) Major District roads	966.13
(iv) Other District roads	1,588.51
(v) Village roads	3,529.77
Total	6,939.83
(2) <i>Surface classification</i> —	
(i) Cement-concrete	115.19
(ii) Black-topped	437.05
(iii) Water-bound macadam	1,608.47
(iv) Granular material	2,905.22
(v) Lower types	1,873.90
Total	6,939.83

Ahmadnagar does not have the benefit of air transport service. However an aircraft landing strip has been provided by the Indian Air Force near Ahmadnagar town. This air-strip is also used for the landing of aircrafts carrying the dignitaries as and when required.

RAILWAYS

The Daund-Manmad line of the Central Railway is the only railway line passing through this district. It is a broad gauge single line covering a length of 197 kilometres with 19 stations in the district. As

against the State average of 4 kilometres per 100 square kilometres of area, the district is served by 3 kilometres railway line per 100 square kilometres. The railway line almost bisects this district and traverses through Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, Rahuri, Shrirampur and Kopargaon talukas. It thus serves the transport needs of the areas having sugar factories in the district. The other eight talukas of the district do not benefit by any railway line.

The following is a detailed account of railways in the district as furnished in the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar* published in 1884 :—

“ Under the British, besides by roads, the district communications have been improved by the opening of railways. Though neither branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway enters the district, the north-east section which was opened for traffic in 1861 passes within twenty miles of the northern border, and the south-east section which was opened for traffic in 1858 within one or two miles of the southern border. The Dhond and Manmad railway forms a chord line 145½ miles long between the two sections of the Peninsula railway connecting Manmad 162 miles from Bombay on the north-east section, with Dhond in Poona 167 miles from Bombay on the south-east section. The line crosses the district bridge over the Bhima at Dhond and runs due north to Ahmadnagar tapping the trade of Shrigonda and Parner. It crosses the Mula about two miles north-east of Rahuri and the Pravara at Lakh wære are the head-works of the irrigation canal. It then takes a very winding course to Puntamba on the Godavari tapping the trade of Belapur, Kolhar and Rahata. From Puntamba it runs to Yeola in Nasik taking Kopargaon by the way and thence to Manmad where it joins the main line to north India. Of 145½ miles, the total length of the line, one or two miles from Dhond are in Poona, about 121 miles with fourteen stations, Pimpri twelve miles from Dhond, Belvandi twenty-one miles, Visapur twenty-nine miles, Sarola thirty-nine miles, Akolner forty-three miles, Ahmadnagar fifty-one miles, Vilad sixty miles, Vamburi sixty-eight miles, Rahuri seventy-six miles, Lakh eighty-five miles, Belapur ninety-two miles. Chitali 100 miles, Puntamba 105 miles, Samvatsar 110 miles, and Kopargaon Road 120 miles are in Ahmadnagar, and the remaining twenty-two miles with three stations, Yeola, Ankai and Manmad, are in Nasik. The line was first surveyed in 1868 by the Peninsula railway engineers, but no progress was made till the rains of 1876, when the Bombay Government directed Mr. Hallam, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, to start another survey. Mr. Hallam's lines showed an improved gradation in some places and avoided a tunnel in the Chikhli ridge, thirty miles from Dhond.

The earth-work was begun in February 1877 and half of it was finished as a famine relief work, the labourers being chiefly from Ahmadnagar, Nasik, and Sholapur. The gauge is 5'-6", the same as on the Peninsula lines,....."

"The chief bridges are on the Bhima, the Godavari, the Pravara and the Mula. The Bhima bridge, 535 yards long, with twenty-eight fifty feet spans, cost about £49,410 (Rs. 4,94,100) ; the Godavari bridge, with twenty-one fifty feet spans, cost about £41,230 (Rs. 4,12,300) ; the Pravara bridge, 280 yards long, with eighteen forty feet spans, cost about £23,000 (Rs. 2,30,000) ; the Mula bridge, with four 147 feet girders, cost about £33,570 (Rs. 3,35,700). All these except the Mula bridge are founded on rock. Near the Mula, thirty feet of shifting sand and then ten feet of black deposit had to be dug through. Sheep piling had to be used and it required six ten horse-power engines working day and night to keep the pits dry. The stone used in all these bridges is boulder trap brought in by Vadars. The arching of the three large bridges is all of through stones two feet nine inches in depth. The lime nodules or *kankar* were of the best quality, proving on analysis to contain ninety per cent of fat lime. They were burnt with charcoal in the proportion of two to one, the average cost per hundredweight burnt and delivered being £1 16s. (Rs. 18). Besides these, there are in all sixty-nine bridges, twenty-six of them major and the rest minor, ranging from four to sixty feet long, and built at a total cost of £93,000 (Rs. 9,30,000). In all cases the stone was boulder trap cemented with the best mortar. The line has not yet been fully fenced. In some places, especially near Ahmadnagar and Lakh, the banks have been thickly planted with *babhul* and other trees. When finished the whole line will have cost about £13,50,000 (Rs. 1,35,00,000) or about £9,380 (Rs. 93,800) a mile, of which about £13,000 (Rs. 1,30,000) were paid for land compensation and preliminary expenses, and about £1,05,000 (Rs. 10,50,000) for earth-work. The line was opened for traffic on the 17th of April 1878. Some large bridges which were begun in 1879 were not finished till the rains of 1880. Up to the end of 1880 the line was managed by Government ; it was then handed to the Peninsula railway authorities....."

In what follows is a brief description of the two important stations, viz., Ahmadnagar and Kopargaon, on this line.

Ahmadnagar : Ahmadnagar is an important station on the Daund-Manmad broad gauge railway line. It is of considerable commercial

importance, and is the exporting centre of sugar and fruits to Sholapur, Daund and Pune in large quantities. Besides these, engineering spare parts are also exported to Nagpur, Bombay and Pune. Railway communication has lent added importance to this town.

The railway station building is well built and provided with two platforms, one for passenger traffic and another for goods traffic. The passenger traffic platform is equipped with electric fans, light, potable water, tea-stalls, book-stalls and benches. There are upper class, lower class and ladies waiting rooms equipped with all the necessary amenities to the travelling public. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment facilities are also provided.

Kopargaon : Kopargaon is another important station both as regards passenger traffic and goods traffic. Being in the heart of a very prosperous sugarcane-cultivating area, there is brisk business in sugar and *gur*. Thousands of quintals of sugar and *gur* are exported from this station. The other important items of export are oil-cake, pulses and grains.

The station has one platform which is adequately provided with amenities like potable water, tea-stalls, fans and lights. The station is covered with a shed. There is also a fruit-stall and book-stall. The station is also equipped with upper class and lower class waiting rooms, and a separate waiting room for ladies.

ROADS

At the beginning of British rule there were no made roads and no lines of traffic fit for wheels. The chief lines of communication were from Ahmadnagar and Kopargaon. From Ahmadnagar the chief lines were the Ahmadnagar-Nasik route, ninety-seven miles, passing through Rahuri, Sangamner and Sinnar ; the Ahmadnagar-Kopargaon route, sixty-one miles, through Rahuri, Kolhar and Ashtagaon ; the Ahmadnagar-Malegaon route, 119 miles, through Rahuri, Puntamba, Vaijapur and the Kasari pass, and thirty-two miles further to Dhulia ; the Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad route, seventy-five miles, either through the Nimbadehera or the Jeur pass, and then through Pravara-Sangam and Velunja, and branch passing to Jalna ; the Ahmadnagar-Sholapur route 129 miles, through Mandva, Mirajgaon, Pategaon, Chapadgaon, Karmala and Madha ; the Ahmadnagar-Satara route, 120 miles, through Valki, the Sakli pass, Kothul, Kolgaon, Patas, Supa and Guluncha ; the Ahmadnagar-Pune route, seventy-seven miles, through Akolner, Ranjangaon and Vaghote, and seventy-one miles further through Panvel to Bombay ; the Ahmadnagar-Kalyan route, 130 miles, through Junnar and the Malsej pass, and twenty miles further to

* *Bombay Gazetteer, Ahmadnagar, 1884, pp. 330-32.*

Bombay; the Ahmadnagar-Gangakhed route, 151 miles, through the Darur pass. From Kopargaon besides the Malegaon route a line passed towards Pune 119 miles. None of these routes were more than fair-weather tracks.

About 1850 a large traffic from Berar went to Bombay by the Imampur or Jeur pass in Ahmadnagar, and the post line from Bombay to Calcutta also crossed Ahmadnagar and went by the Jeur pass to Aurangabad. The Pune-Ahmadnagar road was unmetalled but bridged and fairly ditched. During the dry season it was a fair driving road; during the rains it was indifferent throughout, and at many points bad. It was built for military purposes as Ahmadnagar was the head-quarters of the Bombay Artillery, and it had proved of great advantage to trade. Although it crossed a comparatively poor country, it was the chief feeder of the Pune-Panvel road. With its continuation through the Nizam's territory to Aurangabad it drew much of the traffic of Berar.

Much of Berar traffic was turned south at Ajanta from which it reached Bombay. The route from north Ahmadnagar which ran through Rahuri towards Nasik had a made portion of eleven miles. The Pune-Sholapur fair-weather road passed through the district. Another fair-weather road was from Sirur to Shrigonda. Two lines from Ahmadnagar west to Junnar and the Sahyadris were scarcely passable by carts, and were used by Vanjaris. In the south of the district there were no made roads and the badness of the roads and several small passes were serious barriers to internal traffic. The three leading lines for cart traffic were: east to west from Barsi to Karmala in Sholapur by Aslunde and Pedgaon towards Pune, from Balaghat and Kharda in Jamkhed by Nimbadi and Chambhar-gonde (Shrigonda) towards the north-west and south-east and from Ahmadnagar to Karmala and Sholapur along the right bank of the Sina. There were no cart-roads in Balaghat hills. At the beginning of the nineties of the last century the district contained 301 miles of provincial and 229 miles of local fund roads besides the roads of twenty-five miles which were charged to imperial revenue. Account of the six provincial roads existing then is given below:—

(i) The Imampur-Toka road, 27 miles in length, was bridged and metalled. There were ferry services near Toka in the rainy season.

(ii) The Ahmadnagar-Paithan road, of 52 miles, was unbridged but metalled for the first forty miles.

(iii) The Ahmadnagar-Sirur road, of 31 miles, which was a section of Ahmadnagar-Pune road, was metalled, drained and bridged.

(iv) The Ahmadnagar-Pimpalgaon road, of 60 miles, was a section of Pune-Malegaon road. It was unmetalled and unbridged.

(v) The Ahmadnagar-Daund road, of about 45 miles, was metalled, drained and bridged. There was a ferry service across Bhima near Daund.

(vi) The Ambeghadgaon-Nandur-Shingote road, of 31 miles, which was a section of Pune-Nasik road, was gravelled and partly bridged. There were ferry services across the Pravara near Ambeghadgaon.

The local fund roads existing in 1884 were as under:—

(1) Ahmadnagar-Shevgaon road of 42 miles, (2) Ahmadnagar-Karmala road of 48 miles, (3) Ahmadnagar-Aneghat road of 33 miles, (4) Ahmadnagar-Chinchodi road of 15 miles, (5) Shendi-Vamburi road of eight miles, (6) Nandur-Kolhar road of 28 miles, (7) Loni-Bori road of 58 miles, (8) Parner-Supa road of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and (9) Parner-Chincholi road of four miles.

Besides, there were some roads which served as connecting links with railway stations which were as under:—

(i) Kopargaon station road (3 miles), (ii) Rahate-Chitali (eleven miles), (iii) Nevasa-Belapur (22 miles), (iv) Loni-Belapur (15 miles), (v) Belapur station road (four miles), (vi) Khospuri-Vamburi (ten miles), (vii) Belvandi station road (three miles), and (viii) Shrigonda-Pimpri (four miles).*

National Highways: National highways are main trunk roads of national importance, running through the length and breadth of the country. They together form a system connecting major cities, capitals of States, and other highways. The Pune-Nasik road is the only national highway passing through this district.

Pune-Nasik Road: It covers a length of 38 miles and passes south to north in the district. The area through which it passes is plain and rich in sugarcane production. It enters the district in mile No. 58/2 and leaves the district for Nasik in mile No. 96/2. Before it enters the district slightly in the south-west it passes through Pune district. After its run in the district towards its northern border it enters the Nasik district. The road passes through the western portion of the district. It crosses the Kas river at village Bota in mile No. 60/7 where there is a bridge and also the Mula river in mile No. 66/3 where there is a well-built bridge. It also crosses the Pravara river near Sangamner over a bridge in mile No. 86/0. The surface of the road is asphalted and is always maintained as per the prescribed standard. The road touches the following places at the mile numbers indicated in

* This account of roads in the last century is based on the description given in the old *District Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar*.

brackets:—Bota (60), Ghargaon (66/3), Dolasne (72/3) and Sangamner (86).

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Bota	.. Ghoti-Bota S. H. ¹
Katar	.. Kota-Katar O. D. R. ²
Sangamner	.. Ghoti-Shevgaon S. H. ¹
Pimpalgaon	.. Parner-Pimpalgaon M. D. R. ³

¹ S. H.=State Highway. ² O. D. R.=Other District Road.
³ M. D. R.=Major District Road.

State Highways: The State highways are arterial roads of a State connecting other highways, head-quarters of districts and cities. They serve as main routes of traffic to and from major roads. They are maintained by the State Government and are generally bridged and metalled. There are seven State highways in the district, the account of which is given below.

Ghoti-Shevgaon Road: The total length of this road in the district is 112 miles. It leaves Nasik district in mile No. 16 to enter Ahmadnagar district, and passes from the west to east, through Akola, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Nevasa and Shevgaon talukas of the district. The road passes first through the hilly areas of Akola and Sangamner talukas but afterwards it finds its way through the plain and rich sugarcane-producing areas.

The road crosses the Pravara river between Kalas and Sangamner, and twice near Nevasa (in miles Nos. 104 and 108). Again it crosses the Dhora river near Shevgaon in mile No. 126. It is bridged near Sangamner and Nevasa where there is no interruption even during rainy days. A part of the road is asphalted while the remaining length is metalled, and is motorable throughout the year except for short interruptions during heavy rains near Ranad in mile No. 24, near Kalas in mile No. 46, and near Dhora in mile No. 126 where ferry services are available for crossing the rivers. The road crosses the Pune-Daund-Manmad broad-gauge railway line at Shrirampur in mile No. 82. It touches the following places at mile numbers shown in brackets against them :—Bari (16/2), Ranad (19), Waki (20), Rajur (29), Vithe (31), Akola (40), Kalas (47), Sangamner (53), Wadgaon (57), Nimgaon Jali (64), Loni (72), Babhaleshwar (74), Shrirampur (82), Belapur (84), Taklibhan (94), Nevasa (105), Handinimgaon (108), Kukana (116/2), Joharpur (121/7) and Shevgaon (128).

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Sangamner	.. Pune-Nasik N. H. ¹
Loni	.. Kolhar-Loni S. H. ²
Loni	.. Nasik-Loni M. D. R. ³
Babhaleshwar	.. Manmad-Daund S. H. ²
Handinimgaon	.. Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad S. H. ²
Shevgaon	.. Ahmadnagar-Paithan S. H. ²

¹ N. H.=National Highway. ² S. H.=State Highway.
³ M. D. R.=Major District Road.

Ahmadnagar-Paithan Road: This highway serves as a connecting link between Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar. It starts from Ahmadnagar city and runs in the north-east direction, passing through the hilly tracts for about five miles between Ahmadnagar and Shevgaon. It does not cross any major river or *nallah* during its course. It has a metalled surface and is motorable throughout the year.

The road touches the following places in its course, the mile numbers being shown against each of them:—Bhingar 2, Kaudgaon 12, Karanji 16, Tisgaon 24, Dhamangaon 32, Amrapur 34, Shevgaon 40 and Ghotan 45. The following other roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Ahmadnagar	.. (1) Manmad-Daund S. H. ¹ (2) Pune-Aurangabad S. H. ¹ (3) Ahmadnagar-Iamkhed S. H. ¹
Tisgaon	.. Tisgaon-Pathardi M. D. R. ²
Shevgaon	.. (1) Ghoti-Shevgaon S. H. ¹ (2) Shevgaon-Manjlegaon S. H. ¹

¹ S. H.=State Highway. ² M. D. R.=Major District Road.

Pune-Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad Road: This State highway serves as a connecting link between Pune, Ahmadnagar and Aurangabad districts. The total length of the road is about 72 miles and four furlongs in the district. It runs in a north-easterly direction. It enters Ahmadnagar district in mile No. 43 near Gavan village. It leaves the district border at mile No. 115/4 and enters into Aurangabad district. The road crosses rivers and big *nallahs* at six places during its stretch where there are well-built bridges. It crosses the Godavari river near village Toka in mile No. 115/4 where there is a well-built bridge. The

road from mile No. 43 to mile No. 69 has a cement-concrete surface and the remaining length is asphalted. It is motorable throughout the year. It crosses the Daund-Manmad broad-gauge railway line near Ahmadnagar and touches the following places during its course :— Degavan (mile No. 44), Kamargaon (mile No. 59), Chas (mile No. 62/7), Ahmadnagar (mile No. 74), Shendi (mile No. 76), Khospuri (mile No. 84/0), Ghodegaon (mile No. 89), Vadala (mile No. 94) and Toka (mile No. 115/4).

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by this road :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Degavan ..	Pimpalgaon-Pargaon M. D. R. ¹
Washunde ..	Parner-Visapur M. D. R. ¹
Supe ..	Parner-Walaki M. D. R. ¹
Ahmadnagar ..	(1) Ahmadnagar-Paithan S. H. ² (2) Manmad-Daund S. H. ² (3) Ahmadnagar-Jamkhed S. H. ² (4) Ahmadnagar-Sholapur S. H. ²
Shendi ..	Shendi-Wambori-Sonari M. D. R. ¹
Ghodegaon ..	Wambori-Shevgaon M. D. R. ¹

¹ M. D. R. = Major District Road. ² S. H. = State Highway.

Manmad-Daund Road : Starting from Manmad in Nasik district the road enters the northern boundary of Ahmadnagar district in mile No. 42 and covers a total length of 111 miles. It leaves for Daund in Pune district at mile No. 153. Thus this road serves as a connecting link between the three districts and runs almost parallel to the Daund-Manmad railway line. The road runs from the north to south direction and passes through the middle of the district.

This road crosses the Daund-Manmad broad-gauge railway line at three places during its course, viz., in mile No. 46, mile No. 96 and mile No. 139. It crosses river Godavari near Kopargaon, the Pravara near Kolhar, the Mula near Rahuri and the Bhima near the district border where there are bridges. It crosses a major *nallah* near Rahata where the construction of a bridge is in progress.

The road surface upto mile No. 100 is cement-concrete and the remaining length of the road is black-topped. It serves the traffic needs of many sugar factories and *gul* manufacturers. This road passes through the factory area and therefore it is always crowded by bullock-carts and lorries. It is motorable throughout the year except for some interruptions at small *nallahs* during heavy rains.

The road touches the following places during its course :—

Kopargaon (mile No. 49), Shirdi (mile No. 59), Rahata (mile No. 62), Pimparinirmal (mile No. 66), Babhaleshwar (mile No. 70), Kolhar (mile No. 75), Guha (mile No. 78), Rahuri (mile No. 88), Ahmadnagar (mile No. 110), Arangaon (mile No. 115) and Kashti (mile No. 149).

The following other roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Kopargaon ..	Kopargaon-Shrirampur M. D. R. ¹
Babhaleshwar ..	Ghoti-Shevgaon S. H. ²
Kolhar ..	Kolhar-Loni S. H. ²
Ahmadnagar ..	(1) Pune-Ahmadnagar-Auranga- bad S. H. ² (2) Ahmadnagar-Jamkhed S. H. ² (3) Ahmadnagar-Sholapur S. H. ² (4) Ahmadnagar-Paithan S. H. ²
Kashti ..	Kashti-Shrigonda M. D. R. ¹

¹ M. D. R. = Major District Road. ² S. H. = State Highway.

Bassein-Kalyan-Junnar-Ahmadnagar-Bhir Road : The road passes through Pune district and enters the western border of Ahmadnagar district in mile No. 120 and then leaves the district to enter Bhir district at mile No. 171/6 on the eastern boundary. It traverses through Parner and Ahmadnagar talukas and runs in the west to east direction upto Ahmadnagar and then takes a turn to the south-east. The road crosses a number of small *nallahs* some of which are unbridged. The road from mile No. 120 to mile No. 153 is cement-concrete except for the portion of three miles from mile Nos. 148 to 151 which is asphalted. The part of the road from Ahmadnagar to Bhir is black-topped and is motorable throughout the year with short interruptions during heavy rains.

The road touches the following places during its stretch, viz., Takali-Dhokeshwar in mile No. 124, Bhalwani in mile No. 142/5 and Ahmadnagar in mile No. 154.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Ahmadnagar ..	Manmad-Daund S. H.
Ahmadnagar ..	Pune-Aurangabad S. H.
Ahmadnagar ..	Ahmadnagar-Paithan S. H.
Ahmadnagar ..	Ahmadnagar-Sholapur S. H.

S. H. = State Highway.

Ahmadnagar-Sholapur Road : The road starts from Ahmadnagar and runs south-eastwards in the district. It serves as a connecting link between Ahmadnagar and Sholapur districts. The total length of the road in the district is 50 miles. It runs through Ahmadnagar, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas, and crosses a number of small *nallahs* which are unbridged. The surface of some portion of the road is cement-concrete, while the rest is asphalted. The road is well maintained to cope with the increasing traffic. It is motorable in all seasons.

The road touches the following places during its course, *viz.*, Ghogargaon, Mirajgaon, Mahi and Chapadgaon. It crosses the Madhevadgaon-Shrigonda-Bhir state highway at mile No. 39.

Madhevadgaon-Shrigonda-Bhir Road : The road emanates from the Manmad-Daund state highway in mile No. 144 of the latter and passes for a distance of 51/9 miles in the district. It runs towards the east through Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. It enters Bhir district after crossing the eastern border of Ahmadnagar district. An approach road to Karjat emanates from this road in mile No. 26/2. Karjat is a taluka place twelve miles away from this point. The road is fully bridged and its surface is partly metalled and partly asphalted. It is motorable throughout the year.

The road crosses the Daund-Manmad railway line in mile No. 2. It touches the following places during its course at mile numbers shown in brackets :—Shrigonda (3/0), Adhalgaon (11), Walwad (21), Chincholi (26), Mahi (32), Arangaon (36) and Jamkhed (47/7).

Major District Roads : Major district roads are roughly of the same specifications as state highways except that their surface may not be asphalted and fully bridged. These roads connect important towns, centres of trade and commerce with railways and highways.

Arjuni-Pedgaon-Rashin-Chilewadi Road : This is a major district road which is proposed to be upgraded to state highway standard. It starts from Arjuni and runs in a south-easterly direction in the district. It enters Sholapur district after crossing Chilewadi in mile No. 29. The road is surfaced with murum and is motorable throughout the year except during heavy rains. It crosses a number of small streams where there are no bridges.

It touches the following places in its stretch, *viz.*, Pedgaon, Jabalpur, Bharadgaon, Rashin and Chilewadi.

Nevasa-Khadka Road : The length of this road is only three miles whereby Nevasa is connected with Khadka. It is a link road to Pune-Aurangabad road and is metalled and motorable throughout the year.

Sangamner-Talegaon-Kopargaon Road : The road emanates from Ghoti-Shevgaon state highway at Sangamner, the taluka head-quarters,

and ends at Kopargaon. The road runs towards north for a distance of 34.80 kilometres. The surface of the road is of water-bound macadam and is motorable throughout the year. The road joins two industrial and trade centres and taluka head-quarters and touches Sangamner, Nilwade, Talegaon and Kopargaon.

Pargaon-Parner-Pimpalgaon Road : The road starts from Pargaon village in Shrigonda taluka and runs in northward direction upto Pimpalgaon where it meets the Pune-Nasik national highway. The road passes through Shrigonda, Parner and Sangamner talukas. The road is of water-bound macadam surface and motorable throughout the year except some interruptions during rainy season. The road crosses Daund-Manmad broad-gauge railway line near Pargaon. The road also crosses Pune-Aurangabad state highway at Degavan. The road touches the following places during its course, *viz.*, Pargaon, Kedgaon, Degavan, Parner, Manur, Shewar, Sakur and Pimpalgaon.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it :—

Place of junction	Name of road
Parner	.. Parner-Ahmadnagar.
Parner	.. Parner-Visapur.
Parner	.. Parner-Wadegaon.

Parner-Waghunde-Visapur Road : The road emanates from Parner, the taluka head-quarters, and ends at Visapur railway station. Its total length in the district is 34.59 kilometres. The road runs towards the south-east upto Visapur. The surface of the road is partly of water-bound macadam and partly of *murum*. The road is not motorable in rainy days. It touches the following places, *viz.*, Parner, Waghunde and Visapur.

Kopargaon-Puntamba-Shrirampur-Belapur-Kanhegaon Road : The road emanates from the Manmad-Daund state highway at Kopargaon and runs for 54.91 kilometres upto Kanhegaon where it meets the same state highway. The road runs through Kopargaon and Shirampur talukas. It crosses Manmad-Daund broad-gauge railway line near Puntamba and Belapur. The road also crosses the Ghoti-Shevgaon state highway near Belapur. Its surface is black-topped and the road is motorable throughout the year. The road touches the following places during its course, *viz.*, Kopargaon, Sangve, Gondegaon, Shirasgaon, Shirampur, Belapur, Deolali and Kanhegaon.

Loni-Talegaon-Nanaj-Nandura Road : The road emanates from Ghoti-Shevgaon highway at Loni and runs in north-west direction upto the district border. Its length in the district is 39.60 kilometres. The road enters Nasik district at its north-west border and is motorable throughout the year. It touches the following places during its

stretch, viz., Loni, Gogalgaon, Talegaon, Nanaj, Pimpili and Nandura. The road crosses the Kopargaon-Sangamner major district road near Talegaon.

Jamkhed-Nandnaj-Karmala Road : The road starts from Shrigonda-Bhir state highway at Jamkhed, the taluka head-quarters, and runs southwards upto the district border for a length of 24 kilometres. It enters Sholapur district in Karmala taluka. The road upto Nandnaj is of water-bound macadam surface and motorable throughout the year. The road-length from Nandnaj to district border is unmetalled. It touches the following places, viz., Jamkhed, Nandnaj, Bokri, Sathephah and Javale.

Parner-Alkuti Road : The road emanates from Parner and takes its direction westwards for a length of 30.40 kilometres. The road is of *murum* surface. It touches the following places, viz., Parner, Vadzire and Alkuti.

Karjat-Karmala Road : The road emanates from Karjat, the taluka head-quarters, and runs southwards to enter Karmala taluka in Sholapur district. Its length in the district is 13.69 kilometres. The surface of the road is of *murum*, and is motorable only in fair-weather season. It touches the following places, viz., Karjat and Ambejalgaon.

Tisgaon-Pathardi-Mohoghat Road : The road emanates from Ahmadnagar-Paithan state highway near Tisgaon and runs eastwards upto Pathardi, and from thence upto district border in south-east direction to enter Bhir district. The total length of the road upto the district border is 27 kilometres. The road joins Ahmadnagar with Bhir district. Part of the road from Tisgaon is of water-bound macadam while the rest is of *murum* surface. It is motorable throughout the year except some interruptions during monsoon.

Shrigonda-Kashti Road : The road emanates from Shrigonda-Bhir state highway at Shrigonda and runs southwards upto Kashti where it meets the Manmad-Daund state highway. Its length in the district is 12.60 kilometres. It crosses the Daund-Manmad broad-gauge railway line near Kashti. The road traverses the plain countryside. Its surface is water-bound macadam and is motorable throughout the year.

Karjat-Chincholi Road : The road starts from Karjat and runs northwards for a length of 10 kilometres to meet Shrigonda-Bhir state highway at Chincholi. The road passes through plain country. The surface of the road is water-bound macadam and is motorable throughout the year. The road touches Karjat, Patharvad and Chincholi.

Pathardi-Amrapur Road : The road emanates from Pathardi and runs northwards for a length of 17 kilometres upto Amrapur and meets the Ahmadnagar-Paithan state highway. The surface of the

road is water-bound macadam and is motorable throughout the year. The road touches Pathardi, Sakegaon and Amrapur.

Details of the remaining major district roads are given in the following statement :—

Serial No.	Name of road	Total length in kilometres	Important villages connected
1	Khandala-Khosपुरi-Shevgaon ..	62.44	Khandala, Khosपुरi and Shevgaon.
2	Jamgaon-Brahmanwada ..	38.80	Jamgaon, Katul, Padalme and Brahmanwada.
3	Kolhar-Lakh Station ..	31.04	Kolhar, Belapur, Kesapur and Lakh.
4	Savalvihar-Bharvas ..	31.36	Savalvihar, Kabegaon, Velapur, Chas, Derda and Bharvas.
5	Wadegavhan-Belwandi ..	34.59	Wadegavhan, Deodaitan and Belwandi.
6	Ashvi-Mandwe ..	24.70	Ashvi and Mandwe.
7	Shilpapur-Sangamner ..	19.20	Shilpapur, Pimparne and Shevgaon.
8	Rahata-Chitali ..	15.36	Rahata, Jalgaon and Chitali.
9	Kopargaon-Shinganapur ..	3.04	Samvatsar and Shinganapur.
10	Shevgaon-Akhegaon ..	6.40	Shevgaon, Khardegaon and Akhegaon.
11	Rahuri-Tahrabad ..	7.68	Rahuri, Khadambi and Tahrabad.
12	Ashvi-Audh ..	4.9	Ashvi, Pratappur and Audh.
13	Kolhar-Pathare ..	6.49	Kolhar and Pathare.
14	Rahuri station feeder road ..	4.80	Rahuri.
15	Babhulgaon-Khandeshwari ..	5.00	Babhulgaon, Takli and Khandeshwari.
16	Parner-Wadegavhan ..	16.32	Parner, Wadner, Jategaon and Wadegavhan.
17	Kopargaon-Dharangaon ..	6.59	Kopargaon and Dharangaon.
18	Bota-Brahmanwada ..	17.00	Bota, Thakurwadi, Belapur and Brahmanwada.
19	Jamkhed-Jategaon ..	4.19	Khorda and Jategaon.

Other District Roads : Other district roads are usually approach roads connecting villages and towns in the district. They are subject to frequent interruptions to traffic during the rains and have *murum*

surface. They are designed to serve taluka places and market centres. The following statement gives details of some of them :—

Serial No.	Name of road	Total length in kilometres	Important villages connected
1	Shendi-Wambori	.. N.A.	Shendi, Wambori.
2	Kukane-Ghodegaon-Wambori	.. 13.44	Kukane, Ghodegaon, Wambori.
3	Mandavgaon-Shrigonda	.. 32.40	Mandavgaon, Shrigonda.
4	Thugaon-Kotul	.. 14.75	Thugaon, Kotul.
5	Arangaon-Waki-Gundegaon	.. 22.80	Arangaon, Waki, Gundegaon.
6	Parner-Jamgaon-Bhalwadi	.. 18.28	Parner, Jamgaon, Bhalwadi.
7	Jamkhed-Jategaon	.. 9.57	Jamkhed, Bhorwad, Jategaon.
8	Akola-Samsherpur	.. 22.24	Akola, Samsherpur.
9	Sangamner-Virgaon	.. 19.20	Sangamner, Virgaon.
10	Miri-Tisgaon	.. 16.00	Miri, Tisgaon.
11	Pathardi-Bodhegaon	.. 33.98	Pathardi, Bodhegaon.
12	Kotul-Tolarkhind	.. 16.43	Kotul, Ambhol, Tolarkhind.
13	Kurunddevi-Loni-Mandwe	.. 27.80	Kurunddevi, Loni, Mandwe.
14	Sakur-Mahuli	.. 11.60	Sakur, Mahuli.
15	Rahuri-Sonai	.. 19.20	Rahuri, Sonai.
16	Limpangaon-Ajnuj	.. 8.67	Limpangaon, Ajnuj.
17	Deodaithan-Sinnar	.. 1.60	Deodaithan, Sinnar.
18	Samsherpur-Chinchban	.. 3.20	Samsherpur, Chinchban.
19	Kopargaon Station-Padegaon	.. 4.09	Kopargaon, Puntamba, Padegaon.
20	Kopargaon Station-Samvatsar	.. 3.60	Kopargaon, Samvatsar.
21	Rahuri Station-Manori	.. 6.40	Rahuri, Manori.
22	Samvatsar Station-Samvatsar	.. 3.39	Samvatsar.
23	Ghatghar-Shendi	.. 21.52	Ghatghar, Shendi.
24	Karjat-Babhulgaon	.. 45.20	Karjat, Babhulgaon.
25	Rajur-Samsherpur	.. 25.60	Rajur, Samsherpur.
26	Malegaon-Ambit-Pachanai	.. 61.12	Malegaon, Ambit, Pachanai.
27	Randhe-Chombhutt	.. 6.88	Randhe.
28	Ghatgar-Igatpuri	.. 8.48	Ghatgar, Igatpuri.
29	Rajur-Khirwire-Sangvi	.. 24.40	Rajur, Khirwire, Sangvi.
30	Rajur-Tokarkhind	.. 20.00	Rajur, Tokarkhind.
31	Adhalgaon-Shedgaon	.. 15.72	Adhalgaon, Shedgaon.
32	Kolgaon-Kotul-Deulgaon	.. 15.34	Kolgaon, Kotul, Deulgaon.
33	Arangaon-Fakrabad	.. 9.20	Arangaon, Fakrabad.
34	Belwandi Station-Loni	.. 2.59	Belwandi, Loni.
35	Belwandi Factory approach road	0.99	Belwandi.
36	Pargaon-Sandve	.. 3.20	Pargaon, Sandve.
37	Pathardi-Manikdaundi	.. 6.40	Pathardi, Manikdaundi.
38	Chapadgaon-Kambi	.. 11.20	Chapadgaon, Kambi.
39	Bhaygaon-Dahigaon	.. 12.80	Bhaygaon, Dahigaon.

N.A. = Not available.

Serial No.	Name of road	Total length in kilometres	Important villages connected
40	Khandka-Kalegaon	.. 17.60	Khandka, Kalegaon.
41	Guha-Takalimiya	.. 5.20	Guha, Takalimiya.
42	Takali-Deolali	.. 5.20	Takali, Deolali.
43	Deolali-Guha	.. 8.57	Deolali, Guha.
44	Pravara-Pathare	.. 5.20	Pravaranagar.
45	Pravaranagar-Fatiyabad	.. 13.39	Pravaranagar, Kolhar, Fatiyabad.
46	Loni-Hasnapur-Dadh	.. 6.99	Loni, Hasnapur, Durgaon.
47	Nipani-Takalibhan-Ghogargaon	16.80	Nipani, Takalibhan, Ghogargaon.
48	Khokar-Khanapur	.. 12.40	Khokar, Khanapur.
49	Pathare to culvert No. 10	.. 4.96	Pathare.
50	Kanegaon-Karegaon Factory	.. 10.40	Kanegaon, Karegaon.
51	Satral-Dadh	.. 7.36	Satral, Dadh.
52	Ukalgaon-Eklahare-Kopargaon	.. 10.80	Ukalgaon, Eklahare, Kopargaon.
53	Vadala-Karegaon Factory	.. 3.79	Vadala, Karegaon.
54	Bhardapur-Karegaon	.. 6.80	Bhardapur, Karegaon.
55	Malegaon-Haregaon Factory	.. 5.39	Malegaon, Haregaon.
56	Khirdi-Karegaon	.. 12.19	Khirdi, Karegaon.
57	Khairi-Nimgaon-Chitali way Station.	Rail- 4.00	Khairi, Nimgaon, Chitali.
58	Savalvihir-Runi	.. 3.60	Savalvihir, Runi.
59	Savalvihir to join Kopargaon road.	6.19	Savalvihir, Kopargaon.
60	G. S. Mill to Bhojade Chowki	.. 5.39	Ganeshnagar, Bhojade Chowki.
61	G. S. Mill to Factory Area Limit.	2.40	Ganeshnagar.
62	Kanegaon Station to Kanegaon Chowki Station.	4.19	Kanegaon.
63	Kanegaon Station to Factory Area Limit.	2.49	Kanegaon.
64	Samvatsar-Bhojade Chowki	.. 7.39	Samvatsar, Bhojade Chowki.
65	Kasale-Samvatsar	.. 4.19	Kasale, Samvatsar.
66	Bhojade Chowki-Kasale Chowki.	4.00	Bhojade, Kasale.
67	Chas-Dhamori-Yesgaon	.. 20.19	Chas, Dhamori, Yesgaon.
68	Kolgaon-Ruikhel	.. 6.40	Kolgaon, Ruikhel.
69	Darda-Sonewadi	.. 6.80	Darda, Sonewadi.
70	Kopargaon Factory-Malegaon	.. 12.99	Kopargaon.
71	Puntamba-Walki	.. 1.40	Puntamba, Walki.
72	Puntamba-Jalgaon	.. 7.80	Puntamba, Jalgaon.
73	Rahata Factory-Walki	.. 3.66	Rahata, Walki.
74	Rahata Factory-Puntamba	.. 0.88	Rahata, Puntamba.
75	Rampurwadi-Jalgaon	.. 1.40	Rampurwadi, Jalgaon.
76	Rahata-Nandurkhi	.. 4.00	Rampurwadi, Nandurkhi.
77	Chitali-Gondegaon	.. 6.20	Chitali, Gondegaon.
78	Darda-Wavi	.. 3.04	Darda, Wavi.
79	Guha-Sangamner	.. 24.00	Guha, Tembhere, Nimbhere.

BRIDGES

In the absence of old records of bridge construction it is not possible to mention the year and cost of construction of bridges in the district. However an attempt has been made in table No. 2 to furnish the locational and constructional details of major bridges.* Highways and most of the major district roads in the district are provided with bridges and causeways. As Ahmadnagar does not receive very heavy rains the problem of traffic interruptions due to lack of major bridges is however not felt very keenly.

RURAL TRANSPORT

Transport facilities in the rural areas in the past were meagre due to lack of good roads. Except a few motorable roads and highways, most of the roads were earthen tracks which were impassable for four rainy months. The bullock-cart was then by far the only means of goods as well as passenger traffic.

However, during the last 25 years, considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development and repair are now in progress. A number of roads have been constructed and repaired. The Daund-Manmad railway route and a number of highways, major district roads and other district roads touch a number of villages in the district.

The bullock-cart remains the most important means of conveyance to the rural populace. It is used for local transport of goods. Some middle class people and big cultivators in rural areas use bicycles and motor cycles. On most of the motorable roads State Transport authority is plying buses.¹ Moreover, approach roads have lately been developed, with the result that the problem of rural transport in the district has been eased to a great extent.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

The Government has provided some travel and tourist facilities in Ahmadnagar district. There are 46 rest-houses maintained by the Government of Maharashtra. Primarily these rest-houses are meant for Government officers on duty. But they are also made available to the public. A nominal rent is charged to Government servants on duty. The rental charge is higher for the general public. The rest-houses are usually equipped with furniture, mattresses, utensils and crockery. The statement that follows gives a taluka-wise list of rest-houses.

* Bridges with a linear waterway of more than 100 feet.

¹ The Directory of Villages and Towns at the end of the volume also gives the nearest bus-stand and the nearest railway station to each village and town in the district.

Serial No.	Taluka		Place of bungalow	No. of suites
1	Ahmadnagar	..	Ahmadnagar	3
		..	Ahmadnagar	4
		..	Dongargaon	2
		..	Rui Chattisi	1
		..	Kandgaon	1
		..	Chinchodi-Patil	1
2	Akola	..	Akola	2
		..	Rajuri	2
		..	Waki	1
		..	Kotal	1
		..	Bahamanwada	1
		..	Ghatghar	1
		..	Bhandardara	2
		..	Jamkhed	1
3	Jamkhed	..	Jamkhed	1
4	Karjat	..	Karjat	1
		..	Bhavadi	1
5	Kopargaon	..	Walwad	1
		..	Mirajgaon	1
		..	Mahijalgaon	1
		..	Kopargaon	2
		..	Tandel	1
		..	Rahata	2
		..	Ranjangaon	1
		..	Sonewadi	1
		..	Padhegaon	1
		..	Nevasa	2
6	Nevasa	..	Toka	2
		..	Vadala-Bahiroba	2
		..	Kukane	1
		..	Supa	2
7	Parner	..	Takli-Dhokeshwar	1
		..	Mandwa	1
8	Pathardi	..	Tisgaon	1
9	Rahuri	..	Rahuri	2
		..	Vambori	1
10	Sangamner	..	Sangamner	2
		..	Nimgaonjali	1
		..	Dolsane	1
		..	Bota	1
		..	Ashwi (Bk.)	2
11	Shevgaon	..	Shevgaon	1
		..	Miri	1
		..	Bodhegaon	1
12	Shrigonda	..	Shrigonda	2
		..	Kolgaon	1
13	Shrirampur	..	Shrirampur	2
		..	Taklibhan	1
		..	Chitali	1

TABLE NO. 2—BRIDGES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS IN 1969

Name of road	River or <i>nallah</i>	Nearby village or town	Mile No.	Total number of openings	Average length of span	Water-way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>National Highway</i>						
1. Pune-Nasik	(i) Kas river	Bota	60/7	9	25'	225'
	(ii) Pravara river.	Sangamner	86/0	14	20'	520'
	(iii) Chandan-puri <i>nallah</i> .	Chandan-puri.	79/6	3	61'	183'
<i>State Highways</i>						
1. Daund-Manmad.	(i) Sheri <i>nallah</i>	Shingwe	12/1*	7	20'	110'
	(ii) Chaundi <i>nallah</i> .	Shingwe	12/7*	5	20'	100'
	(iii) Mula river	Rahuri	22/4*	6	20'	117'
	(iv) <i>Nallah</i>	Taklimiya	22/2*	6	20'	120'
	(v) N. A.	Chandegaon	29/7*	5	20'	100'
	(vi) <i>Nallah</i>	Chandegaon	30/5*	6	22'	152'
	(vii) <i>Nallah</i>	Tandulner	32/5*	5	20'	100'
	(viii) Pravara river.	Kolhar	38/7*	6	20'	120'
	(ix) Godavari river.	Kopargaon	60/3*	11	80'	880'
	(x) Bhima river.	Nimgaon Khalu.	45/8†	35	19'	540'
2. Ghoti-Shevgaon.	(i) Pravara river.	Nevasa	19/5‡	5	11'6"	530'
	(ii) Akhalungi river.	Sangamner	59/4‡	33	10'	330'
	(iii) Adula river.	Chikhali	62/4‡	14	15'	210'
3. Pune-Aurangabad.	(i) N. A.	Supa	54/4	9	30'	270'
	(ii) N. A.	Kamargaon	61/5	5	N.A.	140'
	(iii) Sina river	Ahmadnagar	72/5	14	15'	210'
	(iv) <i>Nallah</i>	Jeur	83/4	7	20'	140'
	(v) N. A.	Ghodegaon	94/5	7	20'	110'
	(vi) <i>Nallah</i>	Vadala Bahiroba.	100/1	4	27'6"	110'
	(vii) Goda <i>Nallah</i>	Vadala Bahiroba.	100/4	5	27'6"	137'
	(viii) <i>Nallah</i>	Handini-mbgaon	106/4	5	30'3"	157'
4. Madhevadgaon-Shrigonda-Bhir.	(i) <i>Nallah</i>	Nimbodi	33/1	8	20'	160'
	(ii) Sina river	Nimbodi	34/5	22	20'	440'
	(iii) N. A.	Patoda	41/8	12	20'	240'

* Mile numbers are indicated from Ahmadnagar towards the north.

† Mile numbers are indicated from Ahmadnagar towards the south.

‡ Mile numbers are indicated from Shevgaon towards the west.

N. A.=Not available.

Bhandardara is an excellent holiday resort and a place of tourist importance. It is rich in panoramic and scenic beauty and provides beautiful landscape. Realising the importance of this place as an excellent holiday resort, the Directorate of Tourism of the Government of Maharashtra has maintained a holiday-camp for the tourists at Bhandardara. The holiday-camp provides independent residential accommodation. The occupants are required to pay moderate rental charges.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

State Transport: Before the nationalisation of passenger transport services private companies used to serve the transport needs of the people in the district. However, the services rendered by the private buses were not up to the mark. Rules regarding safety of passengers, comforts and convenience were not properly observed. Over-crowding in buses was a frequent occurrence. The bus services, very often, were not regular. In order to attract patronage, the services were made cheaper at the sacrifice of the convenience of the travelling public. Unchecked rivalry among the bus-operators had an undesirable effect on the transport system as a whole.

The then Government of Bombay, therefore, decided to nationalise the road transport services in the State with a view to eliminating the causes of hardships to passengers and to provide an efficient system of road transport. Accordingly a statutory corporation, viz., Bombay State Road Transport Corporation was established in December 1948. Later on the corporation was re-named as the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation. The undertaking is owned and managed by the Government of Maharashtra as a public utility concern run on commercial lines.

The State Transport service was started first on Pune-Ahmadnagar route on 1st June 1948 and until now almost all the important routes of the district are covered by the corporation services. The routes in the district come under the jurisdiction of Nasik and Ahmadnagar divisions. Some parts of Kopargaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur and Akola talukas come under Nasik division. Some buses of Pune division also run through Ahmadnagar district. There are six depots in the district. Of these, the depots at Sangamner, Kopargaon and Shrirampur are under Nasik division and those at Ahmadnagar, Jamkhed and Shevgaon, under Ahmadnagar division.

The statement that follows gives the progress of the State Transport services in Ahmadnagar district between 1950 and 1959.

Year	Number of routes	Number of vehicles on road per day	Route kilometreage	Number of passengers travelled per day	Fleet
1950	8	13	622.68	1,236	17
1956	46	52	1,988.72	9,244	68
1957	45	60	3,079.63	11,472	75
1959	57	74	4,281.55	16,069	93

During the ten years since 1960 there was remarkable progress in passenger transport in the district. The Ahmadnagar division is said to be the most profitable division of the State. The average earning per vehicle per day in the year 1959 was Rs. 228 and was the highest in all the divisions of the State. The same figure stood at Rs. 351 in 1970-71. Similarly, the average earning per kilometre comes to Rs. 28 and is also the maximum in the State. The following table shows the progress of the Ahmadnagar division from 1960-61 to 1966-67 :—

TABLE NO. 3—PROGRESS OF NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS 1961-62, 1966-67 AND 1970-71

Serial No.	Item	Year		
		1961-62	1966-67	1970-71
1	Number of routes	86	223	356
2	Route distance (kilometres)	7,215.40	....	....
3	Average route distance (kilometres)	83.83	68	69
4	Average service distance per day (km.)	21,684.49	48,781	72,131
5	Vehicles on road per day	87.70	206	290
6	Operating fleet (No.)	101	240	325
7	Average daily earnings (Rs.)	24,902.27	64,895.20	1,01,684
8	Average earning per vehicle per day (Rs.)	283	315.62	361
9	Number of passengers travelled per day.	22,275	54,522	94,315

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

It is quite obvious that the extent of revenue received by the State Transport in a division will depend upon the popularity of the routes in that division. In Ahmadnagar district, the railway caters to the needs of passengers only in a limited area through which the rail-line passes. On the other hand the State Transport services cover the whole district including the interior parts. At present Ahmadnagar is connected to all the surrounding district places and all the taluka places. Even within the district there is now a net-work of passenger transport services.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Post Offices : The Ahmadnagar postal division is a very old division existing much earlier than 1884. Besides the post office at Ahmadnagar, there were 25 sub-post offices and 32 village post offices in the district during those good old days.

During the subsequent period postal facilities were extended over practically the entire district. Now every town is provided with postal, telegraph and telephone facilities while the same facilities have been extended to most of the bigger villages.

The following table gives the statistics relating to postal facilities in Ahmadnagar district :—

TABLE NO. 4—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1961-62, 1965-66, 1968-69, 1969-70 AND 1970-71

Year	Number of post offices	Number of telegraph offices	Number of letter-boxes	Number of postmen	Number of telephones	Number of radio licences issued and renewed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961-62 ..	365	30	738	154	429	10,882
1965-66 ..	428	41	784	154	N.A.	15,468
1968-69 ..	480	41	779	147	1,833	33,457
1969-70 ..	482	43	785	151	1,954	35,240
1970-71 ..	507	45	796	155	2,195	36,397

N. A. = Not available.

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

It is patent from the above figures that there was no material change in the number of post offices per lakh population during the years from 1962-63 to 1967-68. The increase of one post office per lakh of population was meagre. The highest average of post offices in 1963-64 was found in Nevasa taluka, viz., 35, followed by Shrigonda 33, Parner 32, Shevgaon 30, Kopargaon 30 and Sangamner 29.

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

Community radio sets play an important role as a powerful medium of education and enlightenment of the masses. They are also helpful in the campaign of rural education which is propagated through programmes broadcast from the Akashvani. Under the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme of the Government of Maharashtra,

community radio sets are supplied to *grampanchayats* or other organised bodies in villages. The Rural Broadcasting Department, which is in charge of implementation of the scheme, installs radio sets and provides for maintenance and repairs of the sets. The concerned parties are required to contribute Rs. 175 for a dry battery set and Rs. 150 for an electric set initially. They have also to contribute Rs. 60 for maintenance, repairs, provision of dry batteries and radio licences for the sets every year.

Ownership of the community radio sets rests with the Government. The sets are meant exclusively for the use of village people. The listeners are required to tune programmes for villagers relayed from the Akashvani (All-India Radio).

TABLE NO. 5—RURAL BROADCASTING STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH 1970 AND 31ST MARCH 1971

Taluka	Number of villages having community radio sets		Number of radio farm forums	
	31st March 1970	31st March 1971	31st March 1970	31st March 1971
Kopargaon ..	50	50	1	1
Akola ..	135	152	....	....
Sangamner ..	137	137	2	2
Shrirampur ..	60	62	....	....
Rahuri ..	59	59	....	....
Nevasa ..	110	117	....	....
Shevgaon ..	54	68	....	....
Parner ..	103	103	....	....
Ahmadnagar ..	95	95	5	6
Pathardi ..	38	43	8	8
Shrigonda ..	67	74	1	1
Karjat ..	67	67	1	1
Jamkhed ..	55	55	1	1
District Total ..	1,030	1,094	19	20

The above table shows that during the year 1966-67, 62 new villages were provided with radio sets by the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting, and thus the total number of such villages had increased to 774 out of the total of 1,318. The number of radio farm forums, however, was only 130 at the end of March 1967. Villagers are encouraged to form such forums which are expected to enable them to hold discussions on topics affecting their own interest.

* * *

CHAPTER 8 — MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

INTRODUCTION

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS COMPRISE THOSE ECONOMIC PURSUITS which come under the regulation of the Shops and Establishments Act but not under the jurisdiction of the Factories Act, and are called so due to their miscellaneous character. In fact, most of them occupy an important position in the present-day economic system. The previous chapters have given an account of the principal sectors of the economy which reflect general economic growth and employ a large majority of the working population of the district. They do not however exhaust the field of economic activity, and a fair percentage of population is still left undealt with. Persons forming this percentage are engaged in public administration, professions like law, medicine, education, religion and fine arts. These occupations also consist of many other categories of workers who cater to the various needs of the people such as hoteliers, tailors, barbers, tin-smiths, gold-smiths, launderers, etc. The rapid growth of such occupations is an indication of growing urbanisation and economic prosperity. Many occupations included in this chapter such as hotels and restaurants, laundries, tailoring, lodging-boarding and hair cutting saloons render some useful services to the people of the district such as providing food, shelter, clothing, educational and medical facilities.

The last few decades saw the establishment of many such occupations and a marked change could be seen now in their structure, composition and size. Even the number of persons seeking employment in these occupations has increased considerably with the increase in their number. Many factors such as the growth of population, change in the pattern of living, change in the out-look of the people and spread of education have contributed towards this development.

A sample survey of the selected occupations in Ahmadnagar, Karjat, Shrigonda, Pathardi, Parner, Kopargaon, Shrirampur and Sangamner talukas was undertaken. Findings of the survey were based on on-the-spot observations, while no statistical accuracy is claimed for the same. Information was collected as per a questionnaire prepared for that purpose.

The occupations selected for the survey included : hotels and

restaurants, tailoring shops, lodging and boarding houses, cold-drink houses, *pan-bidi* shops, hair cutting saloons, flour mills, laundries, bicycle repairing, sweetmeat shops, watch-repairing, frame-making, repairing of sewing machines, and the learned professions like education and research, legal services, recreation services, medicine and religious services. In what follows is a brief description of a few of them.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Hotels and restaurants have developed to a great extent in recent times and can expect to have an expanding business in the times to come. This could be attributed to a number of factors such as increasing economic activity and the avenues of employment in cities and towns, as well as the increase in the facilities of transport and communications. There is a considerable increase in the number of establishments and employment in them over the last few years. Hotels are found at all the taluka head-quarters and at big bazar places in the district. They are, however, mainly concentrated in Shirampur, Rahuri, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon and Sangamner.

Except for very small villages tea-shops are found all-over the district. Mostly, inns or small tea-shops established in small huts are commonly found in villages, while big hotels are found in urban areas of the district.

There were 23 hotels in Shrigonda, 17 in Parner, 17 in Karjat and 34 in Pathardi. According to the 1951 Census, the number of persons dependent on "hotels, restaurants and eating houses" was 641 (574 males, 67 females) in rural areas and 1,276 (1,172 males, 104 females) in urban areas. The 1961 Census later on grouped together the services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes and restaurants and similar other establishments to provide lodging and boarding facilities. This group accounted for 3,062 persons (2,757 males and 305 females) who were engaged in this occupation. Of these, 1,227 (1,060 males and 167 females) carried on this business in rural areas and 1,835 (1,697 males and 138 females) in urban areas. Thus there was a considerable increase in the number of persons following this occupation in 1961 over that in 1951. As per 1971 Census the number of persons in hotels and restaurants further increased to 7,574, out of which 2,395 were in urban areas while the remaining 5,179 persons were employed in rural areas. In 1971, there were in all 2,481 establishments in the district, out of which 1,920 were located in rural areas and 561 in urban areas. Though the rate of growth in employment in hotels

and restaurants cannot be derived from the census figures, it is quite obvious from the sample survey that this occupation has developed considerably.

The sample survey covered 23 hotels in the district, of which 5 were big-sized, 8 medium-sized and 10 small-sized. The common accessories used in a tea-shop were sugar, milk, tea, coffee, oil, semolina, *atta*, while those serving meals and snacks used cereals, pulses, condiments and spices, vegetables, mutton, wheat flour in addition to afore-mentioned accessories. The expenditure on these items ranged between Rs. 150 and Rs. 500 per month in case of small hotels while it was Rs. 1,500 per month on an average in case of a big hotel. Generally, the raw materials were purchased from local market.

An average restaurant in town was found to be equipped with a total equipment worth about Rs. 6,000. The equipment of its rural counterpart was not worth more than Rs. 2,000.

The employment in an establishment usually consisted of two cooks and servants such as waiters and some boys for cleaning tables. The number in each category naturally depended upon the size of an establishment. On an average, a cook in urban areas earned about Rs. 50 per month and other workers earned about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month. The maximum wages paid to a worker in a big hotel were recorded to be Rs. 150 per month.

The sample survey revealed that while the gross income of some big hotels in the district was about five to ten thousand rupees, that of small hotels came to about 350 rupees per month. The net income of an average-sized hotel ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month. However, in case of some big hotels, the net income varied from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 per month. During festivals or at the time of local fairs, their business is brisk but in rainy season, the business is slack. Hotels in rural areas have brisk business during the harvest time.

Some hotels were found to have their own buildings while others situated in rented premises had to pay rent varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 85 per month depending upon the locality.

The hotel-owners of Ahmadnagar have organised an association for their common good.

TAILORING

Tailoring shops are found in the rural as well as urban areas in the district. In fact, tailor has been since long an indispensable unit of society. It is also an important avenue of employment for

a considerable number of persons. Till recently tailoring was a hereditary occupation followed mostly by the people of the Shimpi community. In modern times, the hereditary nature of the occupation is fast vanishing as people have a tendency to choose any occupation which provides them with sufficient income.

The tailors in towns are found to be proficient and well-versed in adopting changing fashions. In Ahmadnagar district, the sample survey revealed that there were a few shops of a fairly big size.

In 1961 Census, the services grouped under the category "tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers" were recorded at 5,256 (4,625 males and 631 females). Of these, 1,511 persons (1,331 males, 180 females) were in urban areas, whereas 4,659 (3,248 males, 1,411 females), i.e., about 89 per cent belonged to the rural areas.

It was found that while a small tailoring shop had only one sewing machine, a medium-sized shop owned four or five sewing machines. The cost of a sewing machine ranged from Rs. 350 onwards, depending upon the type and durability of the same.

The fixed capital of a tailoring shop varied from Rs. 600 to Rs. 5,000.

Some of the employees were paid at piece-rates while others were paid on salary basis. A medium-sized tailoring shop employed about one to four artisans. In Pathardi, it was found that the labourers were given half of the earnings that accrued to the establishment. Monthly wages per labourer averaged at about Rs. 80. The stitching charges varied from place to place and also from one tailor to another according to the skill and reputation acquired by him.

The gross income of a medium-sized shop ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 per day, while that of a small tailoring shop ranged between Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 per day. An ordinary tailor in the town earned from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per month while his counterpart in villages earned about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month.

Tailoring business is brisk during fairs, festivals and ceremonies, while the demand for the services of a tailor falls during rainy season.

At the time of the sample survey, there were thirty tailoring shops at Shrigonda, forty at Karjat, about thirty-five at Pathardi and ten at Parner.

It was found that all tailoring shops were established in rented premises and the rent paid by the tailors varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 per month.

LAUNDRIES

The growth of urbanisation and spread of education coupled with the increase in money-incomes of a considerable section of population

have contributed to the growth of this occupation. In the past, washing of clothes was the hereditary occupation of the Parits. The old *Ahmadnagar Gazetteer*, published in 1884, records the number of Parits in the district at 4,041.

With the increase in demand for a washerman's services, a number of laundries were established. Though a majority of the laundries are managed by the *dhobis*, quite a few others have adopted this occupation from a purely business point of view. Laundries are mainly found in towns and very rarely in big villages. Besides laundries, the hereditary washermen are found to be engaged in the occupation. Some of them undertake only ironing while many others undertake washing as well as ironing.

The 1951 Census recorded the number of persons following this occupation to be 538 (427 males, 111 females) and classified them under "laundries and laundry services". Of these, 277 persons (231 males, 46 females) were enumerated in urban areas of the district. The 1961 Census figures showed an increase in the number of persons following this occupation. According to 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in this occupation was recorded as 830 (532 males and 298 females). Of these, 377 (255 males, 122 females) or 45 per cent were in urban areas.

A laundry requires soap, washing soda, indigo, bleaching powder, tinopal, for washing and cleaning of clothes, and coal for fuel. A small laundry spent about Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 per month on these accessories.

An average laundry possessed petty furniture, consisting of a chair, a table and a shelf together worth about Rs. 500. It also possessed about two to four irons, each worth about Rs. 90. A few laundries were found to have electric irons as well.

The small laundries employed only family labour, the number of persons thus employed varying from 1 to 5, depending upon the size of the business. It was also observed that most of the laundries in towns were housed in rented premises, the average rent being Rs. 22.

The gross income of an average laundry ranged between Rs. 250 and Rs. 550 per month.

The charges for washing and ironing were generally the same in all establishments.

PAN-BIDI SHOPS

Pan-bidi shops are found even in remote parts of the district. They are generally established on a raised platform under a shade built by the owners, by the side of the hotels, cinema houses, railway

stations, bus stations, bazars, etc. These shops are locally known as *panachi gadi* or *pan pattiche dukan*.

Some *pan-bidi* shops sell only prepared *pan-pattis*, *bidis*, cigarettes, match-boxes while others sell loose betel-leaves, betel-nuts, cigarettes, *bidis*, petty medicines, and other goods of daily use like soap, *agarbatti*, tooth-powder, etc.

As per the 1961 Census, 783 persons (746 males, 37 females) were engaged in retail trading of tobacco, *bidi*, cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Most of the *pan-bidi* shops surveyed in the district were small in size. The shop-owners purchased the various articles from the local wholesale dealers. The capital investment of a shop was between Rs. 150 and Rs. 1,500. Shops with a capital investment above Rs. 800 were mostly situated on the main roads in towns.

This occupation provided employment to a small number of persons.

BAKERIES

In the past, bakeries were established to meet the demands of European officials and a small group of Indians influenced by the Western habits. Today, a good many people are habituated to the consumption of processed foods such as bread, biscuits and cakes.

The 1961 Census recorded the number of persons engaged in production of bread, biscuits, cakes and other bakery products as 206 (200 males, 6 females). Of these, 161 (156 males, 5 females) or 78 per cent were in urban areas. The Census also recorded the number of persons engaged in retail trading in food-stuffs like sweet-meat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc., as 807 (including 132 females) in 1961. Of these, 393 (325 males, 68 females) or 49 per cent were in urban areas.

A bakery establishment required flour, sugar, yeast, *maida*, butter, flavouring essences, eggs, soda, hydrogenated oil, semolina, *mava*, etc. These were purchased from local traders. The expenditure on these items varied from Rs. 500 to Rs. 6,500 per month, depending upon the size of the business. The bakeries generally produce bread, cakes and biscuits of various types.

The equipment of a bakery consisted of an oven, metal sheets, moulds and iron rods for baking the products; vessels and big plates to prepare dough; big tins to keep the baked stuff and cupboards. The cost of the entire equipment varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,000.

The sample survey revealed that the net earnings of a bakery ranged between Rs. 250 and Rs. 600 per month or even more depending

upon the size of the bakery. Most of the small bakeries engaged in the sale of bakery products were one-man establishments, while those employing outside labour had to pay about Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per day depending upon the nature of the work and skill involved in its performance. The medium-sized bakeries were found to employ four salaried workers. The working hours were not fixed in case of such establishments.

It was found that most of the bakeries were housed in rented premises, the expenditure on rent ranging between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 per month.

The sample survey revealed that there was one bakery each at Karjat, Shrigonda and Shrirampur, while there were three establishments at Pathardi.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Like hotels and restaurants, lodging and boarding houses are indispensable in the present conditions of socio-economic life. Lodging and boarding houses as an occupation were found to thrive at towns and centres of wholesale trade and industry such as Ahmadnagar, Shrirampur, Kopergaon and Rahuri. The pilgrim traffic at Shirdi was mainly responsible for the growth of lodging and boarding houses at this place of pilgrimage.

Boarding houses without lodging facilities are more in number than those with lodging facilities.

The 1961 Census combined lodging and boarding facilities with hotels and restaurants. Hence the statistics of employment in lodging and boarding houses were included in those of hotels and restaurants.

The sample survey disclosed that most of the boarding houses served vegetarian food, while those serving non-vegetarian food were few in number. The common accessories required by boarding houses included food-grains, wheat and gram flour, pulses, vegetables, condiments and spices, groundnut, sesamum and edible oils in a vegetarian boarding and fish, mutton and eggs in a non-vegetarian one. The value of raw materials utilised varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per day in case of a medium-sized boarding house, while the consumption of raw materials of a big unit was found to be above Rs. 150 per day. The average amount spent on these articles in case of a big unit was estimated at Rs. 250 per day.

A proprietor of a boarding house has to invest a considerable amount in the business. The fixed capital of a big unit amounted to Rs. 20,000, while that of a medium unit amounted to Rs. 7,000.

A big unit was found to employ about a dozen persons, while

a small unit employed three to five salaried workers. The amount of wages differed according to their services. Generally, a waiter was paid Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month while a servant employed for cleaning and washing was paid less than Rs. 50 per month. However, a cook was paid between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month as his job required strenuous work and skill. Most of the employees were provided with morning and evening meals.

Almost all lodging and boarding houses were found to be housed in rented premises. The rent paid by the proprietor varied from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 per month.

The average earning of a big unit amounted to Rs. 1,100 per month and that of a small unit to Rs. 400 per month.

HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS

Modern, well-furnished hair-cutting saloons found in big towns are the counterpart of Nhavis (barbers), wandering from house to house. Since long this occupation was followed by the Nhavi community among the Hindus.

The old *Gazetteer* included Nhavis under servants and enumerated the total population of Nhavis to be 7,858 in 1881.

The 1951 Census enumerated the number of barbers to be 1,594 (1,551 males, 43 females). Of these, 1,099 (1,061 males, 38 females), i.e., about 69 per cent were in rural areas. In 1961, the services were grouped under the heading 'barbers, hair-dressers and related workers' and the persons engaged in this occupation were recorded at 2,564 (all males). Of these, only 523 or 20 per cent of the total were found in urban areas and the remaining 2,041 persons were in rural areas.

The tools of a village barber consists of a few articles like a faded-out mirror, a pair of cropping machines, a razor or two, a small piece of comb, a small piece of soap, a brush and a small aluminium pot (*wati*). But with the establishment of hair-cutting saloons, the barbers wandering from house to house are fast vanishing especially in big towns. A large number of customers are attracted to the new hair-cutting saloons. The sample survey of a few hair-cutting saloons revealed that the major investment of a unit was in equipment such as furniture, mirrors, decorative articles and radio-sets, if any. Fixed capital of a medium unit amounted to Rs. 2,500 and that of a small unit to Rs. 1,000.

In a big establishment, artisans are paid wages either on fixed or on piecemeal basis, the earning of an average artisan varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 per month. The monthly income of the owner

of a saloon varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month. The saloons were generally located in rented premises, the monthly rent of which ranged between Rs. 12 and Rs. 50 per month.

FLOUR MILLS

The growth of flour mills in towns and bigger villages during the last about four decades has been a boon to the house-wife who is relieved of the strenuous job of struggling with the grind-wheel. Expansion of rural electrification has made the establishment of flour mills quite easy and profitable. However, a large number of flour mills are operated on crude oil. The electricity consumption of an average flour mill amounted to Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. For the establishment of a flour mill, the equipment required is an electric motor worth about Rs. 1,500, *chakki* costing about Rs. 500 and other accessories. The fixed capital of a small flour mill was estimated at about Rs. 4,000. Generally, the flour mills were one-man establishments, but those located in busy localities of the district employed one worker on the monthly salary of about Rs. 75. The sample survey revealed that all the flour mills in the district were small in size.

The 1961 Census grouped the persons engaged in this occupation as 'millers, pounders, huskers, and parchers of grains and related food workers' which numbered 1,085 (1,067 males, 18 females). Of these, only 199 (191 males, 8 females), i.e., 18 per cent of the total were in urban areas and the remaining in rural areas. The business of flour milling is brisk during marriage season and during festivals such as *Diwali*, *Ganeshotsav*, *Sankrant*, etc.

BICYCLE REPAIRING

Bicycle is known at present as a common man's mode of conveyance as it provides cheap and ready means of transport. The phenomenal growth in the number of bicycles has led to an increase in the number of bicycle repairing shops. The 1961 Census recorded the number of bicycle and tricycle repairing shops to be 696, and the number of persons employed in these shops to be 1,108 (1,105 males, 3 females). Of the 1,108 persons employed in this occupation, 566 (including one woman) or more than 50 per cent were in rural areas. The census figures revealed that a large number of bicycle repairing shops were established in rural areas.

The bicycle repairing shops also undertook repairing of stoves. Some shops also kept bicycles for sale and for hire. A medium unit

possessed 8 to 12 bicycles and a big unit possessed 20 to 25 bicycles, each costing about Rs. 250.

The fixed capital of a bicycle repairing shop depended upon the work undertaken by the unit. The shops selling and hiring bicycles were found to have invested about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000.

The small repairing shops were one-man units while the medium units employed two to three workers. In many cases boys were found to be employed to do small jobs. The workers were paid Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month. The gross earnings of the owner of a repairing shop varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month.

The business of these shops was slack during monsoon and brisk during harvest period. In towns the business was steady throughout the year.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Recreational services have become an important part of social life. The advent of cinema is an important land-mark in this respect and has gained tremendous popularity. During 1971-72, there were 18 permanent talkies/theatres and 15 touring talkies in the district. These services have become a source of livelihood to a considerable number of persons in the district. Popular as well as State patronage to the indigenous species of entertainment such as *tamasha*, itinerant troupes etc., have also been instrumental in providing employment to a considerable number of persons.

The 1951 Census recorded the number of persons engaged in recreational services at 752 (675 males, 77 females). Of these, 479 (468 males, 11 females), i.e., 64 per cent were in rural areas of the district. The 1961 Census recorded an increase in the number of persons engaged in recreational services and enumerated them to be 1,166 (965 males, 201 females). Of these, 585 (481 males, 104 females) were in rural areas and the remaining 581 in urban areas. The increase in the number of persons engaged in recreational services in the district is the result of increasing urbanisation.

Table No. 1 gives the statistics of the persons engaged in these services in 1961.

The 1971 Census shows a decrease in the number of persons engaged in 'recreational and cultural services' as compared to those in 1961. There are 616 persons employed in recreational and cultural services in the district, out of which 256 are in urban centres while 360 are employed in rural centres. There are 291 recreational and cultural centres in the district, of which 63 are located in urban areas and the remaining 228, in rural areas of the district.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The tenancy legislation and enactment of the Hindu Marriage Code during the post-Independence period have encouraged the growth of the notary profession. Consequently, every taluka place has at least a score of pleaders while there are many more pleaders and advocates at the district head-quarters.

The monthly income of a lawyer was found to range between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 per month according to his ability and reputation.

The 1951 Census included business services in the legal services, entitled them as 'legal and business services' and put the number of persons following this occupation at 384 (382 males, two females). Of these, 279 (including two women) were in urban areas of the district, while the remaining 105 (all males) were in rural areas. The Census figures revealed that in 1951, two women were employed in legal and business services. The 1961 Census recorded a substantial increase in the number of persons following legal and business services, and recorded their number at 1,434 (1,423 males, 11 females). Of these, 380 (375 males, 5 females) were engaged in legal services. In 1961, there were 380 persons who were engaged in this profession as advocates, pleaders and *mukteers*. The 1971 Census records the number of persons engaged in 'legal services' as 79 of which 48 are in urban areas and 31, in rural areas.

MEDICAL PROFESSION

The growth of the medical profession in the district could be traced back to the last about four decades. Gradually, the *vaidyas* and quacks lost their hold on the people, except in the far-off villages. Most of the people in the district have come to realise the worth of medicine as a cure for diseases. This understanding could be attributed to various factors such as spread of education, increasing awareness and change in the attitude of the people.

The net effect of all these factors is that people in rural as well as urban areas have become health-conscious and no longer hesitate to visit a doctor in the event of illness.

The following Census figures reflect the change in the composition and the growth in the number of persons employed in these services. The 1951 Census recorded 823 persons (639 males, 184 females) as engaged in medical and other health services. Of these, 593 (446 males, 147 females), i.e., 72 per cent were in urban areas. The 1961 Census recorded 587 physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom 53 were females. Of these, 232 were in urban areas. Besides,

the Census also recorded nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians who numbered 471 (70 males, 401 females).

It becomes obvious from the above statistics that in 1961 there was one doctor for a population of 4,475 in rural areas, while 807 persons in urban areas were served by one doctor.

The 1971 Census records 752 establishments providing medical and health facilities in the district, of which 535 are located in rural areas and the remaining 217, in urban areas. The urban and rural establishments provide employment to 1,217 and 1,346 persons, respectively.

A medical practitioner was found to earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 per month in the district.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Since times immemorial, a religious Hindu is prone to perform religious rituals and ceremonies with keen devotion. It is also a known fact that Hindu religion and customs have prescribed a number of rituals and ceremonies which are to be performed with the help of priests and *purohits*. This has made it essential for society to have a band of priests and religious mendicants who formed a considerable number in the past. With the spread of scientific education however, the religious profession has lost its past glory and respect and people have begun to question the propriety of rituals and ceremonies. This indifferent attitude which has been growing since long has affected the profession of priests and *purohits*. Many of the hereditary priests are, therefore, required to seek other avenues of employment.

The 1951 Census recorded the number of persons engaged in 'religious, charitable and welfare services' as 663 (including 59 females). The 1961 Census recorded them as 1,877 (1,670 males, 207 females). The increase in the number of persons engaged in these services in the 1961 Census could be attributed to the change in the method of occupational classification.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Now-a-days public administration absorbs a large percentage of working population. This percentage has increased immensely since Independence. Government has placed before itself the goal of creation of a Welfare State. A number of new services undertaken by Government and local bodies for the convenience and welfare of public are required to be manned by a considerable number of employees.

As per 1951 Census, 12,115 persons (11,874 males, 241 females) were engaged in public administration, of whom 2,586, i.e., 21 per cent only were in rural areas. The Census figures reveal that the

rural area of the district absorbed a very small percentage of the persons engaged in these services. The various services included in public administration and the number of persons engaged in these services as per 1951 and 1961 Censuses are given in tables Nos. 2 and 3.

The 1971 Census enumerates the number of persons engaged in 'public administration and defence services' as 7,844, of which 2,397 persons are employed in urban areas and 5,447, in rural areas of the district.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

The increase in the number of domestic servants is an indication of the growing urbanisation and the rise in money-incomes of the people in urban areas.

The nature of work of a domestic servant in urban areas differs from that of a servant in rural areas of the district. In rural areas, domestic servants are employed during the agricultural seasons for undertaking some type of agricultural work. Those in urban areas are employed on full-time or part-time basis for cleaning and washing of utensils, cooking, gardening and many other domestic duties.

The domestic servants in urban areas are paid in cash and sometimes are served meals in addition to a definite salary, while the domestic servants in rural areas are either paid in cash or kind. A servant in urban areas is paid higher than the one in rural areas.

The 1951 Census recorded 6,129 persons (4,485 males, 1,644 females) as engaged in 'domestic services'. Of these, 3,820 (including 1,042 females) domestic servants were in urban areas of the district. The 1961 Census figures recorded a decrease in employment to 2,737 persons (1,794 males, 943 females) as engaged in these services and classified these services into two categories. The number of persons engaged in these services is given in table No. 4.

The 1971 Census includes domestic services under 'personal services', and accounts the number of persons employed in these services as 2,242, of which 841 are employed in urban areas and 1,401 in rural areas of the district. It also records the number of establishments providing personal services as 479 and 934 in urban and rural areas, respectively.

The earnings of a domestic servant differ according to the type of work. A cook is paid between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 per month depending upon the number of members in a family while the earnings of those employed for washing and cleaning of utensils vary between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 per month. A domestic servant lives from hand to mouth, and many times he has to indulge in debts to satisfy his primary needs of life.

TABLE No. 1—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN RECREATIONAL SERVICES, 1961, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Category	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Cinema houses	166	164	2	52	52	....	114	112	2
2. Theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	840	674	166	374	303	71	466	371	95
3. In-door and out-door sports	160	127	33	159	126	33	1	1	....

TABLE No. 2—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN 1951, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Classification	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Police (other than village watchmen)	1,883	1,845	38	487	457	30	1,396	1,388	8
(ii) Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	1,121	1,102	19	1,002	984	18	119	118	1
(iii) Employees of municipalities and local bodies	836	765	71	219	211	8	617	554	63
(iv) Employees of State Government	2,563	2,514	49	749	722	27	1,814	1,792	22
(v) Employees of the Union Government	5,711	5,647	64	128	126	2	5,883	5,521	62
(vi) Employees of non-Indian Governments	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Total	12,115	11,874	241	2,586	2,501	85	9,829	9,373	156

TABLE No. 3—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC SERVICES IN 1961 IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Classification	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Public services*	15,159	14,400	759	5,826	5,496	330	9,333	8,904	429
(i) Public service in Police	1,632	1,619	13	752	752	....	880	867	13
(ii) Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	5,290	5,216	74	564	562	2	4,726	4,654	72
(iii) Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-Government organisations, municipalities, local bodies, etc.	3,292	2,759	533	1,731	1,466	265	1,561	1,293	268
(iv) Public service in administrative departments and offices of State Government	4,945	4,806	139	2,779	2,716	63	2,166	2,090	76

* This does not include Government, quasi-Government or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health industries, production, construction, marketing and financial institutions each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups.

TABLE No. 4—EMPLOYMENT IN DOMESTIC SERVICES, 1961, IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Classification	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(i) Services rendered to house-holds such as those by domestic servants and cooks.	2,607	925	1,682	1,347	616	731	1,260	309	951
(ii) Services rendered to house-holds such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary, etc.	130	18	112	3	3	....	127	15	112
Total	2,737	943	1,794	1,350	619	731	1,387	324	1,063

CHAPTER 9 — ECONOMIC TRENDS

THIS CHAPTER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS, VIZ., STANDARD OF LIVING AND ECONOMIC PROSPECTS. The first section deals with the standard of living of the people in the district, both urban and rural taken together. The second section depicts the trends in the different sectors of the district economy. It also analyses the economic prospects in the context of the economic potentialities of the district.

SECTION I—STANDARD OF LIVING

In view of the non-availability of the relevant statistics pertaining to the past, it is not possible to give a comparative picture of the standard of living in the past and at present. However, the information from the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* which is reproduced in this chapter serves as a historical background to the present position. The present chapter analyses the pattern of income and expenditure of the families classified into three income groups. The analysis given below furnishes a basis for the comparison of the living standard enjoyed by various strata of the community. Besides, it also gives an idea about the trend in the standard of living enjoyed by the people.

What is described in this study is the standard of living as influenced by various factors such as income and expenditure of a family under the prevailing price structure, etc. For this purpose the family is taken as a unit.

It may be admitted here that though the 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 for the analysis.

Before setting to the task of analysing the various factors influencing the standard of living, it would be of immense interest to study the livelihood pattern of the people in the district as revealed in the census statistics of working population. Table No. 1 gives these statistics pertaining to workers distributed into broad livelihood classes in 1971.

The detailed Employment Exchange statistics regarding registration, vacancies notified and placement of candidates in various occupations in the district in 1966-67, 1969-70 and 1971-72 are given in table No. 2.

TABLE No. 1—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT ACCORDING TO 1971 CENSUS

Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Total population	10,25,421	9,92,196	20,17,617	1,34,784	1,16,716	2,51,500	11,60,205	11,08,912	22,69,117
(2) Total workers—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Cultivators	5,26,756	2,02,983	7,29,739	63,464	10,643	74,107	5,90,220	2,13,626	8,03,846
(ii) Agricultural labourers	2,84,562	85,643	3,70,205	2,355	255	2,610	2,86,917	85,898	3,72,815
(iii) Live-stock, forest, hunting and allied plantation and orchard activities.	1,38,647	1,02,794	2,41,441	2,456	1,424	3,880	1,41,103	1,04,218	2,45,321
(iv) Mining and quarrying	8,488	1,464	9,952	844	92	936	9,332	1,556	10,888
(v) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing—	785	127	912	107	1	108	892	128	1,020
(a) household industry	19,548	2,901	22,449	3,382	906	4,288	22,930	3,807	26,737
(b) other than (a)	19,584	4,166	23,759	11,893	3,437	15,330	31,477	7,603	39,080
(vi) Construction	6,540	747	7,287	1,673	194	1,867	8,213	941	9,154
(vii) Trade and commerce	15,482	1,204	16,686	14,097	954	15,051	29,579	2,158	37,737
(viii) Transport, storage and communications.	3,834	86	3,920	5,426	204	5,630	9,260	290	9,550
(ix) Other services	29,286	3,851	33,137	21,231	3,176	24,407	50,517	7,027	57,544
(3) Non-workers (total dependants)	4,92,665	7,89,213	12,87,878	71,320	1,06,073	1,77,393	5,69,985	8,95,286	14,65,271

TABLE No. 2—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1966-67, 1969-70 AND 1971-72

Particulars	Year		
	1966-67	1969-70	1971-72
(1) Number of persons registered ..	9,245	10,576	10,262
(2) Number of vacancies notified ..	1,761	957	1,226
(3) Number of employers using the exchange ..	312	221	238
(4) Number of candidates placed in employment—			
(a) Private sector ..	530	219	89
(b) Public sector ..	897	456	503
(5) Candidates placed in employment—			
(a) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	145	85	93
(b) Others ..	1,288	590	499
(6) Registration and placement according to National Classification of Occupations—			
(a) Professional, technical and related workers—			
(i) Registration ..	232	232	415
(ii) Placement ..	135	76	92
(b) Administrative, scientific and managerial workers—			
(i) Registration ..	32	63	476
(ii) Placement ..	21	....	17
(c) Clerical and related workers—			
(i) Registration ..	724	1,033	3,732
(ii) Placement ..	395	395	210
(d) Farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers—			
(i) Registration ..	212	207	616
(ii) Placement ..	163	....	9
(e) Workers in transport and communications—			
(i) Registration ..	172	245	327
(ii) Placement ..	12	5	25
(f) Craftsmen, production and process workers—			
(i) Registration ..	243	218	825
(ii) Placement ..	85	5	37
(g) Service, sports and related workers—			
(i) Registration ..	402	312	469
(ii) Placement ..	104	4	22
(h) Workers not elsewhere classified—			
(i) Registration ..	7,228	8,266	3,402
(ii) Placement ..	518	190	171
(7) Total—			
(i) Registration ..	9,245	10,576	10,262
(ii) Placement ..	1,433	675	592

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

Survey : In what follows is described, in brief, the standard of living of the people in the district as was reflected in a sample survey conducted by this department in the district in 1972.

For conducting the survey, a family was taken as a unit. The income of a family from all sources was considered together and the income groups were conceived on the basis of the computed income of a family with an average of four units,* two adults and four children.

While taking into consideration the expenditure aspect of a family budget, the expenditure incurred by a family was divided into two categories : monthly and annual. In monthly expenditure were included those regular items of expenditure such as cereals and pulses, education, entertainment, domestic servants, lighting and fuel. As against this, under the annual expenditure, such items were included as medical expenses, travelling expenses and other items upon which expenditure is incurred occasionally.

The property of a family alongwith its possessions and the condition of literacy were also considered at the time of the survey.

The families were divided into three income-groups based upon the computed income, viz., those with an average annual income of above Rs. 4,200, those having an average annual income ranging between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200 and those with an average annual income of less than Rs. 1,800.

Very rich families as also very poor ones were excluded from the purview of the survey as their inclusion would have consequentially inflated or deflated the averages arrived at. Had very rich families been considered at the time of the survey as also the very poor, the description of their family-budgets would not have been in consonance with the general trends visible in regard to the rest of the district populace. Thus, with a view to avoiding the errors creeping in, the very rich and the very poor were kept out of the purview of sample survey.

Group I: In this group were included families with an average annual income of Rs. 4,200 and above. A survey covering 44 families from this group was conducted. The average income of a family in this group per annum was placed around Rs. 9,000. The family in this group was composed of three adults and one minor, on an average, making a total of 3.5 units. The total number of earners in this group was 82 which gave an average of approximately two earners in each family.

The families in this group were staying in well-ventilated spacious houses. Every family generally possessed a steel cupboard, a ceiling

* For the purposes of cereal consumption, a person above 12 years of age is considered an adult.

or a table fan and other articles which might be deemed as luxuries from the point of view of other classes. They were generally well-dressed. High standard of literacy and education was witnessed amongst them. The families in this group were generally considered well-to-do.

Of the 44 families surveyed, 28 or about 68 per cent were staying in the houses owned by them, the aggregate value of which came to about Rs. 4,36,500, making an average of about Rs. 15,500 per family. About 23 families owned landed property valued at Rs. 9,08,500 in aggregate, with an average of about Rs. 39,500. The value of the property held in other forms amounted to Rs. 1,00,760, making an average of Rs. 2,290.

All the families owning landed property received an income of Rs. 2,09,300 annually which meant an average annual income of Rs. 9,100 per family. Of the families that owned houses, rental income accrued to only seven families and was placed at Rs. 19,600 with an average of Rs. 2,800 per annum. This clearly indicated that only 25 per cent of the owners of the houses had rented a part of their premises while others were using the houses for themselves. The occupational income of all the families put together came to Rs. 1,93,600 annually which meant an average of Rs. 4,400 per family. The average annual income per family from all the sources put together came to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

Of the 44 families, 21 families reported cash savings amounting to Rs. 12,600, making an average of Rs. 600 per family. Many families had savings in other forms such as provident fund, insurance, savings certificates, etc. Only fourteen families reported debts to the extent of Rs. 56,000, i.e., an average of Rs. 4,000. These loans were contracted mainly by agricultural families residing in the rural areas for carrying out improvements in agriculture.

It may however be noted that most of the families in this group were found to be reluctant to disclose the amount of savings fully.

The family in this group on an average spent Rs. 191 on food items which were distributed as under :—cereals and pulses, Rs. 88 ; *ghee*, oil, etc., Rs. 32 ; vegetables, mutton, eggs, etc., Rs. 18 ; and milk, Rs. 33. Other items of monthly expenditure were lighting which accounted for Rs. 15 ; domestic servants, Rs. 27 ; education, Rs. 62 ; entertainment, Rs. 11 ; and rent, house repairs, municipal taxes, etc., Rs. 31. These families generally employed a domestic servant who was paid on an average Rs. 27 per month as wages. In rural areas, these servants were found engaged in agricultural operations. In addition to the above facilities they were also given a pair of clothes in a year.

These families spent about Rs. 424 on clothing, Rs. 80 on religious

matters, Rs. 240 on medical account, Rs. 36 towards social obligations and Rs. 360 on travelling and other miscellaneous items per annum. Thus the total annual expenditure incurred by a family on the items listed above came to Rs. 1,140.

The members of the family in the group used clothes of superior quality. The use of man-made fabrics such as terylene, nylon and dacron was not uncommon in urban areas. The women-folk in these families, particularly the younger generation, had taken to different fashions. Male as well as female members of the family had generally many sets of dresses and a stock of occasional wear too.

The families in this group generally maintained high standard of living. Their possessions besides those stated above included a radio set, a bicycle and they were found to be using wherever available gas stoves, pressure cookers, etc. Their utensils generally consisted of brass and copper and a variety of stainless steel articles. The use of silver-ware was not unknown to hereditary rich families. A number of families from this group were found to possess gold ornaments worth about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000. This was especially true of the rural folk. The ceremonial wears of women consisted of *shalu*, *paithani* and many costly apparels. These families were found to spend about Rs. 62 per month on education. The people in this group were characterised by a high percentage of literacy as well as a keen consciousness for higher education. Many could afford to send their children to other towns and educational centres for further studies. In urban areas they possessed good quality furniture such as sofa sets and chairs.

The families in this group could afford to spend a sum of Rs. 360 per year on miscellaneous items which included travelling, social obligations and religious rituals. Thus, the total average expenditure incurred by a family in this group amounted to Rs. 432 per month. Of this, Rs. 191 were spent on food items which formed about 44 per cent of the total expenditure per month, and was about 25 per cent of their total income.

Thus it will be seen from the above analysis that the families in this group could afford to spend on luxuries and could save some amount.

Group II: The sample survey covered forty families from the middle income group with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200.

The families in this group were found to be staying in small but decent houses in the urban areas, while the houses in rural areas were of a lower standard. Generally these people were well-dressed though they might not have many sets of dresses. The percentage of literate

members was also high among them. The imperatives of the changing times have made them very much conscious about the importance of education.

An average family was composed of four adults and three minors, making a total of 5.5 units. There were 59 earning members in 40 families surveyed, while there was only one earning member each in 26 families, ten families had two earning members each and three families had three earning members each. One family was found to have four earning members.

Of the forty families surveyed, 22 owned houses valued at Rs. 1,03,400 in aggregate, making an average of Rs. 4,700 per family; 4 owned landed property valued at Rs. 3,57,500, making an average of Rs. 32,500 and only six families owned property in other forms valued at Rs. 4,800, with an average of Rs. 800 per family.

Though 22 families owned houses, only three families derived rental income. This income amounted on an average to Rs. 700 per annum per family. The eleven families owning landed property received an income of Rs. 28,600 in aggregate with an average of Rs. 2,600 per annum per family. The aggregate occupational income of all these families was Rs. 1,29,200 per annum with an average of Rs. 3,230 per annum per family.

About 25 per cent of the families surveyed received a subsidiary income from agriculture. Among this group there were considerable land-holders prior to the implementation of the land reforms aimed at restricting the size of holding. In the past, these people did not cultivate land owned by them, but used to give it to tenant-cultivators for cultivation and received a share in the produce. The progressive land reforms legislation based on the principle of abolition of absentee landlordism has deprived a number of persons from this group of their landed property. This measure has deprived them of a subsidiary income from rent.

Only twelve families out of forty had their savings. Most of the savings were in the form of provident fund, insurance, etc., though small bank balances could not be ruled out. Loans were contracted by 18 families ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. In a few cases these loans were contracted to meet the unforeseen expenditure. The loans carried an interest rate ranging from 8.5 to 10.5 per cent per annum. These loans were, in most of the cases, taken from co-operative societies against personal securities and only in four cases against the security of landed property. Only one family had contracted loans to meet the educational expenditure while many others had contracted loans to carry out improvement in their landed property.

The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group came to about Rs. 220. Of this, an amount of Rs. 145 was spent on food items, which comprised cereals and pulses, Rs. 65; oil, *ghee* and butter, Rs. 20; vegetables, eggs, mutton, Rs. 20; and milk, Rs. 40. The remaining amount of Rs. 75 was spent on items such as lighting, Rs. 5; domestic servants, Rs. 15; education, Rs. 15; entertainment, Rs. 10; and rent, house tax and repairs, Rs. 30.

Domestic servants were found to be employed by 15 families in this group. In respect of entertainment an average family in this group spent about Rs. 10 per month on cinema shows, dramas and *tamashas*, the last being mainly restricted to families in rural and semi-urban areas.

As has been stated earlier, the level of literacy and education was better in the families in this group than those in other groups. This could be attributed to their awareness of the importance of education as a means of securing good jobs. Of the forty families surveyed, 27 were found to be spending a substantial amount on education.

The family in this group spent on an average Rs. 310 per annum on clothing, Rs. 150 on religious items, Rs. 135 on medical account, Rs. 25 towards social obligations whereas a sum of Rs. 100 was earmarked for miscellaneous expenditure. Thus, the total annual expenditure of a family in this group came to Rs. 720, giving a monthly average of Rs. 60.

It will be observed that the total monthly expenditure on all items taken together amounted to Rs. 280 per family. Of this, about Rs. 145 or 52 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on food items. After meeting necessary expenditure an average family in this group could hardly save anything.

The families in this group used brass and copper ware though the use of stainless steel was quite frequent. A few of the families, particularly in urban areas, used pressure cookers. A few had electric fans. Every family reported a few ornaments, mostly prepared at the time of marriage ceremony. Many of them possessed costly garments such as *shalu*, *paithani* and *pitambar* as well as radio sets and bicycles. The families in this group used clothes of good quality. Generally they did not possess many sets of dress as was the case with families in the first group though they were found to use decent clothes. The members of this income-group were found to maintain themselves within their means and were striving to have a decent living. Their budgets were by and large well-balanced with the limited resources available with them.

Group III: In this group were included the families with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,800. The survey covered 24 families from this group. A family on an average was composed of six

adults and two minors, making a total of seven units. There were 48 earning members in 24 families which meant an average of two earning members per family. Twelve families reported one earning member each, seven families reported two earning members while the rest of the families had three to four earners each.

The housing condition of the families in this group was very much characteristic of their poverty. A majority of them were found to stay in slums and drab dwellings exposed to the vagaries of Nature. Of the families surveyed from this group, 19 or about 79 per cent owned their dwellings. Only two of them received income from the house. Five families owned small landed property which yielded a meagre income. Only three families owned property worth about Rs. 3,600 in some other form. Their occupational income was the only source of livelihood as they did not possess any productive assets as such.

Only one family from this group reported cash savings of about Rs. 100. Four families had a small saving in the form of provident fund. Of the families in this group, 11 or about 50 per cent were indebted to the sum of Rs. 13,000. Of these, two families had contracted loans to the extent of Rs. 3,000 each while three families had a loan of Rs. 1,000 each. One family was indebted to the extent of Rs. 1,500, while in the case of the remaining families the debts were around Rs. 500. The loans carried interest at rates varying between 5 and 12 per cent per annum. Even in case of families which were not actually in debts, they too had to avail of credit facilities in order to bridge the gap between income and expenditure.

The total monthly expenditure of a family in this group amounted to Rs. 170. Of this, an amount of Rs. 145 was spent on food items which was distributed as under:—cereals and pulses, Rs. 90; oil, Rs. 15; mutton, eggs and vegetables, Rs. 15; and milk, Rs. 15. The other items of monthly expenditure were lighting, Rs. 5; education Rs. 5; entertainment, Rs. 5; and rent or maintenance of accommodation Rs. 10, making a total of Rs. 25.

They were found to spend about Rs. 250 on clothing, Rs. 60 on religious matters, Rs. 60 on medical account and Rs. 70 on miscellaneous items including travelling per annum. Their total annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 460 with a monthly average of Rs. 38.

Thus, it will be seen that the monthly expenditure of Rs. 145 incurred on food items was about 71 per cent of their total expenditure and about 79 per cent of their total monthly income. This speaks for the imbalance in their family-budgets as well as state of utter poverty.

The families in this group generally used earthen ware and aluminium utensils. Their bedding sets usually consisted of *kambli*s (rough woollen rugs), *godhadis* (generally prepared from old clothes), etc.

A few families were found to possess radio sets especially transistors as well as wrist-watches and bicycles.

This class of people had a very poor percentage of literacy. With the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, the children in these families have started availing of the educational facilities. However a considerable number of people in this group are yet to realise the necessity of educating their wards. The principal reason is that their poor economic condition forces them to seek for their children some avenues of earning. A slow but consistent change was however noticed in their attitude towards this aspect. Quite a few persons were found to send their wards even for higher education in cities. This has been possible because of the free education facilities provided by the Government.

Comparison between the three groups : The family on an average was composed of 3.5 units in the first group while that in the second and the third groups was composed of 5.5 and 7 units, respectively. This corroborates the fact that the size of a family is generally bigger among the low income groups. There were, on an average, two earning members per family in respect of the first and the third group, while in respect of the second group the average was slightly higher than one. It was interesting to find that more earning members in respect of the higher income group contributed to raise their standard of living while more earners in the lowest income group was a matter of utter necessity to maintain themselves.

About 68 per cent of the families in the first group, 50 per cent in the second group and 79 per cent in the third group were staying in the houses owned by them. The average value of a house owned by the families in the first group was about Rs. 15,500 as against Rs. 4,700 in case of a family in the second group. Though the percentage of houses owned was higher in the third group, many of these dwellings were huts and cheap type shanties constructed on Government land. The families in the first group generally stayed in well-ventilated spacious premises. The tenements of the families in the second group were also well-ventilated though small. The families in the third group generally stayed in one-room tenements.

In respect of dress, the difference in case of the families in the first group and the second group was insignificant. Families in both these income-groups stitched clothes to their liking and of superior quality cloth. The difference was only in respect of the number of sets of dress that they possessed. The families in the first group had many sets of dress while those in the second group had sets of dress just enough for them. As against this, the families in the third group had meagre wearing apparel.

The percentage of literacy as also the educational standards were higher in respect of the first and the second groups. The percentage of literacy amongst the families in the third group was at the lowest prior to Independence. It increased subsequently with the introduction of compulsory free primary education. But even now the level of education is not higher in this group. Though the children from the economically backward class with an income of less than Rs. 1,800 per year get free education facilities many of the families could not afford to send their children to schools as their economic hardships force them to seek some avenue of employment for their children.

As is evident from the economic position of all these groups indebtedness was more frequent in case of the third group wherein loans were contracted to make the both ends meet. It was noticed that loans were contracted by the families in the first group mainly for some productive purpose such as improvement in agriculture, etc. An example of contracting a loan for purely educational purpose was met with only in the case of one family in the second group.

The families in the first group spent 44 per cent of their total expenditure and 25 per cent of their total income on food items. In case of the second group the money spent on food items was 52 per cent of both their income as also their expenditure. As against this, the amount spent on food items in case of the families in the third group was 71 per cent of their expenditure and 79 per cent of their income.

These statistics are self-explanatory while they bring home the fact as propounded by the Engel's Law of Consumption that as income increases the percentage expenditure on food and other necessities of life decreases and *vice-versa*. They also show that the percentage expenditure on luxuries, as also cultural and recreational items increases with an increase in the income and decreases when income decreases.

SECTION II—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Traditionally the economy of Ahmadnagar district is characterised by capricious rainfall and unprofitable agriculture. It is a palpable paradox that agriculture, though uneconomic and unstable as a source of livelihood, is the main-stay of the majority of the population. An average husbandman in the district, though has a narrow range of intelligence, is not without manly qualities, and in fact, meets with a stubborn endurance the unkindly caprice of geographical factors with which he is wedded. He reconciles himself with the vagaries of Nature and the incidental poverty with stoic recklessness and resignation.

He regards misery as a matter of natural course. Traditionally an average peasant and landless worker is driven to this sort of submission to economic suffering because of recurring famines and droughts which have had devastating effects on the life of all sections of the people.*

The above narrative is particularly characteristic of the southern region of the district which receives scanty and uneven rainfall. The northern region though it shared the economic miseries with the southern parts in the past has witnessed the conditions of agricultural prosperity on account of the provision of irrigation facilities during the last ten decades. A further analysis of these conditions is given in the pages to follow.

A grim paradox of the economics of agriculture in Ahmadnagar district is that agriculture is not conducted on the principles of industry though it is the most important industry. As narrated above and elsewhere in this volume Nature is very unkind and capricious as regards rainfall which makes it impossible for a cultivator to apply considerations of output and inputs to his industry. He is also faced with manifold problems which are the crystallised results of the accumulated neglect and blunders of generations. Some of the problems are the bye-products of institutional forces which could have been met effectively only with the corporate wisdom and resources of the then Government. Besides, an average cultivator does not have the resources and resourcefulness to conduct agriculture on principles of business or industries. The *laissez-faire* tinkering of the British rulers was also unhelpful towards achieving higher productivity of agriculture. All these factors drive the cultivator to reconcile with erratic Nature.

The trends in the agricultural economy of the district are analysed below against this background.

Agrarian economy: There are however some remarkable facts which should be noted in the context of the study of economic development of the district. The areas of Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar and Nevasa have achieved commendable economic development during the last few decades. The prosperity of these areas is attributable to sugarcane cultivation which has transformed the economic face of the region to the very core. The dry stretches of wilderness, which were often vulnerable to recurring famines and scarcity in the past, have started twinkling with rich and luxuriant sugarcane plantation. This luxuriance has been the result of

* An extract of the account of famines furnished in the previous edition of *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, given below, throws a light on the miseries caused by famines in the district:—

“Wild vegetables were eaten boiled with a pinch of rotten wheat flour. Young tamarind leaves were mixed with white earth and made into a jelly. Hindus ate the cow, Musalmans the pig, and in some cases parents ate their children. The streets of large towns were strewn with the dead.”

the boonful Bhandardara dam and the irrigation project on the Mula river.

Sugarcane cultivation in its turn gave rise to the growth of agro-industries which have contributed towards the prosperity of the region in general and the sugarcane cultivators in particular.

In contrast to the areas in the northern part of the district mentioned above, the areas of Pathardi, Shevgaon, Shrigonda, Karjat and Akola have lagged very much behind in respect of economic development. They, even now, present a gloomy spectacle of dry farming below the subsistence level which very frequently than not is vulnerable to the pangs and arrows of outrageous famines and conditions of scarcity. The economic progress in these areas has not been commensurate with the areas in the northern part mainly because of the lack of irrigation facilities, as also because of the hilly tracts which are far from fertile.

Industrialisation also could not take any roots in the southern region because of the lack of economic overheads and the necessary raw materials.

This imbalance in the economic development of the northern region and the southern region of the district is a patent fact to be borne in mind in the context of the study of economic trends of Ahmadnagar district. The parts of Akola taluka in the northern region which are under hilly tracts have also lagged behind on account of the infertility of land and the habitation of *adivasis* who are, by and large, averse to progress. These features of the district economy are important from the point of view of economic history.

The structure of the agrarian economy of the district can be judged from the pattern of land utilisation and the salient changes therein. The trend of land utilisation during the last about twenty years shows that the net area under cultivation has increased gradually, while the area under culturable waste land has decreased to a considerable extent. This trend is obvious from the fact that the net area sown increased from 66.83 per cent of the total geographical area in 1938-39 to 70.10 per cent in 1948-49, 73.40 per cent in 1957-58, 73.42 per cent in 1965-66 and 74.15 per cent in 1970-71. The culturable waste land classified under current fallow and other fallow land, etc., registered a consistent decline from 10.69 per cent of the total geographical area in 1938-39 to 8.22 per cent in 1948-49, 4.37 per cent in 1957-58, 3.52 per cent in 1965-66 and 3.51 per cent in 1970-71. This is a very remarkable trend from the point of view of the agricultural economy which also brings home the fact that scope for extensive cultivation in the district is limited only to about 3.52 per cent of the total geographical area. The development of agriculture in the future will therefore mainly depend upon the intensive

cultivation of available land. The desired increase in production to feed the increasing population will have to be achieved through implementation of a radical programme of development including adoption of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, plant protection measures and expansion of irrigation facilities. The trend of the percentage of area sown more than once which increased from 2.20 in 1938-39 to 2.36 in 1948-49, to 4.17 in 1957-58, to 3.10 in 1965-66 and to 5.82 in 1970-71, is also relevant in this context. In view of the increase in irrigation facilities in the district this increase in percentage of the area sown more than once should have been higher than it is.

The pattern of crops over the last about ninety years exhibits certain salient changes which are important from the point of view of the goal of commercialisation of agriculture. The change in pattern of crops is highly remarkable in respect of sugarcane which occupied an area of 2,219 acres in 1880-81 and increased to 95,870 acres in 1965-66 and to 1,28,513 acres in 1970-71. As it is quite well-known, sugarcane is by far the most important cash-crop which has been instrumental in contributing to the prosperity of the northern region of the district. The trend in the cultivation of cotton, ground-nut and *jowar* also showed a considerable increase in the area under them. The other crops did not show a consistent and definite trend. Table No. 3 shows the trend in the pattern of crops over the period from 1880-81 to 1970-71.

The trend in agricultural production also brings home the fact that the production of commercial crops registered a higher rate of increase than that of food-crops with the exception of *jowar*. The increase in the out-turn of sugarcane, cotton and ground-nut shown in Table No. 4 is quite illustrative of this. The increase in production of *jowar* is to be viewed in the context of the growing awareness among the agriculturists regarding the profitability of *jowar* cultivation as against that of pulses and minor oil-seed crops. The trend in out-turn of principal crops over the period 1938-39 to 1970-71 is illustrated in Table No. 4.

The complexity of the problem of agriculture has been a matter of observation and comment during the last few decades. Agriculture in this district, as elsewhere, cannot be conducted on the commercial principles of industry as mentioned earlier, because of a number of factors many of which are difficult to harness to the goal of development. The geographical and climatic conditions in the district are hostile and unagreeable to the development of agriculture in a considerable part of the district. This is particularly so in the Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Pathardi and Shevgaon talukas which are vulnerable to conditions of scarcity. The crop pattern in these talukas is also

TABLE No. 3 — DECADE-WISE DETAILS OF CROPPED AREA IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1880-81 TO 1970-71

Crop	(Area in acres)*									
	1880-81	1890-91	1900-01	1910-11	1920-21	1940-41	1950-51	1960-61	1969-70*	1970-71*
(1) Total food-crops	18,44,733	25,14,068	20,49,744	23,55,623	16,07,075	25,05,452	27,17,200	27,85,900	11,35,786	10,60,730
(2) Total non-food-crops	1,01,365	2,57,704	2,10,307	4,56,294	24,498	4,81,530	3,46,900	N.A.	1,88,434	1,93,525
(3) Rice	7,046	12,292	11,065	14,201	16,024	20,750	18,900	24,700	7,586	7,752
(4) Wheat	1,71,960	2,84,492	68,627	1,51,168	45,346	1,58,493	1,28,900	1,25,200	49,027	46,576
(5) <i>Jowar</i>	9,17,958	12,39,527	5,41,624	7,42,226	11,86,837	10,91,865	14,75,300	16,56,400	4,95,842	5,19,999
(6) <i>Bajri</i>	5,28,713	7,06,917	11,31,278	9,98,613	2,18,644	8,05,317	7,11,200	5,74,200	3,79,853	3,61,520
(7) Maize	...	...	...	...	...	1,151	2,200	1,400	...	...
(8) Gram	90,425	1,13,178	22,861	85,907	19,314	76,673	81,900	73,400	20,097	20,251
(9) <i>Mug</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,100	36,400	26,316	20,738
(10) <i>Tur</i>	18,083	32,225	57,177	64,050	9,195	48,608	29,200	35,000	22,554	21,593
(11) <i>Udid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,100	3,800	...	...
(12) <i>Math</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,600	29,600	...	...
(13) Sugarcane	2,219	2,758	1,030	1,875	6,923	36,542	48,500	89,200	51,960	52,047
(14) Chillis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,400	8,600	...	...
(15) Cotton	11,055	64,464	75,371	2,14,127	3,051	1,75,236	46,600	80,100	25,073	28,954
(16) Linseed	2,087	13,723	5,569	17,319	2,826	28,408	9,000	4,900	...	...
(17) Ground-nut	...	...	...	...	...	43,761	23,100	77,600	24,907†	21,275†
(18) Sesamum	2,618	7,340	23,443	52,021	1,450	18,247	N.A.	4,700	...	...
(19) Tobacco	5,705	8,946	779	4,329	1,465	1,708	2,300	1,300	229	282

* Figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are in hectares (1 hectare = 2.4711 acres).

† Besides, safflower occupied an area of 59267 hectares.

N. A. = Not available.

characteristic of subsistence farming with little hope of attaining prosperous conditions in the near future. Another limiting factor is the poverty and ignorance of an average farmer who is apathetic to a radical change in his economic environment. He is both a poor agriculturist and a bad businessman. The resources at his disposal do not permit him to take any decisions regarding investment in land. Traditional methods of farming have resulted into decreasing fertility of his land. Faulty methods of cultivation coupled with the lack of the necessary inputs have impoverished the land to a very great extent.

TABLE No. 4—DECADE-WISE PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Crops	(Figures in tons except otherwise specified)				
	1938-39	1948-49	1957-58	1965-66	1970-71*
Rice	.. 8,066	7,761	5,200	3,805	6,200
Wheat	.. 46,593	9,096	21,000	26,804	24,300
Jowar	.. 1,33,202	1,45,336	2,68,400	1,98,667	90,500
Bajri	.. 60,889	72,589	86,300	44,475	1,21,800
Ragi	.. 7,880	5,013	4,500	N.A.	5,900
Gram	.. 15,870	14,491	8,900	7,359	6,300
Mug	.. N.A.	N.A.	6,200	3,655	3,600
Tur	.. 11,662	8,390	10,500	11,949	9,700
Horse-gram	.. N.A.	N.A.	5,300	2,869	N.A.
Sugarcane	.. N.A.	N.A.	3,00,400	3,72,678	4,11,500‡
Cotton	.. N.A.	5,609†	24,700†	7,359†	16,500†
Ground-nut	.. N.A.	N.A.	21,900	15,758	15,000
Sesamum	.. N.A.	N.A.	70	387	600
Safflower	.. N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Linseed	.. N.A.	N.A.	70	313	500

N. A. = Not available.

* Figures for the year 1970-71 are in metric tonnes.

† Out-turn in bales of 392 lbs.

‡ In terms of *gur*.

It is however remarkable that the advent of planning encouraged the implementation of progressive ideas with the result that during the last about two decades, the agrarian economy has witnessed considerable progress. The persuasive influence of Government propaganda and progressive measures coupled with enlightenment on account of

educational progress as well as a number of other factors have been working against the impulsive indifference of the traditional farmer. The farmer is now made to realise that only intensive methods of cultivation would help his salvation from the economic rut with which he is embedded from centuries past.

It should however be noted that the process of change in the agrarian conditions as also in the attitude of an average farmer, which is referred above and in the following paragraphs, is more perceptible in the areas known as sugarcane belt. There is a remarkable difference in the degree of economic growth in the sugarcane belt and the areas in southern portion of the district.

The agricultural development schemes under the five-year plans have initiated the process of growth. Agriculture in Ahmadnagar district, as in the entire State, is going through a process which is styled as the 'green revolution'. The Government of Maharashtra has initiated this process of revolution and has allocated considerable funds and organisational efforts towards the realisation of the results. This has generated unprecedented enthusiasm and confidence among the agriculturists. In fact the very slogan of the 'green revolution' and the phased programme of development have initiated a process of multiple development.

However, the fruits of the 'green revolution' are still to be reaped by an individual agriculturist who regards the revolution more pale than green. The 'green revolution' could not be realised by a farmer due to his inability to invest in essential inputs. He has necessarily to depend for the same on institutional help from co-operatives or the Government. In the very nature of things institutional help is not available readily and timely. The cost of inputs is also prohibitively high as compared to the economic condition of an average agriculturist.

Even after giving credence to these conditions it is found that the better-off and enterprising agriculturists have availed of the opportunities extended by Government authorities. The propaganda measures of the Government have generated an awareness of the essentiality of deep ploughing, systematic sowing, inter-culturing and scientific rotation of crops. A good proportion of farmers are found to use chemical fertilisers and various crop protection measures including pesticides, fungicides and disinfectants. Though the necessary statistical data regarding the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, etc. are not available, on-the-spot investigations lend support to the contention that the agriculturist has learned to adopt the various measures as stated above. The cost of these inputs however works as a limiting factor with the result that these inputs are not used in adequate quantity.

The propagation of hybrid seeds is an important aspect of the 'green revolution'. The progressive agriculturists are found to have responded to the propagation of hybrid seeds of *jowar* and *bajri*. The average yield of hybrid *jowar* and *bajri* is about three times the yield of traditional seed-crops. In certain cases the yield of hybrid *jowar* has been recorded at twenty quintals per acre. It is widely believed that the hybrid seed movement, if carried to the logical end, will change the economics of agriculture in Ahmadnagar district.

Cotton cultivation has assumed great importance in the context of improvement of agriculture during the last about quarter of a century in the district. As a matter of fact, this district accounts for a considerable proportion of the total production of long staple cotton in the State. The statistics of cotton cultivation are given below :—

AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION

Year	Area in acres		Production in bales	
	Deviraj cotton (CO2)	Laxmi cotton	CO2 Deviraj	Laxmi
1968-69 ..	12,600	27,600	17,809	12,576
1969-70 ..	7,185	20,340	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71 ..	6,036	28,218	N.A.	N.A.

N. A. = Not available.

The Agriculture Department of the Government of Maharashtra is found to implement the programme of propagation of improved cotton seed which is suitable for the climate and soil conditions in the district. The following statistics show the cotton seed distribution programme in the district :—

Year	Seed in quintals	
	Deviraj CO2	Laxmi
1968-69 ..	634.40	556.91
1969-70 ..	248.96	717.84
1970-71 ..	192.32	815.83

Economic Planning : *Third Five-Year Plan :* After the establishment of the *Panchayat Raj* institutions with the avowed goal of decentralisation of democratic institutions and greater participation of the masses in the entire development effort, the various development

schemes were classified into State-level schemes and district-level schemes. The outlay on both the categories of schemes for the third plan period is given below :—

Head of development	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	State sector	Local sector	Total
Agricultural programme ..	3,39.61	43.67	3,83.28
Co-operation and community development ..	73.92	1,12.79	1,96.71
Industry and mining ..	9.43	0.86	10.29
Transport and communications ..	33.60	28.23	61.83
Social services ..	76.17	70.81	1,46.98
Total ..	5,32.73	2,56.36	7,99.09

In the nature of things agricultural development was accorded the highest priority during the third plan period. The agrarian development programme included measures such as agrarian research, better cultural practices, use of improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, soil conservation, better implements, expansion of irrigation facilities and extension of sugarcane and cotton cultivation. The various schemes under this programme accounted for 48 per cent of the total plan outlay. The agricultural development programme was divided into nine sub-heads which are mentioned below :—

Sub-head	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage to total expenditure
Agricultural production ..	57.17	15
Land development ..	1.68	...
Soil conservation ..	2,55.92	67
Minor irrigation ..	55.65	15
Animal husbandry ..	1.35	...
Dairy development ..	3.50	1
Forests ..	2.43	1
Fisheries ..	0.18	...
Warehousing and marketing ..	5.40	1
Total ..	3,83.28	100

It is evident from the plan outlay that soil conservation was accorded the highest priority since it was expected to play a vital role in agricultural development of Ahmadnagar district. The planning authorities very aptly visualised that bunding and terracing would help conserve

moisture from scarce rains and arrest soil erosion. This programme accounting for about 32 per cent of the total plan outlay made a remarkable achievement. During the plan period an area of 4,57,000 acres was bunded, while the total area covered under bunding stood at 8,24,388 acres by the end of 1965-66. The percentage of area covered under bunding to the total bundable area was about 43 by the end of 1965-66.

The agricultural production programme with an outlay of Rs. 57.17 lakhs, distributed as Rs. 18.82 lakhs in the State sector and Rs. 38.35 lakhs in the local sector, was accorded a comparatively low priority. This programme included distribution of improved seeds, better implements, green manures and chemical fertilisers. During the plan period 4,570 quintals of improved seeds of food-grains, 3,890 quintals of cotton seeds and 50 quintals of improved oil-seeds were distributed; while under implements 519 iron ploughs and 269 dry farming sets were distributed. Under the programme of distribution of fertilisers the physical achievements were as under :—

Variety of fertiliser	Quantity distributed in tons
Ammonium sulphate	54,161
Super phosphate	27,551
Fertiliser mixture	57,134
Urea	16,758
Others	1,66,758

Besides, 1,31,115 tons of compost manures were prepared and distributed, as also 5,184 acres of land was covered with green manures.

Under the minor irrigation programme subsidy was granted for construction of wells and installation of pumping sets. During the plan period 11,724 new wells were constructed and 1,964 were repaired, and 6,207 pumping sets were installed which together brought an additional area of 49,000 acres under irrigation. The afforestation programme covered an area of over 10,000 acres of land at the cost of Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

Fourth Five-Year Plan : Agricultural production received the highest priority in the Fourth Plan as in the earlier three plans, and there was a definite emphasis on development schemes which were calculated to yield quick results. Besides agriculture, there was a definite stress on the development of the co-operative movement and irrigation which have an important bearing on the acceleration of agrarian growth and the rural economy.

As the draft of the Fourth Plan could not be framed prior to 1966-67, the plan schemes were framed into Annual Plans. The outlay on the Annual Plan of the district for 1966-67 and 1967-68 is given in the following statement :—

	1966-67			1967-68		
	State sector	Local sector	Total	State sector	Local sector	Total
1. Agricultural programme ..	1,30.70	24.87	1,55.57	1,10.00	21.54	1,31.54
2. Co-operation and community development.	2.88	31.59	34.47	6.23	18.93	25.16
3. Irrigation and power ..	61.81	...	61.81	55.09	...	55.09
4. Industry and mining ..	5.82	1.25	7.07	1.57	1.53	3.10
5. Transport and communications.	0.71	34.34	35.05	1.14	8.96	10.10
6. Social services ..	15.31	23.47	38.78	21.68	43.09	64.77
Total ..	2,17.23	1,15.52	3,32.75	1,95.71	94.05	2,89.76

The agrarian programme under the Annual Plan of 1966-67 with an outlay of Rs. 10.67 lakhs included horticultural development in 404 acres, rejuvenation in 216 acres, and renovation in 211 acres of land. Fertiliser demonstrations were held on 657 acres of private land. Subsidy was granted to purchase 562 quintals of sann seed and 185 agricultural appliances. Under *kharif* and *rabi* crop campaigns, 1,200 acres were brought under paddy, 400 acres under hybrid *jowar*, 100 acres under hybrid *bajri*, and 1,200 acres under hybrid maize cultivation. Besides, matching subsidy was given to the cultivators for purchase of pesticides and other plant protection measures. Under the soil conservation programme an area of 1,09,094 acres was brought under bunding with an outlay of Rs. 79.17 lakhs. The development of minor irrigation was allocated an amount of Rs. 57.58 lakhs in the plan of 1966-67. Expansion of irrigation and rural electrification was allocated Rs. 61.61 lakhs. The economic significance of rural electrification lies in the fact that electric power encourages the installation of pumping sets for irrigation purposes as also the development of small-scale industries in rural areas. It is remarkable that whereas 140 villages were electrified during the Third Plan, the scheme covered as many as 84 villages in 1966-67.

The agricultural production programme in the Annual Plan of 1967-68 with a financial outlay of Rs. 6.06 lakhs included horticultural development in 832 acres, hybrid seed production in 300

acres and crop campaign in 5,000 acres in the district. The land development scheme under the plan included consolidation of holdings in 669 acres and levelling of uneven land in 5,195 acres.

The soil conservation programme with an outlay of Rs. 69.10 lakhs achieved bunding and terracing in more than 80,000 acres. Minor irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 48.63 lakhs achieved the construction of 1,437 wells, installation of 614 pumping sets, and construction of an irrigation tank with an irrigation potential of 1,947 acres of land. Five irrigation tanks were under construction in the year 1967-68.

Irrigation : Irrigation is by far the most important factor which has contributed to the development of agriculture in Ahmadnagar district. As a matter of fact the picture of agricultural prosperity in the Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas is the crystallised result of the irrigation facilities during the last few years. The major irrigation projects at Bhandardara, Visapur and the Mula river have virtually harnessed capricious and unkind Nature to the growth of agrarian luxuriance. The agriculturist who was required to submit to the difficulties of recurring famines and the resultant outrageous misfortune in the past now feels assured about the productivity of his land. The cultivation of sugarcane, Cambodia cotton and *rabi jowar* which has transformed the economic face of the areas mentioned above has been made possible and profitable by the availability of irrigation facilities. The stretches of wilderness have been converted into paying grateful fields. The existing agro-industries such as sugar factories and *gul* manufactories are also the result of the development of irrigation in the district.

The statistics of irrigation which are furnished below show a very remarkable rate of development from 1890-91 to 1970-71 :—

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year	Area irrigated in acres
1890-91	83,503
1900-01	66,649
1910-11	90,575
1920-21	3,25,106
1940-41	1,28,340
1950-51	2,29,200
1960-61	3,81,700
1970-71	10,30,488

PARTICULARS OF IRRIGATION IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Particulars	1938-39	1948-49	1957-58	1965-66
1. Total gross area of crops irrigated ..	2,27,403	2,01,647	3,35,700	4,47,246
2. Percentage of total gross area irrigated to total area sown.	7.76	6.55	10.3	15.38
3. Area irrigated by canals ..	92,681	78,289	1,23,300	1,47,042
4. Area irrigated by wells ..	1,34,722	1,23,313	1,61,900	2,42,949

Thus, the area under irrigation during the period from 1890-91 to 1960-61 increased by about 460 per cent, and that during the decade between 1950-51 and 1960-61 by about 75 per cent. The percentage of gross irrigated area to net area sown in the district was 13 in 1961-62 and 15.38 in 1965-66. As regards the percentage of gross irrigated area to net cropped area, Ahmadnagar ranks third in the State, next only to Bhandara and Chandrapur districts, the physical features of which lend themselves remarkably to the construction of irrigation tanks. It is however remarkable that the percentage of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area, viz., 116 in 1966-67, is higher for Ahmadnagar district. This indicates that irrigation facility in Ahmadnagar district is used in a greater proportion for double cropping.

Of the talukas in the district, Shrirampur has the maximum percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown which is followed by Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar and Shrigonda. Shrirampur and Rahuri talukas receive irrigation facilities from the Bhandardara dam on the Pravara river, and Kopargaon from the Gangapur dam in Nasik district.

Besides the Gangapur dam in Nasik district, there are three important irrigation projects in the district, viz., Bhandardara dam (1926)*, Visapur dam (1929)* and the Mula river project which is expected to be completed by 1972¹. The relevant details about these projects are given below :—

(Area in hectares)				
	Bhandardara dam	Visapur dam	Mula dam	
1. Gross area commanded ..	79,522	37,200	1,10,074	
2. Cultural area commanded ..	62,975	32,000	65,498	
3. Irrigation potential ..	22,779	10,400	65,498	
4. Area irrigated —				
Perennial ..	10,175	66	....	
Seasonal ..	14,594	870	....	

* Year of completion of the dam.

¹ Cost of construction of this project is estimated to be Rs. 14.54.60 lakhs.

Agricultural marketing : Agricultural marketing in the past was fraught with the excessive number of middlemen who intervened between the cultivator and the final disposer of the crop. The ignorance and poverty of the farmer deprived him of the full fruits of his production. The local money-lender used to purchase the produce from the cultivator at distress prices. Ignorance of market conditions and price fluctuations used to place the cultivators at the mercy of money-lenders and middlemen. The malpractices of the traders included a number of deductions, false weighments, delay in payments, etc. This state of affairs was sought to be improved by the enactment of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939. This Act was subsequently amended in 1963 in order to rectify the drawbacks of the old Act. The new Act, *viz.*, Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963, has laid down a *modus operandi* of regulation of transactions in agricultural produce, and a code of conduct for buyers, sellers and other market functionaries. The market committees are supposed to be the custodians of the interests of the cultivators, and are vested with powers consistent with effective regulation of trade.

At present all the important markets in the district, *viz.*, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Akola, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Nevasa and Shrigonda are regulated and supervised by the respective market committees. This has not only regulated all the transactions, but also assured a fair price to the cultivator for his produce. Price fluctuations on account of speculative activities are also reduced to a great extent.

Communications : The condition of transport and communications in the district was extremely unsatisfactory in the past. There were only a few roads which were fit for bullock-cart traffic. The undulating topography of certain parts of the district hampered the construction of roads. The rugged hills in Akola taluka and the stretches of wilderness in the southern parts of the district make road construction prohibitively costly.

However there has been considerable progress in respect of road communication since the planning era. The development of sugar and *gul* factories in Kopargaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Rahuri and Ahmadnagar areas further encouraged the development of new roads and improvement of existing ones. Consequently the areas in the sugarcane belt possess a net-work of roads, while the southern areas in the district are still not provided with good roads. The susceptibility to famine and economic backwardness of the southern region have been responsible for the lack of road development in those areas.

The proportion of road-length to 100 square kilometres of area

which was 18 kilometres in 1961 increased to 24.55 kilometres in 1968. This shows a considerable increase in road-length during the period of seven years, but this increase was mainly in respect of other district roads and approach roads. Of the total road-length in the district, highways accounted for only 20 per cent. This state of affairs suggests that road development in the future will have to be in respect of improvement and upgradation of district roads.

Industrialisation : The northern parts of Ahmadnagar district are generally regarded as industrially developed. A good number of sugar factories (12 in 1971) and *gul* manufacturing units, which have sprung up after the availability of irrigation facilities, have been instrumental in bringing about industrial as well as general economic prosperity to the areas around Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Ahmadnagar. This region has experienced a momentous change in its economic structure, and it can be compared favourably with the other regions in the State whose prosperity can mainly be attributed to agro-industrial development.

However the fact remains that an adequate industrial base has not yet been built up in the district as a whole. The co-existence of the modern sugar and *gul* manufacturing industries in the north with the deep troughs of traditional industries depending on abjectly primitive techniques in the south brings home a paradoxical situation in the economic development in the district. The development of sugar industries even in the northern region was not preceded by the growth of light capital goods or consumer goods industries as it should happen in the process of sound industrial development.

The southern region which is still far off even from the 'take off' stage has remained industrially backward mainly because of five reasons. Firstly, there are no facilities of economic over-heads and external economies which are so very essential to reach the 'take off' stage. Secondly, there is the question of the removal of impediments to incentives and enterprise. In the third instance, private business enterprise is conspicuous by its absence. Fourthly, the famine-stricken and tradition-bound economy of the region is such that it can hardly supply any of the raw materials required by any of the modern organised industries. And lastly, a major portion of the district lacks in the necessary infra-structure in the shape of transport and communications, water-supply, power and other facilities which are required for industrial development.

The Maharashtra Economic Development Council have studied the state of economic development in the various districts of Maharashtra, and have applied five criteria for determining the degree of development. The study, entitled *Maharashtra—An Economic Review (1957)*,

has examined the position of the district against that of Maharashtra State in the light of the criteria given below :—

Criterion *	Ahmad-nagar district	State average
1 Number of agricultural workers per 100 acres of cultivated land.	22	25
2 Percentage of urban population with respect to total population.	11	28
3 Percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors.	25.4	38
4 Percentage of literate and educated persons in population.	26.45	29.82
5 Proportion of workers in household industry and manufacturing in the total working population.	8.14	11.28

* A district is classified as under-developed according to criterion 1, if its position is above the relevant State average. It is under-developed according to other criterion if its position is below the relevant State average.

Ahmadnagar district is under-developed according to these criteria as its position is below the State average in respect of criteria Nos. 2 to 5.

The above-mentioned study has also furnished the pattern of factories and employment in the district which is given below :—

PATTERN OF FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1965

Industries	Number of factories	Employment
1 Cotton ginning and baling	29	1,552
2 Spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton textiles.	3	123
3 Sugar	12	5,501
4 <i>Gur</i>	32	573
5 Edible oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	6	79
6 Other food industries	2	23
7 Tobacco	132	10,934
8 Basic chemicals (including fertilisers)	1	49
9 Miscellaneous chemical products	1	500
10 Bricks and tiles	3	79
11 Petroleum, coal, glass, pottery, cement and mineral products.	2	64
12 Basic metal industries	1	11
13 Machinery (other than electrical)	10	713
14 Repair of motor vehicles	5	198
15 All other industries	21	803
Total	260	21,202

The analysis of pattern of growth and decay in factories over the period 1956 to 1965 as revealed by the above-mentioned study shows that the number of factories in the district declined by 180 in 1965 over that in 1956. It is remarkable that while some industries showed a growth in number, *gul* factories decreased by 248 in 1965 over that in 1956.

The analysis of industrialisation in Ahmadnagar district suggests that development of agro-industries is of crucial importance in its economic progress due to the very nature of its economy, the conspicuous feature of which is the concentration of industries in the sugarcane-growing belt. Planned and well-thought-out development of agro-industries will have a very healthy impact on its agrarian economy as well. Agro-industries will not only utilise agricultural raw material but will also strengthen the agrarian base. This in its turn will increase the scope for increasing production of cash-crops.

Availability of sufficient agro-based raw materials is indeed a spring-board for the rapid and sustained development of various types of resource-based industries. For accelerating the growth of these industries, therefore, it is imperative to devise measures to increase agricultural production.

The Master Plan of Industrialisation of Bombay State: The *Master Plan* prepared by the then Government of Bombay in 1960 recommended the establishment of some industries in the district on the basis of feasibility study. The *Master Plan* had suggested that with the increase in irrigation facilities sugarcane cultivation would expand which would facilitate the establishment of more sugar factories. The sugar factories in turn would encourage development of paper mills which would utilise baggase as a raw material. It also recommended cold storage and refrigeration facilities at Rahuri, Kopergaon, Shrirampur and Sangamner which are famous for fruit cultivation. The *Plan* recommended the establishment of alcohol-based chemical factories in the proximity of distilleries.

The authors of the *Master Plan* also suggested a number of ancillary industries including manufacture of baling hoops, industrial rubber goods and steel re-rolling mills.

Price trends: The oldest information about prices available for the district pertains to the period beginning with 1772. The account of prices in that period shows that the value of rupee was considerably high in relation to the present-day situation. The extremely low prices during those golden days may sound as incredible to a student of economic history who might compare the same with the present market conditions. It would however be fallacious and unrealistic to say that there was bountiful abundance in those good

old days. Economic history does not furnish any evidence testifying affluence during those days. The sordid economic facts show that if the prices were considerably low, so were the income-earnings. An able-bodied worker had to struggle with the sweat of a day to earn a quarter of a rupee.

The *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 gives an account of prices since 1772 which is furnished below :—

“In the three years ending 1775 rice varied from 16 to 25½ pounds the rupee, *jvari* from 59 to 72, and *bajri* from 33 to 64½ pounds; in the five years ending 1795 rice varied from 8 to 16 pounds, *jvari* from 14½ to 52½ pounds, and *bajri* from 18½ to 43 pounds; and in the five years ending 1809 rice varied from 5 to 40 pounds and *bajri* from 4½ to 50½ pounds. The details are given in Table No. 6.

From 1810-11 to 1821-22 the average price of *jvari* was 40 pounds and of *bajri* 36 pounds in Jamkhed and 35 pounds of *jvari* and 42½ pounds of *bajri* in Korti that is Karjat and Shrigonda. By the end of 1821-22, 3,75,000 acres (5,00,000 *highas*) of waste land had been brought under the plough, and, as the next year (1822-23) was one of extraordinary production, prices fell one-third below what they were in 1820-21. Nothing approaching such a fall in the value of produce had taken place in the Deccan within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In Ahmadnagar town *jvari* sold at 176 to 192 pounds the rupee and *bajri* at 128 to 144 pounds and in the district prices were a fourth lower. In 1821 grain was so plentiful that the cultivators found it difficult to find a sale for the produce of their land. Though the two next seasons (1823-24 and 1824-25) were years of great and general failure and though the crops were again greatly deficient in 1832-33, during the ten years ending 1833-34 all field produce prices fell to nearly one-half below what they were during the ten years ending 1821-22. From 1834-35 to 1837-38 the average rupee price of *jvari* was 64 pounds and of *bajri* 65 pounds in Jamkhed and 88 pounds of *jvari* and 65 pounds of *bajri* in Karjat and Shrigonda. For the next six years ending 1843-44 no prices are available. In 1844-45 *jvari* was sold at 117 pounds in Sangamner and *bajri* at 93 pounds in Sangamner and at 90 pounds in Kopargaon. The next year (1845-46) was a year of scarcity and *jvari* rose to 57 pounds in Sangamner and *bajri* to 39 pounds in Sangamner and to 33 pounds in Kopargaon. The three years ending 1848-49 were years of very low prices, *jvari* selling at 120 to 270 and averaging 209 pounds and *bajri* at 72 to 220 and averaging 148 pounds.

During the twelve years ending 1860-61, though there were considerable fluctuations there was no decided or long continued rise in prices. During these twelve years, in the villages, *jvari* sold at 58 to 140 and averaged 100 pounds, and in Nagar at 48 to 79 and averaged 59 pounds. In 1861-62 *jvari* rose to 33 pounds in Rahuri and 29½ pounds in Nagar. During the fourteen years ending 1875-76, in the villages *jvari* sold at 33 to 99 pounds and averaged 58 pounds, and in Nagar at 21 to 67 pounds and averaged 37 pounds. The four years ending 1879-80 was a time of famine and suffering. In the villages *jvari* sold at 20 to 45½ pounds and averaged 26 pounds, and in Nagar at 19 to 34½ pounds and averaged 24 pounds. The next two years, 1880-81 and 1881-82, show a gradual fall in prices, *jvari* falling in the villages from 46 to 77 pounds and in Nagar from 41 pounds to 72 pounds. In 1882-83 *jvari* was sold in the villages from 46½ to 60 pounds and in Nagar at 56 pounds.”*.

The supplements to the old *Ahmadnagar Gazetteer* which were published in 1904, 1911 and 1926 furnish statistics of prices for the period 1894 to 1922 which are furnished in Table No. 5.

The Statistical Atlas of Bombay State (1950) : This Atlas furnishes statistics regarding wholesale prices of important commodities in Ahmadnagar district from 1924 to 1947 which are given in the Table No. 7.

The Great Depression of 1930 slumped the prices of agricultural produce. Since the economies of the U.S.A., the U.K., and France were adversely affected by the devastations inflicted by the Depression, there was a momentous slump in the demand for and prices of Indian goods in the international markets. This trend in the national economy had an inevitable impact on the general economic as well as price situation in the district. The out-break of war in 1939 was another event which inflicted economic hardships on people in this country. There was an acute shortage of consumer goods which caused an unprecedented rise in prices. There was a deplorable trail of black-marketing, speculation and hoarding. The scarcity of consumer goods such as cloth, foodgrains, sugar, kerosene and a number of luxury articles made it necessary for the Government to enforce statutory rationing. The prices of most of the commodities however came down after the cessation of hostilities in 1945. The Korean War boom was the next important event which had an impact on the price situation all over the country. The inflationary trend of prices in the international markets during the Korean War found its

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District, 1884*, pp. 322-23.

reflection in the Indian Economy which in turn affected the conditions in Ahmadnagar district also. The Korean War boom was followed by a short period of recession in prices.

TABLE No. 5—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year*	Wheat	Rice	Bajri	Jowar	Salt
1894	..	16	11	18	22
1895	..	20	11	21	24
1896	..	16	11	20	25
1897	..	9	8	9	10
1898	..	7	7	15	12
1899	..	13	14	20	23
1900	..	7	8	8	9
1901	..	8	8	15	14
1902	..	9	11	15	16
1903	..	14	10	23	25
1904	..	16	10	23	25
1905	..	15	10	16	19
1906	..	9	9	10	11
1907	..	10	9	18	19
1908	..	8	8	12	13
1909	..	10	8	14	16
1910	..	10	8	15	15
1911	..	13	8	14	16
1912	..	10	6	11	12
1913	..	11	6	11	11
1914	..	10	6	13	14
1915	..	8	7	12	15
1916	..	10	7	12	17
1917	..	7	7	10	12
1918	..	5	5	5	5
1919	..	4	4	5	5
1920	..	5	5	6	7
1921	..	4	5	5	6
1922	..	5	5	7	6

* Prices during the last fortnight of March.

The recession which began in the middle of 1951 was reversed after March 1952. As a matter of fact prices in general rose by 2 per cent between March 1952 and March 1953, although the average level of prices for 1952-53 as a whole was lower by 12.4 per cent than that of 1951-52. Prices of most of the commodities remained fairly stable though they recorded a rise of only 2.3 per cent over those in March 1953. Broadly, prices remained comparatively stable during 1952-53 and 1953-54. This period of stability was followed by a downward trend in 1954-55, the decline being particularly marked during the second half of the year. The downward trend was reversed after June 1955, and prices were brought to the level prevailing in December 1954.

The period beginning with June 1955 witnessed a rising trend of prices which persisted throughout the Second Five-Year Plan. The prices of foodgrains as well as those of industrial raw materials of agricultural origin registered a steady rise. Barring a slight decline of nearly 0.2 per cent from March 1957 to March 1958, the general prices registered a rise in each of the remaining four years of the Second Plan, the extent of rise being 7.6 per cent in 1956-57; 6.6 per cent in 1958-59; 5.7 per cent in 1959-60 and 7.2 per cent in 1960-61. An interesting feature of the price situation during this period is the preponderance of food prices in the rise of the general index upto 1959. The rising prices of foodgrains could be explained by the fact that the production of foodgrains lagged behind the rising demand throughout India. The rising demand for foodgrains, in turn, could be explained by the high income elasticity of demand for food, which is very much characteristic of an under-developed area.¹

In the first year of the Second Plan, the general price index rose from 98.1 in March 1956 to 105.4 in March 1957. In this rise, the share of food prices alone was 10 per cent, that of industrial raw materials 7 per cent and of manufactures only 3 per cent. Similarly, between March 1958 and March 1959, the general index was higher by 6.6 per cent; but food articles group recorded a rise of 11 per cent as against a rise of 4.4 per cent of the industrial raw materials and 0.5 per cent of manufactures. It was only in 1959-60 for the first time since 1950-51 that the relative pull of food prices in raising the general index ceased. This trend was visible in the next year, 1960-61 also. Although food prices remained more or less steady in 1960 and 1961, the indices of industrial raw materials and of manufactures recorded a substantial rise.²

¹ *Money Supply and Prices in India*, by Prof. P. K. Mukherjee, p. 65.

² *Ibid.*

TABLE No. 6—AHMADNAGAR PRODUCE

Articles	1772	1773	1774	1775	1790	1791
Rice	16	25½	16	20	12	12
Jvari	59	..	72	76	36½	44
Bajri	64½	33	64	64	40	40
Wheat	..	29	48	48	32	33
Tur	48	26½	44	38	24	20
Gram	28	25½	48	40	32	32

TABLE No. 7—WHOLESALE

Year	Rice husked	Wheat	Jawar	Bajri	Gram	Tur dal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1924	.. 7 5 8	6 2 1	4 9 5	5 1 0	3 15 0	6 3 2
1925	.. 7 3 8	6 11 8	4 5 4	5 0 4	4 7 9	6 2 3
1926	.. 6 5 11	7 0 11	3 11 9	4 15 6	5 4 0	6 0 8
1927	.. 7 9 7	7 3 4	3 13 3	4 5 8	4 14 8	7 15 1
1928	.. 7 5 8	5 12 0	2 15 8	2 10 9	4 14 0	6 10 11
1929	.. 6 8 6	5 7 5	4 5 1	4 10 0	5 13 2	7 11 3
1930	.. 6 0 4	4 10 2	3 4 3	3 13 7	4 14 0	7 3 6
1931	.. 4 8 7	3 2 11	1 7 8	1 10 6	2 15 4	5 1 10
1932	.. 4 1 11	3 4 4	1 13 8	2 3 8	2 5 0	4 2 3
1933	.. 4 11 1	3 5 4	1 10 8	2 8 4	2 4 10	2 12 4
1934	.. 4 2 8	3 1 2	2 0 1	2 10 2	2 11 1	2 14 1
1935	.. 4 1 9	2 14 0	1 14 2	2 5 1	2 7 8	3 12 10
1936	.. 4 6 3	3 8 4	2 2 6	2 9 4	2 13 2	3 9 11
1937	.. 4 5 1	4 4 9	2 3 11	3 3 1	3 3 11	4 8 2
1938	.. 4 13 9	3 7 11	1 14 8	2 4 11	3 4 5	4 14 4
1939	.. 4 13 6	3 10 6	2 9 1	3 0 1	3 13 6	4 9 9
1940	.. 5 2 6	4 4 3	2 12 10	3 8 4	4 2 10	5 3 11
1941	.. 6 13 2	5 3 8	2 2 10	2 14 7	4 4 2	5 4 11
1942	.. 9 2 11	8 6 10	3 5 0	4 4 7	7 5 3	9 12 11
1943	.. 19 12 1	13 14 8	6 8 3	7 4 4	13 6 9	18 5 0
1944	.. 22 13 2	12 10 10	7 3 5	7 12 7	11 6 0	12 3 5
1945	.. 15 7 1	13 8 2	8 0 7	8 10 10	11 3 1	11 14 3
1946	.. 14 9 10	10 12 7	8 1 2	7 9 9	11 1 7	14 5 0
1947	.. 20 0 1	18 3 11	9 1 7	8 11 4	18 10 4	19 12 3

PRICES (POUNDS THE RUPEE), 1772-1809

1792	1793	1794	1795	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
8	10	14	16	5	15½	12	17½	40	40
18	14½	52½	48	....	....	46	....	....	....
18½	25	43	37	4½	25½	38	48	48	50½
10	10	29½	33	6½	18½	28	48	....	48
12	19	29	27	6½	7	20	24	....	....
12	16	24	32	6	13	18	48	....	....

PRICES AT AHMADNAGAR TOWN

Linseed	Gingili seed	Raw sugar	Cotton cleaned	Ghee	Tobacco	Kerosene oil per tin
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8 10 1	12 3 8	11 2 8	55 10 2	75 5 7	17 5 4	3 7 4
8 14 2	10 7 8	11 11 7	40 7 10	73 14 3	25 6 8	3 6 7
6 6 9	11 3 2	8 12 2	31 1 7	71 10 7	14 13 4	3 5 10
6 10 8	11 0 11	7 4 3	30 10 5	67 7 5	.. .. .	3 2 0
6 9 0	.. .. .	8 5 5	30 5 4	68 10 1	.. .. .	2 15 11
6 14 3	.. .. .	9 15 3	25 10 4	64 1 8	.. .. .	3 4 3
5 11 5	.. .. .	7 9 4	19 12 9	65 13 4	.. .. .	3 3 8
4 0 9	.. .. .	5 10 0	15 10 4	52 15 6	9 7 7	3 3 8
3 8 6	.. .. .	5 6 6	19 2 2	45 3 1	.. .. .	2 12 7
3 10 8	.. .. .	4 4 11	14 7 5	37 11 5	.. .. .	2 11 3
4 1 1	.. .. .	5 15 2	16 8 0	41 9 2	.. .. .	2 6 1
4 2 3	.. .. .	5 15 11	20 13 3	42 12 4	.. .. .	2 9 1
4 11 1	8 1 8	3 11 3	18 2 5	38 11 3	.. .. .	2 10 11
5 0 9	.. .. .	3 1 6	19 9 0	38 14 10	.. .. .	2 14 2
4 13 0	4 13 0	5 5 0	13 10 6	40 5 11	15 0 0	2 12 6
5 6 2	6 15 2	7 10 6	16 6 5	39 11 6	16 4 11	2 13 5
6 13 5	7 11 10	4 1 10	24 1 9	44 0 5	20 4 6	3 6 9
.. .. .	.. .. .	3 7 8	15 14 3	54 6 9	18 2 6	4 0 2
.. .. .	.. .. .	7 12 0	12 11 8	58 14 2	21 10 8	5 0 9
.. .. .	.. .. .	16 0 1	.. .. .	108 7 11	33 9 9	5 6 8
.. .. .	.. .. .	14 3 0	.. .. .	148 12 0	88 5 4	5 12 11
10 10 5	.. .. .	12 13 2	.. .. .	157 10 3	101 10 8	5 4 6
13 0 0	.. .. .	19 6 0	.. .. .	139 7 1	106 1 9	4 13 8
.. .. .	.. .. .	19 12 4	.. .. .	193 14 3	149 10 10	4 7 8

The out-break of hostilities with China in October 1962 initiated a process of momentous inflationary pressure. General scarcity of goods coupled with the mounting defence expenditure led to a sporadic trend of prices with the opening of 1963. Speculative activities and hoarding which are characteristic of an adverse economic situation contributed towards accentuating the rising trend through 1963 and 1964. The price situation deteriorated further with the out-break of war with Pakistan in October 1965. The mounting defence expenditure accompanied by conditions of scarcity in 1966 aggravated the problem of inflationary pressure. There was an abnormal increase in the prices of all consumer goods in 1966.

The common man who was already oppressed by the vagaries of the market situation was further perplexed by the outrageous behaviour of prices throughout the further period from 1970 to 1974. The entire situation appeared like a crisis to the common man as well as to a student of economic history. This made it imperative on the part of the Government to intervene. Government intervention was of little avail in easing the situation. By that time, however, the common man had reconciled himself with the oppressive situation.

The following table shows the average wholesale prices of certain commodities in Ahmadnagar district during 1971 :—

TABLE NO. 8—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES IN
AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1971

Commodity		Variety	Average wholesale price (in rupees per quintal)
Wheat	...	Bakshi	87.34
Jowar	...	White	80.63
Bajri	..	Gavran	79.25
Gram	...	(i) Gavran	84.50
		(ii) Niphad	85.80
Mug	...	Green	167.50
Ground-nut	...	(i) Dhobali	149.50
		(ii) Ghungari	167.75
Gur	...	Yellow	92.29
Cotton	...	(i) Laxmi	240.53
		(ii) Gavran	203.37

Source.—Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Wage trends: The economic condition of agricultural labourers presents itself as a socio-economic tragedy which must be seen to be

believed. It presents a picture of the sordidness of mean streets and the monotony of withered lives. India may be said to be a land of gigantic socio-economic contrasts with one section of society living in almost princely affluence and the larger section living under miserable conditions. The class of landless labourers whose lot is worse than even the industrial proletariat is at the bottom of the economic ladder. An average landless labourer is not infrequently compelled in times of stress to mortgage his personal liberty. In return for a meagre sum of money he agrees to serve the man from whom he has borrowed. He remains a life-long bond-slave of his creditor. He merely receives an inadequate dole of food. These conditions are particularly characteristic of the labourers in the scarcity areas in the district.

Apart from permanent labourers, there is a large section comprising casual labourers who are hired when required and fired away when not required. They are also the victims of a gradual process of expropriation by money-lenders who drive them into the ranks of serfs.

In the absence of any minimum wage fixed for agricultural labourers, the labour market is virtually a buyer's market while the unorganised labour force has no control over the terms of their hiring. The wage trends in the district are presented below against this background. The information about wages as furnished in the old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar District* of 1884 is reproduced below :—

“Wages: In purely agricultural parts where markets are distant as in Shevgaon and Nevasa, labour has always been and is cheaper than near cities. The wages of a common labourer throughout the district range between 2s. and 10s. (Re. 1 and Rs. 5) a month. In and near Ahmadnagar they are as high as 12s. (Rs. 6) a month. Near Ahmadnagar when land is tilled by hired labour, two men are generally able to manage a field of about thirty acres of which three may be garden or *bagayat*. The yearly money wages of each amount to about £1 4s. (Rs. 12). Besides these cash wages, each workman receives a monthly allowance of about fifty pounds (6 *paylis*) of grain and a present of salt and pepper.¹ The services of

¹ Fifty years ago (1830) an able-bodied field labourer, in return for a year's work, used to receive four *mans* and 3½ *paylis* of *jvari* valued at Rs. 8-5-2; six *paylis* of *tur* pulse valued at Rs. 1-3-7; three *paylis* of salt valued at Re. 0-9-8; chillies valued at Re. 0-12-0; and Rs. 20 in cash; that is a total payment estimated at Rs. 30-14-5. A female labourer received three-fourths of the amount of food given to the male labourer valued at Rs. 10-2-10; and clothes instead of cash worth Rs. 17-2-10 that is a total estimated at Rs. 17-10-10. In 1848 field labourers engaged for the season were paid Rs. 4 a month; if engaged for the year they were paid Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 with two pounds (1 *sher*) of grain daily and wheat bread, and raw sugar or *gul* on the twelve leading holidays, and five articles of dress. *Bom. Gov. Sel. CXXIII*, 175.

field labourers are in special demand at harvest time and afterwards on the threshing floor, from October to March. At other seasons, the labourer has chance jobs in the fields, besides unskilled building work, cart-driving and brick-making. Reaping and threshing are paid in kind daily, and other work in cash weekly. Men or women reapers are given five sheaves in a hundred of the number cut or uprooted and tied. Children are not employed in reaping. For threshing two pounds (one *sher*) of grain are allowed for every 200 pounds (100 *shers*) trodden and winnowed. The wages of field labour paid in money are not more than 1½*d.* (one anna) a day. For other work a man's day's wages vary from 3*d.* to 4½*d.* (2 to 3 annas), and a woman's from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* (1½ to 2 annas), a child is usually paid 1½*d.* (one anna) a day. Some villagers go to Bombay as labourers, and many land-holders after their field-work is over are hired with their bullocks by traders to carry grain and other exports to the coast. The wages of skilled artisans range from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4½*d.* (6 to 11 annas) for brick-layers, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* (8 to 12 annas) for carpenters and masons, and 6*d.* to 1*s.* (4 to 8 annas) for tailors. Cart-hire is 2*s.* 5/8*d.* (Rs. 1-5/192) and camel-hire 1*s.* 6*d.* (12 annas) a day."¹

Wage-rates did not show a consistent trend since 1894. The following statistics of wages show that while the monthly wages of some categories of labour increased to a great extent those of others lagged behind. The rise and fall in wages was also not in consonance with that in prices. The dictum that wages always lag behind prices appears to be true.

The statistics of monthly wages at Ahmadnagar for the period 1894 to 1922 are given in table No. 9.*

In the absence of reliable statistics it is difficult to analyse the wage-trend during the subsequent period. It is however obvious that the money wages of almost all categories of labour registered a rising trend since the beginning of World War II. The wage-rates of almost all categories of labour followed prices during the period under planning, though there has always been a tendency of wages lagging behind prices. This period is characterised by a consciousness and enlightenment generated by democratic and socialistic ideals on account of which an average worker insists upon his legitimate share in the produce. The growth of trade unionism has also been instrumental in educating the worker in demanding his right to a better wage. These factors, coupled with soaring prices, have contributed towards rising wages.

¹ Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar, pp. 321-22.

* Supplements to Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer published in 1904, 1911 and 1926.

TABLE No. 9—MONTHLY WAGES AT DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTERS

Year	Wages				
	Mason	Carpenter	Black-smith	Able-bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse-keeper
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894 ..	15	25	25	8	6 to 8
1895 ..	15	30	30	8	10
1896 ..	12 to 15	15 to 25	20 to 30	4 to 5	7 to 8
1897 ..	15	25	30	6	8
1898 ..	15	25	30	5	8
1899 ..	12 to 15	15 to 25	15 to 17	5 to 6	9
1900 ..	15	22	15	6	9
1901 ..	22	30	22	4	9
1902 ..	15	18	20	8	10
1903 ..	15	18	20	9	10
1904 ..	18	18	18	9	10
1905 ..	15	26	26	9	10
1906 ..	15	26	26	9	10
1907 ..	15	22	22	9	10
1908 ..	15	26	26	9	10
1909 ..	18	22	22	9	10
1910 ..	18	22	22	9	10
1911 ..	18	22	22	9	10
1912 ..	19	22	19	8	10
1913 ..	22	22	19	8	11
1914 ..	22	22	22	9	11
1915 ..	....	22	11	9	....
1916 ..	....	24	15	13	....
1917 ..	....	24	13	11	....
1918 ..	....	28	15	13	....
1919 ..	....	34	13	11	....
1920 ..	....	39	15	11	....
1921 ..	....	45	15	11	....
1922 ..	....	45	21	17	....

The average rates of wages in the district during 1961-62, 1963-64 and 1965-66 are furnished below :—

TABLE No. 10—ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1961-62, 1963-64, 1965-66 AND 1969-70

Year	Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Field labour	Other agricultural labour	Herdsmen
1961-62 ..	3.89	3.61	2.90	1.61	1.49	1.36
1963-64 ..	4.40	4.01	3.35	2.04	1.87	1.56
1965-66 ..	5.51	5.15	4.09	2.58	2.25	1.99
1969-70 ..	6.00	5.67	5.00	3.00	2.00	N.A.

N. A. = Not available.

The above statistics reveal that the rates of wages of almost all categories of labour are much below what is called the subsistence wage. For the large bulk of workers, indeed, earnings fall far short of the living wage standard. It is widely accepted that under the present institutional set-up the immediate social problem is to enable the workers to cross the poverty line. However, it is an irony of fate that the search for a living wage standard is like the philosopher's quest for a black cat in darkness where it is not.

* * *

CHAPTER 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATE, IN THE LAST CENTURY, consisted mostly of providing security to person and property and raising the 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. With the spread of Western education and the growth of political consciousness in the country, coupled with the gradual association of few Indians with some aspects of the work of Government, the demand arose for the expansion of Government activities into what were termed as “nation-building” activities, viz., education, health, agriculture, co-operation, etc. In the twenties and thirties of this century since the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, greater emphasis came to be laid on the development of these departments. With the first popular Government established in 1937 attempts were not only made to expand the “nation-building” departments but also to create what has now come to be popularly described as a ‘Welfare State’ by the new Government. With the attainment of Independence by India 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

During the pre-Independence period Ahmadnagar district consisted of eleven sub-divisions, viz., Jamkhed, Nevasa, Shrigonda, Shevgaon, Sangamner, Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Akola, Karjat, Parner and Rahuri.

In 1913, Pathardi *peta* was newly formed and the remaining area of Jamkhed taluka was re-named as Jamkhed *mahal*. Karjat taluka was similarly down-graded as a *peta* in the decade 1931-41. Shrirampur taluka was newly formed in 1945 and Pathardi and Karjat *petas* were upgraded again as talukas in the decade of 1941-51. Twenty-one enclave villages were transferred from Bhir district in the year 1950 to this district, and at the same time, 26 villages were transferred from Ahmadnagar to Bhir district and one village to Aurangabad district.

With the re-organisation of States in 1956, the district was included in the then Bombay State and since 1st May 1960 it forms a part of

the Maharashtra State. For administrative purposes, the district was then divided in twelve talukas and one *mahal*, viz., Jamkhed *mahal*. The Jamkhed *mahal* was converted into a taluka with effect from August 11, 1967. The area of the district is 17,035 square kilometres and has, according to the Census of 1971, a population of 22,69,117.

The administrative divisions at present stand as shown below :—

Names of sub-divisions			Names of talukas		
(1) Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	(1) Ahmadnagar	
(2) Parner	...	...	...	(1) Parner	
				(2) Karjat	
				(3) Shrigonda	
				(4) Jamkhed	
(3) Rahuri	...	...	...	(1) Rahuri	
				(2) Shevgaon	
				(3) Nevasa	
				(4) Pathardi	
(4) Sangamner	...	...	...	(1) Sangamner	
				(2) Shrirampur	
				(3) Kopergaon	
				(4) Akola	

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER

The Government have created the posts of the Divisional Commissioners in place of the former Divisional Officer from March 3, 1958 subsequent to the passing of the Bombay Commissioner Act of 1957. The posts of Commissioners had existed in the old Bombay State but were abolished in 1950. The same were again revived after the re-organisation of the States because of the increase in the area of the State. The State of Maharashtra has now been divided into four divisions with their respective head-quarters at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Each division is placed in charge of a Divisional Commissioner.

Ahmadnagar district is in Pune division. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Pune division, Pune, extends, besides Ahmadnagar district, over Pune, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara districts.

Subject to the general or special order of the State Government, the Commissioner is the chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land revenue. The District Collectors are subordinate to the Divisional Commissioner. Of the powers delegated to the Divisional Commissioner and conferred upon him by law in land revenue matters, the following are important :—

(1) to revise the limits of the sub-divisions of the districts ;

(2) to pass final orders regarding extinction of rights of public and individual in or over any public road, lane or path not required for use of the public ;

(3) to sanction reduction of assessment consequent upon re-classification of agricultural lands upto Rs. 200 per annum when classification operation is confined to a single village and Rs. 400 per annum when it extends to more than one village in a taluka ;

(4) to decide disputes regarding rights to lands between municipalities and Government ;

(5) to sanction remission in cases of total loss of crop due to local calamities upto Rs. 1,000 ;

(6) to fix priority for scarcity relief works ; and

(7) to sell lands for building sites without auction if the value of such land does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in rural areas and Rs. 5,000 in urban areas.

The Commissioner supervises the working of the revenue offices, exercises executive and administrative powers delegated to him by Government or conferred upon him by law from time to time, undertakes general inspection of offices of all the departments within his division, inspects local bodies, co-ordinates and supervises the activities of all divisional heads of departments with particular reference to planning and development and integrates the administrative set-up in the incoming areas. He is also the co-ordinating authority as far as the Zilla Parishads in his division are concerned, and heads the selection body for the class III non-technical employees of the Zilla Parishads.

COLLECTOR

The Collector is the pivot round which the district administration turns. Not only is he at the head of the Revenue Department in the district, but in so far as the needs and exigencies of the district administration are concerned he is expected to superintend the working of the offices of other departments.

Revenue : The Collector is most intimately connected with the operation of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 (XLI of 1966). 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 in so far as the interests of the Government in land have been conceded to them. All land, wherever situated, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes, is liable to payment of land revenue, except in so far as it may be expressly exempted by a special contract (*vide* section 64, Land

Revenue Code). Such land revenue is of three kinds, viz., agricultural assessment, non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous (e.g., rates for the use of water in respect of which no rate is leviable under the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879)).

The Collector's duties in respect of land revenue are : (1) fixation, (2) collection, and (3) accounting of all such land revenue. The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity. Taluka-wise assessment is revised after every thirty years. 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. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of thirty years. Government may, however, grant suspensions and remissions in bad seasons as a matter of grace and the determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is in the hands of the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment, section 67 of the Code provides for alteration of the agricultural assessment when agriculturally assessed land is used for a non-agricultural purpose. In the same way, unassessed land used for a non-agricultural purpose is assessed at non-agricultural rates. All this has to be done by the Collector according to the provisions of the rules under the Land Revenue Code. Miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case.

The Collector is also responsible for the collection of fees and taxes under various other Acts such as the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), the Indian Forest Act (XVI of 1927), the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Indian Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Bombay Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act (III of 1875), the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act (I of 1923) and the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). There are also Acts which contain a provision that dues under them are recoverable as arrears of land revenue, and the Collector and his establishment have to undertake the recovery of such dues when necessary.

In regard to the administration of the Forest Act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the department, so far as his district is concerned lies with the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant for the purpose of that administration, except in matters relating to the technique of forestry.

As regards the Prohibition Act, the Collector has to issue personal permits to liquor and drug addicts and recover the assessment fees from shops permitted to sell liquor and drugs. In fact he is the agency through which the Director of Prohibition and Excise executes the policy of the department at the district level.

The administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands

Act (LXVII of 1948) in its proper spirit rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under the various sections of the Act.

Inam : All *inams* and *watans* except the *devasthan inams* have been abolished under the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act, 1950 (applied to this district from 1st May 1951); the Bombay Saranjams, Jagirs and other Inams of Political Nature Resumption Rules, 1952 (1st November 1952); the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952 (1st August 1953); the Bombay Service Inams (Useful to Community) Abolition Act, 1953 (1st April 1954); the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs) Abolition Act, 1953 (1st August 1954); the Bombay Merged Territories Miscellaneous Alienation Act, 1955 (1st August 1955); the Bombay Village Watans Abolition Act, 1958 (1st February 1959); and the Maharashtra Revenue Patels (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962 (1st January 1963).

Public utility : The Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulated the grant of loans to agriculturists at cheap rates for financing their agricultural operations. The Collector has to estimate the needs of his district in accordance with the policy of Government and, in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as can 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 to see that the advances so made are recovered at the proper time and to delegate his power to see that the loans are not utilised for purposes other than for which the same were advanced.

The Collector of Ahmadnagar is the Court of Wards for the estates taken over under the Bombay Court of Wards Act (I of 1905).

Accounts : The treasury is under the charge of the Collector and he is personally responsible to the Government for its general administration, the due accounting of all moneys received and disbursed, the correctness of the treasury returns and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains. In matters of accounts and audit, 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.

Quasi-judicial functions in revenue matters : Among the quasi-judicial functions of the Collector on the revenue side, apart from hearing appeals from the Sub-Divisional Officers under the Land Revenue Code and various other Acts, may be mentioned :

- (i) The revisional powers exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdar's Courts Act (II of 1906) in respect of

Mamlatdar's orders under the Act (this power is delegated to an Assistant or Deputy Collector);

(ii) Appellate powers under sections 53 and 67 of the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), in regard to fixation of betterment charges on lands under the irrigable command of the canal;

(iii) The work which the Collector does in connection with the execution of civil court decrees; and

(iv) Proceedings and awards under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894).

Officers of other departments: The officers of other departments stationed at district head-quarters can be divided into two groups:

(A) (i) the District and Sessions Judge;

(ii) the District Superintendent of Police; and

(iii) the Civil Surgeon.

(B) (i) the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise;

(ii) the District Agricultural Officer; and

(iii) the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination.

(A) (i) The District 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 subordinates of the District Magistrate. Before the enactment of this legislation, the Sessions Judge used to exercise appellate powers over the decisions of the District Magistrate and other first class magistrates in criminal cases but the new legislation has withdrawn from the executive magistrates practically all powers of trial of criminal cases, and only in certain cases the Sessions Judge has the power to hear appeals over the decisions of executive magistrates.

(ii) The District Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate.

(iii) 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.

(B) The Collector is the subordinate of the Director of Prohibition and Excise in all matters pertaining to the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949). The Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise is his subordinate, except in technical matters.

The other officers in this group are also of subordinate status. However, their services in their particular sphere can be requisitioned by the Collector, either directly in case of necessity if the matter is urgent or through their official superiors.

The following are some of the officers of the district who have more

or less intimate contact with the Collector in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions:—

(1) District Industries Officer;

(2) District Inspector of Land Records;

(3) Special District Inspector of Land Records for village site survey;

(4) Consolidation Officer and Assistant Consolidation Officer;

(5) Marketing Officer;

(6) Assistant Director of Small Savings;

(7) Special Land Acquisition Officers; and

(8) The Regional Transport Officer whose work in the district has to be conducted in consultation with the Collector.

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. As District Magistrate, besides the ordinary powers of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he has the following powers:—

(i) power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for keeping the peace or good behaviour (section 406 of Criminal Procedure Code),

(ii) power to call for records from any subordinate Executive Magistrate (section 435),

(iii) power to issue commission for examination of witnesses (sections 503 and 506),

(iv) power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed by subordinate Executive Magistrates under section 514 and procedure on forfeiture of bond under section 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 (section 143),

(ii) power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144), and

(iii) power to hold inquests (section 174).

Besides having control over the police in the district, the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951) 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 within their limits and satisfy himself 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 (II of 1878), the Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899), Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He has also to supervise the general

administration of these Acts, to inspect factories and magazines and to perform various other supervisory functions.

District Registrar : As District Registrar, the Collector controls the administration of the Registration Department within his district.

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 sanitary administration of municipalities and other sanitary authorities, and

(c) to advise and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary conditions 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.

Local self-government : In all cases in which the power of passing orders in matters affecting local bodies rests with the Commissioner or the Government, either the proposals are made by the Collector or they are received by the Commissioner with the Collector's remarks. There are, however, many matters in which the Collector can pass final orders. The control sections of the various Acts governing local bodies give authority to the Collector as the chief representative of the Government to supervise the action of local bodies and to give them advice.

Zilla Parishad : The Collector is the chairman of the district selection committee and acts as the representative of the Divisional Commissioner in respect of the Zilla Parishad.

District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board* : The Collector is the chairman of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The duties of the Board are : (a) to maintain and promote a feeling of good-will between the civil and military classes, (b) generally to look after the family interests of serving soldiers, etc., and (c) to implement in detail the work of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The Board at Ahmadnagar has under its control a rest-house for *ex-servicemen* and a Military Boys' Hostel. A maternity ward has also been constructed for the benefit of *ex-servicemen's* families at the Civil Hospital, Ahmadnagar.

PRANT OFFICERS

Under the Collector are the Sub-Divisional Officers who are either Assistant Collectors (Indian Administrative Service Cadre) or District Deputy Collectors. There are, in all, four Sub-Divisional Officers in Ahmadnagar district at Ahmadnagar, Parner, Rahuri and Sangamner.

*Now known as the Zilla Sainik Board.

Except the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ahmadnagar, the rest are independent Sub-Divisional Officers for their respective sub-divisions. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Ahmadnagar division, is also the Resident Deputy Collector who looks after the routine work for Collector.

The Sub-Divisional Officers form the connecting link between the Mamlatdars and the Collector.

The Sub-Divisional Officer exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector by the Land Revenue Code and by any other law in force or by executive orders in regard to the talukas in his charge except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve to himself. His principal functions in regard to his sub-division are :

(1) inspection and supervision of the work of Mamlatdars, Circle Officers, Circle Inspectors and village officers including the inspection of taluka offices ; (2) appointments, transfers, etc., of stipendiary village officers and the appointments etc. of hereditary village officers ; (3) safe-guarding Government property by constant inspection dealing with encroachments, breaches of conditions on which land is held on restricted tenure, etc. ; (4) grant of waste land and disposal of alluvial land ; (5) levy of non-agricultural assessment and passing orders regarding miscellaneous land revenue ; (6) hearing of appeals against decisions of Mamlatdars in assistance cases and watching the execution of assistance decrees ; (7) crop and boundary mark inspection and the checking of *annewaris*, i.e., estimates of crop-yields for purposes of suspensions and remissions of revenue and the record of rights ; (8) supervision over the realisation of Government revenue ; (9) successions to *watans*, and other properties ; and (10) land acquisition.

Magisterial : The Sub-Divisional Officer is the sub-divisional magistrate of his charge and as such 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 (section 107) ; power to require security for good behaviour under sections 108, 109, 110 ; power to make orders calculated to prevent apprehended danger to public peace (section 144) ; power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation (section 164) ; and power to hold inquests (section 174). The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when empowered by the State Government, has also the power to call for and forward to the District Magistrate, records and proceedings of subordinate Executive Magistrates.

As Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he is required to inspect Police Sub-Inspectors' office from much the same point of view from which the District Magistrate inspects them.

Among the other duties of the Sub-Divisional Officer may be

mentioned : (1) keeping the Collector informed of what is going on 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 Collector slackness or laxity, if any, on the part of Mamlatdars, Circle Officers and Circle Inspectors etc., in his sub-division ; (3) undertaking forest settlement work ; and (4) granting of *tagai* loans.

Each Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted in his work by a Shirastedar and five clerks.

MAMLATDAR

The Mamlatdar is the officer in executive charge of a taluka. There is a sub-treasury in every taluka. Each taluka has on an average two or three head clerks (*aval karkuns*), 15 or 18 clerks, 60 *talathis*, two Circle Officers and two Circle Inspectors. The duties of Mamlatdars fall under various heads.

The Mamlatdars' revenue duties are to prepare the ground-work for the Sub-Divisional 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 the making of the *jamabandi* of the talukas. 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 remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon that fixed demand in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewaris* 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 that arising from the sale of trees, stone or sand, fixed when individuals apply for them.

The brunt of the work of collection also lies on the Mamlatdar. He can issue notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, inflict fines for delay in payment under section 148, distrain and sell moveable property, and issue notices of forfeiture of the land though he has to take the Sub-Divisional Officer's or the Collector's orders for actual forfeiture.

He has to collect, in addition to land revenue, *tagai* loans, *pot hissa* measurement fees, boundary marks advances and irrigation revenue, the dues of other departments like sales tax, income-tax, and forest, when there is default in their payment, at the request of these departments to recover the dues as an arrear of land revenue.

It is also his duty to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions under which *inams* are held and, whenever there is any

breach, to bring it to the notice of the Collector through the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Applications for grant of *tagai* are generally received by the Mamlatdar who has to get enquiries made by the Circle Officer and Circle Inspector, see 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* upto Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agricultural Loans Act, respectively. A Mamlatdar, who has been specially empowered, can grant *tagai* upto Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 500 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act, respectively. In other cases he has to obtain orders from the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Collector.

The Mamlatdar is primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (LXVII of 1948) within the area of his charge.

Quasi-judicial : In his capacity of Mamlatdar as a taluka officer, he has to perform multifarious *quasi*-judicial duties which include : (i) inquiries and orders under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act (II of 1906) ; (ii) the execution of civil court's decrees ; (iii) the disposal of applications from superior holders for assistance in recovering land revenue from inferior holders ; and (iv) enquiry in respect of disputed cases in connection with the record of rights in each village. The last two are summary enquiries under the Land Revenue Code.

Magisterial : Every Mamlatdar is *ex-officio* the Taluka Magistrate of his taluka. As first class Taluka Magistrate, he has the following among other powers under the Criminal Procedure Code :—

- (i) power to command unlawful assembly to disperse (section 127),
- (ii) power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly (section 128),
- (iii) power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly (section 130),
- (iv) power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witnesses (section 506),
- (v) power to recover penalty on forfeited bond (section 514) and to require fresh security (section 514-A),
- (vi) power to make order as to disposal of property regarding which an offence is committed (section 517), and
- (vii) power to sell property of suspected characters (section 525).

If authorised by the State Government or the District Magistrate, the Taluka Magistrate may exercise the following among other powers :—(1) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143), (2) power to make orders calculated to prevent

apprehended danger to public peace (section 144), and (3) power to hold inquests (section 174).

The Mamlatdar 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 criminal activities in his charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order in his charge. In a case of serious disturbance of public peace, the Mamlatdar carries great responsibility, for, as the senior executive magistrate on the spot, he is expected to issue orders and carry on till his superiors arrive.

Treasury and accounts: As a Sub-Treasury Officer, the Mamlatdar is in charge of taluka treasury which is called sub-treasury in relation to the district treasury. Into this treasury all money due to Government in the taluka — land revenue, forest, public works and other receipts — is paid and from it nearly the whole of the money expended for Government in the taluka is secured. The sub-post offices in the taluka receive their cash for postal transactions from the treasury and remit their receipts to it. The Sub-Treasury Officer pays departmental officers on cash orders or demand drafts issued by Treasury Officers 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 is away from his head-quarters the Treasury *Awal Karkun* is *ex-officio* in charge of the sub-treasury and of the accounts business, and he is held personally responsible for it. During the Mamlatdar's absence he is authorised to sign receipts irrespective of the amount.

The taluka sub-treasury is also the local depot for stamps — general, court-fee and postal — of all denominations and for the stock of opium held there for sale to permit-holders. A few sub-treasuries have been specially authorised to discontinue the maintenance of stock of postal stamps. In such cases, the sub-post office at the taluka head-quarters is supplied with postal stamps from the post offices at the district head-quarters.

A currency chest is maintained at almost all sub-treasuries in which surplus cash balances are deposited. From it withdrawals are made to replenish sub-treasury balances whenever necessary. Sub-treasuries are treated as agencies of the Reserve Bank for remittance of funds.

The Mamlatdar has to verify the balance in the sub-treasury, including those of stamps and opium, on the closing day of each month, which for the convenience of the district treasury is fixed on the 25th of all months, except February when it is the 23rd, and March when it is the 31st, the latter being the closing day of the

financial year. The report of the verification, together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Mamlatdar to the Treasury Officer at Ahmadnagar. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected by either the Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer.

Other administrative duties: The Mamlatdar's main duty lies towards the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officer whom he must implicitly obey and keep constantly informed of all political happenings, out-breaks of epidemics and other matters affecting the well-being of the people, such as serious mal-administration in any department or any hitch in the working of the administrative machine due, for instance, to subordinate officers of different departments being at loggerheads.

He must help officers of all departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his taluka is concerned. In fact, he is at the service of 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 departments which have not a local taluka officer of their own. The Mamlatdar is also responsible for the cattle census, which really comes under the purview of the Agriculture Department. The Co-operation Department expects the Mamlatdar to propagate co-operative principles in his taluka. He has to execute the awards and decrees of societies in the taluka unless there is a special officer appointed for the purpose. He has to take prompt action in respect of epidemics and to render to the Assistant Director of Public Health and his assistants every help in preventing out-breaks of epidemic diseases and suppressing them whenever they occur.

Under executive orders, the Mamlatdar has to provide the military departments with the necessary provisions and conveyances when any detachment marches through the taluka.

The Mamlatdar's position in relation to other taluka officers, *e.g.*, the Sub-Inspector of Police, the Sub-Registrar, the Range Forest Officer, and the prohibition officials is not well-defined. They are not subordinate to him except perhaps in a very limited sense but are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres of activity.

Though the Mamlatdar is not expected to work directly for 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 just as the Collector is responsible for that of the district.

In relation to the public well-being, the Mamlatdar is the local representative of Government and performs generally the same functions as the Collector, but on a lower plane.

CIRCLE OFFICERS AND CIRCLE INSPECTORS

In order to assist the Mamlatdar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants and to make local enquiries of every kind promptly, Circle Officers in the grade of *awal karkuns* and Circle Inspectors in the grade of *karkuns* are appointed. The Circle Officer certifies entries in the record of rights and thus relieves the Mamlatdar of a good deal of routine work. There are from 30 to 50 villages in charge of a Circle Officer or a Circle Inspector. These officers form a link between the Mamlatdar and the village officers. There are generally one Circle Officer and four Circle Inspectors in each taluka.

PATIL

The Maharashtra Revenue Patils (Abolition of Office) Act, 1962, has been made applicable to this district from January 1, 1963. According to the provisions of this Act all the posts of hereditary revenue and police *patils* have been abolished from that date and stipendiary police *patils* have been appointed. As the Sub-Divisional Officers are competent to appoint stipendiary police *patils* (under section 5 of the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867), orders of appointment of stipendiary police *patils* under the said section have been issued appointing the *patils* who were doing duties of police *patil* as on December 31, 1962 and they are functioning as such from 1st January, 1963.

The *patil* is the principal official in a village. The duties of the *patil* fall under the following heads :—(i) revenue, (ii) quasi-magisterial and (iii) administrative. His revenue duties are :

- (i) to collect the revenue due to Government from the *rayats* in conjunction with the *talathi* (village accountant) ;
- (ii) to detect encroachments on Government land and protect trees and other property of Government ;
- (iii) to execute the orders received from the taluka office in connection with recovery of revenue and other matters ;
- (iv) to get the *talathi* to maintain properly the record of rights and village accounts and to get him to submit the periodical returns punctually ; and
- (v) to render assistance to high officials visiting the village for inspection work and other purposes.

There are quasi-magisterial functions appertaining to the police *patil*. In a majority of villages the same person is both the police and the revenue *patil*. The police *patil* is responsible for the writing up of the birth and death register and for the care of unclaimed

property found in the village. Several duties have been imposed on the police *patil* by the Bombay Village Police Act (VIII of 1867). The village police is under his charge and he has authority to require all village servants to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him. He has to utilise the village establishment in a manner so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of peace and acts injurious to the public and to the village community. It is the police *patil's* duty to furnish the taluka magistrate with any returns or information called for and keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and the health and general condition of the community in his village. He has to afford police officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance. Further 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 district police intelligence information about matters affecting the public peace ; prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisances, and detect and bring offenders therein to justice. If a crime is committed within the limits of the village and the perpetrator of the crime escapes or is not known, he has to forward immediate information to the police officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which his village is situated, and himself proceed to investigate the matter and obtain all procurable evidence and forward it to the police officer. If any unnatural or sudden death occurs, or any corpse is found, the police *patil* is bound to assemble an inquest, to be composed of two or more intelligent persons belonging to the village or from the neighbourhood. The report of the inquest has then to be forwarded by him to the police officer. He has also to apprehend any person in the village whom he has reason to believe has committed any serious offence and send him, together with all articles to be useful in evidence, to the police officer.

As regards the *patil's* administrative duties, he is expected to look to the sanitation and public health of the village. He must also report promptly the out-break of any epidemic disease to the taluka office. He is expected to render every assistance to travellers, provided payment is duly tendered.

TALATHI

The office of the *talathi* (village accountant) used generally to be held by hereditary Kulkarnis. From 1914 onwards hereditary Kulkarnis were allowed, subject to certain conditions, to commute the right of service attached to the Kulkarni *watan*. In the Ahmadnagar district almost all the Kulkarni *watans* were commuted and stipendiary *talathis* were substituted. With effect from 1st May 1951, all Kulkarni *watans*

along with the right of service were abolished by the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolition Act (LX of 1950). If the villages are small, one talathi is appointed for two or more villages, which are called his charge or *saza*. The talathi receives a monthly salary. His main duties are :—

(i) to maintain the village accounts relating to demand, collection and arrears of land revenue, etc., the record of rights and all other village forms prescribed by the Government ; (ii) to inspect crops and boundary marks and prepare agricultural statistics and levy lists ; and (iii) to help the patil in the collection of land revenue, write the combined day and receipt books and other accounts and do other clerical work, including that of the police patil when the latter is illiterate.

Their services were transferred to the Zilla Parishad and they were termed as the Assistant Gram Sevaks with the coming into existence of the Zilla Parishads in 1962. However, their services have again recently been transferred to the State Government.

KOTWALS

In addition to the village officers, there are stipendiary *kotwals*. According to the provisions of Bombay Inferior Village Watan Abolition Act, 1958, all the posts of hereditary inferior village servants have been abolished from February 1, 1962 and stipendiary *kotwals* have been appointed on fixed pay. According to sanctioned present scale, there were 1,921 *kotwals* in this district during 1968-69.

Their recruitment, service conditions and leave, etc., are governed by the Rules for the Recruitment and Employment of *kotwals*. Their appointment is renewed from year to year so long as the holder of the appointment continues to be fit. It can, however, be terminated on any earlier day, if found necessary, without notice and without assigning any reason.

The rules for the recruitment and employment of *kotwals* do not prescribe literacy as an essential qualification for appointment of *kotwal*, but where literate candidates are available, they are given preference.

The services of *kotwal* were transferred to Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis with the formation of the Zilla Parishad. Subsequently, however, the services of the *kotwals* were again transferred to the Revenue Department. These latest Government orders have been given effect to from December 1, 1963 and the original position prior to 1st April 1963 has been restored therefrom.

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CHAPTER 11 — REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

WITH THE DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE IDEA OF establishing a Welfare State, Government activities and expenditure have increased manifold. It is, therefore, imperative that sources other than land revenue are explored to augment the revenue of the exchequer. In this context taxes, both Central and State, form the core of Government revenue.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION

The land revenue collection rests with the Collector who has to see that the revenue dues are recovered punctually every year and with the minimum of coercion and that the collections are properly credited and accounted for.

The following are the statistics relating to land revenue collections in Ahmadnagar district for the year 1971-72 :—

Particulars	Rs.
Current year consolidated demand of land revenue excluding collections of last year and previous years.	29,52,003
Arrears of consolidated land revenue (authorised and unauthorised).	13,19,568
Gross consolidated demand of land revenue ...	42,71,571
Remissions	4,52,006
Suspensions	23,57,428
Collections due	14,62,137
Actual collections	14,62,137

In what follows is described in brief the functioning of those Government departments which are entrusted with the administration of these taxes :—

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

The land revenue system prevalent in Ahmadnagar district is *rayatwari* which is based on the complete survey, soil classification and settlement of assessment of every field.

Survey and settlement : The original revenue survey and settlement of different talukas in the district was completed between 1843 and 1852. The first revision settlement was completed between 1875

and 1889 and the second revision settlement between 1913 and 1923. The third revision settlement was introduced in Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas between 1923 and 1934.

The land revenue rates have not been revised since then inspite of the expiry of the term of the revision settlements.

In the original settlements, lands were assessed separately on the basis of individual soil classification, though the general level of assessment was fixed empirically with reference to the dependability of rainfall, crop-pattern, average yields, prices, rate of rents, nearness to the markets, facilities of communications and other similar factors observed from tract to tract. Individual lands were never re-classified during the second revision settlements and the land-holders were generally allowed the benefits of improvements effected by them during the term of settlements un-taxed. The comparative incidence of land revenue from field to field is thus generally the same as it was at the time of the first revision settlement and the enhancements made from settlement to settlement were brought about only by raising the levels of land revenue assessments over a tract uniformly.

The method of land revenue assessment is broadly the same as in the other districts of Maharashtra. In the case of lands irrigated by wells and small *bandharas*, the land revenue is integrated and is inclusive of the charge for water supplied. For lands irrigated under Government canals, the land revenue at dry-land rates is assessed and recovered by the Revenue department while the water rate determined annually on the basis of actual crops raised is assessed by the Irrigation department and recovered by the Revenue department.

The areas and number of villages for each taluka in the district have varied from settlement to settlement. *Inam* or *jagir* villages had not been covered by most of them. In fact, some of the *inam* or *jagir* villages were unsurveyed and unsettled as late as in 1947. That work has now been completed. Because of such recently settled villages and because of the territorial changes in the taluka boundaries from time to time, most of the talukas to-day have a more varied pattern of land revenue assessments than what is seen in the reports of earlier settlements. Even then the maximum rates fixed at each settlement or revision settlement or the average land revenue rates per acre should be quite reliable in case of the incidence of land revenue as obtaining in the district from taluka to taluka or in the same taluka from settlement to settlement.

Record-of-Rights: The Record-of-Rights Law (contained in Chapter X of the Land Revenue Code) was enacted in 1913. The Record-of-Rights has been introduced in all the villages of this district (according to section 135-B(1) of the Land Revenue Code).

The Record-of-Rights contains the following particulars :—

- (a) the names of all persons who are holders, occupants, owners or mortgagees of the land or assignees of the rents or revenue thereof ;
- (b) the nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and the conditions or liabilities attached thereto ;
- (c) the rent or revenue (if any) payable by or to any of such persons ;
- (d) the names of tenants and mode of cultivation ; and
- (e) such other particulars as the State Government may prescribe under the rules made in this behalf.

The State Government has now applied the law to all the tenancies also under section 135-B(2). Any acquisition of a right in land is to be reported to the village officers by the person acquiring it, unless it is registered (Land Revenue Code—section 135-C). Failure to carry out this obligation is liable to fine by way of late fees.

Functions: The Land Records Department was created in 1884 when the revision survey and settlement operations were nearing completion and old “Survey Settlement Department” was brought to a close. The department is an adjunct to the Revenue Department. Its functions are :

- (i) to maintain all survey, classification and settlement records up-to-date by keeping very careful notes of all changes and for this purpose to carry out operations preliminary to incorporation of the changes in the survey records ;
- (ii) to collect and provide statistics necessary for the sound administration of all matters concerned with the land ;
- (iii) to help reduce, simplify and cheapen litigations in revenue and civil courts by providing reliable survey and other records ;
- (iv) to supervise the preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights and of the periodical inspection of the boundary marks ;
- (v) to conduct periodical revision settlement operations ;
- (vi) to organise and carry out village site and city surveys on an extensive scale and arrange for their proper maintenance ;
- (vii) to undertake special surveys for private individuals or for public bodies, surveys in connection with railways, municipal and Zilla Parishad projects, town planning schemes and survey for defence and other Government departments ;
- (viii) to maintain up-to-date all village maps, and to re-print them and arrange for their distribution to various departments for administrative purposes and for sale to the public ; and
- (ix) to train the Revenue Officers in survey and settlement matters.

The District Inspector of Land Records, Ahmadnagar, is the

principal officer in charge of the Land Records Department in the district. He is a Class II Gazetted Officer (of Mamlatdar's rank) appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, and is directly subordinate to the Superintendent of Land Records, Pune Circle, Pune, in all technical matters. He is also subordinate to the Collector of Ahmadnagar and has to carry out all administrative orders of the Collector in the matter of survey and records.

The District Inspector of Land Records is assisted by one District Surveyor and eight Cadastral Surveyors and four Maintenance Surveyors and other ministerial staff. The *pot hissa* survey operations are being carried out by the Surveyor Mamlatdar (P.H.S.), Pune, since 1957.

Duties and functions: Being both a Revenue and a Survey Officer the duties of the District Inspector of Land Records are :

(a) to supervise and take field tests of measurement and classification work done by the District, Cadastral and Maintenance Surveyors ;

(b) to exercise check over the prompt and proper disposal of all measurement cases and other works done by the survey staff and the District Survey Office establishment by scrutinizing their diaries and monthly statements (*Mahewars*) ;

(c) to take a test of the work of as many circle inspectors and village officers as possible with a view to ensure that they understand their duties in respect of (i) the Record-of-Rights, (ii) the tenancy and crop registers and (iii) the boundary marks, repairs work, etc., during his village inspection. The District Inspector sees that Government waste lands are not being unauthorisedly used (his test is meant to be qualitative and not merely quantitative) ;

(d) to be responsible for the maintenance of the theodolite stones in the villages surveyed on minor triangulation method and to arrange for their regular inspection and replacement where necessary ;

(e) to compile the *huzur* statistics (Agricultural Returns Nos. II and III) with the clerical aid placed at his disposal by the Collector :

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 decrees, etc. In the case of private work, the prescribed fees are recovered from the parties in advance. The District Surveyor deals with such measurement cases as cannot be entrusted to the Cadastral Surveyor on account of the difficulties, their 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 and the Headquarters Assistant: The District Survey Office is in charge of the Headquarters Assistant who acts under the orders of the District Inspector of Land Records. The Headquarters Assistant and his staff are responsible for keeping the survey records up-to-date and in proper place. He deals with all correspondence connected with records (under the signature of the District Inspector of Land Records). In urgent circumstances, the Headquarters 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 applicants on payment of prescribed charges. The District Survey Office also issues the measurement cases to the surveyors for measurement and keeps a watch over their prompt and proper disposal, scrutinises the surveyors' work in the survey office and takes action to get all changes effected in the 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, Pune and Hissa Form No. XII (after preparing *akarphod patraks*) signed by the District Inspector of Land Records, are sent to the revenue officers for correction of the village and taluka accounts, records and maps.

Maintenance Surveyors: The staff of the Maintenance Surveyors is responsible for the maintenance of the city surveys (introduced under section 131 of Land Revenue Code) and the records including the Record-of-Rights and the maps connected therewith and for assisting the revenue administration of the city survey area. They, therefore, work under the immediate control of the revenue officers in charge of the city survey, but the technical and administrative control of the staff lies with the District Inspector of Land Records and the Superintendent of Land Records. Such surveys have been introduced in the following important cities and towns in Ahmadnagar district in the year shown against them :—

Name of city or town	Year of introduction	Staff in-charge of maintenance
(1) Ahmadnagar ..	1909	2 Maintenance Surveyors.
(2) Shrirampur ..	1940	1 Maintenance Surveyor.
(3) Kopergaon ..	1942	1 Maintenance Surveyor.
(4) Sangamner ..	1921	1 Maintenance Surveyor.

Pot-Hissa Surveyors : The scheme of measurement of *pot hissas* was sanctioned in the year 1956 for a period of two years. The execution of the scheme was entrusted to the Pot Hissa Survey Mamlatdar, Pune. The Survey Mamlatdar is a Gazetted Officer in the cadre of the District Inspector of Land Records appointed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. He works under the control of the Special Superintendent of Land Records, Pot Hissa Survey, Pune.

Circle Inspectors : The Circle Inspectors are primarily expected to assist the revenue officers in the up-to-date maintenance of the village records and the land records kept at the villages, and assist the revenue administration and are, therefore, under the control of the Collector. They supervise the work of the village officers and their technical work of maintenance of Land Records at the village is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records.

Post-War Reconstruction Schemes : The Land Records Department is at present entrusted with the execution of the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 74, *i.e.*, Consolidation of Holdings as per the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, as amended in the year 1969.

There are four Assistant Consolidation Officers working in this district with a Consolidation Officer above them, with head-quarters at Ahmadnagar. The Assistant Consolidation Officers are in the cadre of the District Inspector of Land Records and the Consolidation Officer in the cadre of Prant Officer.

The Assistant Consolidation Officer is assisted by a Nimtandar, a Circle Inspector and six Consolidation Surveyors and other staff in making up-to-date measurement of sub-divisions, the Record-of-Rights and to prepare a scheme of consolidation. The Consolidation Circle Inspector assists the Assistant Consolidation Officer in the execution of the scheme of consolidation of holdings after confirmation of the scheme by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records or Government, as the case may be.

Settlement of landless labourers : The settlement of landless agricultural labourers is one of the ambitious programmes that has been undertaken by the State Government in the Third Five-Year Plan. Two schemes, *viz.*, (1) Scheme for Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Workers on forest lands and (2) Agricultural Labourers' Model Colonisation Scheme have been formulated under this programme. Both these schemes were included by the Government of India in the Centrally-sponsored agricultural programme.

Resettlement on forest lands : Under this scheme forest lands from many districts of the State including Ahmadnagar was released for cultivation in accordance with the recommendations of the High

Power Committee. The land was distributed to landless agricultural families at the rate of four hectares per family. In order to enable the allottees to bring their land under cultivation, provision for payment of (1) reclamation of grant at the rate of Rs. 250 per hectare (to be treated as subsidy) and (2) resettlement grant for purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., at the rate of Rs. 750 per family (75 per cent to be treated as subsidy and 25 per cent as loan) was also made. The actual implementation of the scheme was started from the year 1965-66.

Agricultural Labourers' Model Colonies : Under the scheme compact blocks measuring 100 to 400 hectares of land consisting of 25 to 100 families of landless agricultural labourers were proposed to be established. The beneficiaries of these colonies are provided financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan for land reclamation, purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., construction of houses and providing public amenities such as drinking water wells, roads, school buildings, dispensaries, etc. The beneficiary in a colony is eligible to get 2 to 4 hectares of land free of cost for cultivation and a small plot for construction of house.

The actual implementation of this scheme was started in the year 1968-69. So far as Ahmadnagar district is concerned, one such colony was sanctioned wherein 55 families were to be settled. The area to be covered was 263 hectares.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the department are :

(a) registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908),

(b) registration of marriages under (i) the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act (V of 1954); (ii) the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936); and (iii) the Special Marriage Act (XLIII of 1954); and

(c) registration of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (VI of 1886).

Organisation : The department is headed by the Inspector-General of Registration who is assisted by a District Registrar for each district who supervises the registration work in the district. The district Collector functions as an *ex-officio* District Registrar. For each taluka there is a Sub-Registrar who performs the duties connected with the registration of documents. The Sub-Registrar at district head-quarters (who is designated as head-quarters Sub-Registrar) assists the Collector in his work as District Registrar. The District Registrar is vested with all the statutory powers under the Indian Registration Act.

Inspectors of Registration are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration from amongst the senior Sub-Registrars of proved merit. Their function is to inspect Sub-Registry Offices in their divisions.

The District Registrar is required to carry out the instructions of the Inspector-General of Registration in all departmental matters. If he has any suggestions to make for the improvement of the registration system, he submits them to the Inspector-General. The District Registrar gives guidance to the Sub-Registrars in 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 referred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 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 registration of the documents concerned on payments of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fees. He is also competent to order refunds in cases of surcharges and to grant full or partial remission of the safe custody fees in suitable cases. A will or a codicil can be deposited with him in a sealed cover and it can be got registered at the cost of the party desiring it, after the death of the depositor.

Sub-Registrars are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration. Their main function is to register documents under the Indian Registration Act. The Sub-Registrars at all taluka and district head-quarters places are the Registrars of Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954 and the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (III of 1936). Only the Sub-Registrars at the district head-quarters are the Marriage Officers under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Establishment of Registration District and Sub-Districts: Ahmadnagar district is divided into fourteen registration sub-districts under the Indian Registration Act. They are located at Ahmadnagar, Akola, Jamkhed, Karjat, Kopargaon, Newasa, Parner, Pathardi, Rahata, Rahuri, Sangamner, Shevgaon, Shrigonda and Shrirampur. Each of these sub-districts has a sub-registry office manned by a Sub-Registrar and other office staff. Of these, the Sub-Registrar, Sangamner, pays periodical visits to Nimgaon-Jali and the Sub-Registrar, Jamkhed, to Kharda for the registration of documents. There is no sufficient registration work at these places to have full-fledged registration offices.

Photo copying System and Records: Photo copying system has been introduced in ten Sub-Registry Offices in the district, viz.,

Ahmadnagar, Akola, Kopargaon, Newasa, Parner, Pathardi, Rahuri, Sangamner, Shevgaon and Shrirampur. In these offices documents presented for registration are photographed in Government Photo Registry, Pune and are preserved as permanent record. In all the remaining four offices in the district, documents are copied by hand.

All the old records have been preserved at the Central Record Office at Ahmadnagar.

Under the Indian Registration Act (XVI of 1908) compulsory registration is provided for certain other documents. The documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the required stamp duty and the 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 officers concerned for making mutations. Certified copies from the preserved records of registered documents are also issued to the parties who apply for them.

Income and expenditure: The total number of documents (both optional and compulsory) registered during the year 1967 in the entire district was 27,871 resulting in a gross income for Rs. 4,20,416. Out of these documents, 111 were wills. The total number of documents registered during the year 1968 rose to 33,325 of which 141 were wills and the income derived from the registration fees, etc., stood at Rs. 5,94,250. Expenditure for the year 1967 stood at Rs. 1,29,491 as against Rs. 1,47,743 for the year 1968. The aggregate value of the immoveable properties transferred during the year 1967 was Rs. 4,95,74,121 and the value for the year 1968 stood at Rs. 7,04,44,366. Moveable property transferred during the year 1967 was worth Rs. 4,16,853 and Rs. 10,69,903 for the year 1968. Fees are levied for registration according to the prescribed scale, but the State Government have exempted, fully or partially, levy of registration fees in respect of documents pertaining to societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Certain types of societies such as urban co-operative societies or banks and housing societies enjoy restricted exemptions in respect of documents where the consideration does not exceed the specified limit. All rural co-operative societies enjoy unrestricted exemption.

Registration of marriages: The number of marriages registered under the Bombay Act V of 1954 was 386 for the year 1967 resulting in an income of Rs. 641 by way of registration fee. The number of marriages registered under the said Act for the year 1968 was 167 and the income derived stood at Rs. 312. For the present, the Act is applicable to the district and taluka head-quarters and to those places having municipalities. All efforts are made to get the marriages registered under the Act. The number of marriages

registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954, was 27 for the year 1967 as against 10 for the year 1968.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

Organisation : The Superintendent of Stamps, Maharashtra, is the authority that controls the supply and sale of State stamps in the State. In the Ahmadnagar district, the Collector of Ahmadnagar as the administrative head of the district holds the general charge of the Stamps Department. No officer in the district is specially in charge of stamps. The work is done by the stamp head clerk under the supervision of the Treasury Officer, Ahmadnagar. The Treasury Officer has the charge of the local depot at Ahmadnagar and is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps, their distribution to branch depots and their sale to the public. Branch depots are located at every taluka and *mahal* head-quarters and are in charge of the Sub-Treasury Officers, i.e., the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.

To suit public convenience stamps are sold not only at the local depot and the branch depots, but also at various other centres by vendors authorised by Government. There are 24 licensed stamp-vendors in the district. Besides, the stamp head clerk has been appointed as an *ex-officio* stamp-vendor. Similarly, stamps are also sold direct to the public from sub-depots, i.e., sub-treasuries, in case of the demand for stamps of higher denomination.

Income : The following statement gives the total income realised from stamps in Ahmadnagar district during the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70 and the discount paid to the licensed stamp-vendors during the same period :—

Particulars	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(I) Total income realised from stamps duty—						
(i) Judicial stamps ..	5,34,707.00		5,91,609.47		6,45,183.96	
(ii) Non-judicial stamps ..	19,37,077.00		21,79,321.89		22,52,399.53	
(II) Discount paid to-stamp-vendors—						
(i) Judicial stamps ..	11,626.75		10,620.41		12,075.38	
(ii) Non-judicial stamps ..	40,791.12		49,610.80		46,155.48	

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

Sales Tax is the most important source of revenue to the State as it contributes to the exchequer much more than any other head of revenue. In 1962-63, it yielded 30.38 crores of rupees.

The Bombay Sales Tax Act (LI of 1959) which governs the levy and collection of sales tax replaced on January 1, 1960, the earlier Act which was in operation till then. Different systems of sales tax were in operation in different component parts of the State under the earlier Acts. Under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, a system which combined the two point levy in respect of certain goods with a single point levy at first stage in respect of the same goods and single point levy at the penultimate stage of the sale by the licensed dealer to a dealer without licence, was introduced. For the ordinary registered dealer holding neither authorisation nor licence, recognition or permit and who obtained his requirements on payment of tax to other registered dealers, retail sales tax on sales of certain goods at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the turn-over of sales of such goods was introduced.

Tax structure : The turn-over for registration in the case of a manufacturer or importer of goods into the State of Maharashtra for liability to register and pay tax is fixed at Rs. 10,000 while the turn-over for other dealers is fixed at Rs. 30,000. A dealer dealing purely in non-taxable goods is not liable to pay tax and is not liable to obtain a certificate of registration.

Besides registration certificate, the Act provides for the issue of other privileged documents, namely, licence, authorisation, recognition and permit. A dealer holding a licence can purchase goods free of general sales tax for resale subject to certain conditions. An authorisation enables a dealer holding it to purchase goods free of both the sales tax and the general sales tax for sale in the course of inter-State trade and commerce or in the course of export subject to prescribed conditions. A recognition enables a manufacturer to purchase free of both the sales tax and the general sales tax certain goods for sale and for use in the packing of goods so manufactured. A permit enables a registered dealer who *bona fide* buys for an agreed commission any goods on behalf of a principal mentioned in his books of account, to purchase such goods free of tax under prescribed conditions.

A dealer registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, but who is not liable to pay tax under section 3 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, shall nevertheless be liable to pay tax—

(a) on sale of goods in respect of the purchase of which he has furnished a declaration under sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, and

(b) on sale of goods so purchased have been used and accordingly, the provisions of sections 7 to 12 shall apply to such sales, as they apply to the sales made by a dealer liable to pay tax under section 3 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Every dealer who is liable to pay tax under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47 and 48 be deemed to be a registered dealer.

The Act contains 5 schedules, namely :

Schedule "A".—It enumerates 51 classes of goods which are free from all taxes.

Schedule "B".—This Schedule is in two parts and lists declared goods. Part I lists the declared goods which are subjected to sales tax and Part II lists the goods which are subjected to general sales tax. Part I contains three classes of goods and Part II, six classes of goods.

Schedule "C".—This Schedule lists 72 classes of goods liable only to sales tax at the first stage of sale.

Schedule "D".—This Schedule lists ten classes of goods subjected to general sales tax.

Schedule "E".—This Schedule lists 21 classes of goods of which the last is a residuary class of classification. These goods are liable both to sales tax and general sales tax. As mentioned earlier, the ordinary registered dealer is liable to pay retail turn-over tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the turn-over of goods in this schedule.

The sale of a large number of goods consisting mostly of articles of consumption of comparatively poorer section of the community is exempted from tax altogether. The rates of tax, on sales of goods liable to tax, vary according to the cost of goods, the economic condition of the section of the population which mainly consumes the goods, and other factors such as imposition of duty under some other State law on goods like cloth, sugar, etc.

Organisation : For the purpose of the administration of the Sales Tax Act in Ahmadnagar district two Sales Tax Officers have been appointed with head-quarters at Ahmadnagar. The Sales Tax Officer exercises the powers delegated to him under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959. He registers the dealers liable to pay tax and grants documents such as licence, authorisation, recognition and permit to those who are eligible for the same. The Sales Tax Officer receives periodical returns from the dealers showing the turn-over during the period and the tax payable by them. He verifies the returns and passes order of assessment. He issues notices for demand, if any, after assessment and takes necessary steps to recover the tax assessed. He is primarily responsible for the general administration of the office.

The officer next above the Sales Tax Officer, Ahmadnagar district, is the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Administration-cum-Appeals), Range II, Central Division, Pune, with head-quarters at Pune. The Sales Tax Officer seeks clarifications and advice from the Assistant Commissioner who hears appeals filed by the assesseees

aggrieved against the assessment orders passed by the Sales Tax Officer. The officer next above the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Administration-cum-Appeals), Ahmadnagar, is the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Central Division, Pune, with head-quarters at Pune. He enjoys administrative as well as appellate authority over the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax and Sales Tax Officers. He is also appointed as an Additional Collector of Thane, Kolaba, Nasik, Jalgaon, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Pune, Ahmadnagar, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur and Sholapur districts. He exercises, within his jurisdiction, all the powers and discharges all the duties and functions of the Collector under the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, for the purpose of recovery of all sums recoverable on account of sales tax dues as arrears of land revenue. But he is subordinate to the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, Bombay, who is the head of the Sales Tax Department. The Commissioner of Sales Tax, Maharashtra State, Bombay, having head-quarters at Bombay is the chief controlling, inspecting, co-ordinating, executive and administrative authority in the sales tax matters and is directly responsible to the Government of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal hears appeals/revisions from assesseees aggrieved against the orders of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax and the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax.

Reference application can be filed to the High Court on a question of law arising out of orders of the Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal.

The following statement shows the position of the number of registered dealers and total tax collected under the Bombay Sales Tax Act for a few years from 1946-47 :—

Year	Number of registered dealers	Total tax collected
1	2	3
		Rs.
1946-47	.. 962	1,89,319
1948-49	.. 1,391	10,11,989
1950-51	.. 1,846	12,62,901
1952-53	.. 1,756	12,61,620
1954-55	.. 1,008	17,41,857
1956-57	.. 1,127	23,03,306
1958-59	.. 1,050	10,88,448
1960-61	.. 894	12,48,594
1962-63	.. 1,008	12,80,435
1964-65	.. 1,189	26,53,142
1966-67	.. 1,430	35,14,705
1968-69	.. 1,729	48,49,071

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

The Motor Vehicles Department with head-quarters at Bombay is concerned with the administration of Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Rules, 1959, the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Rules, 1958, the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by Road) Act, 1962, Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by Road) Rules, 1962 and also the Motor Cars, Scooters and Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sales) Control Orders. The department is headed by the Director of Transport, Maharashtra State. For the purpose of administration of the above Acts in the State, Regional Transport Offices have been set up in Bombay, Pune, Thane, Nagpur and Aurangabad with Sub-Regional Offices at Amravati, Kolhapur and Nasik. For the convenience of the motoring public sub-offices, under the charge of the Motor Vehicles Inspector, have been set up at some important district places, viz., Ratnagiri, Akola, Ahmadnagar, Nanded, Dhule and Sholapur. For the enforcement of Chapter IV of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a State Transport Authority for the whole State and Regional Transport Authorities for the various regions have also been constituted by Government by notification under section 44 of the Act. Under the Motor Vehicles Tax and the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act of 1956, all motor vehicles have to be registered, all drivers have to take out a licence, which is given only on their passing the prescribed test of competence, the hours of work of drivers of transport vehicles are to be restricted, and third party insurance of all vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Government to subject vehicles to strict mechanical tests and to control the number of vehicles to be licensed for public hire, specifying their routes and also freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and for issue of licences and permits.

State Transport Authority: There is a State Transport Authority for the State and Regional Transport Authorities have been set up for convenient regions of the State. The State Transport Authority co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Authority controls the motor transport in the region and deals with the issue of permits to different categories of transport vehicles according to the policy laid down by the State Transport Authority and the State Government from time to time. It also performs such duties as grant of authorisation to drive public service vehicles and conductors' licences, taking departmental action against those permit-holders who contravene any condition of the

permit, etc., and prescribing policy in certain important matters relating to motor transport in the region.

Regional Transport Authority: The jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Officer, Pune, extends over the districts of Pune, Ahmadnagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara and Sholapur. However, for administrative convenience, the work in Kolhapur and Sangli districts is controlled by the Assistant Regional Transport Officer with head-quarters at Kolhapur.

The Regional Transport Authority, Pune, comprises the Commissioner, Pune Division, Pune, the Superintending Engineer, Buildings and Communications, Pune, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Pune Region, Kolhapur, three non-officials nominated by notification by Government and the Regional Transport Officer who works as the Secretary to the Regional Transport Authority.

Regional Transport Officer: The Regional Transport officer, Pune, besides being the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority, is also the Licensing Authority and the Registering Authority under the several enactments enumerated above. He is assisted by Assistant Regional Transport Officers, Regional Supervisor, Motor Vehicles Inspectors, Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors, alongwith the necessary ministerial staff at the head-quarters. In addition, there is also an Assistant Regional Transport Officer with his office at Kolhapur, who is licensing and registering authority for the two districts under his jurisdiction. The Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Kolhapur, exercises certain powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority, Pune, from time to time, so far as the working of Chapter IV of the Act is concerned.

The duties of Motor Vehicles Inspectors are to inspect transport vehicles (goods vehicles, buses and cabs) and issue certificates of fitness, to inspect vehicles for registration, to carry out tests of competence of persons to drive motor vehicles, to carry out tests of persons applying for grant of conductors' licences in stage carriages, to inspect vehicles involved in accidents whenever their services are requisitioned by the police, to carry out tours for the purposes of enforcement of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and to check and report infringements to the Regional Transport Officer for further action, to collect taxes and issue learner's licences, and to effect renewal of driving licences and conductors' licences at tour centres. The Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors generally do not act independently but assist the Motor Vehicles Inspectors in the discharge of their duties.

Liaison with the Police Department: This department has liaison with the Police department. The Police department carries out periodical checks of motor vehicles and detects offences under the

Motor Vehicles Act. It also attends to the references under the Motor Vehicles Act and also from Motor Vehicles Department regarding verification of character of applicants for public service vehicles authorisations, conductors' licences, taxi cab permits, etc. It also helps in the verification of non-use of vehicles and recoveries of arrears of taxes and in specifying particular places for bus-stops, etc.

The District Magistrate is concerned with the department in connection with imposition of restrictions on road transport, fixation of speed-limits, and location of motor-stands at various places, etc.

Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act: Under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, taxes are levied on all motor vehicles except those designated and used solely for agricultural operations on farms and farm lands. The taxes are imposed according to the type of vehicle (*i.e.*, motor cycles, tricycles, goods vehicles, passengers vehicles etc.) and their laden or unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The rules made under this Act lay down that when a vehicle is to be registered within the State, the registering authority (*i.e.*, the Regional Transport Officer/Assistant Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (*i.e.*, the make of vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the vehicle is liable. Every registered owner who wants to use or keep for use any vehicle in the State has to pay the tax determined. In respect of transport vehicle the limits within which the vehicle will be plied (whether only within the limits of particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State) has also to be stated. A token for the payment of the tax will be issued by the taxation authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle and at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually or every time the tax has to be paid, *i.e.*, quarterly, half-yearly or annually. The taxation authority before issuing the 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 of a motor vehicle keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period has to give advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use for any period for which he desires to be exempted from the payment of tax and declare the place of garage where the vehicle is kept while in non-use.

Bombay Motor Vehicles 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 the stage carriages (including stage carriages used as contract carriages) at the rate of 15 per cent of the amount of the fares payable to the

operator of the stage carriages except where such stage carriages ply exclusively within the municipal area or exclusively on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas as may be approved by the State Government.

Maharashtra Tax on Goods Act, 1962: The Maharashtra Tax on Goods (carried by Road) Act, 1962, came into force with effect from October 1, 1962. The tax in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder is leviable on goods carried by the operators of public goods vehicles at the rate of 3 per cent of the freight charged for the carriage of the goods.

The said Act also provides for the payment of tax on goods by lump-sum payment. The rates of lump-sum payment have been notified by Government.*

There is a sub-office under the charge of Motor Vehicles Inspector in the district. The Inspector is assisted by clerical staff. He works under the control of the Regional Transport Officer, Pune, and deals with the registration of vehicles, inspection of vehicles, licensing of drivers, collection of tax under the three taxation Acts, and other duties entrusted by the Regional Transport Officer, Pune, from time to time.

*(Notification No. TGA 1062 (v) XII dated 13th September 1962).
The Director of Transport, State of Maharashtra, Bombay, is the authority to receive their returns or the lump-sum payment.

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CHAPTER 12 — LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE ARE THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME, the maintenance of law and order, the apprehension of offenders, escorting and guarding of prisoners, treasure, 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 execution of warrants in criminal cases, inspection of explosives and poison shops, extinguishing fires, giving aid to displaced persons and pilgrims, verification of character, passport and naturalisation inquiries, etc.

Organisation : Under section 17 of the Bombay Police Act (XXII of 1951), the District Magistrate has full control over the District Police Force. In exercising this authority, the District Magistrate is subject to the rules and orders made by the State Government and to the lawful orders of the Revenue Commissioner. Under section 6(1) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, the direction and supervision of the whole Police Force in the State vests in the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by one or more Assistant Inspectors-General of Police of the rank of Superintendent of Police. It is the province of the Inspector-General of Police to advise the Government on all problems, specially those connected with police personnel, their training and equipment, supplies and stores, financial provision for the functioning of the force, the powers and duties of various grades of officers and to make rules and orders for the guidance of the officers on all such matters. He has to keep in touch, by frequent inspections, with the requirements of the Police Force so as to maintain its efficiency and also to keep due watch over all matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime.

For the purposes of administration, the State has been divided into four Police Ranges, besides the three Commissionerates in Greater Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. These four ranges correspond with the four revenue divisions for which Divisional Commissioners are appointed with their head-quarters at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. 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 Pune and

Nagpur Commissionerates are of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The State Criminal Investigation Department is divided into two branches, *viz.*, Intelligence and 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 have a number of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables working under them. 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.

There are eight State Reserve Police Forces Groups, each under a Commandant of the rank of the Superintendent of Police. These Groups are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces, Bombay.

The Police Training College, Nasik, the Regional Police Training Schools at Khandala, Jalna and Nagpur, and the Motor Transport Organisation are under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Training and Special Units, Bombay.

The Wireless organisation is headed by an officer designated as Director of Police Wireless, who is of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Each range in the State, which is in the charge of a Deputy Inspector-General is divided into districts and corresponds with the respective revenue division. It may, however, be noted that Ratnagiri, which is in Bombay revenue division, is included in the Pune Police range, and Ahmadnagar which is in Pune Revenue division is included in the Bombay Police Range. The reason for this being that because of their geographical position, the police working in the districts of Ratnagiri and Ahmadnagar can more conveniently be supervised by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Pune Range, whose headquarters is at Kolhapur and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Range whose headquarters is at Nasik, respectively.

Subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Police, and the District Magistrates in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of the Police throughout the district are vested in the Superintendent of Police, who, as executive head of the police force, has full control over the internal economy and discipline of the force under him. 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 charge of a 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 of Police, he is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the officers and men in his Sub-Division. He has to hold detailed inspections of the police stations and out-posts in his charge at regular intervals.

Regular duties : The office of the Superintendent of Police is located at Ahmadnagar. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by a Police Inspector designated as Home Police Inspector. The Home Police Inspector acts as his Personal Assistant. His office has a ministerial staff of 21 for attending to scriptory work. One Police Inspector, Local Crime Intelligence Branch, is also attached to his office to supervise the working of the Special Branch and the Local Crime Branch.

Ahmadnagar district has 17 police stations. For purposes of police administration the district is divided into two Sub-Divisions, *viz.*, Ahmadnagar and Shrirampur, having their head-quarters at Ahmadnagar and Shrirampur, respectively. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer. One Circle Police Inspector is also attached to each sub-division. There are nine police stations and 15 out-posts in the Ahmadnagar division and eight police stations and 19 out-posts in the Shrirampur sub-division. The Ahmadnagar city police station is in charge of a Police Inspector and the remaining police stations in the district are placed under the charge of Sub-Inspectors. Police stations are located at the following places and the number of out-posts under each police station is shown against each police station :—

(1) *Ahmadnagar sub-division :*

Ahmadnagar City, Ahmadnagar Camp, Ahmadnagar taluka (3), Shrigonda (1), Jamkhed (2), Karjat (2), Shevgaon (2), Pathardi (3), Parner (2).

(2) *Shrirampur sub-division :*

Shrirampur (4), Sangamner (3), Akola (2), Rajur (1), Rahata (2), Kopargaon (2), Newasa (3), Rahuri (3).

A Sub-Inspector of Police is ordinarily an officer in charge of a police station. He exercises all the powers as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code and is responsible for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in his charge and for the implementation of the orders and instructions issued by his superior officers. He is also responsible for the proper maintenance of the discipline of the policemen under his control. He is provided with the requisite strength of head-constables and constables, armed and unarmed, for attending to the various duties with which he is entrusted. A police

station area is divided into beats and each beat is under the charge of a head constable. The head constable keeps the Sub-Inspector informed of all the important affairs and occurrences in his beat and assists him in the investigation and detection of crime. When in charge of a particular post or beat, the head constable acts in all police matters in co-operation with the police patils appointed for each village. In the absence of the Police Sub-Inspector normally the senior head constable works as the police station officer. The police constable performs such duties as are laid down in the standing orders and circulars, etc. He also carries out orders of the officers and the head constables under whom he is working.

Strength : The composition of the police force in 1961, 1965 and 1971 was as under :—

Particulars	Year		
	1961	1965	1971
1. Strength of Police—			
(a) Superintendent	.. 1	1	1
(b) Assistant Superintendent	.. ..	..	1
(c) Deputy Superintendents	.. 2	2	2
(d) Inspectors	.. 4	4	4
(e) Sub-Inspectors	.. 30	30	34
(f) Jamadars	.. 14	14	14
(g) Head Constables	.. 274	274	281
(h) Constables	.. 1,093	1,093	1,104
Total	.. 1,418	1,418	1,441
2. Number of police stations	.. 17	17	17
3. Number of out-posts	.. 33	33	34
4. Number of lock-ups	.. 16	17	17
5. Total cost of the police force (in thousand rupees)	.. 21,88	26,26	52,99

Women Police : Women police are allotted to almost all the districts of the State. The main functions of the women police are to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at all railway stations, to apprehend and search female offenders, to help in the administration of the Bombay Children's Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and to keep vigilance at the places of traffic or public entertainment. They also help the executive police officers at the time of holding inquests on dead bodies of women whenever required.

The strength of the women police in this district on December 31, 1968 was one woman head constable and four women police constables.

Expenditure : The expenditure on the establishment of the police force in the district for the year 1968 was Rs. 30,70,778.

The strength of police to area and population works out to one policeman to 11.83 square kilometres and to 1,252.45 persons, respectively.

Police head-quarters : The police head-quarters which is in the charge of the Reserve Police Sub-Inspector, is located in Ahmadnagar city. The motor transport section is also located at the police head-quarters. The working of the Reserve Police Sub-Inspector is supervised by the Home Police Inspector. The contingent of the Reserve Police consisting of 19 armed head constables and 109 constables is kept at the police head-quarters for emergent duties.

Motor transport : The motor transport for the whole State is under the control of a Superintendent of Police, designated as Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport. He is concerned with maintaining a fleet of motor vehicles and water-craft for police duties. It consists of (i) a district motor transport section at the head-quarters of each district and each State Reserve Police Force Group, (ii) central motor transport workshop together with mobile units at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur, and (iii) the mobile repair unit for police water-craft with head-quarters at Thana. The District and the State Reserve Police Force Motor Transport Sections which consist of motor vehicles, and in some districts water-craft as well, are under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police of the district or Commandant of the Group concerned, as the case may be, and for technical supervision under the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

Ahmadnagar district has a fleet of twelve motor vehicles and one motor cycle. One supervisor, two mechanics and 15 drivers are attached to the Motor Transport Section.

The Zonal Motor Transport Inspector visits the district twice a year. Similarly the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, also visits the district for inspection once in two years while the Deputy Superintendent of Police visits the district for Motor Transport inspection every year. The Mobile Repair Unit at Aurangabad visits the district every quarter for carrying out repairs to the vehicles.

Arms Inspection Branch : There is an Arms Inspection Branch under the charge of Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose head-quarters is at Bombay. He is assisted by two Police Inspectors, one Police Sub-Inspector, three head constables and four police constables. The main function of the branch is to inspect the arms and bicycles.

held on charge in the various police units regularly and to ensure their proper maintenance. The branch is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Armed Forces.

Two head constables and four constables who are trained in repairing small arms are attached to armourer's shop for carrying out petty repairs.

Tear Gas Squad : A tear gas squad consisting of one Police Sub-Inspector, two head constables and eight police constables is formed in this district.

Recruitment : Recruitment of officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, who belong to the Indian Police Service, is done by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. On appointment an Assistant Superintendent of Police is attached to the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie and to the National Police Academy at Mount Abu for training for a period of five months and twelve months, respectively. After successful completion of his training, he is sent to the State to which he is allotted for further training. In this State, the Indian Police Service probationers are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for three months' training and then to the districts for practical training for nine months, before they are appointed to hold independent charge as Sub-Divisional Police Officers.

After a year's training at the Police Training College, they are required to undergo military training for five weeks and thereafter practical training in the district for the remaining period of probation.

Appointments of Inspectors of Police are made by the Inspector-General of Police by promotion of Police Sub-Inspectors who are found fit for promotion by a Selection Board comprising the Inspector-General of Police as Chairman, and the Commissioner, 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. Fifty 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 the 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 the lower ranks. On recruitment, Probationary Police Sub-Inspectors are required to undergo training in the Police Training College, Nasik. The selection of the Police Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a Committee comprising the Commissioner of Police, Bombay,

a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

Recruitment of the police constables is done directly and locally. As for head constables, it is generally done by promotion from the rank of constables. However, to attract better educated men, well-educated candidates are appointed as head constables to the extent of 33 per cent of the vacancies.

Armed police constable recruits are given training at the police head-quarters and unarmed recruits are sent to the Training Schools at Khandala, Jalna or Nagpur.

Crime : The following statement shows the crime, reported to the police, during the year 1968 and the preceding four years :—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Cognizable cases classes I to V and VI.	4,307	4,842	5,183	4,922	5,691

The important crimes reported during the year 1968 and the preceding four years were as under :—

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Murders ..	49	63	49	45	52
Attempted murders and culpable homicides.	15	11	6	1	8
Dacoities ..	20	23	31	20	27
Robberies ..	82	27	85	88	87
House-breaking and thefts ..	398	429	425	399	384
Thefts including cattle thefts.	448	584	891	632	570
Receiving stolen property ..	2	2	....	1	2
Rioting ..	23	38	45	48	48
Total ..	1,037	1,177	1,532	1,234	1,178

The incidence of the reported cognizable crime per thousand population of the district during the year 1968 and the preceding four years was as under :—

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Incidence ..	0.09	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.01

Prosecutions and prosecuting staff : There are nine Police Prosecutors in this district. The senior-most Police Prosecutor stationed at Ahmadnagar supervises and co-ordinates the work of all the Police Prosecutors. The Police cases which are sent to the Court are
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scrutinised and conducted in courts by the Police Prosecutors. The total number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff in 1968 was 2,481, of which 1,436 cases ended in conviction.

Wireless Grid : In order to facilitate speedy communications pertaining to law and order and crime between the various police units in the State of Maharashtra and other States, a Police Wireless Grid has been established. It is under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who is designated as Director of Police Wireless, Maharashtra State, with head-quarters at Pune. The Grid comprises wireless telegraphy circuits of high frequency and very high frequency with static and mobile stations and broadcast service stations. There are wireless stations at the head-quarters of each district, State Reserve Police Force Groups and in the three Commissionerates of Greater Bombay, Pune and Nagpur City. The wireless personnel in Bombay and those attached to the districts and State Reserve Police Force Groups are under the control of the Commissioners of Police, Superintendent of Police and the Commandants of the concerned State Reserve Police Force Groups, respectively.

Ahmadnagar district has only one static high frequency wireless station located at Ahmadnagar and in addition one high frequency mobile set is provided for emergency purposes. This station is manned by one Head Wireless Operator and five Wireless Operators.

C.I.D. Unit : One Police Sub-Inspector, one head constable and one short-hand reporter are attached to this district. This sub-unit works under the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence, Criminal Investigation Department, Pune Unit.

State Traffic Branch : The strength of this branch in the district consists of a Police Sub-Inspector, one head constable, two police constables and one police constable driver. One vehicle is placed at the disposal of this branch. The main function of this branch is to check crime pertaining to vehicular traffic.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Branch : With a view to eradicating the evil of corruption and ensuring a more effective implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government, the Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau has been created under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who is designated as Director of Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, with his head-quarters at Bombay. He has been declared as a Head of Department under the administrative control and supervision of the Home Department of the State Government. He is assisted by an officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police (who is *ex-officio* Deputy Commissioner of Police) and six other officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Bureau has its offices in all districts

and has four regional units with head-quarters at Bombay, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur, each in the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The unit for Greater Bombay is in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Anti-Corruption unit at Ahmadnagar consists of one Police Sub-Inspector and two police constables.

Police Dog Unit : In modern times certain types of dogs such as DOBERMANN, PINSCHER, ALSATIAN, etc., are being utilised by the Police for detection of crime, apprehension of criminals, and for patrolling. The Police Dog Units are stationed at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Pune and are utilised for detection of important crimes such as murders, house-breaking, etc.

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 emergencies, 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 a Superintendent of Police) assisted by the necessary staff of officers of different ranks. The groups are provided with wireless and motor transport sections.

Village Police : At the village level, the district police are helped by the village police. The control of the village police is vested in the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate may, however, delegate his authority in certain matters 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 same to the police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of notorious characters and criminals 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 the necessary information he possesses about all events in the village which have a bearing on the police working.

In the year 1968, the number of police patils in the district was 1,241.

Village Defence Parties : The village defence parties are meant for the defence of the village against depredations of dacoits and other types of criminals and for the security of persons and property of the villagers. The Police Sub-Inspector, Local Crime Branch, acts as *ex-officio* Village Defence Officer and one head constable from each police station (except Ahmadnagar City) works as Assistant Joint

Village Defence Officer. At the close of the year 1968, Village Defence Parties were formed in 564 villages out of 1,329 villages in the district.

Housing : Police Officers of and below the rank of Police Inspector are entitled to rent-free quarters. Out of the total strength of 37 police officers and 1,381 policemen in 1961, 25 officers and 905 policemen have been provided with Government quarters. Quarters for the remaining officers and policemen entitled to rent-free quarters are yet to be constructed.

Police Welfare Fund : A benevolent fund known as the Police Welfare Fund has been started in the district with a view to providing amenities and comforts to the policemen and their families and other low-paid staff of the department. The fund is of a private nature and is operated in accordance with the Welfare Fund Rules framed by the Inspector-General of Police and approved by the Government. The fund is raised through periodical contributions from the members of the Fund and out of the income derived from entertainment programmes, etc., staged for augmenting the fund. The fund is operated by the Superintendent of Police in his official capacity. Out of the proceeds of the fund, a children's park, a recreation centre, a flour mill, a *balak mandir*, a vegetable garden and a barber's shop, etc., are being conducted for the welfare of policemen and their families at the district head-quarters. A cinema projector is provided for exhibiting films in the head-quarters lines. A police clinic is also provided for treatment of the families of policemen.

Out of this fund, monetary help is also given for educational purposes to deserving persons, for purchase of costly medicines not supplied in Government hospitals to policemen, etc., and for funeral expenses of policemen. The balance in the welfare fund of this district at the end of the year 1968, was Rs. 69,346.58.

Police Co-operative Credit Society : With a view to provide loans to the policemen at low rates of interest, a police co-operative society was formed in this district in the year 1919. The share-capital of the society at the close of 1968 was Rs. 89,618. The total number of members of the society was 1,199 in 1968. The society has been classed as "A" by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ahmadnagar district.

Police Co-operative Consumers' Society : The police co-operative consumers' society was formed in the year 1949. It provides grocery articles and food-grains at cheap rates. Almost all the members take advantage of this society. The share-capital of the society was Rs. 36,580 as on December 31, 1968.

Relations with public : With a view to maintaining good relations with the public, quarterly meetings of the local leaders of all the

political parties and members of the press, etc., were held in the year 1968. Various problems were discussed in the meetings and this helped in maintaining cordial relations between the police and the public.

HOME GUARDS ORGANISATION

It is a purely voluntary organisation and its establishment is a direct approach to the public to come forward and help Government in emergency. It is intended to supplement the police in maintaining law and order and such other services when called upon to do so.

The organisation comprises of men and women coming from various walks of life who undertake to receive specialised training outside their normal hours of work.

The organisation in the district is commanded by a Commandant who is appointed by the State Government in an honorary capacity. The Commandant is responsible to the Commandant-General and to the Government in all matters concerning unit and sub-units. The units in talukas are in charge of Officers Commanding who are appointed by the District Commandant with the approval of the Commandant-General.

A District Advisory Committee has been constituted for reviewing the working of the Home Guards from time to time and to suggest ways and means for its efficient working.

The strength of the Home Guards in the Ahmadnagar district was 625 in the year 1960, and it rose to 2,000 in the year 1965, of whom 816 were trained.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

There are two district prisons and twelve taluka sub-jails in Ahmadnagar district. The two district prisons are located at Visapur and Ahmadnagar, respectively.

Classification : The prison at Visapur has been classified as the district class I prison and is meant for confinement of casual prisoners sentenced upto five years only. Prisoners are received from various prisons in the western region especially from Bombay. Long-term local prisoners are also admitted in this prison. However, under-trial prisoners or women-prisoners are kept there. The district prison at Ahmadnagar which has been classified as class III district prison is meant for confinement of local under-trial prisoners as well as short-term prisoners sentenced up to six months, from the local and surrounding sub-jails. The taluka sub-jails governed under the rules of the Bombay Sub-Jail Manual in the district, are located at Kopargaon, Akola, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Newasa, Shevgaon, Parner, Pathardi, Karjat, Jamkhed and Shrigonda.

Visapur district prison can accommodate 832 prisoners whereas the capacity of the Ahmadnagar district prison is 48 only.

Organisation : For purposes of prison administration, the State has been divided into two regions, viz., Eastern Region and Western Region. The Aurangabad and Nagpur revenue divisions constitute the Eastern Region and Bombay and Pune revenue divisions constitute the Western Region. The Superintendents of Nagpur Central Prison and the Yeravda Central Prison have been appointed as *ex-officio* Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons of the Eastern and Western Regions, respectively. Some of the powers exercised by the Inspector-General of Prisons have been delegated to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons. The Regional Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons have been put in the immediate over-all charge of the prisons in their respective regions. The Inspector-General of Prisons exercises general control and superintendence of all prisons and jails in the State, subject to the orders of the State Government.

The Superintendent, Ahmadnagar District Prison, is vested with executive management of the prison in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, punishment, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Superintendent of the Ahmadnagar District Prison is assisted in his work by the Jailor Group II and other ministerial staff. Prisoners promoted to the rank of Convict Overseers and Night Watchmen are utilised for prison services.

Medical staff : The full-time Medical Officer on deputation from the Medical Department looks after the prison hospital at the Ahmadnagar District Prison.

Training : The Jail Officers' Training School was started in 1955 at Pune, with a view to imparting practical as well as theoretical training to the prison officers (Superintendents of Prisons, Jailors Group I and II) on various subjects relating to correctional administration and prison management. This school provides training to Guards and N.C.O.s also.

An accounts test has been prescribed for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff of the prison department. The examination is conducted by the Public Service Commission twice a year. The Inspector-General of Prisons conducts examination twice a year for ministerial and technical staff. The ministerial staff is deputed for training in accounts matters every three months. The training is organised by the Deputy Director of Accounts and Treasuries at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad.

Recruitment : The post of the Inspector-General of Prisons is filled in by appointment of an I.C.S. or I.A.S. officer or by promotion from amongst those who are borne on the cadre of the Superintendent of

Central Prisons (*i.e.*, including the holder of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General) or by transfer of a suitable officer in Maharashtra Medical Service, class I or by direct recruitment.

The Superintendents of Central Prisons are officers promoted from the ranks of Superintendents of District Prisons. The senior-most Superintendent of Central Prison is usually appointed to hold the post of Deputy Inspector-General in consultation with the Public Service Commission. The Superintendents of District Prisons are appointed both by direct recruitment or by promotion from amongst Jailors in Grade I.

Classification of prisoners : Prisoners are classified as class I or class II by the Court after taking into consideration their status in society and also the nature of the offence. They are further classified as casual, habitual, under-trial etc. There is no separate class of political prisoners but certain rules which do not allow the grant of facilities and privileges on the score of length of sentence are relaxed in their favour under the specific orders of Government. Prisoners are also grouped as "short-termers, medium-termers and long-termers". Prisoners with a sentence upto three months are classed as short-termers, those sentenced upto a period of three months and above but upto two years are classified as medium-termers and those sentenced upto two years and above are classified as long-termers. Head-quarters sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short-term prisoners and under-trial prisoners only.

Work : On admission, a prisoner is examined by the Medical Officer and is classified as fit for light, medium or hard labour. Aptitude and past experience are also considered before allotting the work.

The prison at Visapur being a semi-open institution, the prisoners are mainly employed on agriculture farms. Besides there are industries which give employment to prisoners in textile, tailoring, smithy, etc. The prisoners at Ahmadnagar district prison are engaged mainly in prison maintenance and prison service.

At Visapur prison, 87.22 acres of land is under cultivation, out of which 48 acres are under irrigation and 39.22 acres, under dry farming. The major produce comprises vegetables, food-grains and sugar-cane. This prison is self-sufficient in respect of vegetables. Most of the prisoners at Visapur are given training in modern methods of agriculture.

Wages : Medium-term and long-term prisoners so also security and under-trial prisoners who volunteer to work are paid as per the prison rules. They are generally paid 1/5th of the wages which are normally paid for similar work outside, provided they complete their daily quota.

Release on Parole and Furlough : A prisoner is released on parole by the Divisional Commissioner, Pune Division, Pune, in the event of serious illness or death of any member of the family or nearest relative of the prisoner or any other cause deemed sufficient. The period spent on parole is not counted as part of the sentence. A prisoner who is sentenced to more than a year and upto five years and who has actually undergone one year's imprisonment, is eligible for release on furlough for a period of two weeks. A prisoner sentenced to more than five years is eligible for release on furlough on completion of two years of actual imprisonment. The period spent on parole counts as part of the sentence in their case.

Remission of sentence : The prisoners are granted remissions on various grounds such as ordinary, annual good conduct, special, state, blood donation, conservancy work, and physical training. State remission is awarded by the Government on various occasions of public rejoicing.

Advisory Board : The cases of long-term prisoners are initially reviewed by an Advisory Board. Deserving prisoners are released prematurely under the orders of Government by remitting the unexpired portion of their sentences.

Board of Visitors : A Board of Visitors comprising official and non-official visitors is appointed for every head-quarters sub-jail and taluka sub-jails. There are ordinarily four non-official visitors for the head-quarters sub-jail, out of whom two are members of the Maharashtra Legislature and two are nominated by Government of whom one is a lady-visitor. 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 Government are interested in 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 recommendation of the District Magistrate concerned and Inspector-General of Prisons. The Chairman of the Board of Visitors who is usually the District Magistrate 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 the prison on any day and 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 after 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 for necessary orders with such remarks as the former may desire to offer.

In bigger jails a committee of prisoners is selected for each year

by the prisoners themselves, and the Jailor and the Superintendent consult the committee which is known as "Jail Panchayat Committee" in matters of discipline and general welfare of prisoners.

With a view to providing training in co-operation and disciplined way of life and in cultivating a sense of responsibility and self-reliance among the inmates, a Panchayat of convicted prisoners has been organised at the District Prison, Ahmadnagar.

Education : Literacy classes are conducted for prisoners under the supervision of literate convicts and paid teachers. Regular annual examinations are held in the jail by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. Towards these literacy classes, the Jail Department receives grant-in-aid from the Education Department. Twenty-five per cent of the grant-in-aid received is given to the convict-teachers as an encouragement after the quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and the remaining portion is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for literacy classes.

Recreational and cultural activities : Documentary and full-length films are exhibited to prisoners ordinarily once a month by the Publicity Department. Newspapers are supplied to convict prisoners at Government cost as per the scale laid down under the rules. A library has been organised for the benefit of prisoners. Prisoners are also permitted to keep at a time two religious and ten non-religious books of their own. Facilities for playing games like *hu-tu-tu*, *kho-kho*, volley-ball, *atya-patya*, *lezim*, etc., have been provided for prisoners.

Welfare of prisoners : Matters pertaining to the welfare of prisoners are attended to by prison officers as per rules. A canteen is also conducted for their benefit.

Discipline : Emphasis is always 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 the prisoners.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING)

The Department of Social Welfare was formed in 1957 after amalgamating offices of the Director of Backward Class Welfare and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

At the Ministerial level, it is controlled by the Ministry of Social Welfare and at the Secretariat level there is a combined Department of Education and Social Welfare. The office of the Directorate of Social Welfare has been divided into two wings, one dealing with backward class welfare and the other dealing with correctional work and the work relating to the welfare of women under the social and

moral hygiene programme and of the physically-handicapped. In the Correctional Wing, the Director of Social Welfare is assisted by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Administration) who is also *ex-officio* Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions. There are three Assistant Directors of Social Welfare, each in charge of children's work, beggars' work, and plan work, respectively. There is also a Probation Superintendent of the rank of Assistant Director for looking after the work under the Probation of Offenders Act. There is also a small unit of inspectorate staff working under the Chief Inspector.

At the divisional level the department has regional officers called Divisional Social Welfare Officers, each posted at the head-quarters of the revenue division. They are entrusted with administrative and supervisory work relating to all the subjects handled by the Directorate of Social Welfare. For correctional and allied work they have been given the assistance of an Inspector of Certified Schools. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, their services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

At the district level, the correctional wing has no elaborate administrative machinery save Superintendents of the Institutions posted in the district wherever there are institutions. The District Social Welfare Officer is primarily responsible for welfare of backward classes.

The correctional administration wing is responsible for the implementation of the Bombay Children Act, 1948, which is applicable throughout the State.

Broadly speaking, this Act provides for the protection of destitute, neglected, and victimised children below the age of 16 and seeks reformation of delinquent children through training provided in remand homes and certified schools.

Children Act : The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, deals with the problem of elimination of beggary. It is, however, not applicable throughout the State but only to the cities of Bombay and Pune. The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, provides for the probation of offenders in lieu of jail punishment in suitable cases recommended by the probation officers appointed by this department under the Act. Its jurisdiction extends over the districts of western Maharashtra only. The Central Provinces and Berar Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, is applicable to the eight districts of Vidarbha Region. The Central Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is applicable to the four districts in Aurangabad division. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1959, is applicable to western Maharashtra only and deals with the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. Such habitual offenders are sent to Industrial and Agricultural Settlements for their rehabilitation in appropriate cases. The Bombay Borstal

Schools Act, 1929, is applicable to western Maharashtra and deals with offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 and committed to the Borstal School, Kolhapur. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, are implemented by the Police Department. However, the department of Social Welfare is responsible for starting the protective homes and supervising the administration of these homes provided for in the Act. For this purpose the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools is the Chief Inspector of the protective homes. At present there is only one such home at Chembur in Bombay. The Women's and Children's Institutions Licensing Act, 1956, is an all-India legislation providing for the licensing of institutions opened by voluntary agencies for the benefit of women and children. For the inspection and supervision of such institutions a special officer, a woman Inspector is appointed while the Director of Social Welfare works as the licensing authority.

After-care programme : Besides this social legislation with which this department is actively concerned, the Directorate of Social Welfare has undertaken the following after-care programmes pertaining to the welfare of children and women :—

The Maharashtra State Probation and After-Care Association is a federal body devoted to the care and after-care programmes relating to children. Wherever the Bombay Children Act has been applied remand homes are sponsored by the District Probation and After-care Associations which are affiliated to this body. In the after-care field the Association maintains after-care hostels for boys and girls released from certified schools.

Social and Moral Hygiene Programme : The object of the social and moral hygiene programmes sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board is to take care of women's welfare. It envisages the opening of Reception Centres and State Homes for women either released from the correctional institutions or seeking shelter on reference. Eight Reception Centres and three State Homes have been functioning in the State of Maharashtra for girls and women in moral danger, destitute or deserted women or women released from institutions.

The department is also in charge of work relating to the education and rehabilitation of the physically-handicapped. At the head-quarters, the work is organised by an officer designated as the Deputy Director, Education and Rehabilitation of the Physically-handicapped. The department runs schools for the various categories of the handicapped and also Shelter Workshops for their sake as well as Homes for crippled children for their treatment and education. It also aids voluntary agencies doing work in this field. The Deputy Director (E.R.P.) is assisted by four Inspectors in this work.

The department also accords grants to dance, drama and music institutions and also to other social welfare institutions such as rescue homes, *mahila mandals*, *akhadas*, *kustigir parishads*, *Bharat Sevak Samaj*, etc. As a preventive measure Juvenile Guidance Centres have been organised in localities which are the breeding places of delinquency. In order to promote proper community living among the youth, youth clubs have been organised.

Remand Homes : Remand homes have been started, one each at Ahmadnagar, Sangamner and Shrirampur for the reception of children coming under the purview of the Bombay Children Act which receive grant-in-aid on account of the expenditure thereof. Besides, there are various other Governmental and non-Governmental institutions which are engaged in the welfare activities, and receive grant-in-aid for the same. The institutions are :

Government Beggars' Homes :

- (1) Beggars' Home for Males, Visapur,
Sub-Home for Beggars, Undirgaon,
- (2) Beggars' Home for Males, Ghaipatwadi,
- (3) Beggars' Home for Males, Pimpalgaon Pisa,
- (4) Beggars' Home for Males, Chimble.

Private Beggars' Homes :

- (1) T. B. Sanatorium, Arangaon,
- (2) Ahmadnagar District Leprosy Association, Ahmadnagar.

Private Certified School :

- (1) Balwadi, Mandavagaon.

Fit Person Institutions :

- (1) St. Monika School, Ahmadnagar,
- (2) Balikashram, Ahmadnagar,
- (3) Sant Gadge Maharaj Chhatralaya, Ahmadnagar,
- (4) Ahmadnagar Leprosy Relief Association,
- (5) Nava Bharat Chhatralaya, Ahmadnagar.
- (6) Anath Vidyarthigriha, Ahmadnagar,
- (7) American Mission Girls' School, Ahmadnagar,
- (8) Orlinda Memorial School, Rahuri,
- (9) Hind Vasatigriha, Pathardi,
- (10) Vadala Mission Boys' Hostel, Vadala.
- (11) St. Helena School, Miri,
- (12) St. Mary's School, Sangamner,
- (13) Bal Shikshan Mandal, Sangamner.

Orphanage :

- (1) Yatimukhana and Boarding, Ahmadnagar.

Reception Centre :

- (1) Reception Centre, Ahmadnagar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of 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 maintenance of peace and order 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 judiciary from the executive has been brought about in the district in the year 1953.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by two Additional Sessions Judges. They have jurisdiction over the entire district. They attend to original civil jurisdiction in respect of suits of which the subject-matter does not exceed Rs. 15,000 in amount or value. They have also civil and criminal and appellate jurisdiction and original criminal jurisdiction in respect of cases triable by Court of Sessions.

There are also two Civil Judges (Senior Division) who attend to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

There are twelve Civil Judges (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrates with head-quarters 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.*

The work disposed of in civil and criminal courts in the district of Ahmadnagar in 1961, 1965 and 1971 is shown below :—

Particulars				Year		
				1961	1965	1971
Civil	{	Original ..	{ Regular ..	4,544	3,789	7,011
			{ Miscellaneous ..	2,435	3,102	668
	{	Appellate ..	{ Regular ..	613	534	336
			{ Miscellaneous ..	99	86	660
Criminal	{	Original ..	{ Regular ..	12,052	7,526	7,665
			{ Miscellaneous ..	1,461	578	1,206
	{	Appellate	{ Regular ..	247	154	276
			{ Miscellaneous ..		92	117

* District Census Handbook, Ahmadnagar, 1961.

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CHAPTER 13—OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

THE BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL is under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. All the works relating to the roads below the category of State highways and the buildings required by the Zilla Parishad are the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad. The department in the State sector is entrusted with the task of maintaining the State and National highways and buildings required by the State sector. The responsibility regarding all minor irrigation schemes that irrigate less than 101·17 hectares (250 acres) of land vests with the Zilla Parishad.

The department at the State level is headed by the Chief Engineer to the Government under whom are the Superintending Engineers of Buildings and Communications Circles and the Electrical Engineer to the Government.

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for the administration and general professional control of all the works in charge of his circle. He has to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and Overseers in his circle in consultations with the Executive Engineer. He is also empowered to recommend removal and transfer of Executive Engineers from his circle. He is also the authority in whom vests the supervision and control of assessment of revenue from irrigation works within his circle.

The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer of his circle for execution and management of all the works within the district in the State sector. The works coming under the local sector are controlled by the Parishad Executive Engineer who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

The Overseers are in charge of sections. They work under the Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Ahmadnagar Buildings and Communications Division was opened in April 1962 with head-quarters at Ahmadnagar. There are four sub-divisions under this Division, viz., Ahmadnagar Buildings and Communications Sub-Division, Ahmadnagar Road Construction Sub-Division, Ahmadnagar Bridge Construction Sub-Division, Shrirampur and Buildings and Communications Sub-Division, Sangamner.

The department maintains 856.32 kilometres of road-length, including 61.15 kilometres of National highway, with 27 major bridges and more than 100 linear water-ways. In addition, all Government buildings are maintained by this department. Since the opening of this division the work on about 21 buildings, 8 bridges and 16 godowns has been completed. The average total work-load of this division in terms of expenditure is about Rs. 70 lakhs.

Electrical Circle : The main duties of the electrical circle under the Buildings and Communications Department are execution of electrical works in the Government buildings and carrying out inspection of public installations as required under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910 and rules framed thereunder. The circle has also to work in an advisory capacity to Government in respect of administration of Indian Electricity Act and Rules thereunder.

The electrical circle is headed by the Electrical Engineer to the Government whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of Maharashtra State. There are five electrical divisions working under the Electrical Engineer in charge of Executive Engineers.

The electrical organisation was bifurcated at divisional level in the year 1964 into two wings, *i.e.*, executive wing and inspection wing. The executive wing is under the control of the Buildings and Communications Department, while the Industries and Labour Department controls the inspection wing.

There are five electrical executive divisions each in charge of an Executive Engineer having jurisdiction over one to eight districts for carrying out executive duties with head-quarters at Bombay, Pune, Thana, Aurangabad and Nagpur, respectively. These divisions are further divided into sub-divisions each in charge of a Deputy Engineer. The Ahmadnagar district comes under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Engineer, Nasik Executive Sub-Division, Nasik, under the Executive Engineer, Thana Electrical Division, Thana.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

The Superintending Engineer is responsible to the Chief Engineer for administration and general professional control of public works in charge of the department in his circle. He inspects the state of various works under his charge with a view to ensuring proper and efficient working of the departmental activities within his jurisdiction. The Executive Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer for the execution and management of all the works in his Division. The Sub-Divisional Officers responsible to the Executive Engineer are placed in charge of the Sub-Divisions for management and execution of works within their Sub-Divisions. Overseers work under the Sub-Divisional Officers.

All irrigation works in Ahmadnagar district except the major, medium and minor irrigation works in the command of Godavari river are administered by the Executive Engineer, Ahmadnagar Irrigation Division, Ahmadnagar. All the minor irrigation works that irrigate below 101.17 hectares of land (*i.e.*, 250 acres) are entrusted to the charge of the Zilla Parishad. The various activities pertaining to irrigation consist of management of existing irrigation works, construction of medium and minor irrigation works and investigations concerning various major irrigation works. There are eight sub-divisions in the Ahmadnagar division. Out of these, the Vadala Sub-Division at Shrirampur and Deolali Sub-Division at Deolali look after the management of irrigation on Pravara Left and Pravara Right Bank Canals, respectively; Ghod Irrigation Sub-Division, Chinchani and Ghod Left Bank Canal Vadgaon Sub-Division look after the management of Ghod Right and Left Bank Canals respectively; and the Shrigonda Sub-Division at Shrigonda looks after the irrigation of medium irrigation work of Visapur tank and other minor irrigation tanks in Shrigonda, Karjat and Ahmadnagar talukas. The remaining three Sub-Divisions, *viz.*, (I) Minor Irrigation Construction Sub-Division No. I, Sangamner; (II) Minor Irrigation Construction Sub-Division No. II, Ahmadnagar; and (III) Minor Irrigation Works Sub-Division at Ahmadnagar look after investigation and construction of minor irrigation works in the district. Table No. 1 shows the minor irrigation works undertaken in Ahmadnagar district during 1969-70.

TABLE No. 1—MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT NEARING COMPLETION

Name of work	Location	Estimated cost (rupees in lakhs)	Benefits on completion 1969-70 (area in acres)	Remarks
Minor Irrigation Tank at Kamargaon.	Ahmadnagar	15.85	885	Head work is completed. Canal work is in progress. However, an area of 304 acres was irrigated in 1969-70.
Minor Irrigation Tank at Deulgaon Siddhi.	Do. ..	18.23	905	Head work is in progress whereas canal work is not yet started.
Minor Irrigation Tank at Mohori.	Jamkhed.	13.00	638	Head work is completed. Canal work is in progress. However irrigation was carried out in 240 acres in 1969-70.
Mohori Pathardi	.. Pathardi ..	19.08	800	Head work is in progress, canal work is yet to be started.
Minor Irrigation Tank at Paragaon Sudrik.	Shrigonda	7.58	355	Head work is completed. Canal work is in progress. Irrigation was carried out in 79 acres during rabi season.

Mula and Adhala projects: The Mula and Adhala projects are under construction in the district. Mula Project is being executed by the Mula Dam Division, Mula Canal Division and Mula Spill-way Division under the control of Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Canal Division No. I. Adhala Project is in progress through Medium Irrigation Division under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Division (N), Nasik. After the completion of the Mula Project an approximate area of 2,19,100 acres from Rahuri, Nevasa and Shevgaon talukas would be benefited whereas on completion of Adhala Project an area of about 9,700 acres from Akola and Sangamner talukas will be benefited.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad the Agriculture department was split up into two sectors, viz., State and District sectors. While the State sector includes schemes such as town compost, sugar-cane development, cotton extension, taluka seed farms, experimental and research farms, soil conservation, and *gram sevak* training centre, the District sector includes schemes such as *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns, paddy pilot schemes, horticultural development, construction of taluka godowns, air compressor, 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, distribution of cement, iron and steel.

The department in the State sector is headed by the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune. The activities falling in the State sector at district level are controlled and supervised by the Assistant Cotton Extension Officer who is subordinate to the Superintending Agricultural Officer, Pune. He is designated as officer in charge of residuary activities.

The Agricultural Development Officer is placed in charge of the schemes falling within the sphere of the district sector. He is immediately responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The District Agricultural Officer works as the secretary to the Agriculture Committee of the Zilla Parishad. He is assisted in his work by Agricultural Supervisors, Agricultural Assistants and other necessary staff.

Zilla Parishad: Following is a brief account of schemes falling under the Zilla Parishad :—

Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms: This scheme is intended to increase the yield of crops per acre by using improved seeds to the extent of 15 per cent over the production of local crops. With this

view the taluka seed multiplication farms were established during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The foundation seed is produced on these taluka seed farms and is distributed in the selected seed villages. This seed is further distributed to the cultivators of 4 to 6 villages in the vicinity of the seed villages. There are in the district 13 taluka seed multiplication farms.

Fertiliser Supply: As a result of effective propaganda the agriculturists have been fairly acquainted of the importance of compost. To encourage them to prepare compost, under this scheme awards have been instituted and are given away to the village or the town producing the maximum amount of compost. Besides giving the agriculturists practical training in preparing compost, the district sector also supplies fertilisers. Government supplies fertilisers on consignment basis to the wholesalers as per the demand of the district forwarded by the Zilla Parishad. The wholesalers supply them to their respective taluka sub-agents who in turn distribute them amongst the primary societies for sale to cultivators. In 1968-69 the area under green manuring was 6,880 acres. In the same year production of town and rural compost amounted to 44,220 metric tonnes and 10,000 metric tonnes, respectively.

Trial-cum-Demonstration Farm: The trial-cum-demonstration farm is located at Ashti. It was started in 1958-59 to work out different cropping patterns suitable for Ghod-weir area. The farm covers an area measuring 59 acres and 11 *gunthas* of which the net cultivable area is 47 acres and 30 *gunthas* which has been divided into three units.

Agricultural School: The Agricultural School at Puntamba in Kopargaon taluka was established by Hind Seva Mandal. The Government took over the management of the school in 1947. The school was transferred to the Zilla Parishad in 1962.

The school provides for a two-year course in agriculture, mainly to the sons of cultivators with the sole aim of improving their own lands by giving them training in the use of improved modern methods of agriculture. The school covers an area measuring 192.30 acres, of which 160 acres are under cultivation where crops such as sugarcane, gram, *jowar*, wheat, ground-nut and hybrid are grown. An area of 50 acres owned by the school is under canal irrigation. Besides, the school provides facilities for education in poultry and dairying. Every year fifty students are admitted to the school. So far, 650 students have completed their training and have passed out from the school.

State Sector: The soil conservation works in this district are executed through the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Ahmadnagar and the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Sangamner. The

execution of the schemes of taluka seed farms and trial-cum-demonstration farms and other schemes of the district is also entrusted to the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Ahmadnagar. The schemes for improvement and popularisation of improved varieties of sugarcane and cotton are executed by the Sugarcane Development Officer and the Assistant Cotton Development Officer, Ahmadnagar.

Soil Conservation: There are two main divisions pertaining to the works of soil conservation in Ahmadnagar district. Of these two, one is located at Ahmadnagar and the other at Sangamner. The Ahmadnagar division is further divided into four soil conservation sub-divisions, viz., Ahmadnagar, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Jamkhed. There is also one sub-division of prototype package programme scheme located at Shrigonda. Similarly the Soil Conservation Division, Sangamner, consists of four soil conservation sub-divisions, viz., Sangamner, Rahuri, Parner and Kopargaon. There is also a terracing sub-division at Akola. Thus each division comprises five sub-divisions under its control for the smooth execution of work under them.

The soil conservation scheme was initiated in the district in the year 1958-59. Upto February 1970, contour bunding work was carried out in 10,85,770 acres of land in the district. This scheme has become extremely popular with the farmers because it basically stops erosion of soil and also checks water run-off. This has greatly improved the productivity of land in the district. In addition the scheme has proved of immense value in solving the acute problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. The target fixed under the soil conservation scheme for Ahmadnagar division was 32,200 acres, whereas for Sangamner division it was 28,000 acres for the year 1969-70.

Nala Bunding: Nala bunding scheme like the soil conservation scheme helps in checking erosion of soil and water run-off as also in making the land more fertile for cultivation. Under the scheme normal *nalas* and gullies passing through the land (area) are checked by earthen or stone bunds which facilitate the run-off of rain-water and check heavy erosion of soil. These *nala* bunds and check bunds also help in re-charging the water in wells in the catchment area which ultimately increases the irrigation potential. The target fixed by the department for the year 1969-70 was 50 acres of *nala* bunding work for Ahmadnagar division and 50 acres for Sangamner division.

Terracing work: The terracing scheme is in operation in the heavy rainfall areas of the district. The object of the scheme is to open new paddy fields for bringing new areas under paddy crop. In Akola taluka 1202.19 acres of land was terraced upto March 1969. The target fixed for the year 1969-70 was 500 acres. The work in an area of 177.15 acres was completed upto the end of January 1970.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The primary role of the Animal Husbandry Department is to provide veterinary aid and undertake advanced animal husbandry activities. These consist of the treatment of ailing animals, protecting them from contagious diseases and bringing improvement of breeds by various methods such as the castration of scrub and stunted bulls under the supplementary cattle breeding centre scheme. Besides, the department advises the people in hygienic methods of animal management and for propaganda purposes, participates in the cattle and poultry shows and fairs held from time to time at various places in the State. Artificial insemination is a new technique for improvement of livestock which is also used to improve pure breeding and cross-breeding by supplying artificial insemination to cultivators, free of cost.

Organisation: At the State level, the department is headed by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Ahmadnagar district falls under the Pune division. District Animal Husbandry Officer, who is in charge of animal husbandry activities in the district, is responsible to the Regional Animal Husbandry Officer, Pune, in technical matters and for other matters, he is responsible to the Agricultural Officer of the Zilla Parishad. The Animal Husbandry Officer of the Zilla Parishad is assisted by one District Veterinary Officer, Animal Husbandry Extension Officers, livestock supervisors and other necessary staff.

Veterinary institutions: In Ahmadnagar district a chain of ten veterinary hospitals, three veterinary dispensaries and 43 veterinary aid centres has been established throughout the district and includes veterinary hospitals located at Ahmadnagar, Akola, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Karjat, Jamkhed, Pathardi, Shevgaon, Shrigonda and Kopargaon and veterinary dispensaries at Sangamner, Parner and Newasa. All these institutions have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. All the dispensaries and hospitals are under the charge of Veterinary Officers who are concerned with the treatment of sick animals and other animal husbandry development schemes at their respective headquarters. The Extension Officers in blocks are mainly concerned with the implementation of animal husbandry development schemes at taluka and village levels such as posting of premium bulls under various schemes, maintenance of requisite records and supply of improved ram and poultry for improvement of the local non-descript livestock. The livestock supervisors, in charge of veterinary aid centres, give treatment to the sick animals and carry out other usual work in their jurisdiction.

During the year 1965-66, 1,15,911 animals were given treatment whereas in 1968-69 the figure stood at 1,16,652 animals. In the district

there was one District Artificial Insemination Centre with 16 sub-centres during 1968-69 where 3,254 animals were inseminated. In the same year 22,341 animals were castrated and 3,51,120 were vaccinated.

An intensive poultry development block was established at Ahmadnagar in November 1966, under which various facilities such as free technical guidance and advice, vaccinations, short training in poultry husbandry for 15 days, loans in kind, supply of improved birds and feed, marketing of produce, etc., are given to poultry-keepers. Loans worth Rs. 22,000 have been advanced in kind to the deserving farmers so far and 440 farmers trained. In view of the present food shortage problem various sheep schemes are undertaken of which the mutton production and crash programme schemes have been implemented. Under the crash programme scheme adopted in the district since 1965, 40 rams and 500 ewes have been supplied to five centres. There is one cattle breeding farm at Kopargaon under State sector and four supplementary cattle breeding centres where 16 breeding bulls and 167 cows of breedable age have been posted. A district premium bull scheme is also in operation under which 128 bulls have been provided. Two sheep breeding centres are established in Karjat and Rahuri talukas for improvement of sheep. There is a poultry demonstration centre at Newasa, which aims at providing better marketing facilities to the poultry-producers. The eggs collection and marketing scheme is in operation in the district and is very much popular amongst the cultivators, as it provides more than a marginal profit for the poultry-producers.

In irrigated tracts of Ahmadnagar district, *Gir* breed is popular amongst the cultivators. In non-irrigated tracts, *khillar* breed is popular among the farmers. In Akola taluka due to heavy rainfall *Dangi* breed is well survived and is very famous. Recently breeding programme has been undertaken in the district and people are getting full advantage of exotic semen like Jursy Hoiestin breeds.

Under the key village scheme, there are two key village centres established at Kopargaon and Sangamner, in addition to the twelve units located at Sanvastari, Rahata, Hurshpur, Rui, Yesgaon, Puntambe in Kopargaon taluka and Vadgaon, Pen Dhondoipal, Niman, Torve, Doasam and Chikani in Sangamner taluka.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The head of the Forest department in the State is the Chief Conservator of Forests, whose head-quarters are at Pune. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into twelve circles as shown below.

Name of Circle	Head-quarters
Nasik Circle	Nasik.
Pune Circle	Pune.
Nagpur Circle	Nagpur.
Amravati Circle	Amravati.
Chandrapur Circle	Chandrapur.
Thana Circle	Thana.
Aurangabad Circle	Aurangabad.
Central Evaluation Circle	Pune.
Research and Education Circle	Pune.
Soil Conservation Circle	Pune.
Working Plan Circle	Pune.
Tendu Leaves Circle	Nagpur.

At the head-quarters of each Circle there is a Conservator of Forests. The Conservators have under them Divisional Forest Officers to look after the administration of the Divisions and independent Sub-divisions. The Divisional Forest Officers belong to Indian Forest Service or Maharashtra Forest Service Class I, and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to Indian Forest Service or Maharashtra Forest Service Class II. In some cases the Divisions are divided into sub-divisions which are managed by Sub-Divisional Forest Officers. The Divisions or the Sub-Divisions, as the case may be, are divided into small executive charges called ranges and each range is managed by a Range Forest Officer, under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, as the case may be. The Range Forest Officer is non-gazetted subordinate officer (Class III) who is usually trained at one of the Forest Colleges of India, i.e., those at Dehradun and Coimbatore. Each range is sub-divided into rounds and each round is managed by a Round Officer or Forester who is usually trained at Foresters' Training School at Chandrapur. Finally, each round is sub-divided into beats. Each beat is in the charge of a Beat Guard who is either trained at Shahapur or Pal, in the Forest Guards' Training School.

The Ahmadnagar Forest Division lies in Aurangabad Circle and is in charge of the Divisional Forest Officer, Ahmadnagar. In the district there are six Range Forest Officers in charge of territorial ranges, viz., Rajur, Akola, Rahuri, Parner, Shrigonda and Ahmadnagar. Besides, there are five other Range Forest Officers, viz., (1) Range Forest Officer, special duty, under the scheme of afforestation in reserved forests in selected talukas of Ahmadnagar district; (2) Range Forest Officer under the scheme of development of minor forest produce, agave; (3) two Range Forest Officers under the scheme of afforestation for soil conservation; (4) Range Forest Officer, mobile squad. There are

16 Round Officers in charge of territorial rounds. Besides, there are 18 special duty Foresters, 61 Forest Beat Guards and 36 special duty Forest Guards stationed in the forest areas of Ahmadnagar district. The special duty staff is entrusted with special works under the schemes in force.

System of management: This division is mainly an afforestation division. Plantation under different schemes such as afforestation for soil conservation, pasture development, rural extension forestry, development of major forest produce (agave), *Bamboo* plantation, etc. is undertaken. There is no regular working plan for this division, except for the areas of Rajur and Akola ranges which are covered by working plan. Under this working plan the forest areas of Rajur and Akola ranges are divided into three working circles, viz., (1) pasture working circle, (2) main working circle and (3) protection working circle. However the prescriptions of this working plan are not followed rigidly except the closure to grazing of coupes of main working circle, due to sparse tree-growth in the areas. Whenever funds are available plantations of suitable species under the Five-Year Plan schemes are raised in the suitable areas covered by the working plan.

In Ahmadnagar district generally the tree-growth being sparse and regressed it is not capable of commercial exploitation. The main aim of forest management in this district is to conserve soil and to afforest the barren areas with species suitable to the locality. The aspect of revenue in regard to forest is considered as subsidiary. The annual revenue realised through the sales of fodder grass and other major forest produce items, etc. during 1969-70 is as under :—

Items	Amount Rs.
Grass	24,033
<i>Apta, Tendu</i> leaves	9,850
Chillar Bark	.....
<i>Supali pala</i>	1,600
<i>Sitaphal</i> fruit	980
Agave leaves	2,480
Other major forest produce	5,410
Total	44,353

Divisional Forest Officer: The Divisional Forest Officer is directly responsible for the exploitation and regeneration of the forests according to the sanctioned working plan and other orders. He conducts sales, enters into contracts, realises revenue and controls expenditure under the directions of the Government of Maharashtra.

the help of Sub-Divisional Forest Officer he deals with forest offence cases, having power to compound the same. In short, he is responsible for the management of forests in all technical aspects in the division.

Range Forest Officer: The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of the range. He is responsible for carrying out, with the help of the round officers, special duty staff and beat guards and according to the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer, all the works in his charge such as pre-monsoon works of afforestation, planting operations, weedings, mulching, investigation of forest offences, supervision on removal of forest produces by purchasers and by holders of rights and issue of forest transit passes and permits.

Round Officer: The duties of the Round Officers (Foresters) include protection of forests, detection and investigation of forest offences, collection of compensation in offence cases, execution of the sowing, planting and weeding, etc., works of afforestation, maintenance of boundary-marks and guidance and supervision of forest guards.

Forest Guard: The functions of the Forest Guards pertain to patrolling and protecting all forests in their beat, repairing and maintaining boundary-marks of the forests, carrying out works such as sowing, planting, creeper cutting and detecting forest offences.

Miscellaneous: Roads and paths: The forest areas are very poorly connected with roads and paths. There are no roads and paths managed by the Forest department in this division.

Buildings: In the whole of Ahmadnagar forest division there are 13 quarters for Forest Guards and four for Foresters. These are maintained by the Forest department.

Wet nurseries: To meet the growing demand for seedlings for the *vanamahotsava* activities and the departmental afforestation works, the following wet nurseries have been established. They are maintained in different ranges of the district as under :—

1. Ahmadnagar Range ... 1 central nursery at Shendi.
2. Rahuri Range ... 1 unit nursery at Baragaon Nandur.
3. Parner Range ... 2(2) unit nursery at Wadgaon Sawtal.
4. Shrigonda Range ... 1(3) unit nursery at Rehckuri.
5. Shrigonda Range ... 1(1) unit nursery at Deulgaon.
6. Akola Range ... 1 central nursery at Nimbala (under development).
7. Rajur Range ... 1(1) unit nursery at Kodani and Pimparkane.

Water-supply: The position of water-supply is poor. In five ranges of this division, viz., Shrigonda, Parner, Ahmadnagar, Rahuri and Akola, there are only nine wells in wet nurseries.

Fire protection: Fire lines are taken over a width of 15 to 30 metres along the boundaries of the afforestation and grass *kuran* areas, closed to grazing.

Regulation of cattle grazing: The afforestation areas and grass *kurans* are closed to grazing. The grass from these areas is leased out by open auctions annually, on cutting terms. The afforestation areas are closed to cattle grazing for ten years from the year of planting and the areas which are not covered by plantations are open for free grazing.

Maintenance of boundary-marks: The boundary-marks of the forest areas in charge of Forest department are maintained annually.

Maps: Maps showing the forest areas are available on the following scales :—

1" to 1 mile (Toposheets).

1" to 2 miles (Taluka maps).

1" to 8 miles (Village maps).

Sketches of the afforestation areas planted so far are also maintained.

Forest Co-operative Society: There is only one forest labourers' co-operative society in this Division, viz., the Akola-Rajur Vibhag Jungle Kamgar Sangh Ltd., Rajur. This society is defunct since 1966-67.

Vanamahotsava: The Government of India, in 1950, inaugurated a programme of planting of trees, called *vanamahotsava*, which is celebrated during the month of July every year. However, the time of celebration of *vanamahotsava* in different localities is fixed after taking into consideration the time of sufficient rainfall. The object of *vanamahotsava* is to encourage the planting of as many trees as possible in suitable places. Preference is given to edible fruit bearing trees and to the trees of economic value such as *Babul*, *Bamboo*, *Anjan* and *Neem*, etc. Free supplies of seedlings from the nurseries of Forest department were made to the public and to other departments for the annual *vanamahotsava* plantings upto 1968. Since 1969 onwards a nominal price of 10 paise per naked seedling is charged as cost of the plant. In Ahmadnagar district the supply of seedlings is made from the Forest department's wet nurseries located at Shendi, Devalgaon, Rehekuri, Wadgaon Sawtal, Baragaon Nandur, etc.

The works of afforestation, bamboo plantation and raising of minor forest produce (agave) are carried out under the development plan schemes, according to the suitability of the areas and the funds available, with the following objectives :—

(a) To aid soil and moisture conservation of the denuded hills.

(b) To meet the needs of the agricultural populace in respect of firewood, fodder and raw material for cottage industries.

(c) To provide supplementary income on forest works in the interior and to provide employment to the rural populace.

(d) To inculcate forest consciousness among the populace.

Five-Year Plan Schemes: A brief account of five-year development plan schemes implemented by the Forest department in areas of Ahmadnagar district is given below :—

First Five-Year Plan Schemes: Under the scheme of afforestation in reserved forests in selected talukas, during the year 1955-56, afforestation works were carried out over an area of 538.00 acres in Rahuri taluka and over 417 acres in Shrigonda taluka, making a total of 955 acres.

Second Five-Year Plan Schemes: During the Second Five-Year Plan period afforestation works under the scheme of afforestation in reserved forests in selected talukas of Ahmadnagar district were carried out to the extent of 5014.33 acres. The range-wise targets achieved under this scheme were as follows :—

Range	...	...	Acres	gs.
Shrigonda Range	...	...	2,450	00
Rahuri Range	...	...	1,445	11
Parner Range	...	...	931	22
Ahmadnagar Range	...	...	188	00
Total			5,014	33

Third Five-Year Plan Schemes: During this Plan under the scheme of afforestation in reserved forests in selected talukas of Ahmadnagar district the following areas were afforested :—

Year	...	...	Acres
1962-63	...	...	510
1963-64	...	...	550
1964-65	...	...	803
1965-66	...	...	835
Total			2,698

Another scheme, viz., scheme for plantation of fast-growing species was implemented during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The objects of this scheme were :

(a) To conserve soil and moisture by reducing run-off with the help of vegetative cover.

(b) To prevent further deterioration of the land and to reduce floods thereby preventing siltation of lakes, ponds, dams, etc.

(c) To meet the requirements of the local villagers as regards small timber, fuel and fodder.

(d) To bring the forest to normal conditions as early as possible and to secure maximum financial return in course of time.

The areas planted under this scheme were as follows :—

Year	Acres
1962-63	795
1963-64	818
1964-65	1,218
1965-66	1,215
Total	4,046

Similarly in the natural bushes dibbling of seeds of *chandan* and *neem* is carried out as a bush sowing measure in the afforestation areas under this scheme. During the Third Five-Year Plan period two ranges, viz., Akola and Rajur from the West Nasik Division were transferred to this Division and under the scheme for afforestation of arid and blank areas of West Nasik Division a total area of 746 acres was afforested as mentioned below :—

Year	Acres
1963-64	220
1964-65	100
1965-66	426
Total	746

Under the scheme of "Bamboo plantation" an area of 25 acres was planted with *Bamboo* during 1963-64 in Kolgaon from Shrigonda range.

Agave plants are not only an effective live hedge against the stray cattle where planted on the boundaries of the afforestation areas but they also yield valuable fibre which serves as raw material for the cottage industry of rope-making. The Government of Maharashtra therefore accorded sanction to raise concentrated plantations of agave in the forest areas. As a result during 1965-66 concentrated agave plantations were raised over 250 acres in Parner and Shrigonda ranges.

For the period from 1966-67 to 1969-70 afforestation and plantation work under the following annual plan schemes have been carried out in the forest areas of Ahmadnagar district :—

(1) *Afforestation for Soil Conservation Scheme—*

Year	Acres
1966-67	1,850
1967-68	835
1968-69	1,063
1969-70	262
Total	4,010

(2) *Fuel Plantation Scheme—*

Year	Acres
1966-67	800

(3) *Bamboo Plantation Scheme—*

Year	Acres
1966-67	400
1967-68	200
1968-69	75
1969-70	300
Total	975

(4) *Scheme for Development of Minor Forest Produce (Agave)—*

Year	Acres	gs.
1966-67	460	00
1967-68	500	00
1968-69	212	20
1969-70	705	00
Total	1,877	20

(5) *Scheme for Development of Pasture and Fodder Resources—*

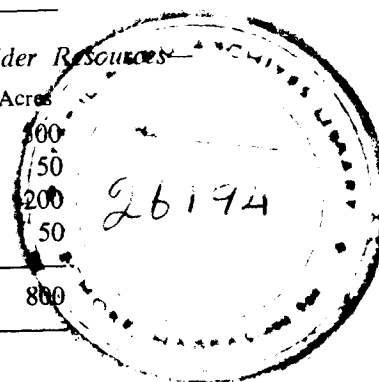
Year	Acres
1966-67	100
1967-68	50
1968-69	200
1969-70	50
Total	800

(6) *Rural Extension Forestry Scheme—*

Year	Acres
1968-69	365

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

The work done by the Directorate of Industries in Ahmadnagar district is mainly confined to the development and progress of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries in the district. The Department of Industries was re-organised and re-named as the Directorate



of Industries in August 1960. The work pertaining to cottage industries which was looked after by the Directorate of Industries from 1st December 1960 was transferred to the Zilla Parishad with its formation on 1st May 1962.

The main functions of the Directorate of Industries which pertain to large-scale industries, cottage industries and small-scale industries are given below :—

Large-scale Industries :

- (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.

Small-scale Industries :

- (i) To assist parties in securing land, water, power and transport facilities, etc.;
- (ii) To develop suitable sites in the industrial estates so as to offer to small entrepreneurs ready-built work-sheds with power and water arrangements and with community facilities like post office, canteen, etc., on co-operative basis in suitable cases ;
- (iii) To grant financial assistance by way of loans under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960, and the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, and subsidy on power supply and to sponsor grant of such assistance by institutions like the State Bank of India, the State Financial Corporation and the National Small Industries Corporation for purchase of machinery ;
- (iv) To assist parties in securing imported raw materials and controlled indigenous materials ;
- (v) To assist parties in marketing products by registration with the Central Stores Purchase Organisation, Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, National Small Industries Corporation and by persuading them to join Quality Marketing Scheme ;
- (vi) To collect quarterly statistics of production and labour ; and
- (vii) To advise parties on formalities and technical matters.

Cottage Industries :

- (i) To grant financial assistance exceeding Rs. 3,000 and upto Rs. 5,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960, and Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, to artisans and their industrial co-operatives ; and

- (ii) To encourage the industries by marginal preferences in State Purchase Programme.

The Directorate also performs certain other functions such as—

- (i) central purchase of stores required by Government departments and institutions ; and
- (ii) enforcement of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

The following functions of the Directorate have been transferred to Zilla Parishad from 1st May 1962 :—

- (i) Grant of financial assistance upto Rs. 3,000 under the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Act, 1960 and Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961 and under *bonafide* craftsmen and backward class artisans and educated unemployed schemes ; and
- (ii) Organise training-cum-production centres.

Organisation : The head of the organisation of the Directorate of Industries, is the Industries Commissioner, and his office is at Bombay. Ahmadnagar district which falls in Pune region of the State is under the control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Pune, whose office is at Pune. In addition to Ahmadnagar district he is also responsible for development and progress of cottage and small-scale and large-scale industries in other districts in Pune region, viz., Pune, Satara, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Sangli. He is also Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures and exercises direct control over district level administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act, 1964.

The regional organisation follows the pattern of a revenue division. Every district has an Industries Officer. The District Industries Officer is under the executive control of the Collector of the district who is also an *ex-officio* Deputy Industries Commissioner. The Collector and Deputy Industries Commissioner is directly responsible to the Industries Commissioner. Except the administration of weights and measures enforcement, the Regional Deputy Director of Industries is the co-ordinating agency at district level and functions as technical adviser to the Deputy Industries Commissioner.

The Ahmadnagar district is split into the following four divisions for the purpose of enforcement of Weights and Measures Act :—

1. Ahmadnagar Ist Division, Ahmadnagar, composed of half Ahmadnagar City and all villages of Ahmadnagar taluka.
2. Ahmadnagar IInd Division, Ahmadnagar, composed of half Ahmadnagar city and four talukas, viz., Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Karjat and Parner.
3. Sangamner Division, Sangamner, comprising Sangamner, Akola and Kopargaon talukas.

4. Shrirampur Division, composed of Shrirampur, Rahuri and Newasa talukas.

The Industries Officer, Ahmadnagar, is assisted by one Senior Industries Inspector attached to office and one Divisional Senior Industries Inspector and three Junior Industries Inspectors. One Senior Industries Inspector is attached to office for development work of industries and one Senior Industries Inspector is in charge of 1st Division, Ahmadnagar and IInd Division, Ahmadnagar. Shrirampur and Sangamner divisions are in charge of Junior Industries Inspectors. Every Divisional Industries Inspector is assisted by one Manual Assistant (except the Senior Industries Inspector attached to office). At head-quarters, the Industries Officer is assisted by one Senior Industries Inspector. The regular duties of Industries Inspector are inspections, investigations, collection of revenue and enforcement of Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1964. In addition, the Industries Inspector is required to render guidance to new entrepreneurs for selection of suitable industries and for various types of assistance rendered by Government and other agencies such as land, power, machinery, finance and technical guidance.

Activities: The office of the Industries Officer, Ahmadnagar, is engaged in the following developmental activities :—

(A) Assisting small-scale units or registration of their units as small-scale industrial units in order to get the facilities offered to small-scale units by the Government. So far 602 units have been registered as small-scale industries units in this district.

(B) Assisting new units for approval of their new schemes and processing provisional registration of small-scale industrial units which are in effective possession of land, building and machinery. Only a very small number of entrepreneurs has so far registered.

(C) Assistance in obtaining machinery through National Small Scale Industries Corporation and Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Corporation. So far 122 units have received machinery required by them.

(D) So far 140 industrial units have been registered for obtaining subsidy on power consumption and subsidy is regularly paid to the applicants.

(E) Incentives offered to small-scale industries in under-developed or industrially-backward areas. Three units have been registered from this district under this scheme.

(F) *Marketing Assistance and Export Products:* The units of this district are being pursued for registration and five units have been registered under C.S.P.O. and D.G.S.D.

(G) *Raw materials:* Thirty-three applications are processed from

S.S.I. units for imported and indigenous raw materials. Most of the registered fabricators are getting regular quota from M.S.S. I.D.C. for scarce raw materials like iron and steel, etc.

(H) *Industrial estates:* Three industrial estates working in the district are in progress as under :—

(i) *Industrial Estate, Ahmadnagar:* There were 104 shareholders whereas share capital collected was Rs. 59,000.

Land admeasuring 32 acres and 39 *gunthas* was handed over to the society in July 1967 and plans have been prepared by the Town Planning Department. The detailed scheme has been submitted by the society to the head office. Work of development of roads, compound walls, and factory sheds was started in May 1968. Matching contribution and L.I.C. loan has been asked for from Government.

(ii) *Industrial Estate, Shrirampur:*

(a) Share-capital collected	...	Rs. 68,100
(b) Matching share-capital	...	Rs. 45,100
(c) Loan from L.I.C.	...	Rs. 75,000
(d) Sheds completed	...	10
(e) No. of Industries working	...	8
(f) Land under Industrial Estate.		23 acres and 14 <i>gunthas</i> .
(g) Employment created	...	40

(iii) *Industrial Estate, Kopargaon:*

(a) Share-capital	...	Rs. 1,13,100
(b) Government share and matching capital.		Rs. 68,000
(c) L.I.C. loan Rs. 50,000 out of sanctioned.		Rs. 1,87,483
(d) Land development	...	20 acres
(e) Land handed over	...	46 acres and 24 <i>gunthas</i> .
(f) Number of sheds constructed.		5
(g) Number of industries working therein.		3
(h) Employment created	...	80

Projects of two more units of manufacturing cement pipes are in progress.

(I) There is one demonstrator for leather industries who gives technical guidance to the leather co-operative societies in the district.

(J) *Financial assistance to S.S.I. units :*

(a) In the year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 3,500 was disbursed under S.A.I. Rules, 1961.

(b) During the year 1968-69 Rs. 37,434 were disbursed through Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

(K) Four talukas, viz., Sangamner, Shrigonda, Parner and Akola of this district are included in the Rural Industries Project sponsored by Government of India.

(L) Directorate of Industries has carried out the survey of industrial potentialities in Rahuri taluka with the help of S.I.S.I. and S.I.E.T., Hyderabad.

Rural Industries Project : In addition to above, the Directorate has Rural Industries Project at Sangamner. The details of the project are as under :—

Among the main objects of the Third Plan in implementing programmes for village and small industries were the promotion of the growth of industries in rural areas and small towns, promotion of small-scale industries as ancillaries to large industries, organisation of artisans and craftsmen on co-operative lines and improvement of the productivity of the worker through positive forms of assistance. Specific reference was, therefore, made to the importance of evolving a programme of rural industrialisation which would take into account the various aspects of development in each area and ensure close co-operation of various institutions and agencies working in the area. The Planning Commission has set up a Rural Industries Planning Committee for reviewing the progress of industries in rural areas, advising on problems of policy and planning relating to them and recommending programmes for intensive development of village and small industries in rural areas.

Objectives : The primary objective of the projects is to bring about a co-operative agro-industrial economy. This involves all-round progress in regard to agriculture, irrigation, communications, industries, social services, etc. For this purpose, the initiative and effort of local communities has to be stimulated and mobilised to the fullest extent. Among the most important measures for diversification of rural economy is establishing industries based on agriculture and other resources and development of non-agricultural alongwith agricultural occupations. The most difficult problem in the rural areas is to create, maintain and expand non-agricultural employment and the success of efforts in other directions also depends on progress achieved in building up industries suited to rural areas. The projects are, therefore, required to direct themselves to industries which can be developed in rural areas and activities ancillary to them.

Organisation : In furtherance of the above objective, the Planning

Commission set up the Rural Industries Planning Committee in 1961. This Committee lays down the over-all policy and issues directives relating to the programme for rural industrialisation. The Government of India selected 49 areas in the whole country as Pilot Rural Industries Projects and of these, four were allotted to the Maharashtra State. Sangamner is one of these project areas consisting of four talukas, viz., Sangamner, Akola, Parner and Shrigonda. The project population is 5,31,711.

The entire funds are provided by the Centre by way of loans and grants. The latter covers expenditure on establishment, contingencies, training, study tours, common facility centres and other extension services.

In policy matters, the projects have also to be guided by the directives received, from time to time, from the Development Commissioner, New Delhi. Schemes on various industries are also available from his office.

When the funds are provided by the Centre, the entire scheme is entrusted to the State Government for implementation within the general frame-work of the policies laid down by the Centre. The Industries Commissioner, Bombay, is in over-all charge as head of the department and the projects are actually headed by the Joint Director of Industries (Rural Industries), Bombay.

At the State level, there is a State level executive committee of which the Secretary to the Government, Industries and Labour Department, is the Chairman and the Industries Commissioner and Deputy Secretary, Finance Department (Rural Industries Project Section), are the members. The Joint Director of Industries (Rural Industries) is the member-secretary. Programme is finally approved by this Committee which decides all policy matters, reviews progress made and schemes scrutinised by the Project Level Executive Committee. In recommended cases, loans above Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 25,000 are sanctioned by the Industries Commissioner, above Rs. 25,000 and upto Rs. 1 lakh by the State Level Executive Committee, and above that amount by the State Government.

District Project Area : At the Project level, the State Government has appointed Project Advisory Committee. The Minister in charge of the district and the President of the Zilla Parishad are the chairman and vice-chairman respectively of this committee. Rural industrialisation is closely connected with the all-round development of agriculture, irrigation, communications, power supply, credit facilities, social services, etc. and as such, it forms a part of a wider and well co-ordinated plan of local development. In addition, it is necessary to associate popular representatives having intimate knowledge of their

areas and who can properly put forward the urges and demands of the people in a realistic manner. Keeping in view all these essential and democratic aspects, the body of members of the Project Advisory Committee consists of the Collector, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, District Deputy Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Chairman of the Co-operative Bank, Manager of the State Bank, Chairmen of all the Panchayat Samitis, representatives of Khadi and Village Industries Board, industrialists, etc. The Regional Deputy Director of Industries is also a member of this committee and the Assistant Director of Industries in charge of the Project is the member-secretary. All programmes of the Project are placed before this Committee which discusses them and makes suitable recommendations.

For executing the decisions taken by the Project Advisory Committee a small body called the Project Level Executive Committee has been created. The Chairman of the Committee is Minister or Deputy Minister in charge of the district whereas the Regional Deputy Director of Industries, the Collector and the Chief Executive Officer are the members of the committee, while the Assistant Director of Industries in charge of the project is a member-secretary. All cases are to be put before this committee for further decision. This committee is authorised to sanction loan upto Rs. 10,000.

The Assistant Director of Industries, Officer in charge of the Project, is assisted by two Industries Officers and two Senior Industries Inspectors besides a small office staff. He is also provided with one jeep for intensive touring in the rural area. The Project Officer does all the spade-work and prepares the programmes which are put up before the Project Advisory Committee and subsequently before the other bodies. It is the responsibility of the Project Officer to execute all the decisions taken by the competent bodies and to ensure that all departmental formalities are properly gone through in all cases.

Rural Industries Project, Sangamner : This project was initiated in the year 1963. A rapid potential survey was started in the year 1962 and completed in the year 1963.

The project has assisted entrepreneurs as well as traditional artisans to start agro-based industries or modernise their traditional industries and to start demand-based industries. During the last five years the project has assisted 331 cottage and small-scale units by way of providing financial assistance for purchase of raw materials, machinery etc. Following units put in broad categories were given assistance by the project during the years from 1963-64 to 1968-69 :—

1. Lime-making	... 19	3. Saw-mill	... 15
2. Carpentry	... 44	4. Agricultural imple-	5
		ments.	

5. Wool-weaving	... 14	16. Fire-works	... 2
6. Fibre industry	... 54	17. Oil-mill	... 2
7. Tinsmithy	... 4	18. Non-ferrous casting.	3
8. Fabrication	... 1	19. Brick-making	... ..
9. Engineering work-shop.	7	20. Spices	... 3
10. Leather working	... 87	21. Exercise books and other stationery articles.	2
11. Cutlery	... 3	22. Ready-made garments.	10
12. Cement processing	... 4	23. <i>Agarbatti</i>	... 2
13. Bone-mill	... 1	24. Miscellaneous	... 5
14. Soap	... 4		
15. Soda factory and ice candy	3		

Financial assistance : Figures of year-wise assistance by way of loan are given below :—

Year	Number of units	Financial assistance Rs.
1963-64	... 43	55,500
1964-65	... 25	1,20,300
1965-66	... 43	1,61,600
1966-67	... 53	1,70,000
1967-68	... 55	1,40,000
1968-69	... 110	2,00,000

Training : The project lies in industrially under-developed area and hence the necessity of in-plant training was felt to create entrepreneurship, as there was no educational institution like an Engineering College or a Polytechnic, etc., in the Project.

During the six years from 1963-64 to 1968-69, 78 candidates were got trained in technical subjects. The break-up is as under :—

Year	Number of trainees deputed	Total
1963-64	... Nil	Nil.
1964-65	... 31	31
1965-66	... 21	21
1966-67	... 12	12
1967-68	... 12	12
1968-69	... 2	2
		78

Study-tours : Study-tours were arranged to industrially-developed places like (1) Bombay, (2) Pune, (3) Kolhapur and (4) Sangli.

Year-wise number of candidates deputed for study-tours arranged by this Project is given below :

Year			Number of candidates deputed
1963-64	...	...	21
1964-65	...	...	7
1965-66	...	...	27
1966-67	...	...	21
1967-68	...	...	Nil.
1968-69	...	...	31
Total ...			107

Common Facility Centres: Common facility centres as shown below were established to acquaint artisans with modern machinery and render various services at economic rates :—

1. Fibre (Sisal) ... *Five Centres—*
 - (i) Ashwi, (ii) Virgaon,
 - (iii) Takli Dhokeshwar,
 - (iv) Kolgaon, (v) Shrigonda.
2. Wool-weaving ... *Three Centres—*
 - (i) Pimpri-Loki-Azampur,
 - (ii) Chincholigurav,
 - (iii) Mandavgan.
3. Leather ... *One Centre.—Shrigonda.*
4. Wool opening and wool carding. ... *One Centre.—Sangamner.*
5. Carpentry and smithy ... *One Centre.—Sangamner.*
6. Stone-crushing ... *One Centre.—Sangamner.*
7. Mortar mill and concrete mixer. ... *One Centre.—Sangamner.*

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

An agro-industrial economy like that of India with her emphasis on socio-economic change has a vast scope for the organisation and development of co-operative activity. The lead in this behalf is provided for by the Co-operation Department of the Government. The activities of the Co-operation Department extend to the fields of rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives and money-lending business in the district. All these activities are governed under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1961, the Bombay Money-lending Act and the Agricultural Produce Market Committees Act.

Organisation : Since the inception of the Zilla Parishad, co-operation has come under the dual control of the Zilla Parishad and the State Government. The Co-operation Department of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for organisation, registration, supervision and inspection of all types of co-operative societies in rural areas having authorised share-capital up to Rs. 50,000 or working capital up to Rs. 5,00,000. It has also to control and supervise all regulated markets (*i.e.*, agricultural produce market committees). All other schemes are looked after by the department in the State sector.

The Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune, is the head of the department at State level. At the divisional level, there is a Divisional Joint Registrar assisted by the Divisional Deputy Registrar and three Divisional Assistant Registrars. Divisional Special Auditors, Co-operative Societies and District Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, are in charge of audit section at divisional and district level, respectively.

In the State sector, Ahmadnagar district is placed in charge of the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ahmadnagar. He is assisted by two Assistant Registrars whose jurisdiction extends over an area specified by the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ahmadnagar, after taking into consideration the work-load. In addition to this Assistant Registrars for Land Development Bank are appointed exclusively for the general supervision, inspection of Land Development Bank and also for effecting recoveries of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced by the District Central Co-operative Bank and the Land Development Bank. For this purpose Special Recovery Officers from this department and Revenue department are appointed. Under the control of the regular Assistant Registrars, there are Co-operative Officers, Assistant Co-operative Officers for housing, farming, lift irrigation, salary-earners, etc. The Assistant Registrars enjoy all powers delegated to them under the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. They also work as Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders for their respective jurisdictions. Since the formation of Zilla Parishad one of these Assistant Registrars has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. He works as Co-operation and Industries Officer and is directly responsible to the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad. Some of the powers of the regular Assistant Registrar are delegated to him such as registration of new societies, amendment to bye-laws of certain types of societies coming within the purview of Zilla Parishad, etc. He has also to work on the co-operation committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Co-operation and Industries Officer, Zilla Parishad is assisted by the Block Development Officer and Extension Officer (Co-operation) at block level. The Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Officers and Assistant

Co-operative Officers in the State sector are appointed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune, and Divisional Joint Registrar, Pune. The main responsibility of the supervising staff is confined to detailed supervision over the working of all agricultural credit societies including multi-purpose societies in the district. They are expected to supervise every society in their charge. There are in all thirty supervisors in the district who are appointed by the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ahmadnagar. They are placed under the general control of the respective Assistant Registrars.

Supervisory staff: In pursuance of the policy of democratic decentralisation, supervising unions at 13 blocks have been organised. The services of the supervisors are utilised for general supervision over the working of the primary agricultural credit societies and also inspection of the affiliated primary societies of the concerned supervising unions. The supervisors and additional supervisors visit and inspect societies, in their charge, according to the inspection programme prepared quarterly. They also attend to the work of submission of normal credit statements and preparation of loan applications with the help of group secretaries of the societies, who work under supervising unions and under the administrative supervision of supervisors and additional supervisors. As far as inspection and supervision over the agricultural primaries is concerned, the Central Financing Agency has also its own staff of Inspectors. The work of recoveries of societies' dues from members and bank's dues from societies is also looked after and pursued by the above staff of the Bank, though primary responsibility for effecting recovery is of the elected managing committee of the primary societies and the secretaries.

District Supervision Committee: The District Supervision Committee is an *ad hoc* committee which has taken up the work regarding allotment of work to supervising unions. It works as a link between the Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union and the District Co-operative Board and the State Co-operative Board. Education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the co-operative movement are carried out by the District Co-operative Board under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Bombay. The membership of the District Co-operative Board is of two classes, viz., societies and individuals. It has a total membership of 512. During the year 1968-69 the Board conducted short-term training classes for secretaries and members of the managing committees of the primary agricultural credit societies.

Auditing: As per the provision made under section 81 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960, statutory audit of

every society atleast once in a year is done by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, or by any officer authorised by him. In the district, it is a primary responsibility of the District Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, to take statutory audit of co-operative societies atleast once in a year. Apart from this, special auditors have also been appointed for continuous and concurrent audit of sugar factories and co-operative banks.

Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad the work regarding organisation of primary industrial co-operative societies has been transferred to it and the Extension Officers working under the Block Development Officers look after this work. The services of Industrial Supervisors are also placed at their disposal.

The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act of 1960 provides that all disputes touching the constitution, election of officers, conduct of business and management of societies shall be referred to the Registrar. Accordingly, the District Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrars act as arbitrators for deciding the disputes in the district referred to them. Under the Act, the Divisional Joint Registrar is empowered to appoint persons to work as Registrar's nominees to whom the disputes can be referred for decision, in case the District Deputy Registrar or Assistant Registrar is not in a position to decide the dispute. All these officers are selected from legal practitioners of good standing. The powers regarding the award of decision in the disputes are exercised by the Assistant Registrars in the department, concurrently with the District Deputy Registrar and Divisional Joint Registrar for all societies of which the head-quarters are in their jurisdiction.

The Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad who works as the secretary of the co-operation and industries committee of the Zilla Parishad heads the department at the district level. He is assisted by the necessary staff.

Money-lending: The salient features of the Bombay Money-lending Act are licensing of money-lenders, maintenance of accounts of money-lenders in the prescribed forms and registers and restrictions on the rates of interest. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, works as Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders in his respective jurisdiction, while the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, works as Registrar of Money-lenders in the district and issues licences to money-lenders and is responsible for the administration of Bombay Money-lending Act. The Co-operative Officers have to work in dual capacity both as Co-operative Officers and Inspectors of Money-lenders.

The co-operative movement in Ahmadnagar district has developed

on progressive lines. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Union Ltd., Bombay, has established a regional co-operative school at Ahmadnagar. It imparts training in co-operation to the employees of the co-operative societies as well as employees of the Co-operation Department.

The Nagar District Purchase and Sale Union Ltd., Ahmadnagar, is a marketing society at the district level. It channelises distribution of fertilisers, iron, steel and cement. It receives fertilisers and manure-mixtures from Government on consignment basis and supplies these to the cultivators through taluka purchase and sale unions and primary agricultural credit societies. There are in all 14 district and taluka purchase and sale unions in the district. The membership of these unions stood at 74,748 and their share-capital, reserve and other funds, working capital at Rs. 24,73,556, Rs. 40,40,386 and Rs. 1,32,11,366 respectively, during 1968-69.

Banking and credit facilities to co-operative societies in Ahmadnagar district are provided mainly by Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank. The credit facilities especially for industrial co-operative societies are provided by the Ahmadnagar District Central Urban Bank Ltd., Ahmadnagar. Similarly long-term loans are sanctioned to cultivators for agricultural purposes through Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Ahmadnagar. The Nagar District Central Co-operative Bank and Nagar Urban Co-operative Bank undertake banking business in addition to their normal functions as specified in their bye-laws. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank channelises the funds received from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Financing Agencies. The Nagar District Central Co-operative Bank makes credit facilities available to agriculturists through primary agricultural credit societies. The total membership of the District Central Co-operative Bank stands at 3,212, out of whom 1,444 were society-members during 1971-72. The total paid-up share-capital of the Central Financing Agency was Rs. 2,60,76,000. The total working capital, reserve and other funds of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank stood at Rs. 27,42,35,000 and Rs. 1,49,45,000, respectively, in the year 1971-72. The audit classification of the Bank is "A" and it runs 68 branches throughout the district.

During 1971-72, there were 1,090 primary agricultural credit societies in the district. The total membership of these societies was 2,20,598. The paid-up share-capital, reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 5,79,68,653 and Rs. 1,57,88,554, respectively. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 24,26,97,169. These societies advanced short-term and medium-term loans for agricultural purpose to the

tune of Rs. 14,64,44,525 as against the recoveries which amounted to Rs. 13,73,27,660. The total loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 18,41,70,403.

There were three fisheries societies during 1971-72. The total membership of these societies was 252. The paid-up share-capital was Rs. 12,480 and the working capital was Rs. 14,311. There were 23 dairy societies in the district. The working of these societies is regulated by the federation of these societies. With the introduction of Government Milk Scheme in Ahmadnagar district attempts are made to organise these societies but most of the societies remained dormant, for want of technical guidance, lack of finance, etc. The membership of these societies as on 30th June 1969 was 2,689 and their share-capital, reserve and other funds and working capital were Rs. 1,15,875, Rs. 1,00,972 and Rs. 7,37,323, respectively. During the year 1968-69 these societies purchased 10,31,354 litres of milk valued at Rs. 10,68,041.

Pioneering work in respect of agricultural co-operative processing societies was realised with the establishment of eight co-operative sugar factories in the district in addition to the three cotton and ginning and pressing societies, two co-operative spinning mills, one tomato processing society, one rice mill, three co-operative oil mills and one co-operative *gur-khandsari* society. The total membership of sugar factories was 25,419. Their total paid-up share-capital, reserve and other funds and working capital amounted to Rs. 43,178, Rs. 69,184 and Rs. 2,67,877 (in thousands), respectively. The quantity of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced by these factories were 1,93,18,422 and 21,41,089 quintals, respectively, during 1968-69.

There were 132 co-operative housing societies during 1971-72. The total membership of these societies was 5,071. Their share-capital, reserve and other funds and working capital amounted to Rs. 9,31,358, Rs. 10,056 and Rs. 44,58,222, respectively.

In the district, as on 30th June 1969, there were one wholesale and 24 primary co-operative consumers' stores. In addition the work regarding distribution of consumers' goods in rural areas was undertaken by the marketing societies. For distribution of rationed articles in rural areas, fair price shops were also allotted to the primary agricultural credit societies at village level. The total membership of co-operative consumers' stores during 1971-72 was 14,201. Their share-capital, reserve and other funds, and working capital during the same period stood at Rs. 7,49,421, Rs. 3,74,069 and Rs. 19,79,150, respectively.

During 1971-72 there were 44 co-operative farming societies in the district. Their total membership was 1,207 and their paid-up share-

capital, reserve and other funds and working capital were Rs. 2,24,745, Rs. 2,29,696 and Rs. 17,93,129, respectively.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

The district is not richly endowed with fluvial waters. The fishing activities in the district are naturally restricted to inland waters only, rivers, tanks and ponds being the chief sources. The Pravara river with its tributary Mula, joins the Godavari, running along the north-east border of the district. The Kukadi and the Ghod, as tributaries of the Bhima, run along the south-western border. Other tributaries, the Kari and the Merwari, of the Sina run along the south-east border of the district.

The fishermen in the district take advantage of the riverine fisheries mainly in the Ghod river at Chinchani and in the Pravara at Toka in Newasa taluka for only six months in a year.

There are 13 irrigation tanks with a total area of about 2,580 hectares. Out of this area, Bhandardara with 1,012 hectares, Musalwadi with 202 hectares and Visapur with 522 hectares are perennial and suitable for the development of fisheries. A tank admeasuring 816 hectares, under the control of Ahmadnagar municipality for water-supply to the town, is also undertaken for fish culture. The tanks under the control of Zilla Parishad and Gram-panchayats are, however, short seasonal. The total area thus brought under fish culture in the district is 2,552 hectares.

Fish-catch from riverine resources comprises mainly cat-fishes and local minor fishes. The important varieties of fishes occurring naturally in the water resources of the district are *Kolshi*, *Panghat*, *Dandwat*, *Alkut*, *Tambir*, *Rohu*, *Mrigal*, *Catla*, *Ambali*, *Shivda*, *Muri*, *Murrel* and *Wambat*.

Considering the potential of water resources, particularly the irrigation reservoirs from the view-point of developing fisheries in the district, the department of fisheries has established an office in the district under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries, Ahmadnagar, who is responsible to the Superintendent of Fisheries stationed at Pune. The Superintendent of Fisheries works directly under the Director of Fisheries, Maharashtra State, Bombay. He is assisted in his work by an Assistant Superintendent with other ministerial staff.

Duties : The duties of the Superintendent of Fisheries are as under :—

- (i) Granting lease of fishing rights of portions of rivers, tanks and ponds in the district.

- (ii) Conducting survey of new sheets of water to assess their suitability for pisciculture.

- (iii) Stocking of tanks and reservoirs with suitable varieties of fishes.

- (iv) Collection of local fry and its nurture in nursery tanks.

- (v) Supervision of the tanks.

- (vi) Formation and supervision of the fisheries co-operative societies and devising ways and means to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.

- (vii) Investigating the applications from fishermen for loan for fishery works and subsidies on fishing twine.

- (viii) Watching and effecting loan recoveries and credit the money to the treasury.

- (ix) Encouraging the fishermen to take advantage of the guidance afforded by the department.

- (x) Collecting statistics of fish and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of the district.

- (xi) Supervising the work of development of fisheries in the districts of Pune, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur.

- (xii) Allotting refrigerated cabinets to local bodies or co-operative societies.

In the socio-economic field, although the fishermen are scattered, efforts are made to organise them into fishermen's co-operative societies. There are at present three co-operative societies of the fishermen in the district. The fishermen have come forward to take the advantage of many developmental schemes introduced by the department which helps the societies of fishermen in getting tanks on lease for the purpose of pisciculture, besides giving financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy on essential commodities required for gear, craft and other accessories. Financial assistance is also granted for construction of rearing and nursery tanks for de-silting and renovating tanks and for screening of the outlets. All these steps are taken eventually towards increasing the production of fish in the district. There are 1,107 fishermen in the district, out of whom 455 are full-time workers and 652 are part-time workers. Most of these fishermen are *Pardeshi Bhois* and *Kahars*. Some of them cultivate water-melons or prepare *Chana-phutana* and *murmura* as a subsidiary means for their livelihood.

The varieties of fish found in the district do not, however, belong to the fast-growing type. 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 14,000 carp fry was stocked, whereas during the first two years of the Third Plan only, the quantity stocked amounted to 20,000.

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Nationalisation of passenger transport was effected in August 1947 by the Government and initially the services were started departmentally in June 1948. The administration of these services was subsequently handed over to a statutory corporation in December 1949 under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1948.

The services in the erstwhile Bombay State were divided into 16 viable units called divisions. After the Reorganisation of States in 1956, three divisions were transferred to the Mysore State and subsequently five divisions to the Gujarat State in 1960 with the formation of that State, thus leaving eight divisions in the Maharashtra State. With the merger of the Public Transport Services, Nagpur, in the Vidarbha region and State Transport Services in the Marathwada region in 1961, two new divisions were created. The name of the Corporation was also changed from Bombay State Road Transport Corporation to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.

Organisation : The Divisional Controller looks after the division and is under the control of the Central office. He is assisted by nine officers who are charged with the following functional responsibilities :—

Administration and traffic : There are two officers who look after matters pertaining to these two heads. The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of traffic and the Labour Officer looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration and publicity.

Accounts and statistics : The Divisional Accounts Officer and Divisional Statistician manage these two branches.

Technical : The Divisional Mechanical Engineer, with the help of Divisional Works Superintendent, manages the technical side of the division. The Depot Managers are responsible for the working of the depots in the division.

The routes in the Ahmadnagar district were formerly jointly operated by the Nasik and Ahmadnagar divisions. The northern talukas of the district, viz., Kopargaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur and Akola, were under the then Nasik division. From 1967 they were included in the Ahmadnagar division which now has depots at Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Deogaon, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Parner

and Jamkhed with a total fleet of 266 buses. The depot-wise strength of buses is : Ahmadnagar 71, Sangamner 42, Deogaon 38, Shrirampur 39, Kopargaon 32, Jamkhed 24 and Parner 20.

The employees are provided various kinds of amenities including in-door and outdoor games, recreational facilities through the labour welfare centres. Welfare facilities for workers' families are also provided at these centres such as sewing classes and Montessori classes.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

There is a district office of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics at Ahmadnagar headed by the District Statistical Officer. He is responsible for the collection of data on various socio-economic subjects pertaining to the district. He is also entrusted with the work relating to the formulation and evaluation of district plans under the scheme of District Planning.

He is assisted in his work by the Research Assistants and Statistical Assistants. He is responsible to the Deputy Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Pune.

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CHAPTER 14 — LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTRICT IS CONDUCTED BY VARIOUS BODIES such as the village panchayats, municipalities and the Zilla Parishad enjoying local autonomy in different degrees. The progress of these institutions has been 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.

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 backward tribes and in the village panchayats for women, Muhammedans, Harijans and backward tribes. The enactment mentioned above 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 25th January 1960) for women, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, which more or less represent Harijans and backward tribes. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred on local bodies for the administration of the area under their charge.

The realisation of the aims behind the creation of local self-governing institutions has been achieved with the advent of the Zilla Parishads after the enactment known as the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961.

MUNICIPALITIES

The term of office of a municipal committee is for five years but it can be extended further by the State Government. Under the provisions of the Act, every municipal council is to be presided over by a President elected from amongst the councillors. The President holds office for such term which is not less than one year or not less than the residue of the term of office of the committee, whichever is less and not exceeding three years as the committee may previous to the election of a President determine. Each municipal council has a Vice-President who is nominated by the President from amongst the councillors.

Under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965, and the Rules made thereunder, the duties of a President are given below :—

- (a) to preside over the meetings of the municipal committee,
- (b) to guide the financial and executive administration, and
- (c) to supervise and exercise control over all officers and servants of the municipality.

The Act provides for the formation of sub-committees of different branches of a municipal committee for proper administration.

Duties : The Act divides the duties of the municipalities into obligatory and optional. The former includes all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the population, while the latter cover those which, despite being legitimate objects of local expenditure, are not considered absolutely essential.

The obligatory duties include lighting and sweeping of public streets, places, etc., extinguishing fires, regulating offensive or dangerous trade, acquiring and maintaining places for disposal of dead, constructing public places, obtaining supply of water, registering births and deaths, carrying out vaccination, establishing and maintaining hospitals and dispensaries and primary schools, giving relief to persons in famine, etc.

The municipality may at its discretion provide out of its funds for constructing and maintaining gardens, rest-houses, etc., undertaking transport facility for public, providing well-being of municipal employees, etc.

Municipal taxation may embrace among others the following items :—

- (i) a rate on buildings and lands ;
- (ii) a tax on all or any vehicles, boats, or animals used for riding, draught or burden ;
- (iii) a special sanitary cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by the municipal agency ;
- (iv) any other tax authorised by the State Government.

The rules regulating the levy of taxes have to be sanctioned by the Director of Municipal Administration, who has been given powers to subject the levy to such modifications not involving an increase of the amount to be imposed or to such conditions as to application of a part or whole of the proceeds of the tax to any purpose.

The State Government may raise objections to the levy of any particular tax which appears to it to be unfair in its incidence or obnoxious to the interest of the general public and suspend the levy of it until such time as the objections are removed. The State Government may require a municipality to impose taxes when it appears to it that the balance of the municipal fund is insufficient for meeting any cost incurred by any person acting under the directions of the

Director for the execution of any work or the performance of any duties which the municipality is under an obligation to execute or perform but which it has failed to execute or perform.

Many of these taxes are levied by the municipalities but the rates at which they are levied do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. Their incomes have to be supplemented by numerous grants made by Government, both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by Government to municipalities for hospitals, water-supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on control of epidemics, payment of dearness allowance to staff, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income. Besides these taxes and grants from the Government the municipal councils also derive income from fees from the educational institutions and receipts from markets.

Four out of five towns in the district have municipalities established under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 (No. IV) and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Nos. I and III). The position of these municipalities in the years 1961, 1965 and 1970 is shown in the following statement :—

Municipal Council	Year of establishment	Population (1971)	Number of councillors					
			General seats			Reserved seats		
			1961	1965	1970	1961	1965	1970
Ahmadnagar ..	1854	1,18,236	35	35	37	7	7	5
Sangamner ..	1860	28,594	23	24	20	3	4	2
Kopargaon ..	1947	25,829	14	18	16	3	4	3
Shrirampur ..	1947	39,492	19	19	17	6	6	6

These four municipalities together covered 84.35 per cent of the urban population or 9.35 per cent of the total 1971 Census population of the district. The population of Ahmadnagar city is exclusive of the population of the nearby cantonment area. The municipal tax figures therefore did not include the receipts of the cantonment board.

The receipts and expenditure of all the municipalities for the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70 is shown below :—

Municipality	Years					
	1961-62		1965-66		1969-70	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmadnagar ..	39,51,616	....	65,60,000	4,71,000	74,06,000	65,25,000
Sangamner ..	4,47,750	....	8,81,000	4,78,000	12,63,000	8,26,000
Kopargaon ..	4,72,500	....	7,45,000	5,81,000	11,98,000	8,02,000
Shrirampur ..	6,22,342	....	20,62,000	16,54,000	17,74,000	13,40,000

The receipts and expenditure of all municipalities in the year 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 1,27,98,000 and Rs. 1,52,12,000, respectively.

ZILLA PARISHAD

Before the establishment of the Zilla Parishad, local autonomy was enjoyed in different degrees at the district, taluka and village levels. The progress of the district local boards and village panchayats was in three spheres. Firstly, from fully or partially nominated bodies, they have now become entirely elective. Secondly, their franchise has gone on widening and has now reached the widest possible limit, *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. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been gradually conferred upon local bodies for the administration of areas under their charge, of which the powers conferred upon the Zilla Parishad are the sufficient testimony thereof.

With the advent of Independence, the principle of planned economy for the realisation of a welfare state was accepted and the community projects and national extension service schemes were introduced to realise that objective. However, the experience showed that the progress of rural development was not commensurate with the expectations of the Government and it was found that non-participation of rural people in the implementation of various schemes was the sole cause behind this state of affairs. In order to investigate into this state of affairs the Government appointed a committee, *viz.*, the Balwantrai Mehta Committee.

The Committee undertook the study of the situation by visiting developmental activities and by interviewing officials and non-officials. Among other findings the committee pointed out the failure of the Government in appealing and attracting the leadership of the masses in participating in the community and national development schemes. To remedy the matter, it recommended decentralisation of power as also putting responsibility at the lower levels of the socio-economic stratum. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development should be assigned to such local institutions at the district level with the Government playing the role of guiding and supervising from a higher level by making available the required finance and so on.

Thus keeping in view the recommendations of the committee the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1961 was passed to assign local government functions and to entrust the

execution of certain works and development schemes to such bodies and to provide for decentralisation of powers and functions and to provide development of democratic institutions for securing a greater measure of participation by the people in the plans and in local government affairs.

The Ahmadnagar Zilla Parishad came into existence in 1962. It consists of sixty elected councillors including two women councillors, six chairmen of Panchayat Samitis and five associated members of co-operative bodies. The powers and functions of the various functionaries of the Zilla Parishad are described below :—

President : The President shall—

(a) convene, preside over and conduct meetings of the Zilla Parishad ;

(b) watch over the financial and executive administration of the Zilla Parishad ; and

(c) exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of any Panchayat Samiti.

The President may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution or suspension of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such an act shall be paid from the District Fund.

Vice-President : The Vice-President shall—

(a) in the absence of the President, preside at the meetings of the Zilla Parishad ; and

(b) exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the President as the President from time to time may delegate to him by an order in writing.

Chairman of Standing Committee or Subjects Committee : The Chairman of the Standing Committee or a Subjects Committee shall—

(i) convene, preside over and conduct meetings of the Committee and

(ii) have access to the records of the Committee.

Chief Executive Officer : The Chief Executive Officer—

(1) lays down the duties of all the officers and servants under Zilla Parishad ;

(2) is entitled to call for any information, return, statement, account from any officer or servant of the Zilla Parishad ; and

(3) supervises and controls the execution of all the activities of the Zilla Parishad.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary *ex-officio* of the Zilla Parishad as well as the Standing Committee.

Block Development Officer : The Block Development Officer—

(1) has the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(2) is the Secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Panchayat Samiti ; and

(3) in relation to the works and development schemes to be undertaken from the block grants, exercises such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property, sale or transfer thereof as are specified by the State Government.

Head of Department :

(i) Every head of department of the Zilla Parishad in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department accords technical sanction thereto.

(ii) The head of the department specified in this behalf, is the secretary, *ex-officio*, of such subjects committees as the Zilla Parishad may direct.

General Administration : The General Administration Department deals with non-technical matters such as establishment, revenue, panchayat and social welfare and planning. The department is controlled and directed by the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer who is its head and secretary, is assisted by the Administrative Officer, a Planning Officer, a Revenue Officer and a Social Welfare Officer. The social welfare section of the department is in charge of the Social Welfare Officer. He is entrusted with the work of implementation of various schemes for the uplift and welfare of the backward classes. The amelioration of the backward classes is sought by granting them various financial and educational concessions through cultural activities. In 1966-67 the Zilla Parishad spent an amount of Rs. 8,91,000 on Social Welfare Schemes. Chapter 17 gives detailed information of the social welfare activities undertaken by the department.

Finance : The finance department of the Zilla Parishad is divided into four branches, *viz.*, audit, budget, compilation and works. The department is headed by the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer who is assisted in his work by the Accounts Officer. The department is controlled by the Finance Committee of the Parishad with the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer as its secretary.

The estimated budget for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,71,25,941 of which grants amounted to Rs. 1,46,50,541. During the same period the estimated expenditure was put at Rs. 1,82,39,579 of which education claimed Rs. 87,55,632, the highest amount. In 1966-67 the income side showed an amount of Rs. 7,91,89,000 including Rs. 2,92,10,000

as Government grants as against expenditure which amounted to Rs. 7,91,89,000. In the year 1971-72 the total revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 7,41,27,000 including Government grant of Rs. 6,97,74,000. The revenue expenditure during the same period was Rs. 7,45,51,000.

Agriculture : The Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Agricultural Development Officer who has to supervise all agricultural activities in the district. He also supervises the work of the District Agricultural Officer, Campaign Officer and other staff working under the Panchayat Samitis. He is responsible for technical matters to the Director of Agriculture, Pune and for administrative purposes, to the Chief Executive Officer.

In 1968-69 there were 16 Agricultural Officers and 32 Agricultural Supervisors working under the Zilla Parishad. Every Panchayat Samiti is allotted an Agricultural Officer, two Agricultural Supervisors and 15 to 20 Agricultural Assistants.

In 1966-67, 2,14,885 quintals of fertilisers were distributed whereas the quantity of improved seeds distributed amongst the farmers was to the tune of 11,330 quintals. During the same period, 111 new wells were constructed for irrigation purpose. During 1971-72 the expenditure on agriculture was put at Rs. 14,24,000.

Animal Husbandry : The animal husbandry section is controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer who is entrusted with the work of vaccination, treatment of sick animals and breeding of quality animals in the district. The receipts from animal husbandry during 1966-67 were Rs. 12,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,48,000. The receipts and expenditure in 1971-72 were Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 6,80,000, respectively.

The following veterinary institutions were working in the district during 1969-70 :—

Veterinary dispensaries	...	14
Branch veterinary dispensaries	...	2
Veterinary Aid Centres	...	43
Artificial Insemination Centres	...	17
Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres	...	4
Cattle Breeding Centre	...	1

The following work was done during the year 1969-70 :—

Number of animals treated at head-quarters	...	1,35,635
Number of animals treated on tour	...	13,586
Number of castrations performed	...	28,129
Number of cases supplied with medicines	...	66,231
Number of animals vaccinated	...	7,17,738
Number of animals slaughtered	...	11,713
Number of animals inseminated	...	4,911

In all, 110 premium bulls were located on maintenance charges under the District Premium Bull Scheme and in all 3,822 services were rendered by them. This scheme was implemented in Akola, Ahmadnagar, Parner and Shrigonda talukas during the year 1969-70. Besides, twenty bulls and 197 cows were located under Supplementary Cattle Breeding Scheme in the district. 543 services were rendered by the breeding bulls. Eight bulls and 31 premium cows of *khilar* breed were supplied to the cultivators during the year 1969-70 under the scheme for cattle development.

Co-operation and Industries : The department is controlled by the Co-operation Committee of the Zilla Parishad with the Co-operation and Industries Officer as its Secretary.

The following schemes have been transferred to and implemented by the Co-operation and Industries Department :—

Plan Schemes : (a) Financial assistance to industrial co-operatives for purchase of tools and equipment, for construction of godowns and subsidy for managerial expenses.

(b) Financial assistance to regular artisans under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, for development of cottage industries and small-scale industries.

Non-Plan Schemes : (a) Subsidy for management expenses to industrial co-operatives.

(b) Financial assistance to affected goldsmiths under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, for cottage industries and small-scale industries.

In addition to granting of loans to individual artisans and goldsmiths, training-cum-production centres are run by the Panchayat Samitis from the funds allotted to rural arts, crafts and industries or from the self-raised funds of the Panchayat Samitis. The following three training-cum-production centres are run in the district :—

- (1) Tailoring School at Kharda, taluka Jamkhed.
- (2) Tailoring School at Ghodegaon, taluka Nevasa.
- (3) Carpentry School at Rahuri, taluka Rahuri.

There are thirteen Extension Officers, Industries, who are working at Panchayat Samiti level and the work of promotion and development of cottage and village industries is carried out by them.

As regards co-operation wing of the department there is one Co-operation and Industries Officer who is assisted by two Extension Officers (Co-operation). There are sixteen Extension Officers (Co-operation) working under Panchayat Samitis in the district. There are 1,543 co-operative societies of different types in the district, out of which 1,087 are primary agricultural societies. The receipts from industries and cottage industries during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 15,000

whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 45,000, respectively for co-operation and industries. The expenditure on co-operation and industries amounted to Rs. 1,02,000 as against receipts of Rs. 12,000 during 1971-72.

Education : The Education Officer heads this department and also works as the Secretary to the Education Committee of the Zilla Parishad which directs and controls the department.

In 1970 there were 213 non-Government secondary schools in the district. Out of these, 167 schools were upto std. XI, 22 upto std. X, 8 upto std. IX and 16 upto std. VIII. Out of these 213 secondary schools, 200 were aided schools. The total expenditure incurred on grants, paid to 190 secondary schools during 1969-70, was Rs. 10,09,661. Besides this, there were seven multi-purpose schools in the district.

During the same period there were 2,011 primary schools in the district, out of which 34 primary schools were for girls. Of these, 1,704 primary schools were run by the Zilla Parishad and the remaining schools were private-aided and un-aided primary schools. 3,07,409 pupils were taking education in Zilla Parishad primary schools, out of whom 1,91,156 were boys and 1,16,253 were girls. There were 2,054 primary schools in this district during 1973-74, which imparted education to 3,57,610 students including 2,17,718 boys and 1,39,892 girls.

There were 363 craft primary schools of which 262 were spinning and weaving schools, 79 were agricultural schools and 22 wood-work and card-board modelling schools during 1969-70.

Health : The Public Health Officer who is the Secretary of the Health Committee of the Zilla Parishad heads the department. He is responsible for effecting measures to control epidemics with a view to maintaining sanitation in the district. There were in the district 17 primary health centres, ten allopathic dispensaries and three ayurvedic dispensaries.

There were four urban family planning centres in the district at the following places :—

- (i) Civil Hospital, Ahmadnagar.
- (ii) B.D.C.D., Hospital, Ahmadnagar.
- (iii) Cottage Hospital, Kopargaon.
- (iv) Municipal Hospital, Shrirampur.

Besides these, the number of rural family welfare planning centres was 29. The Medical Officers of the concerned institutions looked after the family planning centres.

The estimated annual expenditure of the department for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 11,68,341, of which provision of Rs. 7,00,000 was made for primary health centres and health units. The expenditure on public health activities during 1971-72 was Rs. 23,97,000.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

A Panchayat Samiti is provided for every block. Every Panchayat Samiti consists among others 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 who reside in the block area ; and

(c) Sarpanchas, elected by members of village panchayats.

There are thirteen Panchayat Samitis in the district. The details about them are shown in the following statement :—

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Elected members	Co-opted members	Number of councillors
Ahmadnagar	10	2	5
Parner	10	2	5
Shrigonda	8	2	4
Karjat	8	2	4
Jamkhed	6	2	3
Rahuri	8	2	4
Pathardi	8	2	4
Newasa	8	2	4
Shevgaon	8	2	4
Akola	8	2	4
Sangamner	10	2	5
Kopargaon	12	2	6
Shrirampur	12	2	6

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The village panchayats form local units of administration for villages in the district. To co-ordinate the work of the village panchayats, an Act was passed in 1915 which was implemented in 1920. The supervision over the village panchayats was entrusted to the District Local Board then in existence. The Village Panchayats Act of 1946 provided panchayats in such villages having a population of above 1,000, above 500 and below 500, in three stages. Under the Act panchayats with membership of between 5 and 15 were established on the basis of adult franchise. They were to elect *sarpanchas* and *up-sarpanchas* from amongst the members.

The Act divided the duties of the village panchayats into obligatory and optional. The former included sanitary and health measures, construction and repairs of roads, provision of water-supply and undertaking such works meant for public convenience, while the latter included those of construction and maintenance of *dharmashalas*, development of agriculture, co-operation, etc.

The income of village panchayats was to be derived from various sources such as cesses, house tax, sanitary tax, etc. A few *gram panchayats* were entrusted with the performance of judicial functions.

The Bombay Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1958 and made applicable to the district. Under the Act females were represented in the panchayats for the first time. The membership of revenue patil, who was *ex-officio* member of the panchayat was abrogated. The special features of the Act are—

(a) constitution of *gram sabhas* with all adult residents of the village as members ;

(b) appointment of secretary of a village panchayat as a full-fledged Government servant ;

(c) collection of land revenue and maintenance of land records by the panchayats ;

(d) constitution of group *nyaya* panchayats for five or more villages with fairly wide judicial powers, both in civil and criminal matters.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the district panchayat *mandal* was abolished and the Village Panchayat Officer now designated as Administrative Officer works under the Zilla Parishad. The control over village panchayats is exercised through the Panchayat Samitis.

The number of independent group village panchayats, and the number of inhabited villages in the years 1961 and 1971 are shown in the following statement :—

Taluka	1961		1971	
	No. of inhabited villages	No. of independent village panchayats and group village panchayats	No. of inhabited villages	No. of village panchayats and group village panchayats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kopargaon ..	101	67	100	89
Akola ..	153	82	153	112
Sangamner ..	137	97	133	127
Shrirampur ..	74	57	74	66
Rahuri ..	82	55	82	62
Newasa ..	120	63	120	79
Shevgaon ..	121	55	120	80
Parner ..	114	88	114	103
Ahmadnagar ..	105	92	104	101
Pathardi ..	92	68	92	80
Shrigonda ..	84	59	84	79
Karjat ..	81	59	81	69
Jamkhed ..	55	47	55	49
Total ..	1,119	889	1,312	1,096

In 1966-67 the number of village panchayats was 1,067 covering 1,324 villages in the district. In the year 1970-71, 1,324 villages were covered by 1,076 village panchayats, of which 191 were group-village panchayats and 885 independent village panchayats. These village panchayats covered a population of 15,96,000. The total number of seats for these 1,076 village panchayats was 10,200, of which 3,215 seats were reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The break-up of income of all village panchayats in the district for the years 1961-62 and 1969-70 is shown below :—

Item	1961-62		1969-70
	Amount (in thousand rupees)	Percentage of total income	Amount (in thousand rupees)
Grants ..	925	33·03	35,92
Taxes on houses and properties ..	349	12·45	837
Octroi ..	101	3·62	271
Other taxes ..	852	30·40	17,26
Total taxes ..	13,02	46·47	28,34
Income from other sources ..	574	20·50	15,39
Total income ..	28,01	100·00	79,65

The following is the break-up of the total expenditure of all village panchayats for the year 1961-62 :—

Item	Amount (in thousand rupees)	Percentage of total expenditure
Administration ..	693	32·50
Health and Sanitation ..	227	10·64
Public Lighting ..	274	12·88
Other items ..	937	43·98
Total expenditure ..	21,31	100·00

In 1963-64 the income and expenditure of 893 village panchayats amounted to Rs. 55,05,000 and Rs. 45,54,000, respectively. The panchayat samiti-wise figures of income and expenditure of village

panchayats for the year 1966-67 are shown in the following statement :—

Panchayat Samiti	Number of village panchayats and group village panchayats	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
District total ..	1,067	68,22,724	75,24,058
Kopergaon ..	85	9,17,922	7,68,360
Akola ..	111	7,49,060	6,14,159
Sangamner ..	118	6,09,352	6,12,202
Shrirampur ..	65	4,78,644	6,67,243
Rahuri ..	63	6,40,793	8,11,210
Newasa ..	78	2,96,378	6,70,134
Shevgaon ..	73	4,66,170	4,92,846
Parner ..	102	3,91,740	6,98,023
Ahmadnagar ..	100	4,30,926	3,98,385
Pathardi ..	79	5,51,252	4,88,936
Shrigonda ..	78	3,80,303	4,20,756
Karjat ..	66	3,31,202	3,65,213
Jamkhed ..	49	5,78,982	5,16,591

The total income of all Panchayats during 1966-67 was Rs. 68·23 lakhs while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 75·24 lakhs as against the income of Rs. 86·12 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 91·81 lakhs during 1965-66. Taxes and fees together accounted for Rs. 28·41 lakhs or 42 per cent of the total income during the same year. The total amount received as grants was to the tune of Rs. 35·48 lakhs or 52 per cent of the total income. On the expenditure side the lion's share of expenditure was taken up by the public works, the amount being Rs. 35·12 lakhs, *i.e.*, 47 per cent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on administration was Rs. 10·92 lakhs or 14 per cent of the total expenditure. During 1970-71, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,90,800 and the *per capita* expenditure was put at Rs. 5·32. The expenditure per village panchayat came to Rs. 7,891.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Town Planning and Valuation : Town Planning and Valuation is under the administrative control of the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department. It came into existence in 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Pune (now designated as Director of Town Planning) as its head.

The Department, as its name indicates, principally deals with the important subject 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 :—

(I) *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, and

(C) To advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation.

(II) *Valuation :* The Director of Town Planning is the chief expert adviser of Government on this subject and his duties under this head 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 purpose of rating under the Provincial Municipal Corporation Act.

(C) Valuation for the purpose 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.

Organisation : The Department as stated above was started in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government, Pune (now designated as Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, Pune) as its head who was later on given assistance of one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Deputy Director of Town Planning) and 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 and Valuation etc., very essentially required in and around the towns, cities, etc. 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 Pune and other offices at present are located at Bombay, Pune, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Amravati, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Thana, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Satara, Ahmadnagar, Chandrapur, Nanded and Bhiwandi. The department also spares officers to work in the

awards section of Revenue and Forests Department to scrutinise the land acquisition awards, in the Bombay collectorate to deal mainly with valuation work in Bombay, in Maharashtra Housing Board to function as Assessor and in the Rural Housing Cell of the Rural Development Department to prepare lay-outs 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 appointed to function as Arbitrators to finalise draft town planning schemes prepared by the Planning Authorities and as part-time or full-time Land Acquisition Officers at important places like Bombay, Pune, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Satara, Ahmadnagar, etc.

A new branch office for the Ahmadnagar district with a Town Planner as its head came into existence with effect from October 26, 1964. Like other towns in the western Maharashtra, the work of preparation of development plans and town planning schemes was regulated by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 and now by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.

According to the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, it is obligatory upon every Planning Authority (as defined in the 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. There are in all four Municipal Councils in the district, viz., Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Kopergaon and Shrirampur. The development plans of Ahmadnagar, Sangamner and Kopergaon have already been sanctioned by Government under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, and came into force during the years 1963, 1965 and 1964 respectively. The Ahmadnagar Municipal Council has declared its intention to revise the development plan and the work of carrying out surveys and preparation of the revised development plan is undertaken by the Ahmadnagar Branch Office of this department. The draft development plan of Shrirampur which was submitted to Government for sanction was returned by Government without according sanction and Government have advised the Planning Authority to prepare a fresh development plan. This work is also being undertaken by the Ahmadnagar Branch Office.

Three town planning schemes of Ahmadnagar have already been prepared and have come into force under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 and Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. One more town planning scheme at Ahmadnagar has been prepared by the Ahmadnagar Branch Office which is under finalisation under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town

Planning Act, 1966. Similarly one town planning scheme for Shrirampur is also prepared and is under finalisation under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.

Apart from the work of development plans and town planning schemes the Ahmadnagar Branch Office has also been dealing with the work of preparing lay-outs of Government lands and of new village *gaothan* sites for re-settlement of flood-affected and irrigation project-affected persons, as also lay-outs of industrial estates etc. The usual work of scrutinising building plans and lay-out plans received from the Collector of the district as well as from the Municipal Councils in the district is also attended to by the Ahmadnagar Branch Office. The Town Planner of this office is also appointed as Special Land Acquisition Officer to deal with the land acquisition work in the Ahmadnagar city initiated by the Ahmadnagar Municipal Council for the purpose of implementation of the proposals of the development plan of Ahmadnagar. This branch office has also dealt with the work of valuation of properties whenever required for Government purpose. The draft awards received from Government (Revenue Department) have also been scrutinised and reports have been submitted to Government by this branch office.

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CHAPTER 15 — EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATIONAL CENTRES IN THE DISTRICT in ancient times is not available in the absence of relevant records. Temples in ancient times and with the advent of Muslims, *masjids* and mosques provided the seats of education where the pupils were taught in the necessary branches of knowledge including religious scriptures. The *District Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar* however contains an account relating to the education prevailing in the district prior to 1884, which is reproduced below :—

“ Progress : Before the Board of Education commenced operations in 1840, there were a few indigenous elementary schools scattered over the district, which were mostly conducted by Brahmans. But more than ninety per cent of the villages were without schools. The Board of Education opened elementary schools in most of the large villages and in 1850 there were thirty of these institutions attended by 1,727 pupils. In 1855, when the Department of Public Instruction was constituted, the organization of these schools was greatly improved. From 1863, when the voluntary education cess was first levied, the extension of primary education was vigorously taken in hand ; and in 1872-73 the department was maintaining 196 schools of this class attended by 8,682 students. In 1882-83 there were 249 local-cess schools under the supervision of the Local Fund Committees and of the Educational Department which were attended by 13,402 pupils. Of these, 234 were day-schools, five night-schools, three Hindustani schools, and seven free schools. All these schools are well organized, and are highly valued both by the town and village people. Sixty-four of the teachers have gone through a special course of instruction at the Poona Training College and almost all the masters of the village schools have qualified at some public examination. Definite standards of instruction and examination have been in force since 1866, and the highest vernacular standard qualifies for admission to the lower grades of the public service. Classes for instruction in drawing and practical agriculture have been recently established at Ahmadnagar in connection with the primary schools in that city. All the larger schools in the district are well housed and they are also fully equipped with the requisite apparatus of instruction, such as form and colour boxes, terrestrial globes, wall-maps, and pictures. The

schools are also provided with small libraries which are from time to time supplied with new books presented to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by the District Committees.

Aided schools : There were also at the end of 1882-83 fifty-eight schools aided by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Local Fund Committee, fifty-four being for boys and four for girls. They were attended by 1,257 pupils. Of these fifty-eight schools, fifty-four were maintained by Christian missionary societies and four by indigenous school-masters. The majority of these schools were located in the Ahmadnagar, Nevasa, Rahuri, Parner, and Sangamner sub-divisions. The aggregate number of pupils on the rolls at the end of 1882-83 was 1,257 with an average attendance of 1,016 pupils. One of these fifty-eight schools was a high school maintained by the American Mission and attended by fifty-six pupils of whom on an average thirty-two attended regularly. Another was an Anglo-vernacular school maintained by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel with fifty-nine pupils on the rolls and an average attendance of fifty-one. The mission schools are chiefly maintained for Hindus of the lowest castes and the children of native converts. The mission high school at Ahmadnagar teaches up to the matriculation standard, and the Anglo-vernacular school up to the third Anglo-vernacular standard. The teaching in the vernacular schools aims at nothing beyond the rudiments of reading, writing and ciphering. Most of the mission schools have been but recently established, but the boarding school for native girls maintained at Ahmadnagar by the American Mission was founded as far back as 1840.

Inspected schools : Besides the Government and aided schools there were ninety-six private elementary schools which received no aid from public funds, but were under the inspection of the department or of the District Committee. They were attended by 2,012 pupils. Few, if any of them, can trace back their existence beyond the third generation, while many are known to have been very recently opened. They are open to all except the lowest classes, and are chiefly attended by the sons of tradesmen and artisans. Brahmans mostly prefer the cess schools managed by the Educational Department. There are no such schools for girls, and Hindu parents very rarely send their daughters to the boys' schools. The Muhammadan primary schools, on the other hand, are freely attended by children of both sexes, though the boys are the more numerous. The medium of instruction is Marathi in the Hindu schools. Many schools teach only writing, others writing and multiplication tables ; but many town-schools conform to the

departmental standards of instruction. The indigenous primary schools have slowly but steadily increased in numbers. There is also a general improvement observable in their management and method of teaching, which is both directly and indirectly due to the operations of the Educational Department ...".

Girls schools : "The first girls school was opened at Ahmadnagar in 1840. In 1868 there were fifty-nine names on the rolls with an average attendance of 25.2. In 1872-73, an additional school was opened in the same place and the number of pupils in both the schools amounted to 148, of whom seven were Parsis and the rest Hindus. In 1882-83 there were nineteen schools with 1,123 names and an average attendance of 598.5".

Town schools : There were twelve Government schools in Ahmadnagar city which had 1,735 names on the rolls in the year 1882-83. Of these, eight were Marathi schools. In addition to this there were also eight private schools with a total attendance of 395. Sangamner had three schools with 433 students, Pathardi two schools with 247 students, Kharda three schools and 267 students, Shrigonda three schools and 329 pupils, Bhingar three schools with 231 students, Karjat three schools with 164 students and Sonai one school and 126 students.

Village schools : Exclusive of the eight towns of Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Pathardi, Kharda, Shrigonda, Bhingar, Karjat and Sonai, the district of Ahmadnagar was provided with 223 schools or an average of one school for every six inhabited villages. In the year 1882-83, 1,380 villages with a population of 6,73,769 had 223 schools of which ten were girls schools.

The statistics of the schools and students from 1893 to 1922 in the district is given in Table No. 1.

LITERACY

Dissemination of literacy and education at a fast pace is vital for social improvement and economic development of a country. In a democratic country like ours, this is even more true since in order that a common man can play his role in this development, it is necessary that he understands the significance of various schemes and programmes and his responsibilities and privileges.

The district has made very rapid progress in literacy and education during the last thirty years or so. The percentage of literacy in the district for total males and females for the Census years since 1901 is given below.

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Year	Total	Males	Females
1901	4.67	8.93	0.43
1911	4.65	8.59	0.65
1921	6.40	11.21	1.49
1931	6.02	10.60	1.31
1941	13.87	22.48	5.01
1951	18.80	29.40	7.90
1961	26.45	39.36	13.03
1971	36.23	48.97	22.91

The literacy percentage has increased more than three times during the last thirty years. The improvement has been very substantial in the decades 1931-41 and 1961-71. Female literacy has, however, shown progress only during the decade 1951-61. The scheme of compulsory primary education introduced by the State Government in 1947 is one of the contributory factors leading to the remarkable improvement in education in the district.

The literacy rates in the district are a little higher than the averages for the State both for rural and urban areas. The district average for total population, however, is much lower than the State average because of the larger proportion of rural population in the district.

As per the 1961 census the literacy is highest in the region round about Ahmadnagar city. Next highest literacy rates are found in the central portion running north to south comprising parts of Ahmadnagar, Rahuri, Parner and Shrirampur talukas. Literacy rates drop down beyond these two regions as we go west or east. They are lowest in the hilly regions of Akola taluka, which shows 18.47 per cent, and the parts of Shevgaon and Pathardi talukas. Within the district, Ahmadnagar taluka has the highest literacy for total population. But Shrirampur taluka has the highest literacy for rural areas, for total population and for males, while Rahuri has the highest literacy rates for females. For urban areas also, Ahmadnagar taluka which includes Ahmadnagar city naturally has the highest literacy rates for total, males and females.

The age-wise number of literates in the district for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 is shown in the Table No. 2.

The taluka-wise figures of literates for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in the Table No. 3.

The progress of education since 1901 to 1931 is shown in the following statement. The figures show the number of literate persons per mille.

(1) AGE-GROUP 10-15

Years	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
	139	147	113	115	16	19	8	5

(2) AGE-GROUP 15-20

Years	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
	181	184	132	126	27	34	17	8

(3) AGE-GROUP 20 AND OVER

Years	Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
	141	151	116	121	12	15	6	4

The position of literacy in the years 1941 and 1951 is given in Table No. 4.

Table No. 5 shows the educational level in the district as per 1961 Census.

Table No. 6 shows the literacy percentages for males and females in rural and urban areas of the district in 1961.

Male literacy rates are the highest in age-group of 15-34 and those for females are highest in the age-group of 5-14. This indicates that female literacy has started improving since the introduction of the compulsory primary education scheme in the district.

Both males and females of the scheduled castes appear to have come out of their age-long backwardness in education. They appear to be taking full advantage of the educational facilities and concessions available to them in the district and the gap between them and the district average is now narrowed down considerably.

The following statement shows the percentage of backward class population and literacy among them in the year 1951 :—

Percentage of backward class population to total population	Percentage of literacy among the backward classes		
	Persons	Males	Females
27.02	9.56	16.68	2.34

TABLE No. 1—NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1893-94 TO 1920-21

Year	Primary Schools			High Schools			Middle Schools* (English)			Middle Schools† (Vernacular)			Advanced			Elementary		
	Insti- tutions	Pupils		Insti- tutions	Pupils		Insti- tutions	Pupils		Insti- tutions	Pupils		Insti- tutions	Pupils		Insti- tutions	Pupils	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1893-94 ..	404	15,899	1,224	2	346	..	1	25	..	4	321	65	..	..	..	38	572	12
1895-96 ..	366	15,727	1,280	3	437	..	2	68	..	3	283	59	3	63	5	52	1,305	78
1900-01 ..	258	16,539	1,910	3	407	..	1	51	..	3	267	66	5	89	52	21	520	..
1905-06 ..	482	17,814	3,490	3	582	..	1	13	10	5	373	201	1	20	14	16	447	..
1910-11 ..	555	21,953	4,323	3	613	..	1	17	11	5	532	165	..	..	..	17	469	..
1915-16 ..	657	27,374	2,896	4	753	103	4	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	98	..
1920-21 ..	717	30,492	3,589	5	1,010	103	6	380	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Schools teaching through the medium of English.

† Schools teaching through the medium of vernacular languages.

TABLE No. 2—AGE-WISE NUMBER OF LITERATES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931.

District/Age-group	Population											
	Total						Literate				Illiterate	
	(1)	(2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)		
EDUCATION BY AGE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1911												
Ahmadnagar—Total	9,45,305	4,76,306	4,68,999	43,955	40,910	3,045	9,01,350	4,35,396	4,65,954			
0-10 ..	2,58,190	1,25,430	1,32,760	1,387	1,161	226	2,56,803	1,24,269	1,32,534			
10-15 ..	97,292	52,872	44,420	5,197	4,582	615	92,095	48,290	43,805			
15-20 ..	71,398	35,407	35,991	5,267	4,662	605	66,131	30,745	35,386			
20 and over ..	5,18,425	2,62,597	2,55,828	32,104	30,505	1,599	4,86,321	2,32,092	2,54,229			
EDUCATION BY AGE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1921												
Ahmadnagar—Total	7,31,552	3,69,629	3,61,923	46,840	41,431	5,409	6,84,712	3,28,198	3,56,514			
0-10 ..	2,00,750	97,961	1,02,789	2,231	1,623	608	1,98,519	96,338	1,02,181			
10-15 ..	87,758	47,870	39,888	6,464	5,233	1,231	81,294	42,637	38,657			
15-20 ..	48,930	25,132	23,798	5,448	4,633	815	43,482	20,499	22,983			
20 and over ..	3,94,114	1,98,666	1,95,448	32,697	29,942	2,755	3,61,417	1,68,724	1,92,693			
EDUCATION BY AGE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1931												
Ahmadnagar—Total	9,88,206	5,01,186	4,87,020	59,475	53,105	6,370	9,28,731	4,48,081	4,80,650			
0-5 ..	1,58,405	77,103	81,302	.....	.....	.....	1,58,405	77,103	81,302			
5-10 ..	1,25,584	64,502	61,082	4,049	3,249	800	1,21,535	61,253	60,282			
10-15 ..	1,08,762	56,142	52,620	6,832	5,557	1,275	1,01,930	50,585	51,345			
15-20 ..	84,709	40,360	44,349	8,527	7,319	1,208	76,182	33,041	43,141			
20 and over ..	5,10,746	2,63,079	2,47,667	40,007	36,080	3,087	4,70,679	2,26,099	2,44,580			

TABLE No. 3—TALUKA-WISE PROPORTION OF LITERATES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1901, 1911 AND 1921

Taluka/Petha	Year	Population			Literate			Percentage of literates to total population				
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		
Akola	..	1901	..	70,566	35,479	35,087	1,557	1,524	33	1	4	1
	1911	..	75,949	37,799	38,150	1,625	1,553	82	2	4	2	
	1921	..	68,608	34,216	34,392	1,821	1,606	215	3	5	0.1	
Jamkhed	..	1901	..	64,258	31,862	32,396	2,997	2,963	34	5	9	0.1
	1911	..	78,967	39,770	39,197	3,107	3,026	81	4	8	0.2	
	1921	..	43,148	21,604	21,544	2,026	1,979	81	5	9	4	
Karjat	..	1901	..	35,619	17,802	17,817	1,350	1,321	29	4	8	0.2
	1911	..	45,127	22,965	22,162	1,560	1,521	39	3	7	0.2	
	1921	..	26,907	13,595	13,312	1,252	1,185	67	5	9	1	
Kopergaon	..	1901	..	73,539	36,514	37,025	3,175	3,119	56	4	9	0.2
	1911	..	91,490	45,780	45,710	3,434	3,290	144	4	7	0.3	
	1921	..	1,00,635	51,008	49,627	4,835	4,497	338	5	9	1	
Ahmadnagar	..	1901	..	1,28,694	64,185	63,909	10,139	9,154	985	8	14	2
	1911	..	1,29,109	66,554	62,555	12,686	11,094	1,592	10	17	3	
	1921	..	1,14,873	59,753	55,120	14,913	12,513	2,400	13	21	4	

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Nevasa	..	1901	..	65,503	32,795	32,708	3,574	3,360	214	5	10	1
	1911	..	90,565	45,440	45,125	4,181	3,838	343	5	8	8	0.8
	1921	..	51,228	25,532	25,696	4,385	3,355	1,030	9	13	13	4
Parner	..	1901	..	72,617	36,161	36,456	2,344	2,283	61	3	6	0.2
	1911	..	82,342	41,084	41,258	3,082	2,958	124	4	7	7	0.3
	1921	..	67,464	33,362	34,102	2,178	2,024	154	3	6	6	4
Rahuri	..	1901	..	83,494	41,490	42,004	4,038	3,839	199	5	9	0.5
	1911	..	77,827	39,068	38,759	4,718	4,364	354	6	11	11	0.9
	1921	..	66,243	33,403	32,840	4,725	4,341	384	7	13	13	1
Sangamner	..	1901	..	90,381	45,302	45,079	3,584	3,529	55	4	8	0.1
	1911	..	97,745	48,960	48,785	3,674	3,560	114	4	7	7	0.2
	1921	..	71,830	35,890	35,940	4,071	3,734	337	6	10	10	1
Shevgaon	..	1901	..	92,084	45,948	46,436	4,059	3,986	73	4	9	0.2
	1911	..	1,10,457	55,469	54,988	3,741	3,624	117	3	7	7	0.2
	1921	..	41,164	20,428	20,736	2,726	2,542	184	7	12	12	1
Shrigonda	..	1901	..	61,240	30,230	31,010	2,310	2,246	64	4	7	0.2
	1911	..	65,727	33,417	32,310	2,137	2,082	55	3	6	6	0.2
	1921	..	47,080	24,534	22,546	2,116	1,980	136	4	8	8	1
Pathardi Petha	..	1901	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1911	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1921	..	32,372	16,304	16,068	1,758	1,675	83	5	10	10	1

LITERACY

TABLE No. 4—PROGRESS OF LITERACY* IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1941 AND 1951

Number of literate males per 1,000 males							
Ages	5-9	5-9	5-14	5-14	5 and	5 and	15 and
Year	on	on	on	on	upwards	upwards	upwards
	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951
Rural ..	171	....	286	....	270	....	263
Urban ..	357	....	561	....	630	....	656
Total ..	195	173	323	236	326	250	327

Number of literate females per 1,000 females							
Ages	5-9	5-9	5-14	5-14	5 and	5 and	15 and
Year	on	on	on	on	upwards	upwards	upwards
	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st
	March	March	March	March	March	March	March
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951
Rural ..	73	....	88	....	53	....	36
Urban ..	254	....	373	....	264	....	218
Total ..	97	64	126	83	84	54	64

*Source.—Census of India, 1951, Vol. IV, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch, Part I, p. 329.

TABLE No. 5—EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1961

Particulars	Total number of	
	Males	Females
Total population	99,088	88,227
Illiterates	35,712	55,844
Literates without educational level	24,163	17,000
Educational levels—		
Primary	30,101	13,580
Secondary	7,615	1,563
Technical diploma not equal to degree	123	2
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	30	12
University degree other than technical degree	936	139
Technical degree—		
Engineering	80	....
Medicine	143	34
Agriculture	29	....
Veterinary	4	....
Technology	1	....
Teaching	111	51
Others	40	2

LITERACY

TABLE No. 6—TALUKA-WISE LITERACY PERCENTAGES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961

Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kopergaon ..	27.43	40.28	13.80	25.12	37.93	11.62	44.28	57.04	30.13
Akola ..	18.47	30.10	7.07	18.47	30.10	7.07	....	....	....
Sangamner ..	24.19	37.61	10.58	20.13	33.20	7.04	50.87	65.27	35.03
Shrirampur ..	28.74	41.46	15.04	26.62	39.45	12.90	43.22	54.86	30.08
Rahuri ..	25.49	38.00	12.37	25.49	38.00	21.37	....	....	....
Newasa ..	25.71	39.18	11.85	25.71	39.18	11.85	....	....	....
Shevgaon ..	23.16	36.56	9.43	23.16	36.56	9.43	....	....	....
Parner ..	24.05	38.03	10.19	24.05	38.03	10.19	....	....	....
Ahmadnagar ..	38.97	52.72	24.25	24.78	38.76	10.57	54.05	66.84	39.61
Pathardi ..	21.80	34.34	8.91	21.80	34.34	8.91	....	....	....
Shrigonda ..	25.12	37.45	12.09	25.12	37.45	12.09	....	....	....
Karjat ..	21.23	31.96	9.93	21.23	31.96	9.93	....	....	....
Jamkhed ..	22.12	34.01	9.78	22.12	34.01	9.78	....	....	....

The position of literacy among the scheduled castes is improving slowly as can be seen from the following statement which shows the literacy percentages for males and females in urban and rural areas of the district in 1961 :—

	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
District average ..	23.54	36.33	10.36	51.12	63.96	36.70
All scheduled castes ..	17.05	28.17	5.67	27.73	40.64	13.58

The scheduled tribes are very much behind in literacy and education. Literacy among them in rural areas was as low as 9.43 per cent and 20.90 per cent in urban areas as against the respective average literacy rates of 23.54 per cent and 51.12 per cent for the district. Similarly female literacy in the rural areas appears to be negligible in their case.

Table No. 7 shows the distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population by sex and educational levels in urban and rural areas in the district according to 1961 Census.

TABLE No. 7—EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1961

Particulars	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
	Urban areas		Rural areas		Urban areas		Rural areas	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total population ..	7,018	6,400	72,854	77,228	620	557	54,412	54,238
Illiterate ..	4,166	5,531	52,330	67,187	420	551	45,889	52,519
Literate (without educational level).	1,613	549	15,026	3,402	78	30	6,614	1,614
Educational level—								
Primary ..	1,155	311	5,347	632	116	16	1,888	102
Secondary ..	79	8	150	7	5	..	21	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree other than technical degree.	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Technical degree ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The primary education in the Ahmadnagar city and in the Cantonment area is looked after by the Municipal School Board, Ahmadnagar and the Cantonment Executive Officer, respectively, while in the rest of the district it is looked after by the Zilla Parishad. Formerly it was looked after by the District School Board.

The growth of primary education in Ahmadnagar district for a few years viz. 1947-48, 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1958-59 is shown in the following statement :—

Year	Institutions	Pupils
1947-48	780	41,161
1950-51	1,393	99,635
1955-56	1,558	1,67,086
1958-59	1,638	1,94,879

During this period, there was significant and rapid increase in the number of primary schools and in the number of pupils. This large expansion in the primary education was mainly due to the compulsory primary education introduced in the former Bombay State in 1947-48 under the Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1947. All the villages with a population of 1,000 and above were covered by the Act which was applied progressively to children in age-groups of 7-8, 7-9, 7-10 and 7-11 from year to year. This compulsory primary education is also being introduced in small villages having a population of less than 1,000 in various stages and now practically all the villages are covered by the scheme of compulsory primary education except stray villages with a population of less than 200. Taking the population of 1951 as the basis for estimating the population of the district for different years and taking 15 per cent of the population as the population of children in the age-group of 7-11, the percentage of children attending school to the total population of the children of school-going age for a few years viz., 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1958-59 is given below :—

Year	Percentage of the children going to school to the total estimated children of age-group 7-11
1950-51	48
1955-56	73
1958-59	81

While 48 per cent of children were attending school in 1950-51, the percentage during the First Five-Year Plan period increased to 73 and in 1958-59 to 81.

Other indices of the progress of primary education in the district compared with those of the State averages are as shown in the following statement as on 31st March 1962 :—

	Ahmadnagar district	Maharashtra State
1. Average population served by a primary school	1,029	1,135
2. Average area served by a primary school (square miles)	3.8	3.4
3. Pupils per teacher	42	38
4. Pupils per school	126	127
5. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,146	1,250
6. Average annual expenditure per school (Rs.)	4,026	4,903
7. Average number of teachers per school	3.0	3.3
8. Percentage of trained teachers	73.7	64.8

Table No. 8 shows the number of students enrolled in the Ahmadnagar district in 1951, 1956 and 1961.

The following statement shows taluka-wise increase in the number of pupils in the year 1963-64 over that of 1962-63 :—

(Base Year 1961-62 = 100)

Taluka	1962-63	1963-64
1. Ahmadnagar	118	124
2. Akola	106	112
3. Jamkhed	111	115
4. Karjat	106	112
5. Kopergaon	121	123
6. Newasa	104	111
7. Parner	110	120
8. Pathardi	101	118
9. Rahuri	98	105
10. Sangamner	105	117
11. Shevgaon	104	114
12. Shrigonda	104	114
13. Shrirampur	104	111
District Total—		
Boys	108	115
Girls	109	119
Total	108	117

TABLE No. 8—TALUKA-WISE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1951, 1956 AND 1961

District/Taluka	Year	Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
District Total	1951	1,02,845	48,760	1,51,605
	1956	1,11,035	56,051	1,67,086
	1961	1,37,967	74,650	2,12,617
Kopergaon	1951	10,989	4,932	15,921
	1956	10,276	4,965	15,241
	1961	13,730	7,296	21,026
Akola	1951	7,133	2,918	10,051
	1956	6,763	3,071	9,834
	1961	8,999	4,707	13,706
Sangamner	1951	9,897	3,982	13,879
	1956	9,958	4,649	14,607
	1961	11,485	5,782	17,267
Shrirampur	1951	9,156	3,895	13,051
	1956	9,825	4,904	14,729
	1961	12,699	6,997	19,696
Rahuri	1951	6,515	2,996	9,511
	1956	7,344	3,693	11,037
	1961	9,195	4,923	14,118
Newasa	1951	5,637	3,071	8,708
	1956	7,539	3,785	11,324
	1961	9,237	4,809	14,046
Shevgaon	1951	6,478	2,915	9,393
	1956	6,351	2,961	9,312
	1961	7,960	3,879	11,839
Parner	1951	8,308	3,714	12,022
	1956	8,714	4,456	13,170
	1961	12,559	6,686	19,245
Ahmadnagar	1951	15,508	8,817	24,325
	1956	17,409	9,929	27,338
	1961	20,542	13,129	33,671
Pathardi	1951	8,009	3,594	11,603
	1956	8,345	2,741	12,086
	1961	10,044	4,805	14,849
Shrigonda	1951	6,372	3,927	10,299
	1956	7,796	4,395	12,191
	1961	8,900	4,775	13,675
Karjat	1951	4,850	2,168	7,018
	1956	5,991	3,236	9,227
	1961	7,299	4,115	11,414
Jamkhed	1951	3,993	1,831	5,824
	1956	4,724	2,266	6,990
	1961	5,318	2,747	8,065

These figures reveal that during 1962-63 the total number of pupils went up by 8 per 100, while by the end of 1963-64 the increase of 17 per 100 pupils had been registered. Increase in the number of boys during the two years, viz., 15 per 100 was smaller than the corresponding increase of 19 per 100 in case of girl-students. This increase spells out that the tempo of enrolment of girls, which could have been expected to be low in earlier periods, had improved during these two years and in 1963-64 particularly. The comparison in regard to this increase in various talukas shows that Kopargao and Ahmadnagar talukas had registered an increase of 28 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively in two years. Progress of Rahuri taluka was slow in this respect, as it had registered an increase of only 5 per cent over that of the corresponding figure of 1961-62.

The following statement shows the number of girls per 100 boys in different talukas during 1961-62 and 1963-64 :—

Taluka				1961-62	1963-64
1.	Ahmadnagar	..	..	65	69
2.	Akola	..	..	52	52
3.	Jamkhed	..	..	47	55
4.	Karjat	..	..	54	55
5.	Kopargao	..	..	58	56
6.	Newasa	..	..	51	53
7.	Parner	..	..	48	54
8.	Pathardi	..	..	40	48
9.	Rahuri	..	..	55	61
10.	Sangamner	..	..	50	53
11.	Shevgaon	..	..	47	50
12.	Shrigonda	..	..	52	51
13.	Shrirampur	..	..	56	51
Total ..				53	55

The above figures reveal that during 1963-64, there were on an average only 55 girl-students per 100 boys in the district in primary schools. However, the ratio has shown an upward trend in most of the talukas which could be regarded as a redeeming feature. In urban areas it would be natural to expect a higher girls/boys ratio among pupils and this was reflected by a high ratio of 69 in case of Ahmadnagar taluka, which contains a high proportion of urban population.

viz., 48 per cent. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils in primary institutions according to medium of instruction :—

Particulars		Years		
		1961-62	1966-67	1970-71
Marathi	.. ..	2,12,059	2,91,409	3,36,356
Gujarathi	.. ..	99	82	80
Urdu	.. ..	6,248	7,651	7,901
Hindi	.. ..	711	489	510
Sindhi	.. ..	533	584	579
English	.. ..	488	376	844
Others	.. ..	143	343	452

In the year 1961-62 the number of pupils on roll was 2,20,281 in the district. This rose to 3,00,934 in the year 1966-67 and to 3,46,722 in 1970-71.

The total backward class beneficiaries in 1967-68 was 67,079 out of whom 22,366 were girls. In the year 1970-71 there were 82,417 backward class students of whom 33,457 were scheduled castes and 14,326, scheduled tribes.

In the year 1951 the number of teachers was 3,986 as against 4,383 in 1956. The same rose to 5,013 in 1961. The highest number of teachers was 791 in Ahmadnagar taluka as against 201 in Jamkhed taluka which was the lowest in the year 1961. In 1961-62 the pupils/teachers ratio was 42. During the subsequent two years this ratio increased to 44. It, however, showed that the increase in the number of pupils was not accompanied by a commensurate increase in the number of teachers. The following statement shows the percentage of trained primary teachers to total teachers :—

Teachers		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Males	.. ..	77.1	77.9	79.7
Females	.. ..	77.5	77.3	77.2
Total ..		77.1	77.8	79.6

As compared to the percentage of 79.2 of all teachers male and female in Ahmadnagar district in 1963-64 the corresponding proportion in the whole of the State of Maharashtra was 73.5 per cent.

In the year 1961-62 the number of primary school teachers was 5,275, out of whom 3,886 were trained. This number rose to 6,639 in the year 1965-66, of which 5,359 were trained teachers. In 1970-71 the number of teachers in the primary schools was 8,624, of which 1,817 were female teachers. Of 8,624 teachers, 7,701 were trained hands including 1,593 female trained teachers.

The number of primary schools had increased considerably before Independence. After the enforcement of the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1947, the number of primary schools and the school-going children witnessed a phenomenal growth. The percentage increase in the number of institutions for a few years over that in 1947-48 is given in the following statement :—

Year	Relative growth in	
	Institutions	Pupils
1947-48	100	100
1950-51	176	242
1955-56	197	406
1957-58	205	431
1958-59	208	473

By the end of the First Five-year Plan, the number of primary schools increased by nearly two times while the number of students increased by more than four times. During 1958-59 the number of primary schools was more by 208 per cent as compared to those in 1947-48 while the number of pupils was 473 per cent to those in 1947-48.

The number of primary schools in the district rose from 1,433 in 1951 to 1,692 in 1961. In the year 1970-71 this number stood at 2,060.

The position of the primary schools as regard to their classification in 1967-68 was as under :—

(1) Full-fledged primary schools—

Boys'	...	611
Girls'	...	45

(2) Schools teaching up to Std. IV girls ... 1,194

(3) Single-teacher schools ... 975

The following statement gives the number of primary schools in the district according to different media of instruction :—

Particulars	1961-62	1963-64
Marathi	1,665	1,820
Urdu	49	63
Gujarati	2	1
English	3	3
Hindi	3	3
Sindhi	1	1
Telugu	1	1
	1,724	1,892

The basic education at the primary stage was introduced in the former Bombay State in the year 1939. The growth in this field in Ahmadnagar district from 1955-56 to 1958-59 could be seen from the statement below :—

Year	Total primary schools	Basic schools	Percentage of basic schools to the primary schools
1955-56	1,558	215	14
1957-58	1,623	372	23
1958-59	1,638	385	24

The State Government's policy of converting primary schools into basic schools has also made steady progress. In 1955-56 there were 215 basic schools whereas the number stood at 420 as on 31st March 1962.

The number of primary schools and their classification as on 31st March 1962 was as follows :—

Particulars	Total	Basic			Non-basic		
		Senior basic	Junior basic	Single teacher	Single teacher	I-IV multi-teacher	Middle I-VII
Total number of schools.	1,743	278	25	117	766	202	355
Zilla Parishad	1,410	269	24	117	511	169	320
Municipal	25	4	...	...	1	2	18
Cantonment Board	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Private	303	5	1	...	254	30	13

In 1962 out of a total of 1,743 primary schools, 80 per cent were managed by the Zilla Parishad, 17.38 per cent by private institutions, 1.43 per cent by municipalities, and 0.29 per cent by cantonment boards.

In 1958-59 there were 32 stray villages in the district having a population of less than 200 and had no facilities of primary education. In 1966 out of the total number of 1,328 villages and towns, 1,310 had schooling facilities where as only 18 villages having population under 199 did not have schooling facilities. At present there is not a single village or a *wadi* where there is no schooling facility in the district.

Table No. 9 gives the classification of towns and villages without primary schools by population range in Ahmadnagar district during 1961, 1964 and 1967.

TABLE No. 9—CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITHOUT
PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY POPULATION RANGE IN AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT DURING 1961, 1964 AND 1967

District/Taluka	Year	Total Number of towns and villages with schools	Number of villages without schools					
			Population Range					
			0-199	200-399	400-599	600-1,999	2,000 and above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Kopergaon	.. 1961	101	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1964	98	1	3	..	..	..	4
	1967	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	.. 1961	151	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1964	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangamner	.. 1961	135	3	..	..	..	..	3
	1964	136	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1967	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrirampur	.. 1961	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1964	67	8	..	..	..	..	8
	1967	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rahuri	.. 1961	80	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1964	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newasa	.. 1961	113	8	..	..	..	..	8
	1964	117	5	..	..	..	..	5
	1967	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shevgaon	.. 1961	113	9	..	..	..	..	9
	1964	102	11	6	3	..	..	20
	1967	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parner	.. 1961	110	4	..	..	..	..	4
	1964	110	2	2	..	..	..	4
	1967	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961	106	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1964	106	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1967	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathardi	.. 1961	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1964	89	2	1	..	..	..	3
	1967	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrigonda	.. 1961	82	3	..	..	..	..	3
	1964	84	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1967	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karjat	.. 1961	79	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1964	80	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1967	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamkhed	.. 1961	53	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1964	53	2	..	..	..	..	2
	1967	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Total	.. 1961	1,290	38	..	..	..	..	38
	1964	1,274	37	12	3	..	..	52
	1967	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Like primary education the growth of secondary education since 1947-48 was also quite significant. The growth in the number of pupils was comparatively less in secondary stage than that in primary stage. While the number of pupils in primary stage had increased four times, the increase in secondary stage was about two times only during the years from 1947-48 to 1958-59. The reason may be sought in the fact that at the primary stage, education is compulsory while at the secondary stage it is not so.

The following statement gives the percentage of students in secondary stage to those in primary stage since 1947-48 for a few years :—

Year	Percentage of students in secondary schools to those in primary schools	
1947-48	..	17
1950-51	..	9
1955-56	..	6
1957-58	..	7
1958-59	..	7

Table No. 10 shows the number of students in secondary schools in the district for the years 1951, 1956 and 1961.

The total number of students on roll in the secondary schools in 1965-66 was 42,600. In the year 1970-71 this number stood at 61,031.

The following statement shows the taluka-wise increase in the number of pupils in secondary schools for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 :—

Taluka	Year	
	1962-63	1963-64
Ahmadnagar	104	114
Akola	129	158
Jamkhed	120	137
Karjat	125	142
Kopergaon	114	152
Newasa	138	172
Parner	114	133
Pathardi	136	156
Rahuri	187	214
Sangamner	107	119
Shevgaon	115	154
Shrigonda	116	132
Shrirampur	119	136
District Total	116	133
Boys	116	133
Girls	117	135

TABLE No. 10—TALUKA-WISE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN
1951, 1956 AND 1961

Taluka	Year	Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
District Total	.. 1951 ..	6,486	1,261	7,747
	.. 1956 ..	7,933	1,835	9,768
Kopergaon	.. 1961 ..	17,194	4,196	21,390
	.. 1951 ..	426	54	480
	.. 1956 ..	690	147	837
Akola	.. 1961 ..	2,016	442	2,458
	.. 1951 ..	....	....	....
	.. 1956 ..	172	10	182
Sangamner	.. 1961 ..	435	56	491
	.. 1951 ..	989	108	1,097
	.. 1956 ..	893	130	1,023
Shrirampur	.. 1961 ..	1,683	309	1,992
	.. 1951 ..	874	136	1,010
	.. 1956 ..	1,165	229	1,394
Rahuri	.. 1961 ..	2,104	546	2,650
	.. 1951 ..	155	31	186
	.. 1956 ..	249	32	281
Newasa	.. 1961 ..	848	148	996
	.. 1951 ..	58	3	61
	.. 1956 ..	165	15	180
Shevgaon	.. 1961 ..	637	89	726
	.. 1951 ..	73	6	79
	.. 1956 ..	166	17	183
Parner	.. 1961 ..	443	35	478
	.. 1951 ..	49	....	49
	.. 1956 ..	174	10	184
Ahmadnagar	.. 1961 ..	915	74	989
	.. 1951 ..	3,590	916	4,506
	.. 1956 ..	3,532	1,189	4,721
Pathardi	.. 1961 ..	5,900	2,270	8,170
	.. 1951 ..	137	5	142
	.. 1956 ..	249	16	265
Shrigonda	.. 1961 ..	689	64	753
	.. 1951 ..	....	....	....
	.. 1956 ..	84	7	91
Karjat	.. 1961 ..	596	55	651
	.. 1951 ..	105	....	105
	.. 1956 ..	240	20	260
Jamkhed	.. 1961 ..	480	68	548
	.. 1951 ..	30	2	32
	.. 1956 ..	154	13	167
	.. 1961 ..	448	40	488

The above statement shows an increase of 16 and 17 per 100 in the number of boys and girls, respectively during 1962-63 and an increase of 33 and 35 per 100 during the two-year period from 1961-62 to 1963-64. As against the 33 per cent increase in the total number of pupils in secondary schools during 1961-62 to 1963-64, the corresponding increase in the Maharashtra State as a whole was 24 per cent. This shows that the growth of secondary education in Ahmadnagar district was at a faster pace than that for the whole State. Among various talukas, Rahuri taluka was found to have registered maximum increase in the number of pupils during the two years 1962-1964. The percentage increase was to the tune of 119. Increase in Nevasa (72 per cent) and Akola (58 per cent) talukas was also promising. Ahmadnagar taluka which had witnessed maximum increase in the number of primary school pupils had registered a meagre increase of 14 per cent in its number of secondary pupils. Considering the girls/boys ratio among the secondary pupils there were 24 and 25 girls per 100 boys during the years 1961-62 and 1963-64, respectively. The ratio among the pupils in primary schools during 1963-64 was 55 and this ratio among pupils in secondary schools during the same year, showed a very wide variation in the composition of pupils at primary and secondary stages.

The following statement gives the number of pupils learning in different media in secondary schools :—

Medium of instructions	Pupils		
	1961-62	1966-67	1970-71
Marathi	24,610	44,094	56,774
Urdu	389	687	801
Hindi	503	906	766
English	297	508	1,559

Government have introduced various schemes to promote education by giving facilities for economically backward class population. All students whose parents' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,200 are eligible for free education. In 1970 the income-limit was raised to Rs. 1,800.

The following statement shows the number of economically backward class beneficiaries :—

Year	Students
1961-62	14,583
1965-66	20,110
1966-67	31,263
1967-68	31,353

The students from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward class students whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 get free education. In 1966-67 the total enrolment of backward class students was 29,894 including 4,308 girls. Among them 3,025 belonged to scheduled castes, 666 to scheduled tribes and 26,203 to other backward classes. The income-limit has now been raised to Rs. 2,400. In the year 1970-71 there were enrolled 3,885 scheduled caste students including 553 girl-students.

In the year 1951, the number of teachers in secondary schools was 323 as against 422 in 1956. The same rose to 869 in 1961. The highest number of teachers was 349 in Ahmadnagar taluka as against the lowest number of teachers which was 18 in Jamkhed taluka in the year 1961. In March 1962 the total number of teachers was 1,067, out of whom 764 or 71.6 per cent were trained. The proportion of trained secondary teachers in the district stood at 71.6 per cent in 1961-62 and at 74.5 per cent in 1963-64. During the same period, the corresponding proportion for the whole State stood at 63.00 per cent and 68.4 per cent, respectively. These figures show that Ahmadnagar district was better placed in this respect as compared to the State as a whole. In the year 1966-67 the number of secondary school teachers was 1,822, out of whom 1,424 were trained and 398 untrained. The male teachers numbered 1,490 and female teachers 332; out of them 1,142 and 282, respectively were trained. In 1970-71 the number of teachers was 2,439, of which 407 were female-teachers. Of 2,439 total teachers in the secondary schools, 1,943 were trained hands including 364 female-teachers.

Like primary education, there is appreciable growth of secondary education in this district. The oldest secondary school in this district is the American Mission High School, Ahmadnagar. It started functioning from 1833. All the educated and renowned persons in Ahmadnagar district, who made their name in social and educational field in the last generation, were the students of this high school. The Christian Missions have done a very good work in the spread of secondary education in the district. The Ahmadnagar Education Society followed in the foot-steps of the Christian Missions and started indigenous schools in Ahmadnagar city and Sangamner town, respectively. Government started one girls' high school in Ahmadnagar in 1920, for the spread of girls' education in the district. Up to 1955-56, there were only three full-fledged secondary schools for girls in the district. At other places and even in city girls were admitted to boys' high schools. There were only 26 secondary schools in 1947-48 in the district. The number increased to 54 in 1958-59.

The growth in the secondary education in regard to the number of

institutions and pupils from 1947-48 to 1958-59 is shown below :—

Year	Institutions	Pupils
1947-48	26	6,935
1950-51	29	8,435
1955-56	40	9,730
1957-58	49	12,291
1958-59	54	14,276

The number of institutions per lakh of population for secondary education in the district as compared to that for Pune division and for the State of Maharashtra is given below :—

Ahmadnagar district	Pune division	Maharashtra State
3.4	4.9	5.0

The number of schools and their classification in the district as on 31st March 1962 was as follows :—

	Total	Vocational High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools		Middle Secondary Schools
			Multi-purpose	Ordinary	
State	1	....	1	....	....
Municipal	....	....	....	....	....
Private	111	2	7	101	1

Other indices of secondary education in the district as compared to the State averages were as follows :—

Particulars	Ahmadnagar district	Maharashtra State
Population served by each high school	16,017	13,805
Area served by each school (square miles)	59.0	40.8
Pupils/teachers ratio	24	25
Pupils per secondary school	230	338
Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,668	1,870
Average annual expenditure (direct) per secondary school (Rs.)	25,679	39,543
Average number of teachers per secondary school	9.5	13.7

The progress made in secondary education after 1961-62 was also quite striking. The number of schools which stood at 112 in 1961-62, went upto 147 in the year 1965-66. In the year 1970-71 there were 218 secondary institutions in the district.

For improvement of the secondary education in the country, the Government of India had appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Shri A. L. Mudliar, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University. The Commission recommended the introduction of different crafts in the syllabus of secondary schools to improve the standard of students receiving instructions in them. The ordinary secondary schools were converted into multi-purpose high schools in many parts of country. In western Maharashtra, the change was not appreciated so much and hence very few secondary schools adopted the syllabus for multi-purpose high schools. Ahmadnagar district was not an exception to this general move.

Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Pune, conducts public examinations at the end of the Secondary School Course. Two examinations are held every year in March and October and Ahmadnagar, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Shrirampur and Karjat are the examination centres in the district. The number of candidates who appeared and passed from those centres during the year 1962 is as follows :—

Examination held in—	Appeared	Passed
March	3,928	2,115
October	1,382	681

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education : For many years there were no facilities for higher education in Ahmadnagar district. The need to start colleges in Ahmadnagar district became all the more imperative with the spread of secondary education in the district. In 1950, Dr. Hiwale started the Ahmadnagar College at Ahmadnagar proper, under the management of the Christian Mission, Ahmadnagar. From that time onwards, the number of colleges grew steadily in different part of Ahmadnagar district.

Majority of the colleges in the district are arts colleges. The combined arts and science colleges are situated at Sangamner, Kopargaon, Ahmadnagar and Shrirampur. Commerce courses are also conducted in some colleges in the district. The total number of arts, science and commerce colleges is 10. The post-graduate courses are being run in Ahmadnagar College only. Besides these there is one Ayurvedic college which has an accommodation for about 300 Students.

The statistics regarding number of colleges, enrolment, number of

teachers and expenditure for the years from 1965-66 to 1969-70 are given in the following statement :—

Year	Number of colleges	Enrolment			Number of teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Total		
1965-66 ..	9	3,742	630	4,372	199	14,58,472
1966-67 ..	10	4,306	789	5,095	244	22,29,505
1967-68 ..	10	5,273	819	6,092	192	23,84,432
1968-69 ..	11	6,347	909	7,256	282	32,33,947
1969-70 ..	12	6,812	1,010	7,822	289	N.A.

N.A. = Not available

In 1969, to promote agricultural education the Government started the Mahatma Phule Agriculture University. The University is located at Rahuri.

Revenue and expenditure : The following statement shows the revenue received and expenditure incurred by the then District Local Board on education since 1893 for a few years :—

Year		Receipts	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ..		7,496	66,289
1895-96 ..		7,412	69,788
1897-98 ..		6,590	67,006
1899-1900 ..		6,260	67,614
1901-02 ..		5,744	62,214
1903-04 ..		9,952	71,005
1905-06 ..		6,591	70,659
1907-08 ..		18,757	81,041
1909-10 ..		8,061	98,681
1911-12 ..		8,478	1,27,283
1913-14 ..		8,782	1,52,946
1915-16 ..		9,380	1,62,801
1917-18 ..		8,065	1,66,407
1919-20 ..		8,972	2,84,129
1921-22 ..		9,034	3,84,637

From the year 1961-62 the position of expenditure on education is detailed below.

The State Government's share in the year 1961-62 was 87.0 per cent of the total expenditure on primary education and was incurred by the State Government through grant-in-aid to the Zilla Parishad and building loans and grants to primary teachers' training colleges.

Similarly, wards of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 (now Rs. 1,800) get free education. The cost borne by the schools on this account is reimbursed by the State Government. Students from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes get free education at the cost of Government.

So far as the expenditure on secondary schools is concerned the Government's share in the total expenditure was 63.7 per cent in 1961-62 and was incurred through different schemes of grants for maintenance, salaries, buildings, building-sites, equipment, free-ships, scholarships, loans, etc., and special concessions to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or other backward class students.

Under the General Education Scheme, provision is made for expansion of education by appointment of additional staff, construction of new buildings, grant of scholarships etc. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 4.74 lakhs and Rs. 8.57 lakhs during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, respectively, a major portion was incurred on schemes of normal expansion of primary education. Thus during the two years the expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 4.33 lakhs and Rs. 6.60 lakhs, respectively. Under general education programme, Rs. 21.65 lakhs were spent during 1967-68.

The money receipts and the expenditure incurred on education by the Zilla Parishad from the year 1964-65 to 1967-68 is shown in the following statement :—

(Amount in Rs.)			
Year		Receipts (in '000')	Expenditure
1964-65	..	95	12,545
1965-66	..	113	14,103
1966-67	..	130	16,286
1967-68	..	152	20,061

SOCIAL EDUCATION

The schemes for promoting social education were implemented through District Development Boards under the guidance of the Regional Social Education Committee for the Maharashtra region. Under the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service, programmes aimed at eradication of adult illiteracy were launched.

With the growth of primary and secondary education in the district, the people have now become alive to the problem of spreading

literacy amongst the illiterate people. The problem was tackled under the scheme of "Adult Education" in the district from 1935 onwards. From 1962, the scheme came to be known as "*Gram Shikshan Mohim*" in the State and all people, young and old, took part in it. All villages have celebrated "*gram gaurav*" ceremonies and even "*taluka gaurav*" ceremonies. The following statement shows the progress of the scheme in the district from 1961-62 to 1969-70 :—

Year		Number of villages with <i>wadis</i>	Number of people made literate
1961-62	..	118	63,857
1962-63	..	296	80,019
1963-64	..	285	45,216
1964-65	..	118	19,728
1965-66	..	218	31,358
1966-67	..	1,047	92,044
1967-68	..	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69	..	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70	..	1	861
		2,083	3,33,083

N.A. = Not available.

The people are given instructions from "*gav vikas shala*" a publication of the Government and they are tested in their achievements by setting suitable questions every year. Nearly 50,000 new literates had appeared at those tests up to 1969, out of whom more than 40,000 passed. They were awarded certificates by the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar. Among the neo-literates nearly 100 persons had passed the P. S. C. Examination during 1969.

TRAINING CENTRES FOR TEACHERS

Primary teachers : There are six junior colleges of education in the district which are imparting training to primary teachers in pedagogy. They are as under :—

- (1) Government Junior College of Education, Sangamner.
- (2) A.E.S.'s Junior College of Education, Ahmadnagar.
- (3) Union Junior College of Education, Ahmadnagar.
- (4) St. Monica's Junior College of Education, Ahmadnagar.
- (5) Maharashtra Adhyapak Vidyalaya, Ahmadnagar.
- (6) M. M. Shinde Adhyapak Vidyalaya, Jamgaon.

The intake capacity of all these Junior Colleges of Education is more than 800 per year. The St. Monica's Junior College of Education

was formerly exclusively for women, but some male-teachers were also admitted during 1968-69.

Secondary teachers: There are two secondary teachers' training colleges in Ahmadnagar district, situated at Ahmadnagar and Sangamner, respectively. The intake capacity of each of these colleges is 100. The college at Ahmadnagar is run under the auspices of the Ahmadnagar Education Society, Ahmadnagar, while the college at Sangamner is run by the Gokhale Education Society.

Special and professional schools: Table No. 11 gives the details about special and professional schools in the district.

ORGANISATION

Formerly the entire primary education was under the control of the Government. After the passing of the Primary Education Act of 1922, in the *ex-Bombay* Province, District School Boards and Municipal School Boards were formed and the administration of the primary education was vested in them. The District School Board was directly under the control of the District Local Board and Municipal School Boards were under the respective Local Municipal Committees. They were allowed to appoint their own Administrative Officers whereas the appointments of the inspecting staff were taken over by Government. The administration of primary schools was left with the District and Municipal School Boards with effect from 1938. The Deputy Educational Inspector and some Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors were appointed by Government in each district for inspection of primary schools. Afterwards Government passed the Compulsory Primary Education Act in 1947 and some posts of Assistant Administrative Officers and supervisors were also created by the Government for the implementation of the scheme. The position of the inspecting branch was slightly modified in 1953 when each district was given a separate Educational Inspector, who was mainly in charge of inspection of secondary schools in the district, but was given the added responsibility of giving guidance to the primary schools also. The inspection of primary schools was mainly left to the Deputy Educational Inspector of the District and his Assistants. In 1955-56, the number of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in the district was 54. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad the District Educational Inspector's office was abolished and both inspection as well as administration of primary and secondary education was placed under the administrative control of the Zilla Parishad. The right of selecting graduate teachers for secondary schools and for the inspecting branch was transferred to the Divisional Selection Board, Pune. The

TABLE No. 11—SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT FROM 1964-65 TO 1968-69

Institutions	Number of institutions (1)	1964-65 Enrolment			Number of institutions (2)	1965-66 Enrolment			Number of institutions (3)	1966-67 Enrolment			Number of institutions (4)	1967-68 Enrolment			Number of institutions (5)	1968-69 Enrolment			Number of teachers (6)
		Boys (3)	Girls (4)	Total (5)		Boys (7)	Girls (8)	Total (9)		Boys (11)	Girls (12)	Total (13)		Boys (15)	Girls (16)	Total (17)		Boys (19)	Girls (20)	Total (21)	
Commerce	..	584	164	748	1	544	34	578	1	514	88	602	..	100	15	115	1	31	8	39	3
Fine Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	26	1
Nursing	..	..	207	207	3	2	137	139	3	..	155	155	..	..	135	..	..	167	171	21	21
Poultry Training Centre	..	40	2	42	1	78	..	78	1	44	2	46	..	12	1	13	1	17	1	18	1
Agriculture School	..	77	..	77	1	97	..	97	1	98	..	98	..	80	..	80	1	109	..	109	11
Music and Dancing	..	133	58	191	1	123	33	156	1	176	20	196	..	270	..	270	1	93	21	114	5
Arts and Crafts	..	15	17	32	4	11	68	79	5	11	113	124	..	15	110	125	4	..	59	4	4
Co-operative	..	149	1	150	1	175	1	176	1	177	..	177	..	140	..	140	1	157	..	157	4

right of transferring primary as well as secondary school teachers is entrusted to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar. The former District School Board has now been converted into the Education Subject Committee under the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar. The Education Committee meets every month and passes resolutions pertaining to education and the Education Officer, Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar, implements them. The pay of primary school teachers is drawn by the Block Development Officers of the Taluka Panchayat Samitis in the district.

There is only one secondary school, viz., Government Girls' High School, Ahmadnagar, which is under the direct control of the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar. It is being run on agency basis. All other secondary schools in the district are managed by private bodies. Their inspection is done by Education Officer and Deputy Education Officer with the help of the Extension Officers, Education.

The right of granting recognition to secondary schools is transferred to the Deputy Director of Education, Pune. All types of complaints about secondary schools in the district are enquired into by the Education Officer of the Zilla Parishad, Ahmadnagar and the enquiry reports are sent to the higher authorities of Education Department for decision.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The beginning of technical education in the Bombay Province was made by an engineering class in Bombay. The necessity of promoting technical education was pointed out in 1880 by the Indian Famine Commission. In 1888, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, was founded chiefly with the help of generous endowments with the object of imparting instruction in the principles of science and arts and their application to industrial and other purposes. The Atkinson-Dawson Committee Report of 1912 felt the need of apprenticeship to the technically-trained personnel in the province of Bombay and recommended suitable centres or classes in the regional language for textile jobbers or *mistris* and also suggested that the minor technical centres should be placed under one Central Technical Institution. The Committee of Direction for Technical Education was constituted by the then Government of Bombay in 1913. The control of technical and industrial education in the province was vested in this committee. The Industrial Commission of 1918 felt the need of providing educational institutions of a more advanced character and the establishment of colleges of very high grade under the direct control of the Central Government. With a view to extending widely technical

education and industrial training, the then Government of Bombay appointed a Committee in 1921. The Committee recommended the establishment of part-time courses for apprentices under the Government Apprenticeship Scheme and the formation of a Joint Directorate of Technical Education. The Abbott and Wood Report of 1936 gave a good lead to the educationists in devising a new educational policy by suggesting that the provision of technical and vocational education alone would lead to the rapid development of industries. Experiments were also conducted regarding the possibility of imparting elementary education through a basic craft or purposeful activity. The second world war created an urgent demand for technical personnel and the Central Government appointed a Technical Training Enquiry Committee in 1940. In 1948, the then Government of Bombay set up the Department of Technical Education. The technical education at all levels in the State was entrusted to it. It looks after technical education imparted by such institutions as engineering colleges, polytechnics, industrial schools and technical high schools. Post-graduate courses and research are also being undertaken at some institutes. This department until August 1963 was also conducting examinations for diploma and certificate courses offered by the polytechnics and some of the technical institutions in the State. Apart from the above the department also looks after the training schemes sponsored by the Government of India such as Craftsman Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Evening Classes for industrial workers.

All technical and industrial training institutes and courses leading up to diploma standard excluding those coming under the jurisdiction of the University are controlled by the Department of Technical Education, Bombay. The Government have appointed a State Council of Technical Education which advises and makes recommendations in respect of technical and industrial institutions and courses leading up to the diploma standard. The State Council for Training in Vocational Trades carries out the policies of the National Council with regard to the award of National Trade Certificates in engineering, building and leather trades and other similar trades. The Deputy Director of Technical Education, Pune, responsible to the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay, looks after the activities of the department in the district. It may be noted that the Government High School at Ahmadnagar was converted into a Technical High School from June 1955 for providing facilities for technical education.

Apart from the degree and diploma courses there are crafts and needle crafts institutions. The courses conducted by them are approved

by the Board of Technical Examination of Maharashtra State and certificates are awarded by the Board. Moreover there are courses in arts, crafts and needle crafts, tailoring, embroidery and fancy work, craft teachers' courses in tailoring, needle-work, wood-work, hand spinning and weaving, cardboard, leather, cane and bamboo work, etc., approved by the Board. The total number of such crafts and needle crafts institutions in the State was 309 during 1966-67. In the same year in Ahmadnagar district there were seven such institutions, six situated at Ahmadnagar and one at Sangamner. The duration of courses run by them is one to two years. The intake capacity of all these institutes was 245 in 1966-67.

There was one handloom weaving institute run by a non-Government agency which had an intake capacity of 20 in 1966-67.

Training of skilled workers required for various industries is offered at the Government Industrial Training Institute. The aim of this type of training is to equip the trainees as skilled artisans for suitable industrial employment. The other type of training is mainly 'vocational' where training is offered in cottage and small-scale industries extending over a period not exceeding twelve months with a view to preparing the trainees for gainful employment. There are two Industrial Training Institutions in Ahmadnagar district which accommodated 584 students in 1967-68. They provide courses useful to carpenter, wireman, mechanic, electrician, pattern-maker, etc. The duration of the course is from one to two years ranging according to the nature of the trade. The institutions are run by the Government.

Technical high schools are essentially secondary schools with a technical bias. Their aim is not to train students specially for entering into wage-earning occupations but to give them a broad-based training in basic engineering workshop courses without neglecting the academic subjects. The course is spread over a period of four years from Standards VIII to XI and students are prepared for the S. S. C. examination with a technical bias. In Ahmadnagar there were three technical high schools in 1966-67 with an intake capacity of 225. Of these, two schools in Ahmadnagar taluka were run by the Government and a private body, respectively whereas one school in Pathardi taluka was managed by a private body.

The aim of the basic training and related instruction centres is to acquaint the students with the basic principles behind the working system of tools and machinery. There is one centre in Ahmadnagar which had an intake capacity of B.T.C. 50 and R.I.C. 100 in 1967-68. The duration of this training is for twelve months except for Tool and Dye making course which is of four years' duration. In the case of this course the basic training is for two years. Under the technical

and vocational training scheme a sum of Rs. 4.78 lakhs was spent in 1967-68. The benefits of the scheme were derived by 130 students.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY

District Publicity Officer : The District Publicity Officer works as a representative of the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, in the district. He is in charge of the Publicity Office at Ahmadnagar. He works under the supervision and guidance of the Regional Publicity Officer at Pune. He acts as a publicity link between the Government offices and the press in the district. By keeping in touch with the various offices in the district, he issues to the press, news-items, write-ups, etc. His main work is to publicise the progress made under the development programme, through various media, such as news-items, articles and documentary films. He also arranges visits of the journalists and organises press conferences to provide an opportunity to the press to get first-hand knowledge of the developments in the district and the subject to be covered. He acts in the capacity of a correspondent at the district level and covers programmes and functions arranged by the Government.

He supplies booklets and information for being incorporated in various publications of the directorate and distributes and arranges for the sale of a large number of publications issued by the Directorate of Publicity. He keeps in close contact with officials as well as social workers, press and the main currents in the public life of the district.

The District Information Centre is an important aspect concerning the activities of the District Publicity Office. Government publications, various newspapers and magazines, maps, charts, models and publications depicting the progress of development works in the district are displayed in the centre for use of the interested public.

Under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme* the Directorate of Publicity distributes radio sets to the rural and semi-urban areas through the District Publicity Officer.

* The details of the scheme are given in Chapter 7 of this Volume.

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CHAPTER 16 — MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE GROWTH OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG THE PEOPLE and subsequent availability of medical facilities is a recent phenomenon. During the early days the disease was generally ascribed to an evil influence rather than considering the same as a physical disorder and as such instead of following remedial measures to cure the physical disorder, the best way thought proper was to propitiate the evil influences which were thought to be at the root of the trouble. However, there were a few who were health-conscious and who did not much believe in the troubles caused due to evil influences. Such persons received medical treatment from *vaidyas*.

These people followed a system of medicine based upon *nadi pariksha*, i.e., reading of the pulse and giving treatment based on medicinal properties of plants and herbs. The authenticity of the *ayurvedic* system of medicine which contemplated use of chemicals and minerals has been sufficiently proved by the numerous *rasas* and *bhasmas* mentioned in the Sanskrit treatises such as *Sushruta*, *Vagbhata*, etc.

During the reign of Moghal emperors in the country, the system of medicine prevailing in the neighbouring Muslim countries of Arabia and the like made its inroads in this country. This system of medicine known as the *unani* system was akin to that of *ayurvedic* system of medicine.

Vaidus were a sort of nomadic people moving from place to place. Their system of medicine was based purely upon the diagnosis of symptoms of the disease. They possessed a very good knowledge of rich medicinal properties of the rare herbs. In the absence of specialised veterinary practitioners they treated the domestic animals too.

The knowledge of gynæcology and obstetrics was conspicuous by its absence. This could mainly be attributed to different taboos then in existence. The deliveries generally took place at the residence of the expectant mothers. Experience of the elderly ladies in the joint families proved to be of immense value to them. They also used to treat minor ailments through a small stock of medicines maintained by them.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births and deaths : The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 states that during the thirteen years ending 1883 the

number of births averaged 20,561 or according to 1881 Census twenty-seven to the thousand people. The yearly total varied from 12,113 in 1878 to 29,386 in 1882.

The following statement gives the vital statistics of births and deaths from 1871 to 1883 :—

Year		Births	Deaths
1871	...	14,163	12,235
1872	...	12,468	19,268
1873	...	18,369	11,062
1874	...	23,330	13,809
1875	...	24,294	23,790
1876	...	24,427	20,640
1877	...	16,808	30,891
1878	...	12,113	27,955
1879	...	18,968	16,564
1880	...	20,086	14,102
1881	...	24,313	21,270
1882	...	29,386	14,658
1883	...	28,571	28,968
Total	...	2,67,296	2,55,272
Average	...	20,561	19,631

The following table gives the vital statistics of births and deaths including their number and ratio per mille for the period from 1893 to 1922 :—

TABLE No. 1—VITAL STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND THEIR RATIO PER THOUSAND, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year	Population under Registration	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
1893	8,87,656	40,240	45.33	33,103	37.29
1894		38,314	43.16	33,927	38.22
1895		42,309	47.66	34,709	39.12
1896		42,207	47.55	32,280	36.36
1897		35,116	39.56	39,393	44.37
1898		31,823	35.85	19,301	21.74
1899		40,621	45.76	29,348	33.06
1900		24,847	27.98	58,782	66.22
1901		26,691	31.89	22,105	26.41
1902		37,381	44.67	25,810	30.84
1903	8,36,817	36,233	43.29	50,955	60.89
1904		38,341	45.82	42,538	50.83
1905		33,489	40.02	26,334	31.47
1906		33,950	40.57	28,174	33.67
1907		37,474	44.78	28,098	33.53
1908		40,400	48.28	22,582	26.99
1909		37,931	44.33	20,750	24.79
1910		39,957	47.75	29,356	35.08
1911		42,799	45.34	21,057	22.31
1912		36,132	38.28	39,807	41.14
1913	9,43,991	32,317	34.23	23,454	24.85
1914		41,775	44.25	34,322	36.36
1915		42,500	45.02	24,149	25.58
1916		37,758	40.00	40,484	42.89
1917		36,336	38.49	36,065	38.21
1918*		31,406	33.26	93,918	99.50
1919		27,293	28.91	28,965	30.68
1920		28,949	30.67	21,840	23.13
1921		25,674	35.46	25,501	35.22
1922		26,721	36.91	21,022	29.04

* Influenza year.

The following statement gives the vital statistics spread over a number of years including the number of births registered, ratio of births per 1,000 of population, number of deaths and excess of births over deaths per 1,000 population :—

Year	Number of births registered	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1924	33,634	46.46	22,183	15.82
1926	35,621	49.20	22,446	18.21
1927	36,244	50.06	21,587	20.24
1929	40,349	55.73	25,373	20.68
1930	38,404	53.04	25,358	18.01
1934	41,964	42.66	26,394	15.83
1935	45,107	45.85	28,322	17.06
1937	38,900	39.54	24,987	N.A.
1938	47,368	48.15	27,905	N.A.
1939	46,608	47.38	24,087	N.A.
1940	41,264	41.95	23,802	N.A.
1945	41,106	33.90	32,310	N.A.
1950	39,576	30.78	26,189	N.A.
1951	46,925	33.06	19,858	N.A.
1952	47,580	33.13	20,122	N.A.
1953	49,361	33.5	26,843	N.A.
1954	48,685	32.3	23,676	N.A.
1955	54,401	35.4	24,193	N.A.
1956	53,407	34.1	22,778	N.A.
1957	47,857	30.00	24,634	N.A.
1958	48,877		26,129	N.A.
1961	56,939	32	26,568	N.A.
1962	54,900	30	26,793	N.A.
1963	53,492	29	26,863	N.A.
1964	45,432		18,744	N.A.
1965	38,326		14,426	N.A.
1966	45,035		17,244	N.A.
1970	48,286	29.4	16,524	N.A.

N.A. - Not available.

From the statistics given above it becomes evident that the death-rate as also the birth-rate have come down. The reduction in death-rate can be attributed to the advancement in medical research and general improvement in health facilities. The decreasing trend in the birth-rate may be presumed to be the result of the family planning drive.

Deaths due to different diseases: Table Nos. 2, 3 and 4 give the statistics regarding deaths due to different diseases in Ahmadnagar district.

Infant mortality: Table No. 5 shows the infant mortality rate per 1,000 births for the years from 1924 to 1952 and the number of infant deaths from 1953 to 1966 in the district.

Table No. 6 gives details about deaths registered according to age-groups for a few years from 1926.

TABLE No. 2—DEATHS DUE TO DIFFERENT DISEASES, 1871-1922

Year	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injuries	Other causes	Total
1871	658	204	7,267	1,775	171	2,160	12,235
1872	1,837	2,254	10,488	2,072	176	2,441	19,268
1873	410	7,262	1,536	188	1,666	11,062	
1874	22	9,669	2,029	176	1,913	13,809	
1875	4,933	40	12,963	2,641	166	3,047	23,790
1876	1,115	350	13,521	2,493	146	3,015	20,640
1877	2,760	1,978	19,424	2,884	196	3,649	30,891
1878	2,267	21	20,248	2,157	247	3,015	27,955
1879	186	5	12,425	1,481	201	2,266	16,564
1880	11	10,542	1,236	189	2,124	14,102	
1881	2,645	13,567	1,709	165	3,184	21,270	
1882	182	6	10,712	1,368	166	2,224	14,658
1883	7,368	352	15,606	2,477	154	3,011	28,968
Total	23,962	5,642	1,63,694	25,858	2,341	33,715	2,55,212
Average	2,178	513	12,592	1,989	180	2,593	19,631

TABLE No. 2—contd.

Year	Plague	Cholera	Small- pox	Fevers	Bowel com- plaints	Inju- ries	Other diseases	Total
1893	..	1,745	135	22,923	2,455	129	5,716	33,103
1894	..	1,977	94	24,116	2,502	137	5,101	33,927
1895	..	874	25	25,135	3,026	163	5,436	34,659
1896	..	2,892	50	19,175	2,787	204	7,172	32,280
1897	..	3,700	175	17,173	6,892	238	11,215	39,393
1898	..	2	140	4,191	4,179	217	10,572	19,301
1899	..	2,681	1	53	5,297	231	17,054	29,348
1900	..	147	6,162	116	14,999	24,194	N.A.	N.A.
1901	..	20	75	22	10,250	5,594	241	5,903
1902	..	1,083	1	19	8,240	4,557	231	11,679
1903	..	21,447	10	40	9,761	5,049	230	14,418
1904	..	11,979	673	319	10,883	5,086	N.A.	13,338
1905	..	2,336	285	8,383	4,796	177	10,357	26,334
1906	..	863	2,835	30	8,900	5,043	198	10,305
1907	..	52	763	56	9,915	5,487	252	11,573
1908	..	105	112	8,842	2,964	193	10,366	22,582
1909	..	44	665	142	7,464	3,423	212	8,800
1910	..	8	140	124	11,091	6,242	233	11,518
1911	..	1,924	162	46	7,074	2,602	248	9,00
1912	..	383	8,339	51	12,226	5,221	244	13,343
1913	..	58	220	534	9,504	2,947	216	9,975
1914	..	227	2,785	141	11,861	2,436	226	14,846
1915	..	445	1	8,837	2,539	250	12,077	24,149
1916	..	10,352	2,009	27	10,050	2,472	286	15,018
1917	..	6,711	157	117	10,192	3,061	272	15,555
1918*	..	705	279	466	73,155	2,710	258	16,345
1919	..	51	3,755	189	10,466	3,254	264	10,986
1920	..	1	5	7	9,590	1,759	266	10,212
1921	..	7	123	6	10,846	3,151	233	11,135
1922	..	17	23	7,714	1,413	231	11,624	21,022

* Influenza year. N.A.=Not available.

TABLE No. 3—DEATHS DUE TO VARIOUS DISEASES, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Disease	1924	1927	1928	1929	1930	1934	1935	1937	1938	1939	1940
(1) Enteric fever	160	129	124	147	194	364	503	297	502	571	364
(2) Measles	105	325	126	291	136	187	243	107	807	75	152
(3) Malaria	2,146	1,614	1,853	2,344	1,890	2,034	2,293	1,783	1,940	2,360	2,131
(4) Other fevers	2,393	2,524	2,540	3,508	3,475	2,913	3,704	2,997	4,136	3,051	3,466
(5) Influenza	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	11	....
(6) Pneumonia	37	50	42	110	211	298	328	431	441	274	384
(7) Phthisis	400	412	505	530	547	618	709	1,470	829	824	839
(8) Other respiratory diseases	3,500	3,349	3,921	4,538	4,120	4,449	4,842	4,364	4,782	4,205	4,243
(9) Dysentery	1,342	124	242	54	114	102	28	172	76	201	21
(10) Diarrhoea	1,001	2,072	2,246	1,274	1,284	2,002	2,103	2,264	2,492	1,588	1,467
(11) Deaths from child-birth.	205	245	189	229	126	192	221	270	329	497	287
(12) Small-pox	164	159	23	283	369	284	462	16	81	140	487
(13) Plague	206	35	55	1	12	111	2	....	....	....	....
(14) Cholera	386	821	3	....	941	1,158	812	1,035	386	674	115
(15) Diphtheria	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20	26
(16) Whooping cough	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24
(17) Leprosy	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	91
(18) Cancer	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10

N. A. = Not available.

TABLE No. 4—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, 1950-1966

Year	Enteric fever	Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Whooping cough	Other respiratory diseases	Diphtheria	
1950	..	197	35	2,281	2,859	737	271	386	807	304	2,378	....
1951	..	145	178	1,938	2,537	43	772	363	773	212	2,378	10
1952	..	57	52	1,483	2,221	39	745	218	785	38	2,187	26
1953	..	127	95	2,099	2,598	40	1,085	329	8	58	2,642	11
1954	..	244	217	1,733	2,942	27	1,487	307	....	61	2,575	32
1955	..	300	90	1,464	3,223	135	1,846	299	....	42	2,965	74
1956	..	258	161	21,360	2,929	71	1,304	270	....	42	2,691	50
1957	..	287	116	1,379	2,901	130	1,365	252	....	19	1,173	65
1958	..											
1961*	..				1,032	....	....	....	....	....	3,113	....
1962	..				1,042	....	....	....	....	....	2,897	....
1963	..				1,125	....	....	....	....	....	2,945	....
1964	..				959	....	....	....	....	....	2,288	....
1965	..			519	610	....	....	....	....	....	1,827	....
1966	..			170	832	....	....	....	....	....	1,740	....

*Note.—The figures for Dysentery and Diarrhoea after the year 1961 are grouped under the head "Dysentery".

TABLE No. 4—contd.

Year	Chicken-pox	Leprosy	Cancer	Deaths from child-birth	Phthisis	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Injuries	Other causes
1950	..	57	60	22	221	.....	149	1,578	17	.....	.....
1951	..	4	50	21	478	.....	92	191	.....	.....	.....
1952	..	1	37	47	462	.....	115	87	.....	.....	.....
1953	..		109	48	481	1,010	846	184	.....	.....	.....
1954	..	2	79	56	278	775	6	175	.....	.....	.....
1955	..	6	54	42	314	713	8	124	.....	.....	.....
1956	..		57	80	294	711	283	78	.....	.....	.....
1957	..	1	86	63	266	733	211	128	.....	.....	.....
1958	..						178	374	.....	.....	.....
1961	..						35	41	3,994	.....	13,324
1962	..						7	61	4,068	423	12,872
1963	..						138	243	4,018	.....	13,380
1964	..						475	377	3,545	12	11,088
1965	..			102	.....	.....	22	67	2,161	32	10,632
1966	..			156	.....	.....	27	130	.....	34	14,155

TABLE No. 5—INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS
IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

District/Towns	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births								
	1924	1926	1927	1929	1930	1934	1935	1937	1938
A. Ahmadnagar District.	193.76	195.03	173.30	200.22	190.65	180.51	181.54	161.21	176.77
B. Nagar Town ..	155.44	148.82	138.06	136.15	147.69	180.35	148.99	161.37	174.90
Sangamner ..	94.63	131.76	116.88	169.93	135.42	270.94	158.83	171.64	155.34
Cantonment ..	166.09	158.27	161.54	197.41	147.76	163.10	151.24	126.78	155.46

TABLE No. 5—contd.

District/Towns	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births						Infant deaths		
	1939	1940	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
A. Ahmadnagar District.	150.35	170.04	166.57	189.31	109.83	92.12	104	140	138
B. Nagar Town ..	140.02	152.91	122.49	135.85	79.11	60.81	96	91	87
Sangamner ..	100.77	127.40	250.62	40.94	31.04	24.26	26	16	15
Cantonment ..	94.44	76.02	142.12	81.30	47.42	40.29	48	32	35
Belapur Ainatpur	225.35	201.30	137.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kopargaon ..	177.88	254.05	145.00	145.54	125.41	74.18	86	59	77
Pathardi ..	121.17	135.29	50.95	39.46	14.70	95.23	26	37	20
Shrigonda ..	100.50	123.71	89.88	32.52	62.01	.....	.....	.....	35
Shrirampur ..	.....	.....	.....	74.07	7.57	.....	.....	.....	139
Jamkhed ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.31	132	137	151

Karjat ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.45	71	4	69
Khanda ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.42	96	69	54
Rahuri ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.91	123	179	87
Shevgaon ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
Wambori ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65

TABLE No. 5—contd.

District/Towns	Infant deaths								
	1956	1957	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. Ahmadnagar District.	117	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. Nagar City ..	82	80	841	770	854	661	594	391	601
Cantonment ..	37	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kopergaon ..	79	36	447	396	343	488	299	247	889
Pathardi ..	35	63	376	378	369	288	143	250	109
Sangamner ..	10	11	445	387	389	424	557	257	261
Shrirampur ..	118	83	354	283	324	464	216	317	178
Shrigonda ..	15	8	382	314	404	287	260	195	149
Jamkhed ..	82	72	324	249	300	280	171	123	171
Karjat ..	71	42	315	281	314	306	253	152	210
Khanda ..	128	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rahuri ..	102	99	344	259	302	286	172	213	218
Shevgaon ..	64	68	548	567	600	371	474	203	386
Wambori ..	69	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola ..	.....	.....	351	341	459	339	298	105	305
Newasa ..	.....	.....	548	361	321	374	306	202	402
Parner ..	.....	.....	573	443	444	500	388	209	278

TABLE No. 6—DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE-GROUPS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year		1 year and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and upwards	Total (1 to 60)
1926	.. Males Females	2,360 2,254	389 387	243 274	215 289	432 592	647 649	649 478	815 590	2,273 2,034	8,023 7,547
1930	.. Males Females	2,899 2,671	520 555	308 320	230 361	576 741	717 713	728 573	882 610	2,394 2,330	9,254 8,874
1935	.. Males Females	2,990 2,959	640 625	279 302	268 369	644 934	783 795	853 676	239 735	2,706 2,620	9,402 10,015
1940	.. Males Females	2,512 2,649	583 560	293 334	195 295	516 879	740 767	867 487	919 681	2,805 2,723	9,430 9,375
1945	.. Males Females	3,549 3,493	937 958	565 516	558 714	1,135 1,558	1,081 1,100	1,205 1,034	1,507 1,258	3,300 3,119	13,837 13,750
1951	.. Males Females	1,953 1,856	452 440	343 342	342 388	674 796	797 764	908 764	1,106 905	2,146 2,160	8,721 8,415
1956	.. Males Females	2,470 2,436	472 492	245 271	184 261	382 727	505 604	651 497	796 496	2,723 2,631	8,428 8,415
1961	.. Males Females	2,074 2,164	437 407	158 154	207 356	385 506	548 570	526 382	437 329	2,380 2,224	7,152 7,092

COMMON DISEASES

Endemic diseases like malaria and tuberculosis as also respiratory diseases, dysentery and leprosy and epidemic diseases like small-pox, cholera, fever, etc., are noted to exist in the district. There are special units for the control of diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and small-pox. The public health department offers help to the local bodies in the task of controlling the epidemic diseases through such agencies as the primary health centres, health assistants, Sanitary Inspectors and sanitary squads.

Malaria : Malaria is an endemic disease and was widely prevalent in the district. An intensive campaign against malaria was launched in the district during the period of First Five-Year Plan under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Under this scheme each house in every taluka of the district was sprayed twice with DDT every year. These operations were continued during the Second Plan period also. Till 1955 the entire district received two rounds of spraying but since 1956 Akola taluka with a population of 96,074 was protected by two rounds and the rest of the district by one round only. The total quantity of DDT 75 per cent wettable powder consumed was 77,094 lb. and of DDT (Technical) 1,450 lb. excluding that used in Ahmadnagar borough municipality under this programme.

In 1956-57, 62 villages in the district were visited wherein 5,923 children were examined, out of whom 25 were found to be positive cases. In the year 1957, population protected under the National Malaria Control Programme unit in 3 rounds was 13,30,000. Of this, the number of persons protected within the Ahmadnagar municipal limits was 80,873. Indoor residual spraying operations were also conducted. In Ahmadnagar district 2,18,503 houses were sprayed and the percentage of unsprayed houses was 21.1. The total population thus protected was 3,63,309 from Shrigonda, Pathardi, Karjat and Akola talukas. The rest of the population in the other talukas of the district, i.e., 10,47,564 was protected by only one round. In 1957-58, 92 villages in Ahmadnagar district were visited wherein 8,991 children were examined, out of whom 152 were found to be positive cases.

In the year 1961-62 an additional third round of spraying was given to 48 villages in Parner taluka covering a population of 62,853, and twenty villages of Sangamner taluka covering a population of 2,495. During the same year 43,885 and 62,030 fever cases were detected in Parner and Sangamner units, respectively, of which 41,382 and 60,627, respectively received presumptive treatment.

In the year 1962-63 the Malaria control unit at Ahmadnagar covered a population of 11,60,085 in (1) Ahmadnagar, (2) Jamkhed, (3) Karjat, (4) Nevasa, (5) Parner, (6) Pathardi, (7) Rahuri, (8) Shevgaon,

(9) Shrigonda and (10) Shrirampur talukas whereas the remaining three talukas were covered by the Sangamner unit.

The Ahmadnagar unit started functioning in 1953 when DDT spraying was taken up and continued upto 1963. The scheme of surveillance was taken up in 1960. A team of experts from the World Health Organisation visited this district and recommended that the DDT spraying was no longer necessary. As such it was discontinued subsequently.

Table No. 7 gives details of spraying undertaken during 1962 and 1963.

TABLE No. 7—D. D. T. SPRAYING UNDERTAKEN BY AHMADNAGAR UNIT

Item	1962			1963		
	Rounds			Rounds		
	I	II	III	I	II	III
(1) Number of villages and towns as per target.	937	937	66	937	937	69
(2) Villages actually covered	937	937	66	937	937	69
(3) Total population directly protected.	10,09,628	10,09,628	4,91,339	11,70,934	11,70,934	N.A.
(4) Number of houses to be sprayed as per target.	2,61,791	2,81,416	20,748	3,02,654	3,03,727	29,591
(5) Number of houses actually sprayed.	2,25,828	2,43,375	19,118	2,60,217	2,45,831	23,150

N.A. = Not available.

The following statement shows the number of malaria patients treated in public dispensaries in the district from the year 1949 to 1957 :—

Year	Patients	Year	Patients
1949	... 31,154	1954	... 13,274
1950	... 24,930	1955	... 12,240
1951	... 19,368	1956	... 10,024
1952	... 18,505	1957	... 9,699
1953	... 17,810		

In 1961, the number of out-door and in-door patients treated was 2,075 and 23, respectively as against 87 and 85 in the year 1965. In 1926, Ahmadnagar town recorded the highest death-rate of 2.71 per 1,000 of the population. In 1934, the number of deaths due to malaria was 2,034 in the whole of Ahmadnagar district while in 1956 the rural areas of Ahmadnagar district reported 1,297 deaths due to malaria. From 1961 to 1965 no death was recorded from this disease.

Small-pox : Small-pox is another scourge that takes a heavy toll of human life. In 1945, 844 deaths were reported from fifteen villages from the district. In urban areas among the towns high death-rate at 1.45 was recorded in Pathardi and 0.74 in rural areas of the district in the same year. The small-pox was also severe in the years 1958 and 1959 when the number of deaths recorded was 640 and 337, respectively. Karjat, Shrigonda, Ahmadnagar, Sangamner, Kopargaon and Nevasa talukas were affected in 1958 and Parner, Pathardi, Shevgaon, Nevasa and Ahmadnagar in 1959.

A good measure of success has been achieved in the eradication of this disease. National Small-pox Eradication Programme was introduced in the district as a part of the Third Five-Year Plan with a plan provision of Rs. 1.89 lakhs. Since 1st November 1963 the scheme was handed over to the Zilla Parishad. The staff of this scheme consists of a Special Medical Officer, twenty Inspectors and 87 vaccinators.

In the 1st consolidation phase, 2,71,547 primary and 15,07,525 re-vaccinations were carried out accounting nearly for 97 per cent of the total population. From the year 1968 a decision was taken to protect children in the age-group of 1-15 years. Accordingly 2,23,159 primary and 5,27,833 re-vaccinations in the above age-group were performed in 1968 and 1969 respectively.

The following statement shows the attacks and deaths due to small-pox in the district during the period from 1967 to 1970 :—

Year	Attacks	Deaths
1967	 519	52
1968	 396	91
1969	 36	7
1970	 2	....

Tuberculosis : The B.C.G. vaccination work was started in the old Bombay State from 1954 to fight the dreaded disease. B.C.G. Immunisation and T. B. Control was transferred to the Public Health Department in 1955. The scheme is now functioning under a full-time Assistant Director of Public Health. There are also some private teams working in the district which are financed by the concerned municipality and other private institutions. The staff of such private teams usually consists of one medical officer, one nurse and one technician. Under the mass B.C.G. vaccination scheme initiated in Ahmadnagar district in 1954, apart from the preventive measures undertaken the Government also takes curative measures. There is

a T. B. sanatorium for T. B. patients at Aranagaon near Ahmadnagar, which accommodates 110 patients.

During 1957, the Government team working under the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme tested 3,04,678 persons, out of whom 1,39,784 were found to be positives, 1,05,247 negatives and 59,647 absent, as against 15,710 persons tested by the private teams, of whom 6,917 were found to be positives, 7,567 negatives and 1,226 absent.

The following statement shows the review of the B.C.G. vaccination in the district in the years 1956, 1961 and 1964 :—

Year	Total tested	Total positives	Total negatives	Total absent	Total vaccinated	Total not vaccinated
1956 ..	1,84,469	82,488	64,283	37,698	63,823	460
1961* ..	2,47,658	90,378	1,20,233	37,047	1,19,962	271
1964 ..	1,945	1,045	560	340	559	1

* B.C.G. vaccination done in second round by Government.

Table No. 8 shows the review of B.C.G. vaccination done in the second round by Government teams in various talukas of the Ahmadnagar district during the year 1961.

TABLE No. 8—B. C. G. VACCINATION IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1961

Name of the taluka	Total tested	Total positives	Total negatives	Total absent	Total vaccinated	Total not vaccinated
(1) Ahmadnagar	48,011	17,357	23,270	7,384	23,240	30
(2) Akola ..	11,386	4,013	5,482	1,891	5,477	5
(3) Kopargaon ..	19,522	6,459	10,036	3,027	10,003	33
(4) Newasa ..	29,866	11,159	13,872	4,835	13,859	13
(5) Parner ..	34,968	13,308	16,773	4,887	16,749	24
(6) Rahuri ..	17,383	6,353	8,403	2,627	8,394	9
(7) Sangamner ..	18,189	6,054	9,591	2,544	9,555	36
(8) Shevgaon ..	5,713	2,232	2,608	873	2,602	6
(9) Shirampur ..	25,371	8,648	13,348	3,375	13,246	102
(10) Shrigonda ..	37,249	14,795	16,850	5,604	16,837	13
Total ..	2,47,658	90,378	1,20,233	37,047	1,19,962	271

Following statement shows the number of out-door and in-door patients treated and number of deaths due to tuberculosis in the district since 1946 :—

Year	Tuberculosis of lungs			Other forms of tuberculosis		
	Out-door	In-door	Deaths	Out-door	In-door	Deaths
1946 ..	264	60	16	118	22	4
1951 ..	484	101	10	354	79	19
1954 ..	1,816	28	4	113	18	8
1961 ..	1,313	49	33	209	23	58
1965 ..	129	64	43	159	56	23

Cholera : Cholera is another epidemic disease which takes a heavy toll of human life. The conditions in some of the districts of the Presidency including Ahmadnagar, which were called cholera nests favoured the out-break and spread of cholera. Scanty and unprotected water-supply and failure of rain generally helped the spread of the epidemic. Only intensive measures helped to keep the cholera out-break under control. A feature of great importance in connection with the cholera out-break in Ahmadnagar district was that in almost every infected village especially in Kopargaon taluka, the cases occurred in temporary camps erected for the purpose of cutting down sugarcane or making sugar and *gur*. Cholera also made its appearance in the district at the time of the *Kartiki* fair at Pandharpur. In the cholera epidemic of 1935 the severity of the epidemic was very much felt in the district. There were 1,768 attacks and 812 deaths from thirteen registration circles and 179 villages. The incidence was highest in the month of September. Shevgaon rural circle returned the highest number of cases and deaths, viz., 467 and 215, respectively. Among town circles, Sangamner town had the highest incidence with 46 attacks and 32 deaths. The year 1940 also showed a substantial fall in the cholera mortality.

In the year 1945 Kopargaon, Shevgaon, Nevasa, Rahuri and Jamkhed talukas were greatly affected by cholera. There were 4,205 cases and 2,798 deaths in 137 villages involving sixteen registration circles. The death-rate in rural areas in the district was 2.46 and 5.15 in urban areas, viz., Kopargaon town.

The statistical details pertaining to cholera epidemic from the year 1959 to 1968 are given in the statement below :—

Year	Number of attacks	Number of deaths	Anti-cholera inoculation
1959	.. 5	1	2,85,519
1960	.. ....	....	3,28,950
1961	.. 81	22	4,44,826
1962	.. 9	....	1,16,468
1963	.. 232	68	80,346
1964	.. 636	27	1,75,224
1965	.. 156	35	55,501
1966	.. 87	37	2,48,372
1967	.. 156	50	2,61,409
1968	.. 126	23	1,26,359

Leprosy : The scheme of leprosy control is worked through the Zilla Parishad.

The following statement shows the number of lepers per 1,00,000 persons for the Census years from 1891 in the district :—

1891	... 78	1921	... 75
1901	... 61	1931	... 67
1911	... 66		

In 1961 the incidence of leprosy was 6.12 per thousand in the district. In the years 1945, 1951 and 1961 the deaths recorded due to the disease were 127, 50 and 73, respectively. In 1963-64 there were about 1,000 cases under treatment and ten survey, education and treatment units were functioning for propaganda and treatment work. A leprosy control unit has been established at each primary health centre. In addition, the leprosy technicians give regular treatment to individual leprosy cases. There is one leprosy control unit at Jamkhed covering 55 villages and a population of 59,397. In 1960, 16,469 persons were examined.

Besides this there is one voluntary colony for lepers at Savedi providing a bed-capacity of 100.

VACCINATION

The old *Gazetteer of Ahmadnagar** in its reference to the vaccination work says that in 1883-84 under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner the work of vaccination was carried on by thirteen vaccinators. Of these, twelve were distributed over the rural parts of the district, while one vaccinator attended to the work in Ahmadnagar town. Besides these vaccinators the medical officers of the two dispensaries at Shevgaon and Nevasa performed vaccine operations. The total number of operations was 27,895 in 1883-84 exclusive of 244 re-vaccinations.

* *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884, pp. 584-85.

compared with 10,531 primary vaccinations in 1869-70.

Table No. 9 shows the vaccination statistics from 1893 to 1966.

The statistics relating to primary vaccination and re-vaccination from the year 1969 to 1971 is shown below :—

Year	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Cholera inoculation
1969	.. 2,38,730	3,27,517	1,70,870
1970	.. 2,52,905	3,14,433	2,16,397
1971	.. 1,58,984	1,95,120	1,98,289

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Medical and public health facilities are the primary needs of individuals as members of the social organisation. The public health of the district is looked after by three agencies, viz., the State Government, local bodies like Zilla Parishad and Village Panchayats and Municipalities. The activities of these agencies may be divided into (1) medical (curative) and (2) public health (preventive).

The growth of health services in this district has been rapid during the past few years. Besides the Ahmadnagar civil hospital established in 1882, the district had three grant-in-aid dispensaries situated at Sangamner, Nevasa and Shevgaon, in which 27,765 out-patients and 393 in-patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 12,140. The Ahmadnagar civil hospital has a building of its own. In 1882, 46 major surgical operations were performed, including six amputations and three lithotomies. 14,757 out-door and 303 in-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 8,730.

Table No. 10 shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries and patients treated in the district since 1893 till 1922.

The civil hospital is now called the General Hospital and is managed by Government. The Civil Surgeon is the head of the hospital working directly under the Director of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra, with head-quarters at Bombay. The Cottage Hospital, Sangamner, is attached to the Civil Hospital. A new building with all facilities has been constructed recently where the hospital will be shortly shifted. It has out-patient and in-patient wards and a maternity ward as well. There is an advisory committee which looks after the management of the hospital. There is a T. B. sanatorium at Arangaon in Ahmadnagar taluka, which is well-equipped with X-ray, blood transfusion and other laboratory apparatus. It has accommodation for 110 patients.

Besides the civil hospital, there are two ayurvedic hospitals conducted by private organisations as also two other hospitals conducted by American Missions which together provide medical and hospital facilities in Ahmadnagar.

TABLE No. 9—VACCINATION IN AHMADNAGAR

Particulars	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97
Successful vaccinations .. Urban ..	2,000	2,238	2,029	1,896
Rural ..	28,707	27,198	27,872	28,488
District ..	30,707	29,436	29,901	30,384
Successful re-vaccinations .. Urban* ..	407	337	425	333
Rural ..	134	126	107	325
District ..	541	463	532	658
Number of successful vacci- Urban* ..	48·19	50·07	47·72	43·35
nations per 1,000 of the Rural ..	34·44	32·63	33·41	34·42
population of the respec- District ..	35·16	33·64	34·24	34·97
tive areas.				

TABLE

Particulars	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
Successful vaccinations .. Urban ..	2,728	1,753	1,729	1,743
Rural ..	20,102	21,933	20,834	21,769
District ..	22,830	23,686	22,563	23,512
Successful re-vaccinations .. Urban* ..	343	275	405	128
Rural ..	181	194	126	139
District ..	524	469	531	267
Number of successful vacci- Urban* ..	57·40	38·23	40·23	35·27
nations per 1,000 of the Rural ..	25·85	28·20	26·71	27·92
population of the respec- District ..	27·88	28·84	27·57	28·39
tive areas.				

TABLE

Particulars	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Successful vaccinations .. Urban ..	1,642	1,651	1,729	1,186
Rural ..	24,207	24,400	25,148	22,435
District ..	25,849	26,051	26,877	23,621
Successful re-vaccinations .. Urban* ..	321	28	6	15
Rural ..	540	210	54	64
District ..	861	244	60	79
Number of successful Urban* ..	34·31	29·35	30·33	20·99
vaccinations per 1,000 of Rural ..	27·87	27·72	28·38	25·33
the population of the District ..	28·26	27·82	28·50	25·07
respective areas.				

*Ahmadnagar town, Sangamner town and
N. A. =

DISTRICT SINCE 1893-94 TO 1966

1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
1,852	1,967	2,176	1,739	1,810	1,750
26,813	25,791	28,662	25,069	19,186	21,861
28,665	27,758	30,838	26,808	20,996	23,611
375	712	1,045	745	433	207
181	215	344	1,613	657	275
556	927	1,389	2,358	1,090	482
43·31	52·09	62·63	48·31	42·28	36·89
32·23	31·42	34·64	31·87	25·29	28·21
32·88	32·03	36·26	32·82	26·37	28·77

No. 9—contd.

1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
1,825	1,631	1,930	1,504	1,754	1,926
22,014	22,506	23,818	22,825	23,492	24,201
23,839	24,137	25,748	24,329	25,245	26,127
616	533	278	78	1,050	1,299
123	160	134	88	80	249
739	693	412	166	185	1,548
46·02	40·80	41·63	29·82	32·49	56·37
28·21	28·89	30·53	29·20	26·88	27·53
29·34	29·64	31·23	29·24	26·96	29·28

No. 9—contd.

1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
1,329	1,207	951	N. A.	974	1,579
24,699	20,589	22,269	....	20,014	19,005
26,028	21,796	23,220	....	20,988	20,584
234	301	122	....	60	307
137	62	87	....	70	93
371	363	209	....	130	400
27·32	26·36	18·76	....	18·07	32·47
27·97	23·25	25·17	....	22·61	27·96
27·93	23·44	24·78	....	22·34	28·31

Ahmadnagar Cantonment between 1901-02 and 1921-22.
Not available.

TABLE No.

Particulars	1929	1930	1934	1935	1937
Successful vaccinations ..	28,600	27,223	35,923	37,366	35,964
Successful re-vaccinations ..	9,535	15,835	15,001	11,348	4,010
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE No.

Particulars	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Successful vaccinations ..	40,512	49,769	53,371	41,899	49,570
Successful re-vaccinations ..	53,857	1,69,836	2,19,490	2,36,192	1,89,380
Number of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of the population of the respective areas.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N. A. =

TABLE No. 10—HOSPITALS AND

Name	When opened	Number of patients		
		1893	1894	1895
Ripon Hospital, Ahmadnagar.	1889 ..	In-door .. 533	362	324
		Out-door .. 12,226	11,463	10,154
<i>Dispensaries</i>				
Sangamner	.. 1889 ..	In-door .. 39	32	33
		Out-door .. 7,648	8,389	8,016
Newasa	.. 1878 ..	In-door .. 17	19	24
		Out-door .. 3,729	4,779	3,751
Shevgaon	.. 1878 ..	In-door .. 12	8	9
		Out-door .. 2,479	2,456	2,207
Parner	.. 1887 ..	In-door .. 49	31	25
		Out-door .. 4,496	5,294	4,913
Akola	.. 1888 ..	In-door .. 37	31	29
		Out-door .. 2,533	2,438	3,062
Mirajgaon	.. 1890 ..	In-door .. 22	19	4
		Out-door .. 4,404	4,467	4,411
Jamkhed	.. 1902 ..	In-door	..	..
		Out-door	..	..
American Mission, Rahuri.	1880 ..	In-door	..	..
		Out-door	..	..
Prabhakar Dispensary, Kopargaon.	1904 ..	In-door	..	..
		Out-door	..	..

9—contd.

1938	1939	1940	1945	1950	1951	1952
39,219	37,396	36,615	39,131	38,855	38,742	43,504
17,174	22,494	44,086	56,124	1,46,119	61,850	3,39,633
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

9—contd.

1958	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
52,833	72,174	72,174	83,604	62,990	75,384
3,49,055	2,56,812	4,73,879	9,15,548	4,35,771	3,04,224
N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

Not available.

DISPENSARIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

treated during the year

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
313	383	482	830	522	510	464
10,358	7,733	5,064	5,862	8,097	9,143	9,938
32	24	17	38	27	30	24
6,166	7,001	5,063	5,830	9,001	8,682	7,695
17	23	27	6	25	51	26
2,497	1,688	2,159	2,258	2,167	2,368	3,182
11	19	18	20	40	87	30
2,446	4,810	3,818	3,380	2,526	4,266	4,058
19	31	22	23	63	64	23
4,595	3,866	3,291	3,503	3,684	3,894	3,471
29	46	39	28	2	12	40
3,172	5,027	2,785	2,883	955	4,006	3,912
11	15	16	31	24	30	24
4,030	3,365	3,907	4,207	3,687	4,826	5,039
....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	805
....						
....	....	....	....	3,112	3,560	3,522
....						
....	....	....	....	1,607	2,075	2,360

TABLE No.

Name	When opened	Number of patients			
		1903	1904	1905	1906
Ripon Hospital, Ahmadnagar.	1889	In-door .. 477	454	406	454
		Out-door .. 9,296	10,038	10,595	10,696
<i>Dispensaries</i>					
Sangamner	.. 1889	In-door .. 30	30	50	21
		Out-door .. 7,588	7,121	7,924	6,399
Newasa	.. 1878	In-door .. 24	21	13	11
		Out-door .. 3,282	3,654	5,342	5,455
Shevgaon	.. 1878	In-door .. 21	14	28	27
		Out-door .. 3,788	3,519	4,931	4,465
Parner	.. 1887	In-door .. 18	16	21	28
		Out-door .. 3,569	4,397	3,437	3,340
Akola	.. 1888	In-door .. 40	15	14	19
		Out-door .. 3,495	2,251	3,885	3,617
Mirajgaon	.. 1890	In-door .. 128	60	8	235
		Out-door .. 21,856	24,440	23,535	17,031
Jamkhed	.. 1902	In-door .. 9	15	21	15
		Out-door .. 2,589	3,272	3,042	2,892
American Mission, Rahuri.	1880	In-door .. ....	....	....	....
		Out-door .. 5,472	7,035	7,300	3,650
Prabhakar Dispensary, Kopargaon.	1904	In-door .. N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Out-door .. 1,613	4,449	3,955	3,055

TABLE No.

Name		When opened	Number of patients					
			1913	1914	1915			
Ripon Hospital,	Ahmadnagar.	1889	..	In-door ..	403	398	453	
				Out-door ..	7,671	9,069	12,825	
<i>Dispensaries</i>								
Sangamner		..	1889	..	In-door ..	33	73	63
					Out-door ..	7,976	8,041	6,752
Newasa		..	1878	..	In-door ..	24	18	22
					Out-door ..	3,601	5,608	4,738
Shevgaon		..	1878	..	In-door ..	36	42	33
					Out-door ..	4,539	4,282	4,500
Parner		..	1887	..	In-door ..	25	19	43
					Out-door ..	4,357	4,966	6,309
Akola		..	1888	..	In-door ..	27	21	23
					Out-door ..	4,806	4,392	4,735
Mirajgaon		..	1890	..	In-door ..	11	11	5
					Out-door ..	2,663	2,799	2,737
Jamkhed		..	1902	..	In-door ..	7	11	12
					Out-door ..	3,811	3,614	3,798
American Mission,	Rahuri	1880	..	In-door ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
					Out-door ..	....	....	....
Prabhakar Dispensary,	Kopargaon.	1904	..	In-door ..	29	34		34
					Out-door ..	7,639	8,289	7,491

10—contd.

treated during the year

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
506	553	459	504	504	387
9,281	10,213	10,027	9,000	7,295	7,392
25	38	38	40	29	34
5,877	9,095	8,725	9,267	8,606	7,064
10	12	15	14	20	20
4,470	3,884	3,779	4,269	4,150	3,260
23	32	15	19	12	28
4,274	4,370	3,884	3,268	2,709	4,468
22	18	16	15	25	23
3,682	3,576	3,554	1,883	3,866	4,281
7	24	19	7	38	38
3,136	2,865	2,811	3,708	4,405	4,917
132	35	415	41	19	5
24,775	18,374	18,983	7,131	3,841	3,694
13	12	14	10	11	23
2,884	3,247	3,116	2,383	3,617	3,921
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6,250	4,745	5,110	5,130	....	....
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	14	24
3,351	3,178	4,708	3,409	3,065	3,659

10—contd.

treated during the year

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
490	454	576	501	537	773	509
12,069	15,817	13,571	11,647	11,366	1,18,855	13,316
44	60	38	36	64	37	33
5,001	5,995	4,455	5,840	4,902	5,346	5,690
9	25	38	41	36	39	4
3,320	3,393	3,148	2,973	3,164	4,395	4,740
38	55	49	17	36	62	31
4,656	5,120	4,883	3,432	5,821	4,803	3,853
31	28	28	33	20	45	49
6,841	7,625	7,170	4,964	4,777	5,492	4,077
19	13	33	42	42	35	18
4,991	5,820	6,131	5,760	4,607	4,178	4,256
12	15	8	20	8	8	10
3,259	3,810	2,972	3,183	2,931	3,440	3,843
9	3	2	6	7	22	13
1,375	3,706	3,309	2,640	2,167	2,781	3,075
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
....	....	....	....	....	....	5,680
17	20	28	15	23	24	11
4,748	3,454	3,248	3,420	4,614	6,456	6,008

TABLE No.

Name	When opened			Number of patients		
				1893	1894	1895
Toka	.. 1908	.. In-door	..	Not available.		
		.. Out-door	..			
American Mission,	1904	.. In-door	..			
Ahmadnagar.		.. Out-door	..			
Karjat Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..			
Akola Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..			
Shrigonda	.. 1904	.. In-door	..			
		.. Out-door	..			
Rahuri (L. B.)	.. 1919	.. In-door	..			
		.. Out-door	..			

TABLE No.

Name	When opened			Number of patients		
				1904	1905	1906
Toka	.. 1908	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
		.. Out-door	..	....	....	....
American Mission,	1904	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
Ahmadnagar.	..	.. Out-door	..	....	....	....
Karjat Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..	....	....	....
Akola Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..	....	....	....
Shrigonda	.. 1904	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
		.. Out-door	..	358	3,440	3,977
Rahuri (L. B.)	.. 1919	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
		.. Out-door	..	....	....	....

TABLE No.

Name	When opened			Number of patients		
				1913	1914	1915
Toka	.. 1908	.. In-door	..	....	17	3
		.. Out-door	..	2,569	2,574	3,427
American Mission,	1904	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
Ahmadnagar.	..	.. Out-door	..	8,871	12,404	12,792
Karjat Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..	821	963	1,036
Akola Travelling	.. 1907	.. Out-door	..	....	....	....
Shrigonda	.. 1904	.. In-door	..	8	28	12
		.. Out-door	..	3,061	2,959	2,941
Rahuri (L. B.)	.. 1919	.. In-door	..	....	....	....
		.. Out-door	..	....	....	....

10—contd.

treated during the year

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Not available

10—contd.

treated during the year

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
....					
....	2,805	3,345	3,469	3,269	4,032
....					
....	....	....	....	....	11,129
2,713	2,113	2,000	652	....	747
795	1,649	1,884	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	21	15
6,347	5,906	4,186	3,517	2,041	2,335
....					
....					

10—contd.

treated during the year

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
5	4	4	5	2	5	1
2,633	2,224	2,156	2,271	2,845	2,946	3,689
....						
11,250	11,886	16,287	8,843	6,479	9,341	9,213
1,020	866	755	747	660	721	1,050
....	....	....	....	1,177	824	1,164
16	28	37	27	18	26	28
3,261	3,456	2,776	2,108	2,934	2,700	2,720
....	....	....	....	3	9	9
....	....	....	....	3,580	4,109	4,282

Subsidiary to civil hospital are the Government-aided dispensaries which are scattered throughout the district. These are owned and managed either by municipalities or the Zilla Parishad.

The growth of the medical facilities in the district can be seen from the statement below which gives the number of Government and Government-aided hospitals and dispensaries :—

Year	Number of Government and Government-aided hospitals and dispensaries	Year	Number of Government and Government-aided hospitals and dispensaries
1951	16	1954	34
1952	25	1955	36
1953	34	1957	38

The number of Government and aided hospitals increased from 16 in 1951 to 38 in 1957, *i.e.*, an increase of about 238 per cent. There was a provision of 165 beds in these 38 hospitals during 1957 and the number of patients treated was about 7 thousand in-door patients, and 2.15 lakhs out-door patients.

Table No. 11 gives the statistics regarding availability of medical facilities during the years 1961 and 1965.

At the end of 1965 there were three hospitals, thirteen dispensaries and seventeen primary health centres in the district. The number of doctors was 72 and *vaidyas* 2.

The existence of sufficient number of beds and the requisite appliances is a good indicator of availability of medical facilities in the district.

Table No. 12 shows the number of beds and patients treated in the district since 1945.

The total number of beds in all the Government medical institutions stood at 274 in 1961. It rose to 415 in 1965 and to 650 in 1970. The number of in-door patients treated had increased from 16,607 in 1961 to 20,143 in 1965 and 55,062 in 1970. The number of out-door patients treated, on the other hand, was 2,28,502, 2,77,088 and 4,27,407, respectively during the same years.

Primary Health Centres : The general aim of the health programme is to expand existing health services, to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health. For rendering integrated health services in Development Blocks, one primary health centre with three sub-centres is provided for each Development Block with a population of about 60,000 to 66,000.

The medical officer in charge of the primary health centre has the over-all responsibility for the centre and is responsible for providing both curative and preventive services to the people in the community

development blocks. He is under the technical and administrative control of the District Health Officer. The health visitor or nurse works under the medical officer in charge of the primary health centre, and supervises the work of mid-wives, conducts ante-natal and post-natal clinics, and also takes active part in health propaganda. The Sanitary Inspector visits villages included in the block, attends to environmental sanitation and carries out vaccinations, disinfection of water-supplies, inspection of sites etc.

The list of primary health centres with sub-centres in the Ahmadnagar district is given below :—

Primary Health Centre	Sub-centres
(1) Jeur	(1) Kaudgaon, (2) Walaki, (3) Chinchondi.
(2) Talegaon	(1) Nimgaon Bhojpur, (2) Ashwi, (3) Nimgaon Bk.
(3) Sakur	(1) Shiblapur, (2) Warudipathar, (3) Ashwi Kh.
(4) Kolgaon	(1) Deodaithan, (2) Ghogargaon, (3) Mandavgaon.
(5) Kashti	(1) Loni, (2) Adhalgaon, (3) Pedgaon.
(6) Tisgaon	(1) Miri, (2) Chinchpur, (3) Kharavandi, (4) Manikdandi.
(7) Rahata	(1) Yesgaon, (2) Puntamba, (3) Dahigaon Bolka.
(8) Chasnali	(1) Ranjangaon, (2) Pohegaon, (3) Brahmanangaon.
(9) Taklidhokeshwar	(1) Alkuti, (2) Nighoj, (3) Kanhur.
(10) Loni	(1) Hanmangaon, (2) Pimpri, (3) Gallimb.
(11) Padhegaon	(1) Naur, (2) Bhokar, (3) Karegaon.
(12) Rashin	(1) Kombhli, (2) Kuldharan, (3) Mahijalgaon.
(13) Deolali	(1) Taharabad, (2) Songaon, (3) Manjri, (4) Brahmini.
(14) Dahigaon	(1) Dhorjalgaon, (2) Ghotan, (3) Bhodhegaon, (4) Akhegaon.
(15) Kukane	(1) Chanda, (2) Karajgaon, (3) Salabatpur, (4) Belpimpalgaon.
(16) Kharda	(1) Nannaj, (2) Ghodegaon, (3) Pimperkhed.
(17) Rajur	(1) Khirwire, (2) Ketul, (3) Brahmanwada, (4) Shendi.

In addition there are three Primary Health Units at Wari, Wambori and Pimpalgaon Pisa and two Medical Aid Centres at Bota and Belwandi and eleven dispensaries in the district.

[illegible]

Year	In-door patients			Out-door patients			Total in-door and out-door patients						
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	
1945	..	1,752	1,013	669	3,434	50,125	25,749	47,117	1,22,991	51,877	26,762	47,786	1,26,425
1948	..	1,717	1,183	865	3,765	61,343	33,052	52,404	1,46,799	63,060	34,235	53,269	1,50,564
1951	..	2,774	1,705	1,549	6,028	51,816	32,155	53,944	1,37,915	54,590	33,860	55,493	1,43,943
1954	..	1,494	2,823	1,615	5,932	56,215	37,863	63,281	1,57,309	57,709	40,696	64,896	1,63,291
1957	..	2,183	3,263	1,467	6,913	76,868	49,047	87,640	2,13,555	79,051	52,310	89,107	2,20,468

Year	Daily average number			Average daily attendance			Number of beds available			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women
1945	..	29·82	18·74	114·86	536	340	583	1,459	72	50
1948	..	34·90	19·40	110·89	678·65	433·55	779·00	1,891·2	73	52
1951	..	64·5	50·2	148·7	659·0	495·8	855·1	2,009·9	73	59
1954	..	59·59	69·69	180·58	645·51	469·93	782·06	1,897·50	81	92
1957	..	74·92	78·71	206·22	717·95	512·06	862·26	2,092·27	86	79

The seventeen Primary Health Centres in the district covered a population of about 10,62,425 in 871 villages. In 1961, 17,71,066 patients were treated at these centres. These centres look after the Family Planning Scheme also. Besides, a Leprosy Control Unit has been established at each of these Primary Health Centres.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning : The progress made by the country in the various fields of economy since Independence is to a large extent off-set by the faster rate of growth of population. If self-sufficiency in economic fields is to be achieved, it is imperative to arrest the present high rate of growth of the population. Having recognised this the Government laid special emphasis on the Family Planning Programme which was taken up by the then Government of Bombay from November 1957. The Family Planning Programme is being implemented as a part of the general public health programme in the State through the primary health units in the rural areas and the family planning centres in urban areas. A separate Family Planning Bureau has already been established in the Directorate of Public Health at Pune for working out and executing the Family Planning Schemes. In the Third Five-Year Plan of the district an amount of Rs. 4.04 lakhs was provided for this scheme.

There are seven Family Planning Centres in the district located at the following places :—(1) Rahata, (2) Wambori, (3) Pimpalgaon-pisa, (4) Jeur, (5) Takali Dokeswar, (6) Chas and (7) Rajur. More than 2,500 vasectomy operations were performed during 1960-61.

At the end of 1963-64, ten family planning centres functioned in the district. In these centres, advice was rendered to public on family planning. The social workers connected with family planning also visited people at home for propaganda work.

The State Public Health Department has taken up the sterilisation programme as one of the important and highly promising activities under the Family Planning Scheme. The Government has also adopted the policy of performing sterilisation operations of leprosy patients. The total number of sterilisations performed during the year 1961 in Ahmadnagar district was 1,244, out of which 1,049 were in case of males and 195 in case of females. Of these, 864 operations were performed in ten camps held in the district. During 1970-71, 11,067 sterilisation operations were carried out in 36 centres.

At present three mobile family planning units are working in the district with a medical officer at the head of each unit. In addition the family planning work is also carried out in the Civil Hospital, Ahmadnagar, Balasaheb Deshpande Charitable Dispensary and Hospital, Ahmadnagar, and Wadala Mission Hospital, Wadala.

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternity and Child Health : The then Government of Bombay undertook, in collaboration with the Government of India, the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), a Maternal and Child Health Project during 1955. The Bureau for Maternal and Child Health established in the Directorate of Public Health continued to function satisfactorily during 1956, with a Woman Assistant Director, Public Health, in-charge. The scheme is still in operation in the State. The main functions of the Assistant Director, Public Health, are to popularise, guide, give expert advice and to serve as co-ordinating agency for the various maternal and child health activities in the State, both official as well as institutional.

Maternal and child health work in rural areas has been integrated with the primary health centres and public health units. The mid-wives are responsible for maternity and child health services, milk feeding scheme and ante-natal clinics. The dispensaries—Government as also Zilla Parishad—and S. M. P. Centres upgraded to the primary health units, have done yeoman's service to the public by way of provision of medical relief, maternity service and domiciliary mid-wifery service, holding of ante-natal and post-natal clinics for women, training of indigenous practising *dais* in septic procedure and non-interference and thereby help improving the mid-wifery service to the women-folk in the rural areas nearer their homes.

There are two maternity and child health centres, one each at Parner and Jamkhed, established in collaboration with the 'UNICEF' and the World Health Organisation.

A combined medical and public health unit comprises an area of four to ten villages within a radius of three to five miles and having population of 8 to 10 thousand. Government has established such units in Rahuri, Kopargaon and Shrigonda talukas of the district.

Work done by the combined medical and public health units in the district is detailed in Table No. 13.

In addition to these centres in the district, maternity and child welfare service is also rendered by private institutions and municipalities. In 1951 there were three centres in Ahmadnagar city maintained by the Baby Welfare Centre and other voluntary associations. In 1954 there were eight maternity homes, one maternity ward and two hospitals in the district. Seven doctors, one nurse, five mid-wives and eleven trained *dais* were employed at these institutions to look after the patients.

Table No. 14 gives details about the maternity and child welfare centres, health visitors, mid-wives and trained *dais* in the district since 1951.

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MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

TABLE No. 13—WORK DONE BY THE COMBINED MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH UNITS

Taluka	Centre	Year	Advice given to			Infants
			ante-natal	post-natal		
(1) Rahuri	.. Wambori	.. 1951	.. 2,648	1,367	2,798	
		.. 1954	.. 2,011	1,436	4,343	
(2) Kopargaon	.. Rahata	.. 1951	.. 2,482	508	3,995	
		.. 1954	.. 2,089	488	4,595	
(3) Shrigonda	.. Pimpalgaon-pisa.	1951	.. 3,264	2,522	3,605	
		1954	.. 7,448	6,068	5,600	

TABLE No. 13—contd.

Taluka	Centre	Year	Toddlers	Domiciliary confinement attended	Number of confine- ments treated		attended at the centre
					Cases	attended	
(1) Rahuri	.. Wambori	.. 1951	2,404	65	1,376	37	
		.. 1954	5,270	98	1,833	23	
(2) Kopargaon	.. Rahata	.. 1951	4,648	93	3,709	64	
		.. 1954	4,545	70	18,806	93	
(3) Shrigonda	.. Pimpalgaon-pisa	1951	3,458	35	4,658	42	
		1954	5,855	82	5,718	32	

TABLE No. 14—DETAILS ABOUT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, ETC., IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Year	Maternity and child welfare centres maintained by			Health visitors	Mid-wives	Trained <i>dais</i>	
	Government	Local and municipal bodies	Other agencies				
1951	..	3	<i>Nil.</i>	3	10	3	
1954	..	3	3	4	13	17	
1956	..	10	6	<i>Nil.</i>	5	10	9
1961	..	15	<i>Nil.</i>	3	30	49	3

Since the year 1950, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has been supplying milk powder which is meant for free distribution to expectant and nursing mothers and children. Priority is given to the rural areas where mal-nutrition is particularly rampant. The long-range feeding programme through hospitals and maternity child health centres is operated by the medical

and public health department with the help of Civil Surgeon and District Health Officer at the district level. The long-range school feeding programme in schools is operated by the Director of Education and Director of Social Welfare through the Educational Inspector, Administrative Officer of the Zilla Parishad and Social Welfare Officer of the social welfare department at the district level.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services : Although in urban areas and in big cities quite a large number of doctors and medical institutions are available sometimes they are not within the financial reach of the common man. In rural areas the position is even worse and the responsibility of providing medical facilities to the rural folks mainly rests with the Government and the local bodies. Public health as a special phenomenon has during recent times attracted Government attention. In the beginning the facilities were mostly confined to urban areas. Now the facilities cover the rural areas as well.

The following statement shows the health services in the district for the years 1951, 1954, 1956 and 1961 :—

Year	Medical Graduates	Medical Licentiates	Sanitary and Health Inspectors	Vaccinators	Other health staff
1951	.. 2	Nil.	21	22	36
1954	.. 3	2	22	19	Nil.
1956	.. 2	1	29	25	Nil.
1961	.. 4	7	51	22	52

The following statement gives information regarding persons in medical and allied occupations in the district as per 1961 Census :—

Sex	Group I			Group II		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Males	.. 206	328	534	263	307	570
Females	.. 26	27	53	224	177	401
Total	.. 232	355	587	487	484	971

In the statement above group I includes persons enumerated as physicians, surgeons and dentists, while group II represents nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. The statement shows that there were 355 doctors in rural areas and 232 in urban areas. Thus there was one doctor for a population group of 4,475 in rural areas and for a population group of 807 in urban areas which brings

out the wide disparity in the existing medical facilities in respect of urban and rural areas. It also underlines the need for doctors to pay more attention to rural areas than the urban areas. In addition to regular medical practitioners there were 971 other persons in the medical profession in the district which included nurses, pharmacists and those belonging to other health organisation.

The present District Health Office has a staff of a District Health Officer, an Administrative Officer, two Epidemic Medical Officers, twenty-three Sanitary Inspectors, one Superintendent of Vaccination, twenty-two nurses, 83 mid-wives, 121 Female Field Workers, 29 Co-ordinators, 115 Vaccinators, 19 Leprosy Technicians, twenty Drivers and other necessary clerical staff.

URBAN AND RURAL SANITATION

Urban and rural sanitation : The officer-in-charge of the Public Health Department gives advice to municipalities in regard to water-supply, conservancy, prevention and spread of diseases, and sanitary matters generally. It may be noted that as early as in 1945, a temporary hospital was opened at Ahmadnagar for treating plague cases. Similarly in 1954 minor sanitary works such as construction of slaughter-houses and public latrines were undertaken by Shrirampur municipality.

The activities of the District Health Officer are mainly directed towards the suppression and prevention of epidemic diseases, carrying out vaccination and re-vaccination and looking after the problem of adequate water-supply and sanitation at the time of fairs. The establishment of Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, which form a most dynamic developmental activity, has helped in focusing the attention of the administration and of the people on the need for multi-purpose activities at the village level.

WATER-SUPPLY

Water-supply : In regard to the supply of drinking water to towns, out of four municipal towns in the district, Sangamner and Kopargaon are situated on the banks of rivers Pravara and Godavari, respectively and do not have difficulties in getting sufficient water-supply. Although Shrirampur town is not endowed with the facility of water-supply from a nearby river, the two jack-wells constructed by the municipality in a *nalla* nearby, adequately fulfil the need of the town for drinking water. The fourth and biggest town in the district, viz., Ahmadnagar, though situated on the bank of the river Sina, experienced acute shortage of water because the river is comparatively small and does not rise at

or pass through a region of heavy rainfall. The city at present gets water from Pimpalgaon tank situated near it, but the water-supply is not adequate. In fact shortage of water in Ahmadnagar which is a historical phenomenon, has hampered the growth of industry and the development of the city. The problem has become difficult since there is no reliable water-source within easy distance from Ahmadnagar.

There is a District Rural Development Board functioning in the district preparing and carrying out schemes of development in the villages. In 1955, 72 villages were selected under the Village Water Supply Scheme. Under the scheme, 45 new wells were constructed, eight step-wells were converted into draw-wells and 49 wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 76,165 ; silt was removed from 231 wells and six tanks were cleaned ; 23 wells, 25 *hounds* and two tanks were disinfected. 7,169 compost-pits, 9 *pucca bandharas*, 175 *kutchha bandharas* and 106 latrines were constructed. In 1956 the Board again selected 59 villages under the Village Water Supply Scheme. Under the scheme 469 new wells were constructed, 24 step-wells were converted into draw-wells and 667 wells were repaired at a cost of Rs. 96,913 ; silt was removed from 138 wells and eight tanks were cleaned ; 602 wells, 52 *hounds* and seven tanks were disinfected ; 77 compost-pits and 172 latrines were constructed and six *pucca* and 106 *kutchha bandharas* were constructed at a cost of Rs. 47,907.

There is also a combined medical and public health unit in the district in charge of a subsidised medical practitioner. The work done by the unit is given below :—

Taluka	Centre	Year	Number of times wells disinfected	Manure-pits constructed	Pits filled in	Pits drained	Vaccination	
							Primary	Re-vaccination
Kopargaon..	Rahata ..	1954 ..	1,436	50	209	515	906	3,193
		1955 ..	93	50	229	598	659	689
Rahuri ..	Wambori	1954 ..	8,788	44	2,637	1,450	617	4,384
		1955 ..	383	38	1,751	796	468	1,524
Shrigonda ..	Pimpalgaon-pisa	1954 ..	477	112	74	370	393	8,872
		1955 ..	307	26	307	416	375	2,444

Table No. 15 gives the position of drinking water facilities available in various villages in the district as in June 1964.

It becomes therefore obvious that this basic need of villages is satisfied by all possible means including digging of bore-wells, construction of tanks, installation of pumps etc.

TABLE No. 15—SOURCES OF HYGIENIC DRINKING WATER-SUPPLY AVAILABLE IN RURAL AREAS OF AHMADNAGAR
DISTRICT
(POSITION AS ON 15TH JUNE 1964)

Item	Panchayat Samitis														
	District	Total	Kopar- gaon	Akola (3)	San- gamner (4)	Shriram- pur (5)	Rahuri (6)	Newasa (7)	Shev- gaon (8)	Parner (9)	Ahmad- nagar (10)	Pathardi (11)	Shri- gonda (12)	Karjat (13)	Jam- khed (14)
(1)															
1. Number of villages	..	1,323	100	153	137	74	82	121	122	114	107	92	85	81	55
2. Number of villages without any drinking water sources.	..	245	28	24	24	26	43	41	25	17	6	5	14	12	4
3. Number of villages with inadequate water-supply.	..	355	19	42	50	14	7	17	28	67	30	23	20	23	15
4. Number of villages with hygienic sources of drinking water—															
(a) Piped water	..	8	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
(b) Hand-pumps	..	5	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
(c) Wells	..	709	49	86	86	28	32	53	69	330	71	64	50	45	36
(d) Conserved tanks	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure: The following statement shows the revenue received and expenditure incurred by the then District Local Board on Medical Department from 1893-94 till 1921-22 :—

Year	Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1893-94	..	197	..	6,862
1894-95	..	4,300	..	10,622
1895-96	..	2,499	..	9,763
1896-97	..	2,471	..	10,422
1897-98	..	174	..	11,273
1898-99	..	401	..	27,030
1899-1900	..	229	..	18,315
1900-01	..	272	..	12,330
1901-02	..	287	..	12,151
1902-03	..	400	..	10,561
1903-04	..	260	..	13,698
1904-05	..	293	..	11,206
1905-06	..	320	..	10,766
1906-07	..	527	..	12,178
1907-08	..	877	..	12,661
1908-09	..	778	..	11,764
1909-10	..	573	..	14,811
1910-11	..	12,868	..	17,781
1911-12	..	196	..	20,925
1912-13	..	494	..	19,813
1913-14	..	264	..	20,605
1914-15	..	405	..	18,360
1915-16	..	457	..	15,884
1916-17	..	228	..	12,634
1917-18	..	115	..	16,353
1918-19	..	244	..	19,845
1919-20	..	157	..	26,104
1920-21	..	235	..	27,390
1921-22	..	236	..	32,276

The receipts of the Zilla Parishad in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 under Medical and Public Health amounted to Rs. 79,000 and Rs. 19,000 respectively. The expenditure under the same heads during the same period amounted to Rs. 9,15,000 and Rs. 9,93,000, respectively and the expenditure on Ayurvedic treatment amounted to Rs. 8,000 each year in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

During the Third Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 29.70 lakhs was made for the construction of a building for the Civil Hospital at Ahmadnagar. Under the Public Health Scheme of development were

included the schemes like construction of buildings for primary health centres, malaria eradication, eradication of small-pox, family planning, etc. As against the total provision of Rs. 34.01 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 49.65 lakhs was incurred on all schemes taken together. Out of this amount Rs. 39.15 lakhs were spent on schemes in the State sector, i.e., malaria eradication programme.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

After the formation of Zilla Parishad in the year 1962 the Health Organisation at the district level has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. However, some health schemes such as malaria eradication, leprosy control, small-pox eradication, etc., are still under the State sector. The activities in the State sector are controlled by the Director of Medical Services and the Director of Public Health Services. In the district sector the department is headed by the District Health Officer who is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

* * *

CHAPTER 17—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR HAS JURISDICTION OVER ALL LABOUR MATTERS in the State, and is assisted by divisional officers designated as Deputy Commissioner of Labour. Ahmadnagar district is within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune, and is directly under the supervision of the Government Labour Officer at Ahmadnagar.

The Commissioner of Labour and the officers under him perform various duties entrusted to them under the Central Acts, viz., the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. They also enforce and implement the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, which are the State Acts. Their work is mainly of supervision in so far as the State Acts are concerned. The Acts are being administered by the local authorities.

The Commissioner of Labour being the administrative head also supervises and co-ordinates the work of various offices under his control.

The Ahmadnagar district is within the administrative jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune. The details of the machinery for the enforcement and implementation of various labour laws at Ahmadnagar are given below :—

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Conciliation) : The Commissioner of Labour is the Conciliation Officer for the entire State of Maharashtra. He has also powers to appoint Conciliation Officers under section 4 of the Act.

One of the Government Labour Officers posted at Ahmadnagar, attends to the grievances of workers in the district under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He has also been appointed as a Conciliation Officer under the Act for that district for mediating in and promoting settlement of industrial disputes relating to dismissals, discharges,

retrenchment of industrial workers within the meaning of section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

One Assistant Commissioner of Labour, stationed at Pune, also attends to conciliation cases coming from Ahmadnagar district, under sections 2-A and 2-K of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune, is also a Conciliation Officer for Ahmadnagar district. He has been delegated with powers exercised by Government under sections 10(1) and 12(5) of the Industrial Disputes Act, in respect of disputes under section 2-A. These powers relate to reference or otherwise of that dispute to adjudication. The Conciliation Officers, having jurisdiction over Ahmadnagar district, are, therefore, required to submit their failure reports in respect of the industrial disputes pertaining to discharges, dismissals, etc., of individual workers to Deputy Commissioner, Pune. The Deputy Commissioner, Pune, has also been delegated with powers exercised by Government under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These powers relate to the reference of industrial disputes for adjudication to Labour Courts or to Industrial Tribunals.

The powers of conciliation were given to one of the Government Labour Officers from August 1969.

Individual complaints: The details about the individual complaints handled by the Government Labour Officers during the years 1966 to 1969 are as under :—

Year			Number of cases
1966	...	...	394
1967	...	...	587
1968	...	...	378
1969	...	...	484

Adjudication: The industrial disputes arising in industries covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are referred to the Industrial Tribunals or the Labour Courts, as the case may be. The President and Members of the Industrial Court, Maharashtra, appointed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, are also notified as one-man "Industrial Tribunals" under section 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Labour Courts are appointed under section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, for adjudication of matters specified in the Second Schedule. The Labour Court at Pune has jurisdiction in respect of disputes coming from Ahmadnagar district. It also decides disputes under the provisions of section 33-C of the Industrial Disputes Act,

1947, about computation of any money or other benefits to which a workman claims he is entitled to in respect of cases from the Ahmadnagar district.

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946: The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, aims at regulating relations between employers and employees in the specified industries. In Ahmadnagar district it is applicable to cotton textile industry, silk textile industry, textile processing, units engaged in the generation and supply of electrical energy and banking industry, not having an area of operation outside the State of Maharashtra.

Labour Unions: The following unions are registered as representative unions in the district under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, for the industry and local area mentioned against them :—

Name of the representative union	Local area	Industry
Sakhar Kamgar Sabha, P. O. Shrirampur.	Shrirampur taluka	Sugar Industry.
Kopargaon Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Sabha, P. O. Sakharwadi.	Shrigonda taluka	Sugar Industry.
Shrigonda Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union, Maliwada.	Shrigonda taluka	Sugar Industry.
Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union, Rahuri.	Rahuri taluka ..	Sugar Industry.
Rashtriya Sakhar Kamgar Union, Sangamner.	Sangamner taluka	Sugar Industry.
Ahmadnagar District Co-operative Employees' Union, Ahmadnagar.	(1) Nagar taluka .. (2) Akola taluka .. (3) Sangamner taluka. (4) Pathardi taluka (5) Jamkhed taluka (6) Newasa taluka (7) Shrigonda taluka. (8) Shrirampur taluka.	Banking Industry.

Conciliation: The Commissioner of Labour has been delegated powers to appoint Registrar, Additional Registrar and Assistant Registrar under section 5 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, as also the Chief Conciliator, Additional Chief Conciliator and Conciliator under section 6 of the Act and Labour Officers under section 8 of the Act. He is also the authority to settle Standing Orders under

Chapter VII of the Act. However, the powers of the Commissioner of Labour regarding the settlement of the Standing Orders have been delegated to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune, and as such he exercises the powers of certifying in respect of Ahmadnagar district.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune, has also been notified as Additional Chief Conciliator under section 6(1A) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, with jurisdiction over Pune Division and Ratnagiri district of Bombay Division. He is, therefore, an Additional Chief Conciliator in so far as Ahmadnagar district is concerned.

The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Pune have been notified as Conciliators under section 6(2) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The conciliation work under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act from the district is, therefore, attended to by the Conciliator posted at Pune.

The Government Labour Officer posted at Ahmadnagar has to promote harmonious relations between the managements and employees of various undertakings covered by the Act. He investigates the grievances of the workers and keeps the Government informed about the labour situation by sending periodical reports.

Arbitration: The Court of Industrial Arbitration, commonly referred to as Industrial Court, Bombay, constituted under section 10 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has jurisdiction to decide the disputes arising from the industries amenable to the Act, in the entire State of Maharashtra. Ahmadnagar district forms a part of the Pune Division. The Industrial Court acts as the Court of Arbitration in the disputes referred to it by the Government or submitted by the representatives of approved unions or by the employers. In its appellate jurisdiction it decides appeals preferred to it from the decisions of the Labour Courts, Wage Boards, the Registrar, and the Commissioner of Labour. It also hears appeals in criminal cases against the decisions of the Labour Courts. The Government also makes a reference to it for declaration whether a proposed strike, lock-out, closure or stoppage would be illegal. Reference on the point of law can also be made to it.

The Labour Court at Pune has jurisdiction to decide the disputes arising in Ahmadnagar district. The Labour Courts decide disputes arising out of an order passed by an employer under the Standing Orders governing relations between employer and employees and changes made in any industrial matter specified in Schedule III of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Labour Court has also powers to decide the legality or otherwise of a strike, lock-out, closure and stoppage of work under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Wage Boards: Three Wage Boards have been constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, for the whole State of Maharashtra. They are for (i) cotton textile industry, (ii) silk textile industry and (iii) sugar industry. These Wage Boards decide such disputes as are referred to them by the State Government under section 86-CC of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. Government can also refer certain types of disputes pending before the Industrial Court to Wage Boards for disposal on the recommendation of the Industrial Court, under section 86-KK of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946.

The State Wage Board for the sugar industry was empowered to function as a tri-partite body to hear and decide the disputes pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the sugar industry.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965: For Ahmadnagar district the Deputy Commissioner of Labour and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Pune and Government Labour Officer, Ahmadnagar, have been appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of the above Act. They visit the establishments and ensure that bonus is paid to the employees in accordance with the provisions of the Act. They propose prosecutions of the managements who do not comply with the provisions of the Act in making bonus payment and who fail to maintain registers and records prescribed under the Act.

The Labour Commissioner is the authority under the Payment of Bonus Rules, for the purpose of section 2 of the Act, for granting permission to change the accounting year. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Pune, has been specified as authority for the purpose of section 21 of the Act, for all the districts of Pune Division. These powers relate to the recovery of bonus payable under any settlement or award.

Trade Unions Act, 1926: One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour stationed at Pune, in addition to his normal duties, has been notified as Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for Pune Division under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The work done by the Deputy Registrar in connection with the administration of the Trade Unions Act includes the registration of trade unions, amendments to the constitutions of the unions, dissolutions and amalgamation and cancellations of registration of trade unions under section 10(A) of the Act.

The Ahmadnagar district is within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions, Pune.

In the district there were 65 trade unions, with a membership of 23,444 as on December 31, 1968 registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948: The minimum rates of wages have been fixed in Ahmadnagar district under the Minimum Wages Act.

1948, in respect of the following occupations and industries :—

(1) Rice, flour and *dal* mill, (2) Tobacco (including *bidi*-making industry), (3) Oil mill, (4) Local authorities, (5) Construction and maintenance of roads or buildings (6) Stone-breaking or stone-crushing, (7) Public motor transport, (8) Printing industry, (9) Cotton ginning and pressing, (10) Shops and commercial establishments, and (11) Hotels and restaurants.

It may be mentioned here that in respect of employment in the last mentioned item, minimum rates of wages have been fixed only for the Ahmadnagar Municipal Council area.

The Government Labour Officer, Ahmadnagar, is the Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act. He visits the establishment to see that the provisions of the Act are properly implemented.

In Ahmadnagar district the Civil Judge has been appointed as Authority under the Minimum Wages Act to hear and decide claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed in his jurisdiction.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 : The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, is applicable to the following local areas in the district :—

Number of establishments covered	Location
4,411	... Ahmadnagar Municipal Council, Ahmadnagar.
1,028	... Kopargaon Municipal Council, Kopargaon.
1,004	... Shrirampur Municipal Council, Shrirampur.
981	... Sangamner Municipal Council, Sangamner.

The Act is being administered by the local authorities within their respective jurisdiction. The Government Labour Officer, Ahmadnagar, is notified as the Supervising Authority. He supervises the work done by the Shops Inspectors appointed under the Act by the respective local authorities.

Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 : In their capacity as Inspectors the Government Labour Officers visit the premises, contact the employers and workers, examine records and registers and if necessary, enter the places where they suspect any manufacturing process is being carried on with a view to ensuring that the provisions of the Act are being complied with and implemented properly.

After the provisions of the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, have been brought into force, Government has appointed one additional Government Labour Officer at Ahmadnagar to do the work exclusively under the Act.

The enforcement of the Act in the district is, however, restricted to the *bidi* factories which are outside the effect of the stay granted by the Bombay High Court in the writ petitions filed by various *bidi* employers in the State, challenging the constitutional validity of the Act.

Working Journalists Act, 1955 : There is no newspaper establishment as defined under the Act in the district. However, Government Labour Officer, Ahmadnagar, has been notified and appointed as Inspector under the said Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 : The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, has also general jurisdiction over the whole State. The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Ahmadnagar District, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner under the Act for Ahmadnagar district.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 : Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, has been extended to 47 factories/establishments in Ahmadnagar district, covering 18,632 employees.

Factory Department : The enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, is carried out in the State by the Factory Department. The function of the Factory Department is to ensure that the provisions of the Act are observed by the managements of the factories covered by the Act. Besides, the department has to administer various other labour laws, viz., the Payment of Wages Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Employment of Children's Act, the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 (partially) and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

The Chief Inspector of Factories is the head of office and is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay. For the present, the department has no separate sub-office at Ahmadnagar and the Act is being enforced through the Inspector of Factories at Ahmadnagar (for *bidi* factories).

The Factory Inspector ensures that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the management of the factories to which the Act applies. He has powers to prosecute and conduct and defend in the courts any proceedings arising under the Act after taking permission from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

As regards the Payment of Wages Act, the Inspectors appointed under the Factories Act are also the Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act. The Government Labour Officer, Ahmadnagar, is also notified as Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act.

The Payment of Wages Act is applicable to the factories under the Factories Act, 1948, to the persons employed on any farm on which twenty-five or more persons are employed and which is maintained for the purpose of growing sugarcane and attached to a factory established or maintained for the manufacture of sugar.

The Payment of Wages Act has also been extended to the establishments covered under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, *vide* section 38-A.

In the Ahmadnagar district the Civil Judge has been appointed authority for the areas within his jurisdiction to decide complaints of non-payment of wages or illegal deductions from wages.

The Labour Welfare Fund Act is not extended to the Ahmadnagar district.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department: Ahmadnagar district is under the jurisdiction of the head office in Bombay for the purpose of administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, and the Rules made thereunder.

The work pertaining to the registration and inspection of boilers, economisers, steam pipes, etc., with which this department is concerned is carried out in the district by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with head-quarters in Bombay and earmarked for inspection duties of the district.

Standard of living: The office of the Commissioner of Labour has completed the family living survey in Ahmadnagar district and has collected the data which is under process. Dearness allowance to the employees of the sugar factories is being paid in the district on the basis of All-India Consumers' Price Index Number and in the remaining industries according to the Sholapur Index.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The prohibition policy of the Government aims at the moral, ethical and economic uplift of the common man and the achievement of peaceful living conditions in society. To achieve this goal the prohibition laws were enforced which prohibited the production, possession, export, import, transport, sale and consumption of all intoxicants except as permitted by rules. This policy was implemented in the then Bombay State since 1950. However, this policy was changed in the year 1973 and the restrictions put on consumption, use, etc., were subsequently lifted. However, the Prohibition and Excise Department administers the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, the Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control

Act, 1955, the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, the Bombay Drugs Control Act, 1959, and the Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936.

Organisation: The Commissioner of Prohibition and Excise is the head of the Prohibition and Excise Department. As he is responsible for the administration of the various prohibition laws in the State, his office forms a central organisation for directing proper implementation of the policy of the Government and for guiding the Collectors and subordinate District Prohibition and Excise Officers in the State.

At the district level the administration is carried on by a Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise under the general control and supervision of the Collector. The Superintendent is assisted by Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise who are placed in charge of sub-divisions into which the district is divided. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are assisted by Prohibition and Excise Constables. The supervisory staff of the department is also posted at the distilleries for supervision over manufacture of spirits and Indian and foreign liquors. A Sub-Inspector of Prohibition and Excise is also posted at each bonded manufactory in which duty-free rectified spirit is used for the manufacture of medicinal and toilet preparations. Matters pertaining to foreign liquor trade and import licences also come under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector at the cost of licensees.

Functions: The main functions of the Department are confined to licensing, inspection of such licences and the enforcement of controls enacted under various Acts. The officers of the Department have also to undertake the prohibition propaganda and supervise recreation centres. The primary responsibility of the Police in offence cases remains unchanged. However, the officers of the Prohibition and Excise are empowered to prosecute independently the offenders in respect of the cases detected by them instead of passing them on to Police. The staff of the department is responsible for supervision over bonded manufactories, warehouses, foreign liquor shops, toddy shops, *neera* centres and distilleries etc.

An essential part of the rationalisation of the Prohibition policy by Government is education of the people about the evil effects of drinking by vigorous prohibition propaganda and ameliorative activities. The regulation of consumption of various liquors is given below :—

Foreign liquor: Under the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, framed under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, various licences are granted, *viz.*, trade and import licence, vendor's licence, hotel licence and club licence.

As per modified policy the health permits coming under the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, which were in existence before 1972 are

now valid for an indefinite period. The holders can get, on the strength of health permit, any quantity of liquor.

Toddy : The toddy scheme was introduced in the State in 1968. Under this scheme the free sale of toddy containing not more than 5 per cent alcohol by volume is permitted. Toddy upto three litres at a time is allowed to be transported and possessed without licence for consumption.

Industrial alcohol : The organisations mentioned in table No. 1 were issued licences for the manufacture and sale of industrial alcohol in Ahmadnagar district under the Maharashtra Distillation of Spirit and Manufacture of Potable Liquor Rules, 1966.

At present thirteen distilleries are engaged in the manufacture and sale of spirit in the State of Maharashtra, out of which five are located in Ahmadnagar district. The actual production of industrial alcohol during the years 1971-72 and 1973-74 of Messrs. Somaiya Organo-Chemicals Ltd., Sakharwadi, was 54.89 and 56.44 lakh litres.

Potable liquor, beer and wine : After the enforcement of the Maharashtra Distillation of Spirit and Manufacture of Potable Liquor Rules, 1966 and Maharashtra Manufacture of Beer and Wine Rules, 1966, Messrs. Tilaknagar Distilleries and Industries Ltd. have been granted licences for the manufacture of potable liquor (Indian-made foreign liquor), beer and wine.

Besides this, Messrs. Pravaranagar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Pravaranagar, was granted letters of intent for manufacture of potable liquor, beer and wine. Messrs. Tilaknagar Distilleries manufactured potable liquor amounting to 50,229 litres during 1971-72 and 13,30,032 litres in 1973-74. The Government Distillery at Chitali manufactured 1,177 litres of potable liquor during 1971-72.

Denatured spirit : The denatured spirit is mainly used in the manufacture of French Polish, Varnish and Thinners. There are about 92 licensees in the State who hold licence for the wholesale sale of denatured spirit, of whom one is in the Ahmadnagar district. Out of 535 retail sale licensees of denatured spirit for domestic consumption in Maharashtra State, 11 are in the district.

Country liquor : In order to combat effectively the illicit liquor trade in the State, cheaper liquor was made available for sale. Subsequently the Government enacted the Maharashtra Country Liquor Rules, 1973, under which distilleries holding licence for distillation of spirit and persons holding licence for possession and use of rectified spirit were permitted to manufacture country liquor. The sample of country liquor drawn from manufactories, warehouses and retail sale licensees are tested at the Drugs Control Laboratory. Table No. 2 shows the names of the licensed country liquor manufactories and quantity of country liquor manufactured.

TABLE No. 1—PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

(Figures in Lakh Bulk litres)

Name of distillery	When established	Actual licensed registered capacity	Actual installed plant capacity	Actual production			Estimated production 1974-75
				1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
Messrs. Tilaknagar Distilleries and Industries Ltd., Tilaknagar.	January 1945 ..	41.00	48.00	31.53	35.00	44.84	45.00
Messrs. Somaiya Organo-Chemicals Ltd., Sakharwadi.	February 1957.	100.00	81.90	88.30	90.05	89.57	90.00
Government Distillery, Chitali	May 1961 ..	108.83	120.00	114.25	85.46	99.29	90.00
Messrs. Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Rahuri.	November 1970.	45.00	45.00	41.20	42.19	42.02	45.00
Messrs. Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Pravaranagar.	December 1971.	60.00	54.00	47.65	51.81	45.84	45.00
Messrs. Kosang Co-operative Distillery, Kopergaon.	Not yet started.						

TABLE No. 2—STATISTICS OF COUNTRY LIQUOR, AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, UPTO JUNE 1974

(Figures in lakhs)

Name of manufactory	Sector	Date of starting	Quantity of country liquor (in bulk litres)		Duty realised (Rs.)
			Manu- factured	Issued on payment of duty	
Messrs. Tilaknagar Distilleries & Industries Ltd.	Private	April 1973	28.51	28.10	91.128
Messrs. Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Co-operative	May 1973	16.76	16.46	53.659
Messrs. Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	Co-operative	May 1973	88.65	87.24	280.804

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The department deals with the welfare of those sections of the community which are educationally, socially and economically backward with the object of bringing them on par with the rest of the advanced and organised sections of the population. In order to achieve these objectives, various schemes for the welfare of backward classes are undertaken. The schemes are being implemented either by Government or through voluntary agencies recognised for this purpose.

Organisation : The Department of Social Welfare was constituted immediately on Reorganisation of States from 1st November 1956. It, however, took shape at Directorate level since 15th September 1957. The backward class welfare work done previously by the Backward Class Department is now done by the Backward Class Wing of the Social Welfare Department. The other wing of the Social Welfare Department is the Correctional Wing. The designation of the Director of Backward Class Welfare was changed to the Director of Social Welfare who is the head of the Social Welfare Department of the State with his head-quarters at Pune. The post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions is re-designated as the Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Correctional Wing) and this officer assists the Director of Social Welfare in matters relating to the Correctional Wing. So far as this wing of the Directorate is concerned, he is assisted by two Deputy Directors and one Research Officer, four

Assistant Directors and other essential administrative staff. They have to look after the work relating to education and welfare of physically handicapped and the work relating to planning, research and statistics pertaining to both backward class welfare and correctional administration.

There are four Divisional Social Welfare Officers of the rank of Deputy Directors for four revenue divisions and they have been declared as the Regional Heads.

At the district level, the department has district officers termed as Social Welfare Officers. Their services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad with the inception of the Zilla Parishad in 1962. They are responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad. They execute the schemes proposed by the Social Welfare Department and co-ordinate the work of backward class welfare in the district in respect of backward class welfare schemes implemented by the various departments of the State. Some schemes pertaining to the welfare of backward classes in the district are now within the purview of the Zilla Parishad which is paid purposive grant at 90 per cent rate on committed schemes and cent per cent grant on plan schemes.

For advising the State Government on matters relating to the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, an Advisory Board and an Advisory Council, respectively, have been constituted.

Backward Classes : The classification of backward classes is made into three broad categories, viz., (1) the scheduled castes or *harijans*, (2) the scheduled tribes or *adivasis* and (3) the other backward classes, who are neither scheduled castes nor scheduled tribes, but who are socially, economically and educationally as backward as the other two categories. 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 condition (income). This new class of other backward classes is given the concession of free education at all stages of education.

A number of other privileges have also been granted to backward classes and special grants are paid every year by the Government of India under article 275(i) of the Constitution of India for ameliorating the condition of backward classes. Article 46 of Part II of the Constitution lays down the responsibility of the State Government in respect of the Backward Classes as under :-

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall

protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.” Besides normal concessions made available to backward classes from time to time, special schemes have been framed for backward classes by the State Government under the Five-Year Plans which are being implemented vigorously. These backward classes include 184 castes and people whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,800 per annum and irrespective of their caste, are treated as economically backward and are eligible for the concession of free education.

The district, having a population of 22,69,117 as per the Census of 1971, has a population of 3,57,226 belonging to scheduled castes and tribes which constitutes 16 per cent of the total population. Akola taluka which is a hilly tract has the highest percentage of the tribes, with 45 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population. Two tribal development blocks, viz., Vaki and Rajura, are functioning for the socio-economic uplift of the people.

Measures of uplift : The disabilities of backward classes are three-fold—educational, economic and social. The Government have, therefore, launched a three-pronged drive with the object of eliminating these disabilities within the shortest possible time and also in eradicating untouchability.

The disability in educational sphere is tackled by providing many facilities to the backward class students such as general concessions of free-studentship, payment of examination fees, reservation of seats in educational institutions, payment of scholarships including overseas scholarships, provision for hostel facilities for students studying at all stages of education—primary, secondary and collegiate, etc.

Economic disability is attempted to be removed by economic rehabilitation of the backward classes. This is mainly effected by (i) grant of cultivable waste land and other facilities such as undertaking development of land, bunding, supply of ploughs, bullocks, implements, seed, etc., for 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) imbuing the idea of co-operative movement in their day-to-day life, giving to them all facilities provided by the State under special additional concessions and safeguards for backward classes; (iv) introducing special measures for housing of backward classes; and (v) reserving certain percentage of vacancies for backward classes in service under State Government, local bodies and semi-Government organisations.

On the social side, the activity is designed to remove the stigma of untouchability in respect of scheduled castes, assimilation of scheduled tribes in general population without destroying their hereditary traits

and rehabilitation of *ex-criminal* tribes and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes from among the category of other backward classes. Legislation as well as propaganda through the voluntary agencies are the means used to achieve this object. It may be noted in this connection that the Government of India passed the Untouchability Offences Act in 1955 to stop the practice of observance of untouchability, treating it as an offence.

With the assistance of the Central Government amounting to 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State Government in this behalf, various measures are undertaken by the State Government for the uplift of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, *vimukta jatis* and other backward classes and also with a view to achieving their economic uplift and settlement and removal of their social disabilities. The Third Five-Year Plan provided for a programme of backward class welfare with a total outlay of Rs. 5.61 crores and Fourth Five-Year Plan provided Rs. 142.4 crores to the Maharashtra State. Besides this, the Government of India has also sponsored on cent per cent basis a special programme with an outlay amounting to Rs. 3.53 crores in the Maharashtra State which includes 18 multi-purpose projects in the scheduled areas of the State alongwith other measures for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and *vimukta jatis*.

In the implementation of these backward class welfare measures, advice and co-operation is also sought from eminent social workers and voluntary organisations.

Administrative set-up : Prior to (May 1, 1962) the formation of Zilla Parishad, all the schemes for the welfare of backward classes implemented through the Social Welfare Department were controlled by the Social Welfare Officers in charge of the district. After the formation of Zilla Parishad this department was amalgamated with the Zilla Parishad and most of the backward class welfare schemes have been transferred to Zilla Parishad under section 100-A of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, 1961. Powers beyond the limitation of the Social Welfare Officers have been delegated to the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad under section 92 of the said Act. Due to this decentralisation, material and effective changes are noticed and the schemes are implemented speedily. Schemes under educational concessions are implemented by the Social Welfare Officers, viz., grant of tuition fees, examination fees and scholarships and grant-in-aid to hostels. Recognition to new hostels, withdrawal of the same and increase in the strength of these hostels can be granted only with the approval of standing committee. Schemes under the economic uplift are implemented by the Panchayat Samitis at the block level. The Block Development Officers of Panchayat

Samitis receive the applications from backward classes from their talukas. The Block Development Officers, Extension Officers of the blocks and the Social Welfare Officer carefully watch the follow-up programme regarding the proper utilisation of the help given to the backward classes. In the membership of the Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishad, which is the most powerful committee, at least two members from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes are elected by the Parishad. This Standing Committee acts as a subjects committee for the welfare of these classes. The Zilla Parishad is also legally required to spend adequate amounts for the amelioration of the condition of these classes and in particular for the removal of untouchability.

To give wide publicity to the schemes in rural areas, a publicity van with cinema equipment is attached to this section. One Social Welfare Inspector and other ministerial staff help the Social Welfare Officer in the implementation of the schemes. Propaganda of the schemes in each taluka is undertaken jointly by the official and non-official agencies.

Progress of Schemes : *Education :* Various schemes for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other educationally or socially backward classes are in operation in the district. Concessions are awarded to backward class students in primary schools, high schools or technical schools. In 1962-63 5,887 students benefited to the tune of Rs. 96,600. During 1965-66 the number of beneficiaries was 22,449 and the amount of concession was Rs. 22.21 lakhs. During 1966-67, 35,522 pupils got the benefit of this scheme and the amount of concession amounted to Rs. 27.96 lakhs. In the year 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 3,95,765 was spent on 59 backward class and thirteen cosmopolitan hostels. The building grant to the tune of Rs. 19,710 was also extended to one scheduled tribe and three scheduled caste hostels. There is also a Government Backward Class Hostel for boys at Shrigonda in the district and Government Backward Class Hostel for girls at Ahmadnagar. Besides, there are 107 hostels for backward classes run by voluntary organisations in the district.

Under social welfare schemes a sum of Rs. 29,000 was spent on 33 *balwadis*, 18 literacy classes and three arts and crafts classes. There are at present nine *balwadis* functioning at various places in the district.

Economic uplift : The economic regeneration of the backward classes is promoted by various means such as schemes of granting loan-cum-subsidy for cottage industries and professions and assistance for purchases of milch cattle, distribution of improved agricultural implements, and applied nutrition programme. Two blocks, *viz.*, Waki and Rajura, have been selected for undertaking intensive tribal develop-

ment work and an amount of Rs. 5.3 lakhs was spent on the schemes in these two blocks during the year 1966-67. Under the scheme of loan-cum-subsidy for cottage industries and professions, Rs. 15,750 were given to 138 beneficiaries from the scheduled castes and backward classes from underdeveloped rural areas during the year 1962-63 and Rs. 3,700 were spent on sixteen beneficiaries under the scheme of assistance for purchase of milch cattle in the same year.

Housing : The backward classes are provided with housing accommodation by the grant of loan for the purchase of suitable building-sites for individual construction or for co-operative societies of the backward classes. Besides giving loans for the new houses, the Government have envisaged schemes for granting aid for repairs to old houses. Under this scheme Rs. 6,100 were given to sixty beneficiaries and an expenditure of Rs. 33,000 was incurred on one backward class housing colony during the year 1962-63. Twelve housing co-operatives have been organised for backward class persons. In addition to this, interest-free loan for development purposes up to 15 per cent of the ceiling is also given to backward class co-operative societies. Management expenses are also given by way of subsidies. In addition, the scheme of mixed colonisation is also formulated. Under this scheme it is incumbent on each colony to allocate at least 10 per cent of its tenements for non-backward class families.

Financial assistance to poor deserving agriculturists from scheduled tribes, *vimukta jatis*, under-developed rural areas and other backward classes to purchase ploughs, bullocks, implements, seeds, carts, etc., is given. A sum of Rs. 23,160 was spent on 230 beneficiaries under this scheme during the year 1962-63. In the year 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 7,10,196 was spent under the drinking water wells scheme, for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Medical aid is given to deserving persons belonging to the scheduled caste and Rs. 600 were spent during the year 1961-62 on six beneficiaries.

Social uplift : Measures are taken to ensure the social uplift of the backward classes, especially the *harijans*. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act (XXXXVI of 1947), as amended in 1948, has been enacted with a view to bringing about complete removal of untouchability as far as public and civil rights are concerned. The provisions include various schemes of publicity against untouchability. Mixed hostels where backward classes and caste Hindu boys live together are recognised for grant-in-aid.

To strike down the barriers of untouchability Government encourages inter-caste marriages by giving a public reception to the couple which is attended by important officials and prominent social workers. For such celebrations grants are also sanctioned.

Sanskar Kendras : *Sanskar kendras* and *balwadis* are organised and film shows and gatherings are addressed at fairs and other places. During the Second Five-Year Plan, measures such as *kirtan* programmes, *melas* and entertainment programmes, award of prizes to villages, intensification of untouchability drive, provision of building sites for *harijans* in rural areas, subsidy to caste Hindu landlords for letting their premises on hire to *harijans* were organised. Inter-caste dinners, celebration of *Ashprishyata Nivaran Din*, etc., are also arranged. An amount of Rs. 11,190 was spent under these schemes during the year 1962-63.

The schemes which were already in operation before the Third Five-Year Plan are treated as committed schemes and those added under the Third Plan are separately treated as Plan schemes. The expenditure described above against each scheme is out of committed schemes and includes expenditure on the Plan schemes.

In addition to the State Government schemes, there are some Centrally-sponsored schemes as well. Under some of these schemes assistance in the form of housing aid, supply of milch cattle, cottage industry aid, supply of seeds, plough, bullocks, etc. is given in order to improve the living conditions of the backward classes. Under the scheme of legal aid to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, free legal aid is given to persons belonging to backward class communities. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, all these activities are carried out by the Zilla Parishad under the guidance of the department in the State sector.

In fact the *raison d'être* of planning in India is the large-scale poverty and backwardness prevailing generally. Expansion of social services to better the lot of the people is the ultimate aim of every Welfare State. Adding a note of caution against the economic development leading to "Social Services endangering the fabric of democratic society", the Plan document asserts that "the weakest should be looked after and the benefits of development should flow by planned investment in the under-developed regions and among the more backward sections of community."

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

Prior to 1950, the Religious and Charitable Trusts in the State were governed under various enactments, Central as well as Provincial. 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 Trusts" as "express or constructive trusts 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 trusts or class of trusts. The Act has been made applicable in all the regions of the State to the following classes of public trusts :—

- (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 purpose or for both registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;
- (6) *dharmadas*, i.e., any amounts 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 is 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 head-quarters at Bombay administers the Act. An Assistant Charity Commissioner heads the Pune region with jurisdiction over Ahmadnagar district. The Assistant Charity Commissioner is directly responsible to the Charity Commissioner.

The Act imposed a duty on the trustee 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 moveable 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 under the special provisions of the Act in certain respects. The Trusts registered under any of the previous Acts are deemed to be registered under this Act.

Public Trusts : Table No. 3 furnishes statistics relating to the public trusts from Ahmadnagar district registered at the Public Trust Registration Office, Pune Region, Pune.

TABLE No. 3—PUBLIC TRUSTS IN THE AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, 1968

Section	Total number of public trusts registered as on 31st December 1968	Value of property		Gross average annual income	Average annual expenditure

		Movable	Immovable		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	25	40,579.06	1,96,900.00	17,545.72	14,438.00
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	7	7,643.50	77,000.00	4,070.00	4,679.00
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	....	....	....	....	....
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of Christians).	....	....	....	....	....
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of any particular community).	35	3,77,813.01	3,52,300.69	1,91,358.73	1,65,108.35
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860).	48	3,20,112.05	1,06,120.81	3,11,145.08	2,85,163.25

ADMINISTRATION OF MANAGED ESTATES

Managed estates: The Government, on many occasions, takes over the management of the estates of minors, lunatics and persons who are 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) which is a State Act and the other, an Union Act, viz., 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 is of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to preserve the property of the person for the benefit of his family and the property is of such value that economical management by the Government agency is practicable.

Court of Wards Act: Under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, the Collector of Ahmadnagar is the court of wards within the limits of his jurisdiction. The State Government has, 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. Delegation of powers of the Court of Wards to the Collector, Assistant or Deputy Collector is provided for. The court of wards is empowered to assume the superintendence of the property of the land-holder or of any

pension-holder who is "disqualified to manage his own property". Those who are deemed to be disqualified are (a) minors, (b) females declared by the District Court to be incapable of managing or unfit to manage their own property, (c) persons declared by the District Court to be incapable of managing or unfit to manage their own property, and (d) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court managing their affairs. The court of wards, however, cannot assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose property a care-taker has been appointed by will or other instruments or under section 7(i) of the Guardians and Wards Act.

Guardians and Wards Act: The details such as annual income and expenditure of the estates which were under management under the Guardians and Wards Act during the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 are as under :—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(1) Number of estates under management.	21	17	15
(2) Total income of the estates (Rs.) ..	7,756	4,472	7,448
(3) Total expenditure (Rs.) ..	8,645	2,623	6,267

The main source of income in almost all the estates was land rent, house rent, and interest on Government securities. The main items of expenditure are maintenance, education of the wards, charges of medical treatment and house taxes.

Estates under Court of Wards Act: There are two estates under the management of the Collector of Ahmadnagar as Court of Wards. The details of these two estates are as under :—

Lands—

Area	...	...	...	Acres	gunthas
				637	32
Assessment	...	...	...	Rs. P. 346.77	

Houses—

Five houses.

The total income and expenditure in respect of these two estates during 1966-67 to 1968-69 was as under :—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Income from agricultural lands ..	1,528	1,528	1,528
(2) Income from house-rent ..	660	660	720
(3) Total income ..	2,188	2,186	2,248
(4) Total expenditure ..	352	Nil.	264

There is a special staff of one Awal Karkun, one clerk and an attendant for the management of estates under both the Acts.

* * *

CHAPTER 18 — PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

THE URGE TO ORGANISE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS serving a social purpose is ingrained in human heart everywhere. These organisations play a major role in the development of community life and also help to strengthen social solidarity. The voluntary social service is an activity of a self-governing body of people working together for the betterment of the society and community life as a whole by not only complementing and supplementing Governmental efforts in various fields but also by covering areas of ameliorative service which Government may not be in a position to do. With the change in the socio-political concepts and the acceptance of 'Welfare State' as the aim of planning and development, Government responsibility has undoubtedly enlarged. The State no longer can remain an idle spectator but has to take an increasing interest in multifarious activities. Individual has also become the centre of the new renaissance and resurgence that has become visible in the policies of the State.

For the realisation of a 'Welfare State' both the individual and the State must work in unison and harmony. In this context the role of the voluntary organisations is unique. Government too has increasingly recognised the importance of such institutions and has encouraged and utilised the agency of these institutions for lending greater effectiveness to its own efforts. It is difficult for the State to take cognisance of every aspect of social life of which the individual constitutes the main plank. It is therefore, essential to have social organisations of the people with common interest. The activities of the State involve some element of compulsion, whereas in the case of voluntary institutions they are voluntary in nature and offer easy scope for an individual to develop his physical and intellectual personality. These institutions work hand in hand with the Government and are more complementary than competitive in regard to their relation with the State. The voluntary social organisations are getting wider scope in these days of the complex nature of human existence.

As the voluntary social organisations are formed by the people they are better aware of the needs of the people in the area and offer proper solutions to their problems. There are a number of such

voluntary social organisations in Ahmadnagar district. Many times, they have to rely upon their own funds and donations collected from the public. Some of them also receive grants from Government. A succession of public-spirited and sincere workers who work in honorary capacities has facilitated the working of such organisations.

PUBLIC LIFE

If not of foremost importance, at least of prime importance is the fourth estate as it is popularly called, viz., the press. Public life of the district has been enriched by newspapers, educating public opinion, which voice popular grievances from time to time. Though the voluntary social organisations help in creating a healthy social atmosphere, yet the press is the powerful weapon in revealing public opinion. In fact, the press takes a leading initiative in creating political consciousness among the masses. It is the press which discusses freely and sympathetically the grievances of the common man. Ahmadnagar has a long tradition of enlightened public life. The district had been always in the forefront in the national life as well as the national freedom movement. In the "Quit India" Movement of 1942, many freedom-fighters from the district had participated and were arrested. Many luminaries in the freedom movement, such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Maulana Azad were arrested and detained in the Ahmadnagar fort. It is a note-worthy fact that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote his illustrious book known as the *Discovery of India* during his stay in the prison in this fort. The late Raosaheb Patwardhan, Achyut Patwardhan and Saptarshi have also played an important role in shaping the public life in the district.

The great saints, such as Dnyaneshwar, Eknath and Changadeo have contributed towards the glorification and purification of the public life in the district through the medium of their poems and religious discourses.

Shri Saibaba, the well-known saint, was one of the luminaries who have contributed towards the enrichment of social and cultural life in the district. Shri Saibaba, who, for reasons known only to himself, chose Shirdi as the seat of his meditation and religious discourses, also did valuable work in glorification of the cultural life in the district. A number of social institutions have been started at the instance of this saint. The Saibaba Sansthan which is devoted to the maintenance of the temple has also been on the forefront in the enrichment of social and cultural life in the area around Shirdi.

Ahmadnagar district has given birth to persons such as Shri T. S. Bharade, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, Shri Dadasaheb Rupavate who have contributed their valuable mite for the economic and educational

development of the people in the district. Shri Annasaheb Shinde is an important name in the context of the immense development of the co-operative movement in this district. Shri Bharade who was the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly has had a definite impact on the social life in the district. Shri Rupavate has influenced the sociological and economic life of the backward classes in the district. Shri Rupavate is striving for the cause of the downtrodden through the Bharatiya Samata Parishad of which he is a devoted leader.

Newspapers : Of the leading newspapers in the district, the *Nava Maratha* which is published in Marathi, is the most important. Besides, there are other papers, viz., the *Nagar Times* and the *Shetkari Samachar* which are published from Ahmadnagar.

As on 31st March 1972 there were nine dailies, 28 weeklies and eleven fortnightlies and monthlies published from this district. Though the means and measures of the dailies and weeklies differ, their aim is much similar and they offer a place of prime importance to the local news and burning political issues in the district. A list of important newspapers and weeklies published from Ahmadnagar district is given below :—

Dailies—

Nava Maratha (Ahmadnagar), *Nagar Times* (Ahmadnagar), *Samachar* (Ahmadnagar), *Shetkari Samachar* (Ahmadnagar), *Lokyug* (Ahmadnagar), *Pravara* (Ahmadnagar), *Dainik Gavkari* (Ahmadnagar and Nasik) and *Jagdish* (Kopergaon).

Weeklies—

Mangal Warta (Ahmadnagar), *Sahkar Shakti* (Ahmadnagar), *Sandesh* (Ahmadnagar), *Sangh Shakti* (Ahmadnagar), *Sanghyug* (Ahmadnagar), *Hind Times* (Ahmadnagar), *Talwar* (Sangamner), *Sheti Udyog Jagruti* (Sangamner), *Navsanjivani* (Kopergaon), *Jansatta* (Shrirampur), *Jai Jawan Jai Kisan* (Shrirampur), *Shiv Shakti* (Shrirampur), *Satyagrahi* (Shrirampur), *Shrirampur Times* (Shrirampur), *Khari Manuski* (Rahuri), *Dinmitra* (Newasa) and *Ganrajya* (Pathardi).

Besides, these, there were 141 printing presses in Ahmadnagar district on 31st March 1973.

Political representation : In the 1967 general election, Ahmadnagar district had two Parliamentary Constituencies and twelve Assembly Constituencies for the State Legislature, out of which two Assembly Constituencies, viz., Shrigonda and Nagar-Akola, were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. No parliamentary constituency in the district was reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The pattern of voting in the district in the 1967 and 1971 general elections is given in Table Nos. 1 and 2.

TABLE No. 1—STATISTICS RELATING TO
IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

Serial No.	Constituency	Electorate	
		1967	1972
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Karjat	75,754	87,330
2	Shrigonda	68,468	80,275
3	Ahmadnagar (South)	69,985	87,777
4	Ahmadnagar (North)	80,853	94,457
5	Pathardi	92,410	1,08,184
6	Shevgaon	78,870	91,989
7	Shrirampur	70,194	85,278
8	Shirdi	82,501	99,431
9	Rahuri	80,264	95,444
10	Parner	76,422	82,879
11	Sangamner	88,979	1,05,812
12	Nagar-Akola	76,819	84,465
Total		9,41,509	11,03,321

TABLE No.

Serial No.	Constituency	Party-wise number of votes polled			
		Congress		Communist	
		1967	1972	1967	1972
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Karjat	27,142	34,146	7,780	....
2	Shrigonda	14,263	15,192	....	....
3	Ahmadnagar (South)	16,485	13,286	14,677	4,995
4	Ahmadnagar (North)	22,421	31,779	15,866	16,380
5	Pathardi	28,316	23,126	26,520	....
6	Shevgaon	26,610	28,097	21,223	31,329
7	Shrirampur	23,066	30,276	....	....
8	Shirdi	22,581	33,058	18,525	....
9	Rahuri	26,320	25,064	18,525	28,939
10	Parner	18,814	25,900	16,451	....
11	Sangamner	28,819	46,634	27,521	....
12	Nagar-Akola	20,073	30,445	30,055	11,482
Total		2,75,010	3,39,003	1,78,618	92,826

GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD IN 1967 AND 1972
(ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES)

Number of electors who voted						Percentage of votes polled to total electorate	
Males		Females		Total			
1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
26,448	25,911	20,371	19,599	46,819	45,510	61·30	52·11
18,193	22,585	11,798	15,590	29,991	38,175	43·80	47·56
24,994	27,066	22,622	24,233	47,616	51,299	68·04	58·44
28,168	27,952	22,983	21,995	51,151	49,947	63·26	52·88
31,928	32,584	26,704	27,037	58,632	59,621	63·44	55·11
29,416	33,012	25,253	28,652	54,669	61,664	69·31	67·04
24,356	31,331	20,607	27,499	44,963	58,883	64·05	68·99
31,748	39,548	29,477	36,041	61,225	75,789	74·21	76·02
28,775	31,416	28,775	31,416	23,454	34,758	65·18	58·86
22,313	27,271	17,941	25,249	40,254	52,520	52·67	63·37
31,135	35,214	31,985	28,853	63,120	64,067	70·93	60·55
27,677	26,476	24,513	21,172	52,190	47,648	67·93	56·41
3,25,151	3,60,369	2,77,799	3,00,678	6,02,950	6,61,047	64·04	59·91

1—contd.

Party-wise number of votes polled							
Jansangh		Republican		Independent		P.S.P.	
1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972	1967	1972
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
8,519	8,502	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7,139	1,814	6,247	19,853	....	....
3,205	2,405	....	1,112	9,900	28,406	....	....
....	....	....	....	10,173	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1,158	34,471	....	....
....	....	....	....	3,738	....	....	....
4,807	....	....	4,149	....	22,350	13,120	....
....	1,552	2,285	....	32,577	39,177	....	....
3,693	....	....	....	528	278	....	....
990	....	....	....	2,226	24,560	....	....
2,863	2,991	....	....	....	21,099	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,882
24,077	15,450	9,424	7,075	66,547	1,80,194	13,120	3,882

TABLE No. 2—STATISTICS RELATING TO GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD IN 1967 AND 1971 IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT (PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES)

Serial No.	Constituency	Year	Number of electors who voted			Percentage of votes polled to total	Party-wise number of votes polled				
			Males	Females	Total		Congress	Communist	Jansangh	Independent	P.S.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Kopargaon	1967	1,66,004	1,48,068	3,14,072	65.3	1,38,747	1,23,806	37,313	....	....
		1971	1,68,184	1,39,183	3,07,367	59.68	1,79,492	1,10,000	....	....	6,277
2	Ahmadnagar	1967	1,59,147	1,29,731	2,88,878	65.6	1,42,814	92,235	....	42,075	....
		1971	1,60,639	1,27,595	2,88,234	57.56	1,52,262	....	....	1,25,527	....
Total	..	1967	3,25,151	2,77,799	6,02,950	64.04	2,81,561	2,16,051	37,313	42,075	....
		1971	3,28,823	2,66,778	5,95,601	58.64	3,31,754	....	....	1,25,527	6,277

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Ahmadnagar Education Society: The Ahmadnagar Education Society was founded and registered in September 1887 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, with the object of promoting and encouraging education by establishing educational institutions. The society aims at imparting education at primary, secondary and collegiate levels as also technical, agricultural, commercial and industrial education. The society initially started one high school but at present it has thirteen institutions including a college under its direction and control in various parts of the district.

The membership of the society is composed of patrons, benefactors, well-wishers, life-members and ordinary members depending upon their contribution to the society in that capacity. The General Board which includes all members of the society who have paid their annual subscription are entitled to vote at the election of President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The Governing Body with a membership of 25 elects a Chairman and Joint Secretaries from among themselves.

In 1967-68 the number of students benefited by the institutions conducted by the society was 6,000. The total income of all the institutions conducted by the society amounted to Rs. 12,77,031.47, while their total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,46,134.84 with a deficit of Rs. 69,103.35 during that period. The society received a grant of Rs. 39,608 during this period.

The society conducts the following institutions :—

1. Society High School, Ahmadnagar,
 2. Nawin Marathi School, Ahmadnagar,
 3. Practising School, Ahmadnagar,
 4. Pre-primary Class, Ahmadnagar,
 5. Bhingar High School, Ahmadnagar,
 6. College of Education, Ahmadnagar,
 7. Parner English School, Parner,
 8. Multi-purpose High School, Jamgaon
- and five other schools at Wambori, Sonai, Shirdi and other places.

Hind Vasati Griha, Pathardi : The Hind Vasati Griha was established in 1945 at Pathardi with the object of rehabilitating the orphans by imparting them necessary education and also by providing them with lodging and boarding facilities.

At present the Vasati Griha conducts three institutions, viz., S. M. Nirhali Vidyalaya, Pathardi, for boys and girls, Ahilya Ashram for girls from backward classes, and Hind Vasati Griha for boys from backward classes.

During 1969-70, 250 orphans including 25 girls were accommodated in the institutions run by the Vasati Griha.

The Vasati Griha imbibes a sense of responsibility in students to make them responsible and self-dependent citizens. It received grant-in-aid of Rs. 53,000 from Government and also Rs. 18,000 by way of donations from the public.

A court-commit section has been started by the Vasati Griha. This court-commit section includes a large number of girls and boys out-casted by society. The Vasati Griha has made it its mission to tender them with love and raise their standard in society.

Shri Tilok Jain Dnyanprasarak Mandal, Pathardi : Shri Tilok Jain Dnyanprasarak Mandal, Pathardi, was founded in May 1923 with the object of imparting education to Jain community. The Mandal started Shri Jain Dnyan Fund in 1923 out of contributions received and initially started one school, viz., Tilok Jain Pathshala which was re-named as Shri Tilok Jain Vidyalaya. Later on it started Shri Tilok Jain Chhatralaya.

All the property of the Mandal was transferred to a board of trustees for the smooth working of the Mandal. At present it runs the following institutions :—

1. Shri Tilok Jain Vidyalaya, Pathardi,
2. Shri Tilok Jain Chhatralaya, and
3. Adarsh Vidyarthi Nagar, Ahmadnagar.

Annual income of the Mandal in 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 4,38,600-96, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,10,420-30, keeping a balance of Rs. 28,180-60.

During 1968-69, the income of Shri Tilok Jain Vidyalaya amounted to Rs. 1,30,490-74, while expenditure to Rs. 1,28,759-90, keeping a balance of Rs. 1,730-84. Income side of the balance-sheet included grant-in-aid from Government for the technical section and also grant-in-aid for the Vidyalaya as a whole which amounted to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,04,039, respectively. It also included fees to the tune of Rs. 12,227-11.

Ayurved Vidyalaya Sanstha, Ahmadnagar : The Ayurved Vidyalaya Sanstha was founded in 1917 with the aim of propagation and promotion of Ayurveda by providing teaching and research facilities.

The day-to-day management of the institution is looked after by an administrative committee appointed by the board of trustees.

The institution has under its direction and control the Gangadhar Shastri Gune Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, the Ayurved Chikitsa Mandir and Ayurved Hospital at Ahmadnagar.

The assets of the institution amounted to Rs. 28,21,657-10 in 1968-69. The annual income was Rs. 7,19,409-31 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 7,14,860-76 during the same year. The institution gets Government

grants to the tune of Rs. 1,82,000. The Aphali Pharmaceuticals Ltd. had also given Rs. 15,000 in the form of donation to the institution in 1968-69.

Yeshavant Education Society, Karjat : The Yeshavant Education Society, Karjat, was founded and registered in August 1966 with the object of promoting and encouraging education at the primary, middle school, and technical level by running educational institutions and hostels.

The management of the society is entrusted to a managing council with a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and two trustees. The Education Board under instructions of the Managing Council looks after the day-to-day affairs. The membership of the society is 43.

The society conducts the following institutions :—

1. Shri Amarnath Vidyalaya, Karjat,
2. Shri Vitthal Vidyalaya, Mahijalgaon,
3. Shri Siddheshwar Vidyalaya, Bhambore,
4. Shri Bhairavnath Vidyalaya, Nimbgaon Gangarda,
5. Shri Sant Kaikadi Maharaj Vidyalaya, Sonegaon,
6. Shri Hanuman Vidyalaya, Dighol,
7. New English School, Patoda,
8. Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Mahijalgaon,
9. Navhind Vasatigriha, Patoda and
10. Yeshawant Vastu Bhandar, Karjat.

The total assets of the society in the year 1969 were valued at Rs. 1,08,938-16. The society received a grant of Rs. 45,770-74 during the same period.

Bal Shikshan Mandal, Sangamner : The Bal Shikshan Mandal, Sangamner, was established in September 1952 for the cause of children's education by conducting *balwadis* and *balak mandirs* as well as high schools, libraries, hostels, etc.

The total membership of the Mandal was fifty in 1969-70. The Executive Board includes nine members inclusive of Treasurer and Secretary and is entrusted with the day-to-day administration of the institution.

The Mandal runs a Balak Mandir at Sangamner with a total strength of 150, a Shishu Sangopan Kendra, Adarsh Vidya Mandir and Bal Arogya Mandir which it sponsored with grant-in-aid from the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

The annual income of the Mandal during 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 42,265-67 while the annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,421-11. The Bal Shikshan Mandal also receives grant-in-aid from the Government of Maharashtra.

Siddharth Vasatigriha, Parner : The Siddharth Vasatigriha was established at Parner with the object of conducting a hostel for poor

students and extending educational facilities to the needy students. At present there are thirty students in the hostel. The institution received a grant of Rs. 7,000 in 1969-70 from the Government.

Balikashram, Ahmadnagar: The Balikashram was started in 1943 for the expansion of primary and secondary education and hostel facilities to the girls of all the castes and creeds.

Management of the institution is entrusted to an executive body which includes fifteen members. During 1968-69, the total membership of the institute was 192.

The institution began with a Balwadi in 1949, which was followed by a primary school in 1951 and a high school in 1965. The primary school has a strength of 450 while the high school has 164 girl-students. It also conducts a hostel for crippled girls with a view to help their all-round development. The institution is rendering valuable service and is on the path of progress.

The annual income of the institution amounted to Rs. 1,05,900 while the total expenditure to Rs. 1,10,000, during the year 1969-70. The institution received Government grant of Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 25,000 from other sources. The assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 1,63,103 in 1968-69.

Nav Bharat Chhatra Nivas, Ahmadnagar: Nav Bharat Chhatra Niwas, Ahmadnagar, was started in 1949 with the object of uplift of the backward classes by providing them hostel facilities.

The institution runs, at present, three hostels for boys and two for girls with a total strength of 275. The income of the institution amounted to Rs. 60,000 while the expenditure to Rs. 70,000 during the year 1969-70. The total assets of the institution are valued at about Rs. 1 lakh.

Bharde Saksharata Prasarak Mandal, Shevgaon: Bharde Saksharata Prasarak Mandal was founded in 1951 for the advancement of education and cultural activities. The total membership of the Mandal is five. The Mandal runs the English School at Shevgaon, which has a strength of 621.

The assets of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 20,000 during 1969-70 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,000 which was met from donations received during the year.

Anjumane Tarakki-i-Urdu, Ahmadnagar: Anjumane Tarakki-i-Urdu was founded in 1937 with the object of imparting education at primary and secondary stages. This institution had a membership of 150 in 1969-70. The institution runs Chand Sultana Anglo-Urdu High School at Ahmadnagar, the total strength of which was 850 students during the same year.

The society has assets valued at Rs. 3,00,000. The annual income of the society amounted to Rs. 6,000 whereas its expenditure amounted

to Rs. 1,25,000. The society received grant-in-aid from Government amounting to Rs. 1,20,000 during 1968-69.

Ahmadnagar Zilla Sahakari Board Ltd.: The Ahmadnagar Zilla Sahakari Board Ltd. was established at Ahmadnagar in December 1948 with the object of imparting training in co-operation. The management of the institution is looked after by an administrative board which consists of president and member-secretary besides other members.

In 1969-70 the board had a membership of 580, out of which 455 were institutions and 125 individuals. The Executive Committee consists of 23 members, representing member-institutions including the District Central Co-operative Bank, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, and the District Co-operative Board.

The Ahmadnagar Zilla Sahakari Board conducts secretary training classes at Shevgaon, Sangamner, Rahuri, Shrirampur, Kopargaon and Akola with a total strength of 240 in 1967-68.

The Board maintains a library containing books on co-operative movement and economics. It is housed in its own building.

The annual income of the board amounted to Rs. 16,643.41 whereas its expenditure to Rs. 17,630.42 during the year 1969-70. The board had assets valued at Rs. 73,401.67 in 1969-70.

Jijamata Seva Mandal, Ahmadnagar: The Jijamata Seva Mandal was founded in 1962 at Ahmadnagar with the object of providing hostel facilities for girls from backward classes. The Mandal had a membership of 27 in 1969-70.

The Mandal runs the Jijamata Kanya Niwas, the Shivaji Balak Mandir and the Jijamata Sanskar Kendra at Ahmadnagar.

The Mandal has assets worth Rs. 1,25,000. The annual income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 20,000 in the year 1969-70, whereas its expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,000 in the same year.

Ahmadnagar Zilla Library: The Ahmadnagar Zilla Library was established in 1838 with the object of providing library facilities to the common man. In the year 1969 the library had a membership of 1,006. Most of the Marathi as well as English dailies, weeklies and Marathi magazines are made available to the readers.

The Library received grants from Government and donation from the city municipality. The annual income of the library amounted to Rs. 19,153.38 in the year 1968-69, while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,058.39. Assets of the library were valued at Rs. 77,244.60 in 1968-69.

Mahatma Sarvajanic Vachanalaya, Shevgaon: The Mahatma Sarvajanic Vachanalaya was established at Shevgaon in 1887 with the object of providing library facilities. In 1970 the Vachanalaya had a membership of 100.

The Vachanalaya is housed in its own building and has assets valued at Rs. 75,000. The annual income of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 75,000 during the year 1969-70, while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,000. It receives a yearly grant of Rs. 1,000 from the State Government.

Lokmanya Vachanalaya, Jamkhed : The Lokmanya Vachanalaya was established at Jamkhed in 1887, with the object of providing library facilities as also encouraging studious habits in the people. In 1970 the total membership of the Vachanalaya was 106. The Vachanalaya is housed in its own building and has assets valued at Rs. 8,633.24. The annual income of the Vachanalaya amounted to Rs. 1,716.32 during the year 1969-70, while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,216.93. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,600 for further development of the institution.

Nutan Marathi Vachanalaya, Karjat : The Nutan Marathi Vachanalaya was established at Karjat in 1940, with the object of cultivating the habit of reading among the people.

The Vachanalaya has its own building. In 1970, the Vachanalaya had a membership of 40. Its annual income amounted to Rs. 3,119.25, while its expenditure to Rs. 3,116.00 in 1969-70. In the same year, it received a Government grant of Rs. 1,396.

Friends of the Depressed League, Shevgaon : The Friends of the Depressed League was established at Shevgaon in 1967, with the object of imparting education to backward classes. The institution runs a high school with 225 boys and 35 girls.

The annual income of the League amounted to Rs. 27,089 and its expenditure to Rs. 25,701 in 1968-69.

Ahmadnagar Zilla Maratha Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Shevgaon : The Ahmadnagar Zilla Maratha Vidya Prasarak Mandal was founded at Shevgaon in 1960 with the object of imparting education through secondary schools. The Mandal runs a residential high school at Shevgaon which has a strength of 384.

The annual income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 60,000 and expenditure to Rs. 62,000 in 1969-70.

Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Chhatralaya, Pathardi : Shri Sant Gadge Maharaj Chhatralaya was founded at Pathardi in 1956.

The annual income of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,000 and expenditure to Rs. 22,000 in 1969-70. The institution has assets valued at Rs. 20,000. It receives a yearly grant from the Government.

Shishu Sangopan Sanstha, Ahmadnagar : The Shishu Sangopan Sanstha was established at Ahmadnagar in 1930 for the development of children. The Sanstha had a membership of 45. At present more than 500 children are getting benefit from the institution through three *halwadis* and one primary school managed by it.

The assets of the Sanstha were valued at Rs. 50,000 in 1969-70. Its annual income amounted to Rs. 7,000 while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,000 in the same year. The Sanstha received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the municipality, and Rs. 1,000 in the form of contributions from the public in 1969-70.

Zilla Kushtarog Niwaran Samiti, Ahmadnagar : The Zilla Kushtarog Niwaran Samiti established at Ahmadnagar in April 1955, ranks as the first and foremost institution which has contributed towards enrichment of the social life of Ahmadnagar. This institution has done pioneering work in the field of treatment of leprosy patients. It also gives shelter to the lepers. The executive body of the Samiti consisting of 15 members looks after the day-to-day management. The Samiti has a membership of 300.

The Samiti has its own building and it owns a hospital equipped with necessary amenities. The inmates at present number about hundred and fifty. During the last fourteen years of its existence 143 patients were admitted and 79 discharged after being cured from this hospital.

It also runs seven out-door centres at Miri, Walki, Malwani, Chinchodi Patil, Akolner, Dehere and Dahigaon Sakat, where 2,003 patients were treated with D. D. S. tablets, dressing, etc.

The Samiti started a small workshop (Udyog Mandir) in order to give opportunity to the lepers to earn their livelihood. In addition to the various handicrafts started by the Mandir from time to time, carpentry, smithy, masonry were taught to the patients.

Separate residential quarters were built for women from Government grant in 1969 at the cost of Rs. 4,738. The Samiti has its own building valued at Rs. 1,30,130.99.

The value of the assets of the institution amounted to Rs. 94,124.25 in 1969-70. The institution receives grant from Government and donations from the public. The main items of expenditure were maintenance of patients, expenses on medicine, dispensary and hospital.

The annual income of the institution amounted to Rs. 97,329.23 during the year 1969-70 while expenditure amounted to Rs. 93,000.

Shri Saibaba Sansthan, Shirdi : Shri Saibaba Sansthan originally started the Sai Samarth Fund in October 1918, after the *samadhi* of Shri Saibaba. The Sansthan is established to commemorate the great saint, to celebrate various customary functions, to propagate the teachings of Saibaba, to publish literature on religion and philosophy, to create fraternity amongst devotees, to give help to the poor in the form of medical aid, and to spread the cause of education by opening educational institutions.

The board of trustees looks after the immovable and movable property of the Sansthan. The management committee manages the

day-to-day affairs of the Sansthan and includes nineteen members and five trustees. The management committee has a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, two Joint Secretaries, two Joint Treasurers and a managing trustee.

In 1970, the Sansthan had a membership of 3,526. It has its own building with fourteen furnished rooms. The building is valued at Rs. 58,044.47.

The annual income of the institution amounted to Rs. 23,03,423 during 1974, while its expenditure to Rs. 10,00,000. The total assets of the Sansthan were valued at Rs. 94,24,800 in the same year.

The Sansthan conducts a hospital and a high school and collects funds for the maintenance of these institutions. The Sansthan collected donations by way of medical fund amounting to Rs. 39,297.97 and by way of education fund to Rs. 3,215.50.

The Sansthan also received the following sums through court receiver by way of *Daxina peti* :—

Year				Rs.	P.
1963	...	...	...	1,07,116	67
1964	...	...	...	1,14,757	55
1965	...	...	...	1,31,186	51
1966	...	...	...	1,40,136	38
1967	...	...	...	1,63,669	11
1968	...	...	...	1,93,895	78

In 1968, the 50th Nirwan anniversary of Saibaba was celebrated by the Sansthan at Shirdi for ten days. The celebration attracted devotees from all over India. During the last about quarter of a century Shirdi has become a place of pilgrimage, and Saibaba has become a favourite deity of millions in Maharashtra.

Cricket Association, Ahmadnagar : The Ahmadnagar District Cricket Association was established in 1954, with the object of creating interest in cricket among the people. It also conducts classes, libraries, and educational campaigns for the development of cricket. The Association also aims at fostering brotherhood amongst the cricket-players.

The Executive Council comprising fifteen members which include Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, two Joint Secretaries and one Treasurer, looks after the administration. The Association has 207 members.

The total assets of the Association were valued at Rs. 22,779.34 in 1969-70. The total income was Rs. 16,495.12 and the total expenditure was Rs. 16,495.12 during 1969-70.

The Association has done valuable service to the cause of cricket in the district. It arranges for cricket matches and offers shields to meritorious cricket teams.

In the year 1969-70 the Association received Rs. 795 by way of Government grant. In addition to that, it received gifts and donations from the public.

Shri Dnyaneshwar Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Nevasa : Shri Dnyaneshwar Vidya Prasarak Mandal came into existence in June 1964 at Nevasa with the object of development of education by establishing educational institutions like pre-primary schools, middle schools and industrial training schools. The institution also aims at establishment of colleges and hostel facilities for the benefit of the students in rural areas.

The working committee looks after the administration of the institution and is assisted by other committees. In 1968-69 there were 132 members in the Mandal.

The total assets of the Mandal were valued at Rs. 2,80,218.65 in 1969-70. The annual income amounted to Rs. 17,877.17 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,877.17 during the same year.

The Mandal receives donations and gifts from the public.

The society conducts a college which is housed in its own building.

Ahmadnagar Zilla Prathamik Shikshak Kalyan Nidhi, Ahmadnagar : The Ahmadnagar Zilla Prathamik Shikshak Kalyan Nidhi was registered in July 1968 at Ahmadnagar. The objectives of the institution are to render help to the primary teachers as regards their financial needs, and to make available to them the benefits of professional solidarity and collective action.

There are two types of membership, viz., annual members and life members. The organisation has an executive committee of seven members consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Secretary, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and one other member. This committee is in charge of the management of the organisation. There were 5,336 members by March 1970 in the organisation.

The total income during November 1968 to March 1970 amounted to Rs. 60,299.65 whereas the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 60,299.65 during the same period.

The institution receives donations and gifts from the public.

Saksharata Prasarak Mandal, Akola : The Saksharata Prasarak Mandal was established in July 1944 at Akola. The object of the institution is to promote general and primary education and to launch a drive for literacy.

The Managing Board consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and remaining members is responsible for the

management of the institution. This Board seeks advice from an advisory board consisting of reputed persons in the field of education.

The annual income of the Mandal amounted to Rs. 42,668, while the total expenditure to Rs. 42,625 during 1969-70.

Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Ahmadnagar: The Sanatan Dharma Sabha was established in 1907 at Ahmadnagar. The object of the Dharma Sabha is to encourage learning of Sanskrit and development and propagation of *dharmashastra*.

The Dharmasabha is looked after by a Managing Committee which consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other *Mantris*. There were 440 patrons, 230 members and 110 library members in 1969-70.

The assets of the Dharmasabha were valued at Rs. 85,000 in 1969-70. The annual income was Rs. 3,000, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,500 in 1969-70.

The Dharmasabha has under its charge the following activities :—

1. Sanskrit Ved Pathshala,
2. Sanskrit Abhyasika,
3. Granthalaya,
4. Sanskrit Kathamala,
5. Gayatrimandir (Hall),
6. Geetawarga,
7. Vastigrih Yojana,
8. Gunjarao (Sanskrit Magazine) and
9. Suryanamaskar Vyayam Mandal.

This organisation conducts Sanskrit classes and prepares students for examinations in this language. The classes are affiliated to the Tilak Mahasabha Vidyapeeth. The Dharmasabha receives Government grant as also grant from the Ahmadnagar municipality.

Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Navajeevan Vidyalaya, Dahigaon Ne: The Janata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Navajeevan Vidyalaya was established in August 1959 at Dahigaon-ne. The motto of the institution is to fulfil the demand for education by opening educational institutions.

Management of the institution is looked after by a governing body of eleven members comprising President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer etc.

The income of the institution amounted to Rs. 60,071, while the annual expenditure to Rs. 60,071 during 1968-69.

The institution conducts the Navajeevan Vidyalaya and the Chhatrapati Shivaji Vasatigriha.

The institution receives Government grant-in-aid as well as financial assistance in the form of gifts and donations from the public.

The Vidyalaya and the hostel are housed in its own buildings.

Padmashali Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Ahmadnagar: The Padmashali Vidya Prasarak Mandal was established and registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act of 1950 in March 1963, with the object of spreading education amongst the students from the Padmashali caste.

The Mandal has an executive committee which consists of fifteen members to look after the day-to-day affairs. It has a board of trustees to assist the Executive Committee. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and General Secretary are the office-bearers of the Mandal. The Mandal had 114 members in 1969-70.

The Mandal does not receive Government grants, but receives gifts and donations from the public and private institutions.

Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Sangamner: The Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha is a registered institution established in December 1960 at Sangamner. The object of the Sanstha is to impart education to students in the Sangamner area. The institution has an ambitious programme of opening secondary schools and colleges equipped with hostel facilities.

The managing committee looks after the management of the institution. There were 310 members in 1969-70.

The assets of this institution were valued at Rs. 15,57,688.48 in 1969-70. The annual income amounted to Rs. 9,05,086.56 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,61,217.36 during the same year.

It runs the Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce and B. N. Sarda Science College. It receives donations from the public.

Partha Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Pathardi: The Partha Vidya Prasarak Mandal is a registered institution established in June 1966 at Pathardi with the object of opening primary and secondary schools and colleges with the facilities of hostels to the students around Pathardi.

The managing committee which consists of seven members looks after the administration of the Mandal. In the year 1969-70 there were 500 life-members in the Mandal.

The assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 78,100 in 1969-70. Its income amounted to Rs. 27,000 and expenditure to Rs. 1,998 during the same year.

The Mandal runs a Janata Mahavidyalaya and a hostel. There were 374 students in the college in 1969-70.

The Mandal proposes to open a science college in the near future and has purchased twenty acres of land for the construction of the college.

Hind Seva Mandal, Ahmadnagar: The Hind Seva Mandal is a registered institution established in 1922 at Ahmadnagar. The objectives of the institution are as follows :—

- (1) To spread education and achieve welfare of poor students in order to make them useful citizens.

- (2) To inculcate in them studious habits.
- (3) To raise their moral, physical and intellectual standard.
- (4) To make them self-reliant.
- (5) To provide free reading rooms, dispensaries, sanatoriums and other public welfare activities for the society as a whole.

The administration of the institution is carried on by a managing committee. There were 650 members in the institution in 1969-70.

The assets of the institution in 1968-69 were valued at Rs. 13,66,260-65. The annual income amounted to Rs. 23,33,577-41, while the total expenditure to Rs. 22,76,140-12 during 1968-69.

The institution receives Government grant-in-aid as well as donations from the public.

The Mandal conducts nineteen educational institutions wherein 11,500 students are taking education. They are as follows :—

1. Anath Vidyarthi Grih, Ahmadnagar,
2. Dada Chaudhari Vidyalaya No. 1, Ahmadnagar,
3. Dada Chaudhari Vidyalaya No. 2, Ahmadnagar,
4. Dada Chaudhari Marathi Shala, Ahmadnagar,
5. Smt. Parwatibai Dahanukar Kanya Vidyalaya, Ahmadnagar,
6. Meher Primary English School, Ahmadnagar,
7. Bal Adhyapan Mandir, Ahmadnagar,
8. Central English Night School, Ahmadnagar,
9. Modern High School, Shrirampur,
10. K. J. Somayya High School, Shrirampur,
11. Bhikabai Ramdhan Khatod School, Shrirampur,
12. Navin Marathi Shala, Shrirampur,
13. Pre-Primary Class, Shrirampur,
14. Dahanukar Vidyalaya (Middle Class), Tilaknagar,
15. Dahanukar Vidyalaya (Primary), Tilaknagar,
16. Modern High School, Akola,
17. Bharat Vidyalaya, Mirajgaon,
18. Night School, Shrirampur and
19. Premraj Sarda Mahavidyalaya, Ahmadnagar.

Kopargaon Education Society, Kopargaon : The Kopargaon Education Society was established in 1934, with the object of imparting education to boys and girls in Kopargaon taluka. There were 27 members in the society in 1969-70. The property was valued at Rs. 1,50,000 in 1969-70. The income amounted to Rs. 25,000 while the expenditure to Rs. 25,000 during 1969-70. The society possesses its own building. The society receives Rs. 6,000 by way of grant from the Municipality every year, as well as donations and gifts from the public.

The society conducts a Montessori school where 600 boys and girls are taking education. There are 1,450 students in the primary and secondary schools managed by the institution.

Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, Panegaon : The Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh was established in November 1964 at Panegaon. The object of the Sangh is to establish and develop educational institutions all over India. It also strives to encourage the development of khadi and village industries centres. The functioning of the Sarva Seva Sangh is oriented towards the ideals of *Sarvodaya*.

The management of the Sangh is vested in the following officials :— (1) Chairman, (2) Vice-Chairman, (3) Secretary and (4) Treasurer. There is a managing committee which is to consist of not less than nine and not more than 21 members. The Secretary is authorised to keep accounts and correspondence of the Sangh. There were 110 members in 1969-70 in the Sangh.

The assets of the Sangh in the year 1969-70 were valued at Rs. 17,000

The Sangh conducts a large frame-work of institutions such as—

1. Pachegaon English School, Pachegaon,
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Vidyalaya, Pimgiri,
3. Lalbahadur Shastri Vidyalaya, Khirvira,
4. New English School, Pimpalgaon (Pagori),
5. New English School, Taked, Taluka Igatpuri, District Nasik.
6. New English School, Georai,
7. New English School, Nimbral,
8. Adinath High School, Usthal Dumala,
9. Anath Vidyarthi Vasatigrih, Pachegaon,
10. Anath Vidyarthi Vasatigrih, Pimgiri,
11. Anath Vidyarthi Vasatigrih, Pimpalgaon,
12. Anath Vidyarthi Vasatigrih, Khirvira,
13. Balwadi, Taked, Taluka Igatpuri, District Nasik and
14. Balwadi, Khirvira, Taluka Akola.

The Sangh receives donations and gifts from the public.

Sant Tukaram Vidyalaya Vasatigrih, Baragaon Nandur : The Sant Tukaram Vidyalaya Vasatigrih is a registered institution established in June 1968 at Baragaon Nandur. Its object is to enable the deserving poor students from rural areas to avail of education facilities.

The institution had eight members and one Superintendent to look after the management of the Vastigrih.

Assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 2,157-69 in 1969-70. The total income amounted to Rs. 5,137-60 while the total expenditure to Rs. 4,887-02 during the same year.

In 1968-69 there were thirty students in the hostel. The institution received Rs. 1,144 by way of grant from the Zilla Parishad in 1968-69. The same amounted to Rs. 2,135 in 1969-70.

Shishu Shikshan Mandir, Ahmadnagar : The Shishu Shikshan Mandir Montessori School is a registered institution established in Vf 4388—54a

August 1950 at Ahmadnagar with the object of developing the mental and intellectual faculties of children below six years of age.

The assets of the school were valued at Rs. 3,000 in 1969-70. The total income amounted to Rs. 4,861 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,374 during the same year.

There are 160 boys and four teachers in the school. The school receives grants from Zilla Parishad. The school is housed in rented premises.

Kopergaon Taluka Education Society, Kopergaon : The Kopergaon Taluka Education Society was established in August 1963 at Kopergaon with the object of opening educational institutions like schools and colleges for students in Kopergaon taluka.

The society had 201 members in 1969-70. The assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 6,00,000 in 1970. Every year the society incurs a deficit of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 which is met from donations from the public.

The society proposes to open separate hostels for college boys and girls.

Shri Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shivajinagar : Shri Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was established in July 1958. The object of the institution is to open primary schools, middle schools, agricultural schools, technical schools and colleges for the benefit of the boys and girls of the workers in the sugar factories as well as those who are in the vicinity of the same. It also strives to provide hostel and reading room facilities.

The institution has a managing committee of 34 members which elects an executive committee. The executive committee looks after the day-to-day affairs of the institution.

The assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 5,10,483-84 during the year 1969-70.

The society runs in all ten educational institutions, out of which eight are secondary schools, one is a primary school and one is a pre-primary school.

The educational institutions conducted by the society receive grants from the Education Department of the Government of Maharashtra. In addition they receive donations from the public as well as assistance from the co-operative sugar factory at Rahuri.

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CHAPTER 19 — PLACES

AHMADNAGAR

AHMADNAGAR, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DISTRICT BEARING THE SAME NAME and a taluka known as Nagar, is a municipal town with a cantonment board and is located in 19°00' north latitude and 74°00' east longitude. It is situated on the bank of the Sina about seventy-five miles to the north-east of Pune and about 180 miles to the east of Bombay. It covers an area of 9.5 square miles and has a total population of 1,18,236 souls as per the Census of 1971. It is a railway station on the Daund-Manmad broad gauge route of the Central Railway. The town is of historical importance and is of considerable antiquity. The town is famous since mediaeval times. It was a seat of the Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar founded by Malik Ahmad, the founder of the Nizamshahi dynasty and of the town. The town is named after him as Ahmadnagar. As per an anecdote it is said that after founding the city, Ahmad Shah asked his minister Salabatkhani about naming the town. Salabatkhani told him that Shah Ahmad of Gujarat named his capital city as Ahmadabad since his *Vazir*, *Kazi* and *Kotwal* besides himself were all named Ahmad. Similarly, Salabatkhani told Ahmad Shah that the *Sultan* was known as Ahmad Shah, the *Kazi* was known as Ahmad and the commander-in-chief was also known as Ahmad and hence he requested the *Sultan* to name the town after Ahmad and thus it came to be known as Ahmadnagar.

Being the head-quarters of a district and a taluka as also of a Panchayat Samiti, located therein are the offices of the Collector and the District Magistrate, the Mamlatdar, the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samiti. It is a seat of the District and Sessions Judge and a Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate. There are three police stations in the town, one each for Ahmadnagar City, Ahmadnagar Cantonment and Ahmadnagar taluka. The jurisdiction of the Police Station for Ahmadnagar Cantonment extends over five villages and that for the taluka extends over 104 villages.

The town gets protected water-supply but scarcity of water is often felt. Medical facilities to the town population are provided by the private medical practitioners and the municipal dispensaries as also by the Ripon General Hospital with 126 beds wherein is attached a family planning centre. The primary schools conducted by the municipality,

the high schools known as A. E. Society's High School, A. E. Boys' High School, St. Xavier's High School, Dada Chaudhari Vidyalaya Nos. 1 and 2, A. T. U. Chand Sultana High School, Residential High School, Central English Night High School, Sarasvat Mandir Night High School, Sacred Heart Convent High School, A. E. Society's New High School, Rashtriya Pathashala, Sambodhi Vidyalaya, A. M. Girls' High School, Kanya Vidya Mandir, L. B. P. Vidyalaya, Government Girls' High School, Pandit Nehru Hindi Vidyalaya and the A. C. High School and the colleges, viz., Ahmadnagar College, Premraj Sarda College and Ayurved Mahavidyalaya affiliated to the University of Pune cater to the educational needs of the local people. The offices of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Ahmadnagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company, the State Bank of India and the New Citizen Bank of India are located in the town. In the town are located two Government rest-houses, an inspection bungalow and a travellers' bungalow. A weekly market which is also a cattle market is held in the town on every Tuesday. A combined agricultural produce market committee for Ahmadnagar and Parner was established in 1954. The jurisdiction of this market committee extends over 223 villages and the commodities regulated are *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, *tur*, safflower, ground-nut, sesamum, linseed, niger-seed, gram, *mug*, *udid*, *math*, *kulthi*, *vari*, cotton, cotton seed, chilli, *gur*, cattle, sheep and goat.

Walls and Gates : Ahmadnagar was a walled city with gates. Walls around are still seen at some places but in a dilapidated condition and a few gates still exist. In what follows is reproduced an interesting description of these walls and gates as it appears in the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 :—

“ The city walls built of stone and mud masonry below and white mud masonry above are twelve to thirteen feet high, six feet broad, and about three miles round. The walls were built about 1631 (H. 1042) by Sarjekhan, one of Shah Jahan's (1627-1658) nobles. The city is entered by eleven gates, the Jhenda and the Bava Bangali gates in the east, the Malivada or Railway and Fergusson gates in the south, the Nepti and Nalegaon gates in the west, and the Delhi, Tophkhana, Sarjapur, Mangal and King gates in the north. The Jhenda or flag gate is eleven feet wide by seventeen high. The wall, which stretches on both sides, forms the wings of the doorway and is built with stones four feet from the ground, and for the remaining eight feet with burnt bricks and mud masonry, pointed with mortar. Inside a stone-stair leads up the wall to the flat top of the gateway to command a view of the ground in front when the gate was shut in times of danger. The Bava Bangali gate, 335

yards south of the Jhenda gate, is eleven feet wide by fourteen feet high. Except for two side bastions of stone below and brick and mud above, it is built like the Jhenda gate.

About 1,035 yards south-west of the Bava Bangali gate, an ornamented structure about 12'6" wide by 19'6" high, is the Fergusson gate built for easy access to the municipal market by the Municipality in 1881 and called after Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay. About 300 yards west of the Fergusson gate is the Malivada gate, eleven and a quarter feet wide by thirteen feet nine inches high, with an open archway somewhat in the Gothic style, built of ashlar masonry. The gate has two strong stone side bastions, each about seventeen feet high. The parapets of the bastions which are about three feet high and are furnished with gun-holes are of burnt bricks and lime. The parapet over the flat part of the archway has openings for guns and is ascended by a stone-stair. The doors are of teakwood, about four inches thick, and like all the other gates have a small window to pass through at night, when the doors are closed from nine to five in the morning. Malivada is the strongest of the eleven Ahmadnagar gates. Close to the west of the doorway let into the wall in the centre of an arched recess specially built for it, an oblong inscribed black marble tablet, surmounted by an antlered stag's head and the Gaelic motto of the regiment, contains an inscription in memory of the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders who fell at the storming of the city on the 8th of August 1803.

To the right or east of the gateway close to the city wall is a plastered tomb (8'×4'×4') built in memory of an officer of the First Regiment of Madras Native Infantry who fell on the same occasion. The tomb which is kept in repair by the Public Works Department is enclosed by a wooden railing (14'6"×8'6"×7'8"), with square wooden bars fixed at six-inch intervals. The Nepti gate, 894 yards north-west of the Malivada gate, is nine feet wide by seventeen feet high and is much like the Bangali gate. The Nalegaon gate, 363 yards north of the Nepti gate, is nine feet wide by ten feet high, and is much like the Jhenda gate except that it has no bastions. The Delhi gate, 406 yards north-east of the Nalegaon gate, is twelve feet wide by fourteen feet high and has an open archway over the door, as in the Malivada gate. Like the Bangali gate it has two bastions of stone below and mud above. The Tophkhana gate, 359 yards north-east of the Delhi gate, is 10'6" wide by 12'6" high; it is like the Bangali and Nepti gates with bastions. The Sarjapur gate, 572 yards east of the Tophkhana gate, is eleven feet wide by fifteen feet high and is much like the Tophkhana gate. The Mangal gate, 410 yards north-west of the

Sarjapur gate and 440 yards east of the Jhenda gate, is 10'6" wide by 14'6" high and is much like the Sarjapur gate. Between the Sarjapur and Mangal gates a small gate, three feet wide and six feet high, has been opened by the municipality for easy access to the municipal beef market. About 132 yards east of the Mangal gate near the Brahman cistern is the King gate about twelve feet wide opened by the Municipality in 1881. This is an old gate said to have been closed after the British occupation of Ahmadnagar (1803) to stop disputes between the people of the city and the privates of the Native Infantry Regiment which was stationed outside and close to this gateway. Besides these eleven two new gateways ten feet square have been opened in the city wall near the mission chapel for the convenience of the American Mission and one for the Collector's bungalow."

Of the eleven gates, viz., Jhenda gate, Bava Bangali gate, Fergusson gate, Maliwada gate, Nepti gate, Nalegaon gate, Delhi gate, Tophkhana gate, Sarjapur gate, Mangal gate and King gate only Malivada gate and Delhi gate are still in existence and those have been declared as historical monuments. Other gates have been demolished under the road-widening schemes.

Channels: Under the Nizamshahi kings (1490-1636), fifteen channels or water-leads supplied the city with pure and abundant water brought from deep wells at the foot of the neighbouring hills. The water from the wells was carried to the city partly by channels dug from the bottom of the wells till it reached the surface of the ground and partly by sets of country earthen pipes.

Of the fifteen water-leads, eight are in good repair and seven are ruined. The eight working water-leads are Vadgaon, Kapurvadi, Bhingar, Shahapur, Anandi, Nagabai, Shendi and Varulvadi. The seven ruined channels are Nepti, Nimbgaon, Imampur, Pimpalgaon, Bhandara, Nagapur and Bhavanipant.

Vadgaon channel: The Vadgaon channel is brought from a covered well close to the left of the Shendi water-course and near the village of Vadgaon, about four miles north of Ahmadnagar. It supplied water to about 12,000 people in the north and west of the city at the rate of eight gallons a day in 1884. The channel was made by a noble named Salabatkhan during the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508). The channel was actually constructed by one Govande upon whom was conferred the *jagir* of Nimbai in Parner taluka. Shaniwarwada at Pune is said to have been constructed by the ancestors of the same *jagirdar* of Nimbai. The *sanad* issued by Balaji Bajirav mentions some of them as good masons. It watered Changiz Khan's palace, the Jama Mosque, the king's palace, and several other wells in

the city. In the disorders at the beginning of the seventeenth century, about 1630, Babuna, the son of Malik Ambar, destroyed the channel and burnt the *Sultan's* palace. Some years later during the governorship of Navab Faklazz Khan, a certain Mian Muntaki repaired the channel at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 and dug a lake called the Nia Kar. The Vadgaon channel was breached in several places before the British took possession of the city in 1803. After repairs by the British Government it supplied seventeen cisterns. Besides sixteen water-cocks, forty-seven dipping wells or cisterns built since 1803 were fed with water from the channel. Of the cisterns, one at the Police Lines and eleven at the criminal jail, originally the Husain mosque and college, were built by Government. One was built in Bagadpati at the cost of the people.¹ A tablet with the following inscription is fixed on the inner face of the west parapet of the cistern :—

"This Tank was built by the inhabitants of Ahmadnagar and dedicated by them to the memory of Lieutenant James W. Henry, 3rd European Regiment, who as Superintendent of Police in this Zilla won their esteem and regard by his amiable disposition and energetic performance of his duty.

He was killed in action with the rebel Bhils at Nandur Sinkota in the Sinnar Taluka, 4th October 1857."

Four cisterns at the rest-house near the Police Lines and one near the Maidan's Ad were built by public subscription and one in Dange Ali and one in Gujar Ali by private subscription. The others have been built from municipal funds since the establishment of the municipality in 1854. In 1883 the municipality made a short feeder of about 650 feet in a water-course in the Behisht garden at a cost of Rs. 700.

Kapurvadi channel: The Kapurvadi channel is brought from about 1,500 feet to the east of Kapurvadi village at the foot of hills about a mile and a half north-west of the great Salabatkhan's tomb and about five miles north-east of Ahmadnagar. It supplied water to the north-west of the city and the Native Infantry Lines at a daily rate of six gallons a head in 1884. The aqueduct was built by three nobles Ikhtiyarkhan, Kasimkhan and Sidi Shamsheer-khan of the court of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508). On the overthrow of the Nizamshahi dynasty the channel was broken. It was repaired under Aurangzeb (1658-1707) by Sarjekhan who enlarged it to water the grounds of a palace he built near Ikhtiyarkhan's palace. A few years later the conduit was continued to Ganj, the residence of the governor Furktazkhan and to the mansion of

¹ It was constructed in memory of Lieutenant J. W. Henry, the District Superintendent of Police, who fell in attacking a band of Bhils in 1857.

Abdul Ghafur, the commandant of the fort, who used its water to fill a pond. The conduit supplied a deep well at Burhan-nagar, and after filling two cisterns in the Civil Lines, fed the four cisterns in the Native Infantry Lines, and giving a branch to Kotla passed into the town and supplied ten cisterns. When the city was taken by the British in 1803, the Kapurvadi channel was in many places choked with roots. It was afterwards repaired and three cisterns of the four in the Native Infantry Lines and three of the ten in the city were built. With the average yearly rainfall of twenty to twenty-seven inches the supply of water in all these cisterns was regular. During years of scanty rain the original wells fail and to make up the deficiency, the channel is fed from deep wells along the line of passage by means of water-bags or *mots*. On the establishment of the municipality in 1854, this and the Vadgaon and Anandi channels were made over by Government to the municipality, a third of the cost of repairs and maintenance being borne by Government and two-thirds by the municipality. During the slight drought of 1867, the water in the original reservoir fell off and at the suggestion of Captain A. U. H. Finch, R. E., Executive Engineer, the municipality dug a pit about twenty feet in diameter and fifteen deep and about 1,350 feet north of the original well. A good supply of water was found within six feet of the surface. It was carried to the original well by an open channel seven to ten feet deep. Soon after a heavy rainfall removed the necessity of continuing the work. During the 1876-77 famine, the water in the original well again failed. The municipality took up the old work as a famine relief work. They proposed to sink small wells at an interval of fifty to sixty feet along the line of the channel, and after taking them to the depth of the original well, to communicate the water by cutting a tunnel. Eighteen shafts or small wells six to eight feet in diameter with a large well about twenty feet in diameter at the head were dug, thirty-five to forty feet deep. The first eight shafts near the original source were joined by a channel three feet wide and seven feet deep and the remaining ten were left incomplete. Except about 200 feet the whole has been tunnelled out. Thirty-eight wells remain to be joined. This extension in August 1884 cost the municipality about Rs. 17,420. The result of the famine works had been a satisfactory increase in the water-supply.

Bhingar channel: The Bhingar channel, originally called the Farah garden conduit, was one of the chief sources of water-supply to the then European barracks, and supplied the Sadar Bazar with a population of about 9,000 by open wells or cisterns. The channel was made in the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) by two of his nobles, viz., Salabatkhani Gurji and Nyamatkhani Dakhni. The story goes that

finding the king weary of the Hasht-i-Behisht garden, the two nobles thought of a new garden, the Bagh-i-Farah Bakhsh, completed the conduit and built part of a new octagonal palace. But the king did not like the design and the palace remained unfinished. The conduit is brought from a covered well not far from the source of the Bhingar stream below the source of the Kapurvadi and the Nagabai channels. It passes through Bhingar and skirting the east of the cantonment waters the Farah garden.

Shahapur channel: The Shahapur channel had its source at the foot of the hill on which stands the tomb of Salabatkhani. The ravine is small and of little depth and when the conduit was built, it was closed by two masonry dams. Near its head the conduit passes under the high road and opens into a large dipping well. On the side opposite where it enters, the conduit takes a fresh departure and joins the Bhingar channel to the north of the Cavalry Barracks. In 1865 the upper dam was breached and became useless. The lower dam was broken and the pond once formed by it had silted and in the gathered silt crops were grown. The masonry of the original reservoir was also damaged by the roots of a large tamarind tree. In 1869 both the well and the conduit from the base of the lower dam were repaired for the use of the cantonment by Captain E. P. Gambier, Executive Engineer. To prevent dirt or other impurities being blown or thrown into it, the part passing under the high road and the air shafts were covered with solid masonry. As the supply used to run short in the hot weather, the old pond was restored during the 1876-77 famine at a cost of Rs. 10,020. The silt and the broken parts of the old dam were removed and a wall about 500 feet long and seven feet high was built over the old dam by Mr. W. S. Howard, Executive Engineer. The pond was connected by an eight-inch iron pipe with the well and a sluice valve was fixed to it to let the water of the pond into the well when necessary. A waste-weir was also made. The pond contained, in 1884, 16,60,000 cubic feet of water and had a gathering ground of about 560 acres. It supplied water to the cavalry barracks, fed the soldiers' plunge bath, and watered the soldiers' garden.

Anandi channel: The Anandi channel has its source about two miles north of the city, and provided water to 4,000 people at a daily rate of about five gallons a head in 1884. The channel was built during the governorship of Sarjekhan, by one Anandrav Takasale who built two cisterns, one near the Delhi gate and another inside the city, both called Anandi after his name. The channel was repaired during the reign of Aurangzeb by a rich citizen named Ahmad. During the 1876-77 famine, about 1,900 feet of this channel with two silted wells were cleared by the municipality at a cost of about

Rs. 1,900, and one of the wells was arched with burnt bricks and lime masonry to prevent dirt and other impurities getting in. A branch line of this channel, about 7,000 feet from its source, was traced out.

Nagabai channel : The Nagabai channel has its source about a mile below the Kapurvadi channel and its original open square well is about 700 feet to the south of the line of the Kapurvadi channel. Besides to the Stewart Cotton Market outside of the Malivada gate, it supplied water to twenty dipping wells or cisterns, and sixteen water cocks in the south of the city to about 8,000 people at a daily rate of about seven gallons a head in 1884. It was built in the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508) soon after Ahmadnagar fort was built. The water of this channel was brought from its source by a cutting as far as the village of Nagardevla. From Nagardevla it was taken to fill the fort ditch by sets of double country earthen pipes, laid side by side and covered with stone masonry. As the channel had silted by 1870, the municipality restored the channel at a cost of Rs. 70,000.

Shendi channel : The Shendi channel has its source at the foot of the Shendi hills more than a mile east of Shendi village. The channel was built by Salabatkhan Gurji during the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508). Its water was brought by a cut channel to feed the Lokad Mahal pond and to water the Behisht garden. During the troubles in the early part of the seventeenth century the conduit was ruined. In 1876 it was repaired, restored and extended at a heavy cost by Messrs. Cursetji & Sons, general merchants, Ahmadnagar, who leased the channel from the British Government for a term of 999 years to water their Behisht garden.

Varulvadi channel : The Varulvadi channel was built by two nobles, Murtaza Khan Fikiti and Farhadkhan Dakhni in the reign of Husain Nizam Shah (1553-1565). The channel was lying in ruins till the 1876-77 famine set the municipality in search of new sources of water-supply. The line of the channel was found about 500 feet from where the earthen pipes of the Kapurvadi channel begin. At its source was an octagonal well with three of its masonry sides broken. Its water was used by the villagers and their cattle. About 300 feet north of this well was found an old pond dammed between the two spurs of a hill with uncoursed stone and lime masonry. The pond was breached in three places and was silted within about seven feet of the brim of the dam-wall. The municipality cleared out the silt of the channel and of the original well. The work was begun as a famine water work, and on removing the silt from the original well and from the channel to a length of about 4,500 feet, the original channel was found never to have been finished, as it was joined

neither with the pond nor with the well. As small streams were found running into the octagonal well, the channel which was about fifty feet from the well was connected with it by an under-ground channel and a six-inch sluice valve was fixed at the mouth of the channel to regulate the water-supply. The channel was also connected with the Kapurvadi channel by about 500 feet of six-inch country earthen piping after a three to twelve feet deep cutting in hard rock. Besides repairing the channel at a cost of about Rs. 8,000, the municipality determined to close with earth the breach in the centre of the pond dam, to build a waste-weir at each side of the dam, to clear part of the silt from the pond and to join the pond with the octagonal well. Within a fortnight of the first fall of rain water began to flow into the old channel, and increased the supply in the Kapurvadi channel, till its own streams began to flow which generally happened after about fifteen inches of rain fell. The work cost the municipality an amount of Rs. 11,160.

Nepti and Nimbgaon channels : Of the seven ruined conduits, two, the Nepti and Nimbgaon channels, have their sources near the villages of Nepti and Nimbgaon at the foot of the hills, four and six miles to the west of the city. They were built by Nyamatkhan Dakhni during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) to fill a reservoir before his audience hall and a *hamamkhana* or bath near it. The channels were destroyed about 1630 by Babuna, the son of Malik Ambar and are still in ruins. The broken ends of the two conduits which run side by side in the same block of masonry, are still seen on the right bank of the Sina.

Imampur and Pimpalgaon channels : The sources of the Imampur and Pimpalgaon conduits were traced by the municipality during the 1876-77 famine. The source of the Imampur conduit is at the foot of the hill near Imampur village on the Aurangabad road about twelve miles north of Ahmadnagar. Marks of the ruined shafts and the line of the conduit were found in many places. The channel was brought to Jeur village on the left bank of the Sina, which rises from the surrounding hills. It ran as far as Pimpalgaon village along the left bank of the Sina about four miles west of Jeur but no trace of it was found as it came near the village. The source of the Pimpalgaon channel is about 1,000 feet south of Pimpalgaon village and about 500 feet to the left bank of the Sina. About a mile and a half of this channel was found connected under-ground by a cut channel and a part about two miles long was found to have marks of shafts excavated from five to thirty feet deep. The direction of the line of this channel showed that, during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) Salubatkhan intended to join it to the Shendi channel. The work remained unfinished.

Bhandara channel: The Bhandara channel has its source about a mile to the west of the Shahapur channel. During the 1876-77 famine, the municipality intended to join the water of this channel with the Shahapur conduit, but on taking levels, the Bhandara water was found much lower than the level of the Shahapur water, and the project had to be given up. From its direction the water of this channel seemed to have been taken to water the reservoir and grounds of the Farah garden. The channel was not traced throughout its length.

Nagapur channel: The source of the Nagapur conduit is on the right bank of the Sina about 800 feet south-east of Nagapur village five miles north of Ahmadnagar. The channel was made by Changizkhan during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553). On the fall of the Nizamshahi dynasty the conduit fell into ruin. The end of the channel is not known; it is said to have been formerly used to supply the city with water.

Bhavanipant channel: Bhavanipant's channel has its source about two miles north of Ahmadnagar and about a quarter of a mile east of the Behisht garden. The water of this channel fed two cisterns at the mansion of Bhavanipant and two other cisterns in Nagarkar's mansion. However, these cisterns were fed by the Vadgaon channel in 1884.

History: The history of Ahmadnagar dates from the year 1490 when Ahmad Nizam Shah, the founder of the Nizamshahi dynasty, defeated¹ the Bahamani troops under Jahangir Khan near its site. All officers of distinction were slain; others were taken prisoners, and mounted on buffaloes were led about the camp and afterwards sent to Bidar. This victory was called the Victory of the Garden², because on that spot Ahmad Nizam built a palace and laid out a garden. Ahmad gave public thanks to God for his victory and granted a village near the spot as a residence for holy men.³ However, Ahmad had declared his independence in the year 1486 and had proclaimed himself as *Sultan* in the same year. In 1493 on his way to Junnar from Daulatabad which was blockaded for two months without success, Ahmad Nizam on reaching Bhingar resolved to found his capital on the site of his victory which was midway between Junnar and Daulatabad, and from this place he determined to send an army every year to lay waste the country round Daulatabad till he reduced it.⁴ In 1494 he laid the foundation of a city close to the Bagh Nizam

upon the left bank of the Sina river and called it after himself Ahmadnagar or the city of Ahmad. In two years the city is said to have rivalled Bagdad and Cairo in splendour.¹ In 1499 after reducing Daulatabad, Ahmad Nizam raised a wall round the Bagh Nizam, and in it built a palace of red stone.² In 1529, Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, before whom Burhan Nizam Shah, Ahmad's successor (1509-1553), fled to Junnar, marched on Ahmadnagar and lived for forty days in Burhan Nizam's palace. He then left Imad Shah of Berar to conduct the siege of the fort and marched to Daulatabad. Imad Shah also soon retired to Ellichpur. In 1537 Burhan Nizam Shah showed his preference for the *Shiah* tenets. This caused much discontent and one Mulla Pir Muhammad, a furious *Sunni*, rose in revolt. The details of his revolt are given below:—"He³ collected an army of about 3,000 and camped at the outskirts of Ahmadnagar town. His plan was that 2,000 of his army should surround the palace and the remaining one thousand should attack Shah Tahir, an intellectual Shia Maulavi, and should massacre the Maulavi and his family and, his followers. Husain Abdul Rumi, the chief of the Nizamshahi cavalry, on having come to know of their plot by Mulla Pir Muhammad cautioned Burhan Nizam Shah through Shah Tahir. The *coup d'etat* was suppressed ruthlessly on the advice of Shah Tahir. Pir Muhammad was captured and was imprisoned in the fort at Pali. He was released from imprisonment when general amnesty was granted, upon the victory of Burhan Nizam Shah over Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur in the battle of Haldighat.⁴ In 1542, Burhan Nizam marching on Bijapur was deserted by Asadkhan of Belgaon who had joined him for policy's sake, retreated towards Ahmadnagar pursued by the Berar and Bijapur army and was forced to leave his capital a prey to the invaders.⁵ Burhan Nizam Shah died at Ahmadnagar on December 30, 1553 and was buried in the Roza Bagh. Subsequently his corpse was removed to Karbela and was buried near the *dargah* of Imam Husain.⁶ In 1559 Ali Adil Shah (1557-1580) of Bijapur formed an alliance with Ram Raja and Ibrahim Kutub Shah and the allied sovereigns reached Ahmadnagar with an army of 9,00,000 infantry. Husain Nizam Shah, the third Ahmadnagar king (1553-1564), fled to Paithan and the allies laid siege to Ahmadnagar. Ibrahim Kutub Shah, jealous of the Bijapur king's power, connived at supplies passing to the garrison and one of his generals kept communication both with Husain Nizam Shah at Paithan and with the besieged. On Ram Raja's demanding an explanation Kutub Shah marched during the

¹ The date of this battle has been given as 19th June 1490 — *Ahmadnagarchi Nizam Shahi* (M), Dr. B. G. Kunte.

² Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 197. This garden was improved by Ahmad's successor, Burhan Nizam Shah who walled it and called it Bagh Nizam.

³ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 198.

⁴ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 201.

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 200-201.

² Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 204.

³ *Ahmadnagarchi Nizam Shahi* (M), Dr. B. G. Kunte, p. 66.

⁴ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 242.

⁵ *Ahmadnagarchi Nizam Shahi* (M), Dr. B. G. Kunte, p. 102.

night for Golkonda, while his general finding his way into the fort joined Husain Nizam Shah at Paithan. Imad-ul-Mulk sent a large force to join Husain. This division, being employed to cut off the besiegers' supplies, compelled the allies to raise the siege. Husain returned to Ahmadnagar and caused the fort which was originally built of mud to be re-built with stone and to be surrounded by a deep ditch.¹ In 1562, flying before the allies Husain threw supplies into Ahmadnagar and returned to Junnar. The allies again laid siege to Ahmadnagar, the allied army committing every species of cruelty. At Ali Adil Shah's advice, Ram Raja raised the siege and pursued Husain to Junnar. At the approach of the rainy season the allies returned to the siege. Ram Raja's army encamped on the bank of the Sina. Heavy rain fell in the hills and the river rose so suddenly during the night that 300 of Ram Raja's horses and a vast number of carriage cattle were drowned and twenty officers of rank and upwards of 25,000 men were swept away in the torrent. Ram Raja raised the siege and moved towards the Karnatak and Ali Adil Shah followed his example.² Husain Nizam Shah died at Ahmadnagar on June 6, 1565. He was also buried in the Bagh-e-Roza. His corpse was removed to Karbela and was buried near the tomb of Imam Abdulla, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad Paigambar. In 1572 Murtaza invaded Berar with a view to annex it. After defeating Tufalkhan, the Berar regent, Murtaza Nizam Shah returned to the capital. He gave patronage to the learned *maulavis* in the city and a learned *maulavi* Maulana Saddruddin Talkini became a love associate of his. Leaving the reigns of administration to his prime minister Kazi Beg, he started enjoying retired life. After appointing Asad Khan as the prime minister and Salabat Khan as his aide at the instance of Asad Khan, Murtaza Nizam Shah renounced the reigns of his kingdom and lived in seclusion for twelve years in the garden on the outskirts of the town and engrossed himself in *adhyatma*. In course of time Salabat Khan assumed powers and dismissed Asad Khan. The administration of the capital was entrusted to one Nasira. In 1588 Mirzakhhan, the regent and prince Miran Muhammad, dissatisfied with the conduct of king Murtaza Nizam Shah (1565-1588), rushed into Ahmadnagar fort with 40,000 armed men and put to death all they found in the city. The death of Murtaza Nizam Shah occurred on June 14, 1588 after a reign of twenty-four years. He was buried in the Bagh-e-Roza. Upon the death of Murtaza Nizam Shah, Miran Husain ascended the throne. He appointed Mirzakhhan as his prime minister. In the same year when Mirzakhhan wanted to

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 229-230.

² Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 245.

depose Miran Husain and put in his place another prince, the Dakhni troops and the inhabitants flew to arms and in a short time about 5,000 horse and foot with a numerous mob joined Jamalkhan, a military leader. Mirzakhhan commanded the king's head to be cut off and placing it on a pole planted it on one of the bastions of the citadel. At Jamalkhan's instance the mob heaped piles of wood and straw against the gates and set them on fire. The gates were burnt and Mirzakhhan and his friends rushed into the fort. Numbers were slain. Mirzakhhan who had made his escape was brought back to Ahmadnagar. He was first carried through the city on an ass and his body mangled. The massacre continued for seven days and nearly a thousand foreigners were murdered, a few only escaping under the protection of Dakhni and Abyssinian officers.¹ In 1594 Ahmad II, the ninth king of Ahmadnagar, being deserted by Yekhlaskhan, the chief Abyssinian general in the kingdom, Mian Manju the prime minister with his Dakhnis encamped in a large body on the plain of the Kala Chabutra near Ahmadnagar fort. He despatched his son Mian Hasan with 700 horse to disperse the mob under Yekhlaskhan and himself accompanied by Ahmad went upon a raised ground from whence they could see the result. The two parties engaged and the struggle was long doubtful till a shot from the insurgents struck the king's canopy and caused great confusion in the fort. A report was spread that the king was dead. Mian Hasan took to flight and threw himself into the fort. Yekhlaskhan's party advanced and laid siege to the place both by a close blockade and regular approaches. Yekhlaskhan proclaimed another king and collected between ten and twelve thousand cavalry. Mian Manju asked Prince Murad, son of the Emperor Akbar, to march to his assistance who gladly accepted the invitation. In the meantime many of Yekhlaskhan's followers joined Mian Manju who, on the 18th of September 1595, attacked and completely routed the Abyssinians in the neighbourhood of the *Idgah*. About a month later (14th December) Prince Murad at the head of 30,000 Moghal and Rajput horse accompanied by Raja Alikhan of Khandesh appeared to the north of Ahmadnagar. Mian Manju repented of the step he had taken and made preparations to oppose the Moghals. Chand Bibi who was appointed regent for the king Bahadur Shah bravely defended the fort against the Moghals. As a last resort she entered into a treaty with the Moghals.² The city was looted by the army of prince Murad. Belongings of all the citizens irrespective of the fact whether the person was rich or poor were looted and everything was set on fire. In 1596, Chand Bibi, seeing that Muhammadkhan, her adviser, was intent on

¹ Briggs' *Ferishta*, III, 274-75.

² For details see above History.

usurping all power, asked her nephew Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur to send a large force to enable her to reorganise the government. Sohaikhan, the Bijapur general, accordingly invested the fort and blockaded it for four months. Muhammadkhan wrote to the Moghal commander-in-chief in Berar, promising if he came to his help that he would hold the country as a vassal of the Delhi emperor. Muhammadkhan was seized and Chand Bibi's power was restored. In 1597, Nehangkhan, the minister, attacked the fort and several skirmishes followed. In 1599 he raised the siege in order to oppose the Moghals who were marching on Ahmadnagar at Muhammadkhan's invitation. They soon laid siege to the fort. Chand Bibi was, however, treacherously put to death by her own officers, and the Moghals stormed and carried the place.¹ Khan Khanan was appointed governor of Ahmadnagar. In 1604 Prince Daniel, the Moghal governor of the Deccan whose head-quarters was at Burhanpur, came to Ahmadnagar to receive his bride, the Bijapur king's daughter. Mian Raju, one of the two Nizamshahi generals who had divided most of the Ahmadnagar kingdom between themselves, was asked to come to the prince's camp and make his submission as the other general Malik Ambar had done, but he did not obey the order. In 1607 Ahmadnagar was invested by Malik Ambar, and assistance not coming in time Khwaja Beg, the Moghal commandant, capitulated.² About 1621 Malik Ambar, being deserted by the Maratha chiefs in his service, was forced to tender king Murtaza II's submission and restore the fort of Ahmadnagar together with all the territory he had won back from the Moghals. Soon after Ahmadnagar was besieged by a force of Malik Ambar. The Moghal forces advanced towards the place from Paithan and Malik Ambar deeming further resistance hopeless sent envoys to express repentance and ask forgiveness and entered into a treaty with the Moghals.³ In 1624 Malik Ambar again marched to lay siege to Ahmadnagar, but in spite of every effort, he made no impression on Ahmadnagar and leaving part of his army to maintain the investment he marched against Bijapur. In 1627 Khan Jahan, the Moghal general bribed by the Nizamshahi general Hamidkhan, agreed to restore to Murtaza II all the Balaghat as far as Ahmadnagar. He wrote among others to Sipahdarkhan, the commandant of Ahmadnagar, to give up the place to Nizam-ul-Mulk but when Nizam-ul-Mulk's officers reached Ahmadnagar the Khan refused to restore the place and put it in a state of defence. In 1636 the Nizamshahi dynasty came to an end and Ahmadnagar remained with the Moghals till it was betrayed to the Marathas in 1759.

¹ Details are given above under History.

² Elliot and Dowson, VI, 324-3. See above under History.

³ Elphinstone's *History of India*, pp. 562, 563.

In 1657 Shivaji, who since 1650 had greatly increased his power, marched by unfrequented roads to Ahmadnagar in the hope of surprising the town. His attempt was partially successful. But while his men were plundering he was attacked and several of his party were killed by a detachment from the fort.¹ In 1665 he again plundered the town. In 1684 Aurangzeb went to Ahmadnagar and stayed there some time and on the 20th of February 1707 he died there in the eighty-ninth year of his age. In 1712 Shahu (1707-1749), the grand-son of Shivaji, thought of moving his capital from Satara to Ahmadnagar but as it gave offence to the Moghal general Zulfikar Khan, Shahu gave up the intention.² In 1716 a battle was fought near Ahmadnagar between the Marathas under Khanderav Dabhade and the Moghals. The result was not decisive but the advantage remained with the Marathas.³ In 1720 Nizam-ul-Mulk made himself independent in the Deccan and Ahmadnagar remained in his possession till 1748. On November 9, 1759, the Nizam's commandant Kavi Jang for a sum of money betrayed the fort of Ahmadnagar to the third *Peshwa* Balaji Bajirav, through the intrigues of Visajipant Binivale. Kavi Jang was awarded a *Jagir* yielding a revenue of about fifty thousand. Wer following between the two powers, the grant was confirmed in 1760. In 1797 as the price of his support of the claims of Bajirav to the *Peshwa's* throne, the fort of Ahmadnagar was ceded to Shindes, who in the same year imprisoned in it Nana Fadnavis, but released him in the following year. On the 31st of December 1802 the treaty of Bassein was entered into between Bajirav and the English, and Shindes and the Raja of Berar uniting against the British. General Wellesley marched from the Karnatak and reached Ahmadnagar on the 8th of August 1803. He attacked the town in three places and in a short time the British were completely masters of the town. On the 11th after batteries had been built and firing had commenced the commandant of the fort sued for terms, and on the 12th the fort was taken possession of by the British.⁴ The fort held an important position on the Nizam's frontier covering Pune and was a valuable point of support to all future operations of the British to the north. It was considered one of the strongest in the country and except Vellor in the Madras Karnatak was the strongest country fort General Wellesley had seen. Except in the part exposed to the British artillery it was in excellent repair. Inside, it was in a sad dirty state and in the utmost confusion. The quantities of stores were astonishing and the powder was so good that General Wellesley replaced from the magazines what he had

¹ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, p. 74.

² Grant Duff's *Marathas*, p. 196.

³ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, p. 196.

⁴ Details are given above under History.

consumed in the siege. General Wellesley thought the fort ought to be cleared of the old buildings with which it was crowded.¹ Ahmadnagar, together with the surrounding country for some time remained with the British who appointed Captain Graham as their Collector of the place, which was soon restored to the *Peshwa*. About 1816 Ahmadnagar is described as lying in a grand plain covered with plantations of fruit-trees and watered by the Sina which is distributed over it by aqueducts of hard cement, many of them choked up. The fort was a mile round built of stone with a ditch forty yards broad and sixteen feet deep.² In June 1817 under the treaty of Pune the fort was ceded by the *Peshwa* to the British. After the *Peshwa's* fall Ahmadnagar became the head-quarters of the district and a military station and except a scuffle in the jail in 1821, the city has enjoyed unbroken peace. About 1878 old stores of useless raw sugar for the use of the garrison were discovered in the fort.

The fort of Ahmadnagar which was the main centre of political activity and the residence of the Nizamshahi *Sultans* of Ahmadnagar soon became the prison for royal prisoners when the fort passed on to the Moghals.

In 1681-82 Yesubai and her daughter Bhavanibai were imprisoned in the fort of Ahmadnagar. She was released from jail by the efforts of Sambhaji. However, she was again imprisoned in the fort of Ahmadnagar after the capture of Sambhaji and was there till the death of Aurangzeb.

Tulaji Angre was kept behind the bars in the fort by *Peshwa* Nanasaheb. Similarly, the imposter of Sadashivaraubhau was also locked up in this fort where he later died.

Peshwa's famous nobleman Sakharam Hari Gupte was detained in the fort of Ahmadnagar under the orders of Nana Phadnis. For siding with Raghoba Dada, Chinto Vitthal Rairikar was also imprisoned in the same fort. Morobadada Phadnis, cousin and a rival of Nana Phadnis, was kept in this fort. He opposed the submission of the fort to Daulatrao Shinde, whereupon he was removed from Ahmadnagar to the fort of Ratangad.

Nana Phadnis who was instrumental in imprisoning many Maratha noblemen in this fort was himself locked up in the fort by Daulatrao Shinde. He was brought to the fort by deceit and was immediately imprisoned. He was asked to pay a ransom of two crores in 1798. However, he was released on promise of paying Rs. 10 lakhs and an additional sum of Rs. 15 lakhs on his being restored to the post of Phadnavis. He was released from the Ahmadnagar fort on July 15, 1798.

¹ Wellington's *Despatches*, I, p. 310.

² *Fifteen Years in India*, pp. 432-433.

Two *Divans* of the Shindes, viz., Baloba Tatya and Sadashiv Malhar, were imprisoned in the fort where both of them breathed their last. Bhagirathibai Shinde died in the fort on August 15, 1799 while in captivity.

Chhatrapati Shivaji IV of Kolhapur was locked up in the fort of Ahmadnagar. He died in the fort on December 25, 1883 as a result of a kick he received from his bodyguard Mr. Green. At the time of his death there was no one by his side excepting the bodyguard mentioned above and a doctor. The event created a stir in Maharashtra and raised a storm of protest against the British. Ultimately it led to the imprisonment for 101 days for Lokmanya Tilak and Agarkar at the Dongri prison. During the Second World War German prisoners of war were stationed in the fort. They were employed on works of excavation.

During the Quit India Movement of 1942 many of the leaders of the national freedom struggle were kept under confinement in the fort of Ahmadnagar among whom could be mentioned luminaries such as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Barrister Asaf Ali, Dr. Sayyad Mahmud, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Acharya Shankar Rav Deo, Shri P. C. Ghosh, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Kripalani, Acharya Narendra Deo and Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab. Though the British Government kept the news of their confinement in the Ahmadnagar fort a closely-guarded secret, it ultimately leaked out. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote his famous work 'Discovery of India' while in confinement at the Ahmadnagar fort.

During 1942 Quit India Movement, Shri Achyutrav Patwardhan, a great freedom-fighter, a socialist and a social reformer, did under-ground work at Ahmadnagar in a distinguished manner.

Though the fort now is under military command it attracts a large number of tourists as a place of historical interest.

Local bodies: The Ahmadnagar city has at present two local bodies, a municipality and a cantonment board.

Municipality: The Ahmadnagar municipal council was established in the year 1854. The jurisdiction of the municipal council extends over an area of 20.55 square kilometres (7.66 square miles). The municipal council is composed of 42 members, three seats being reserved for women and two for the scheduled castes. The municipal council has formed various sub-committees such as the Standing Committee, the Water Supply and Drainage Committee, the Public Works Committee, the Education Committee, the Planning and Development Committee and the Sanitation, Medical and Public Health Committee. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipal council. The municipal council is governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.

The total receipts of the Ahmadnagar municipal council during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 39,51,616, of which the income from the municipal taxes amounted to Rs. 21,28,651, the *per-capita* municipal tax being Rs. 21.95.

The total income* of the municipal council during the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 63,73,634 and was composed of income from municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 24,14,207; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 4,29,781; grants and contributions, Rs. 13,67,923 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 3,60,723.

The total expenditure of the municipal council during the same year came to Rs. 60,32,949. It was composed of general administration and collection charges, Rs. 9,06,626; public safety, Rs. 2,10,445; public health and convenience, Rs. 24,14,603; public instruction, Rs. 8,13,501 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 6,42,122 besides capital expenditure, Rs. 5,22,568; extraordinary expenditure, Rs. 2,48,156 and debt heads, Rs. 2,74,928.

For public convenience the municipality conducts four dispensaries, viz., municipal dispensary at Tophkhana, municipal dispensary and diagnostic centre at Navi Peth, the Balasaheb Deshpande charitable dispensary and maternity home near city police station and the infectious diseases hospital at Nalegaon. The municipality does not conduct a veterinary dispensary but makes an annual grant to a veterinary dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad.

Underground drainage system has not yet been introduced in the town. The sullage water is carried to the Sina river through flat-bottomed surface drains built in masonry. At present water is supplied to the city through Pimpalgaon water works, Savedi water works, Vadgaon water works and Shendi *nallah*. The Mula project for the supply of water to the city is under construction with a view to supply the city with thirty lakhs gallons of water daily.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and is managed by the municipality. Besides primary schools, the municipality also conducts five Montessori schools in the city. The municipal council, however, does not conduct any high school.

The municipality maintains a fire brigade unit alongwith an ambulance with a staff of twenty-five persons and one fire-fighter and ancillary equipment.

The total road-length in the municipal limits is 41.56 kilometres. Of this, a length of 31 kilometres is asphalted and a length of a kilometre is metalled. The remaining length of 9.56 kilometres is a non-municipal asphalted road.

* The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1972-73 was Rs. 92,11,000 and Rs. 90,03,000 respectively.

The municipality has constructed an open-air theatre at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and it is used for dramatic performances and cultural activities.

The municipality maintains five parks and gardens in the town. They are the Mahatma Gandhi Udyan in Wadia Park, the Amardham garden (Nalegaon), the Balasaheb Deshpande Udyan, the Sarosh Bag and the Kamala Nehru Udyan. The children's corners have been provided in Wadia Park, Nalegaon Balodyan, the Balasaheb Deshpande Udyan, the Sarosh Bag, the Kamala Nehru Park and the Vasant Balodyan.

The municipal council has installed a number of statues. A bust of Mahatma Gandhi has been installed in Gandhi Udyan in Wadia Park along with the bust of Lokmanya Tilak. The bust of Dr. Balasaheb Ambedkar is installed on cotton market road facing the station road. The bust of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule is installed at Malivada *ves*. The bust of Senapati Tatya Tope has been installed near the city police station. The Balasaheb Deshpande garden contains a bust of a person after whom the garden has been named. The bust of Balaji *bowa* has been installed in Nehru market on Chitale road. The life-size bronze statue of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji Maharaj on horse-back has been installed at the corner near the State Transport Depot, facing the station road.

To provide sports facilities to the city population the municipal council has undertaken a scheme of constructing a big stadium on the Wadia Park ground at an estimated cost of about rupees five lakhs.

The municipal council has constructed a cremation ground known as Amardham on the river Sina. It consists of raised platforms for burning dead bodies and bath-rooms, waiting sheds, and other facilities such as urinals, latrines have also been provided by the municipality. Monsoon shelters and lighting arrangements have also been provided at this cremation ground. The municipality also maintains a small and attractive garden known as Amardham garden. A number of burial places are managed by the respective communities.

Cantonment Board: As has been mentioned earlier, the city of Ahmadnagar has a cantonment board. The cantonment board covers an approximate area of about twelve square miles. The board is composed of seven members with one seat reserved for the scheduled castes. The administration of the board is looked after by the three sub-committees, viz., the Civil Area Committee, the Finance Committee and the Health Committee.

During 1961-62 the total income* of the cantonment board came to Rs. 5,13,352 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 1,69,435; revenue derived from municipal property and powers

* The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1970-71 was Rs. 10,44,000 and Rs. 10,97,000 respectively.

apart from taxation, Rs. 10,115; grants and contributions from Government, Rs. 1,46,277 and from others, Rs. 29,020 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 1,58,505.

During the same year the total expenditure of the cantonment came to Rs. 5,46,552 and it comprised general administration and collection charges Rs. 39,101; public safety, Rs. 25,982; public health and convenience, Rs. 2,22,822; public works, Rs. 1,19,121; public instructions, Rs. 72,911 and miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 66,615.

The total income of the Ahmadnagar cantonment board rose to Rs. 7,03,868 in 1965-66 from Rs. 5,13,352 in 1961-62 and the same was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 3,37,532; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 12,526; grants and contributions from Government, Rs. 1,21,401 and from others, Rs. 53,878 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 1,78,531.

The expenditure of the cantonment board also showed an upward trend in 1965-66 over that in 1961-62. The total expenditure incurred by the cantonment board in 1965-66 came to Rs. 6,66,861 against Rs. 5,46,552 in 1961-62. The expenditure comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 45,685; public safety, Rs. 37,642; public health and convenience, Rs. 2,78,782; public works, Rs. 1,00,296; public instructions, Rs. 1,06,412 and expenditure on miscellaneous items, Rs. 91,094.

Objects: As the town is of historical importance, it has a number of objects of considerable antiquity. Many of these objects are now in a ruined and dilapidated state. They, however, bring to the mind the vivid memories of the past as also of persons who built them. The following extract taken from the old *Gazetteer* gives a detailed description of many such objects:—

“The first and the foremost of the objects of interest in the city is its grand fort.

Fort: About the centre of the cantonment half a mile east of the city, in level ground with well-grown *babhul* and *banian* trees, stands the fort, oval in form, one mile and eighty yards in circumference. From the outside a steep wooded bank or *glacis*, with a broad top or covered way, hides the walls nearly to the top. Inside of the bank runs a great dry ditch,¹ eighty-five to 180 feet

¹ The ditch seems originally to have been filled with water from the Nagabai channel. It is described in 1750 as always filled from two water channels (Tieffenthaler, *Recherches Historique et Geographique*, I, 490). It seems to have been dry in 1803 when the fort was taken by General Wellesley. Under the British, the malaria from its damp bed caused fever, and efforts have from time to time been made to drain it. The drainage is now fairly complete, and except after heavy rain, water seldom lies. It is still damp enough to keep patches of grass fresh throughout the year, and a herd of antelopes and *nilgais*, turned loose in the ditch about fifty years ago, have since continued to prosper.

wide and fourteen to twenty feet deep whose outer side is an unbroken perpendicular wall four feet thick. The cut stone masonry walls of the fort, said to have been built from the rock hewn out of the ditch, are massive throughout, the parapets being five feet thick and the lower masonry of gradually increasing strength. Of two entrances, one as old as the fort, for wheeled traffic and guns, is on the west side at the main gate bastion, the other a modern entrance for foot-passengers is on the east side by a sallyport and suspension bridge.¹ At the chief entrance the moat is crossed by a wooden suspension bridge swung on thick iron chains, and the road, skirting the principal bastion, enters the fort through two gateways placed at right angles with doors studded with large nails to guard against elephants. The court between is occupied by guard rooms. At the eastern gate on the east, the moat is crossed by a chain suspension bridge, built some fifty years ago by Colonel Jacob of the Engineers. The walls, rising about thirty feet from the bottom of the ditch, consist of a number of semi-circular bastions eighty-five yards apart, connected by curtains with parapets varying from five to ten feet in height, pierced in most places with loop-holes. Behind the parapet a six feet wide path runs round the top of the wall. The bastions are all full, and except the flag staff or chief gate bastions, have embrasures. In bastions 1, 2, 14, 15, 20, 21 and 22 the embrasures are cut down from the top of the parapets; for the rest there is a walk or *berme* above the embrasures, and the parapets are loop-holed for musketry fire. Between each pair of embrasures is a massive stone traverse. The flag staff or chief gate bastion has, from a covered passage in its middle storey, several projections over the ditch from which stones and other heavy missiles could be dropped. One hundred and two guns can be mounted on the embrasures and several more on the flag staff bastion. The inside of the fort is sixteen to twenty-two feet below the *terreplein* of the bastions and curtains with which it is connected by frequent stone staircases. Except for some buildings and *babhul* and *banian* trees it is smooth and open. Of the buildings some are of old native construction, others are officers and store-rooms of the commissariat public works barrack and ordnance departments, and the rest are workshops and gunsheds formerly used by the head-quarters of the Bombay foot artillery. The whole area within the fort is vaulted for stores. There is one large powder magazine able to hold two thousand fifty pound barrels of powder, and one ball cartridge room with space for 10,50,000 rounds of

¹ This gate was built for the convenience of the work people when Ahmadnagar was the head-quarters of the Bombay Artillery and the laboratory was in the fort. Major S. Babington.

ball ammunition. In the thickness of the inner walls of bastions and curtains many arched recesses might serve as temporary expense magazines. The walls are kept in careful repair, and four wells yield an abundant supply of fair drinking water. Probably from its ditch, which was most difficult to drain, the fort was formerly very unhealthy. Even as late as 1873 all who lived in it, both Europeans and natives, suffered severely and constantly from fever.¹ Of the old native buildings in the fort the one of most interest, in the centre and still in good order is Malik Ahmad's palace (1490-1508), afterwards repaired by Husain Nizam Shah (1553-1565). Of the palace the most notable part is the public room about ninety-one feet long, twenty-two broad and eighteen high. The roof is a series of domes, the inside of them adorned by richly embossed stucco work. The present (1882) badminton court and the state prisoners' room are parts of the old palace buildings and the executive engineer's office and barrack stores appear to be the old palace stables.² A few buildings were levelled to the ground after the British had taken possession. Close inside of the outer gate, on the right hand side, is the tomb of a holy man Syed Baghi Nizam who was buried about 1490 (H. 895). Lights are kept burning at the tomb which is covered by a green cloth. In the open space to the east of the public works stores are a row of eight English tombs with dates ranging from June 1821 to September 1822.³

Fort history: The present fort is said to have been built by Husain Nizam Shah (1553-1565) on the side of an earth-work called Bagh Nizam, thrown up in 1490 (H. 895) by Malik Ahmad after his defeat of the Bahamani General Jahangir Khan. It is a peculiarly well-planned and well-built fort as, though lying on comparatively low ground, it is not commanded by any spot within a large distance. The earth bank or glacis was originally so high as altogether to cover the fort walls.⁴ It has always been praised

¹ Major F. P. Gambier, R. F., *Fort of Ahmadnagar*, 1873.

² Major S. Babington.

³ Of the eight tombs one has no inscription, from one the inscription stone has been removed, and the inscription on one readable. The epitaphs on the five remaining tombs are (1) Sacred to the memory of William Todd, late Sergeant of the 2nd Extra Battalion who departed this life on the 4th August 1821, aged 27 years. (2) Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant R. N. White, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment N. I., who departed this life August 25th, 18... aged 30. (3) Sacred to the memory of Frances Julia, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Laurie, who departed this life 14th September 1822, aged 13 days. (4) Sacred to the memory of Catherine, the beloved wife of Captain Frederick Hood, Commanding the 2nd Extra Battalion of Bombay N. I. She departed this life to the inexpressible anguish and unending regret of her affectionate and devotedly attached husband on the 13th day of November 1821, aged 26 years. (5) Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Frederica, infant daughter of Frederick and Catherine Hicks. She departed this life on the 3rd June 1821, aged 8 months and one day. Major S. Babington.

⁴ Major S. Babington.

for the skill shown in its construction, in which, both in the original planning, and afterwards in carrying out repairs, Portuguese engineers are said to have helped.¹ Its great strength was shown in its brilliant and successful defence by Queen Chand when a great Moghal army under Prince Murad and Mirzakhani besieged it in vain from November 1595 until peace was concluded in February 1596. In July 1600 the fort was again besieged by Prince Daniyal and Khan Khanan and this time successfully owing to a mutiny among the defenders in the course of which Queen Chand was murdered.² The fort remained in the hands of the Musalmans until 1759 when the commandant Kavi Jang treacherously sold it to Sadashivrao Bhau, the cousin of the third *Peshwa*. The cession was subsequently confirmed by the treaty which followed the battle of Udgir between Nizam Ali and Sadashivrao.³ In 1797 the fort again changed hands and was given up by treaty to Shinde.⁴ The other leading event in the fort's history was on the 12th August 1803, its surrender to General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington. The fort was then in excellent repair. Except Vellor in the Madras-Karnatak, it was the strongest fort General Wellesley had seen.⁵ When after capturing the town General Wellesley reconnoitred the fort on the 9th August the complete protection which the glacis afforded to the wall made it difficult to fix on a spot for bombardment. Raghurav Baba, the Deshmukh of Bhingar, received a bribe of Rs. 4,000 and advised an attack on the east face. Batteries were thrown up somewhere near the present cavalry barracks and during the night a working party under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace with five companies of the 74th Regiment and the second battalion of the 12th Regiment was sent to cut away through the steep glacis. The battery opened at day-light on the tenth and played with such effect that the commandant desired that firing should cease that he might send a person to treat for surrender. He was told that what he wished to say would be heard, but that the firing would not cease till

¹ Meadows Taylor's *Noble Queen*, III, 171, 173.

² Meadows Taylor's account of the siege and defence of Ahmadnagar fort brings out two points of much interest connected with the siege, the part taken by the Portuguese and the skill shown by the miners in following a soft seam in the rock. *Noble Queen*, III, 168, 208.

³ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 306.

⁴ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 530.

⁵ The following details are from Welsh's *Military Reminiscences*:—The fort is one of the strongest in India. Surrounded by a deep ditch, it is built of solid stone and cement with large circular bastions at short intervals and armed with three or four guns in casemated embrasures, with a terrace above and loopholes for musketry. On the bastions are some sixty guns from twelve to fifty-two pounders, but the casemates were not confined to allow their being effectively employed. The glacis was so abrupt as to cover nearly thirty feet of the wall affording shelter for an enemy if they could only get close to the place. Quoted in Maxwell's *Wellington*, I, 125.

either the fort was taken or surrendered. Next morning the commandant sent two agents offering to surrender if he was allowed to leave with his garrison and take his private property. The proposal was accepted, and on the arrival of hostages, the firing ceased. Next morning the commandant left the fort with a garrison of 1,400 men, and the British troops took possession of it.¹ The fort, with a palace of Shinde and some other large buildings, seemed to have been a place of great splendour. In two rooms of the palace were found several dozen large handsome pier glasses, two electrifying machines, an organ, a pianoforte, lustres, chandeliers, globes, and many other luxuries. In other rooms were the richest stuffs of India, cloth of gold and silver, splendid armour, silks, satin, velvets, furs, shawls, plate, and cash.² Part of the wall suffered severely from the British cannonade and in spite of complete repairs traces were till lately visible on the east front.³ By the treaty of Surji Anjangaon (30th December 1803), Shinde waived all claims to Ahmadnagar and it was given to the Peshwa as part of his share of the fruits of the campaign.⁴ In 1817, under the terms of the treaty of Poona (13th June 1817) the fort was handed over to the British by Bajirav Peshwa II.⁵

Outside of the fort close to the main gate are the petty staff lines consisting of seven or eight small bungalows, one of which is (1882) used as a post office. On the north are the Neutral Lines consisting of three bungalows and the Pensioners' Lines are on the east of the Bhingar stream close to the Sadar Bazar. To the east is the cricket ground and lawn tennis court with a gymkhana pavilion built in 1879 at a cost of Rs. 1,700 subscribed by the European residents.⁶

The other objects of interest around Ahmadnagar are ruined Musalman mosques, and mansions built during the sixteenth century when the power of the Nizamshahi dynasty was at its height.

Rumikhan's or Makka mosque: Rumikhan's or the Makka mosque close to the city wall between the Mangal and Sarjapur gates, about eighty yards east of the Sarjapur gate, was built in the reign of the second king Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) by Rumikhan

¹ Duke of Wellington's *Despatches* (1834), I, 300, 301. After the capture of the fort General Wellesley breakfasted under the large tamarind which stands close to the ditch opposite the flag-stand. In memory of the occasion four old guns have been set mouth down on the four sides of the tree. Murray's *Bombay Handbook*, 292.

² Maxwell's *Wellington*, I, 180.

³ Major S. Babington.

⁴ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 583.

⁵ Grant Duff's *Marathas*, 635.

⁶ Major S. Babington.

Dakhni, the caster of the great gun Malik-i-Maidan¹ casted in the year 1549 and subsequently taken to Bijapur. The mosque is built of trap and lime masonry. It is about forty feet long north and south by about thirty feet broad east and west and on its east front has an enclosure or yard (39'×27') surrounded by mud walls above seven feet high. The mosque has two floors, the first or ground floor intended for a rest-house or *musafarkhana* and the top floor for a place of worship. The flat roof of the mosque rests on four round polished one-stone pillars two in each row much like the pillars used in Kasimkhan's palace. Each pillar is about three feet round and eight feet high and looks like black marble. The pillars are said to have been brought from Makka and to have given the building its name of the Makka mosque. Over the pillars two rows of three arches run north and south and on the arches rests the roof. The roof over the west part of the mosque is said to have been in ruins since about 1680. The front is in good repair and is mostly used by beef-butchers.²

Khwaja Sherif's Haveli: Khwaja Sherif's Haveli, about 130 yards south-east of Rumikhan's mosque, is an old Musalman mansion with mud walls about seven feet high enclosing a space of about 107 yards square. It is said to get its name from Khwaja Sherif, the brother of Kavi Jang, to whom the third Peshwa Balaji presented it in reward for his brother's cession of the fort in 1759. The entrance is on the north by a strong doorway built of dressed stone and lime. In the enclosure, to the south, is a mosque (about 50'×20'×16') of dressed stone and lime masonry. Besides the mansion and the mosque the enclosure has a few flat-roofed houses some of them occupied by the descendants of the Khwaja Sherif, and two cisterns fed by the Kapurvadi channel. A bier or *tajia* in honour of Khwaja Sherif is made every year during the Muharram holidays. The bier is held second in rank to the Bara Imam's bier or *tajia*, and hundreds of people offer sweetmeats and oil to it in fulfilment of vows.

Illahadad's or Kali mosque: Illahadad's or the Kali that is black mosque, about 220 yards south-east of Khwaja Sherif's mansion, was built by Syed Illahadad Khan Dakhni who was administrator-general during the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553). In 1818 Captain Pottinger turned it into the Collector's office, and buildings for the treasury and Assistant Collector's and Mamlatdar's office have since been built round it.

Kasimkhan's palace: Kasimkhan's palace, about 150 yards south-east of Nalband's mosque, is a handsome two-storeyed building added

¹ Rumikhan presented the mosque and his palace to one Mir Abdul Gafar.

² *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884.

to and fitted up in 1818-19 as the Collector's residence since the beginning of the British rule and the end of the rule of *Peshvas*. It was built in the beginning of the sixteenth century between 1500 and 1508 during the reign of the first Ahmadnagar king Ahmad Nizam Shah (1490-1508). The centre hall, entered by a long flight of steps, is a stately room, the ceiling supported on large one-stone pillars of black stone similar to the pillars in Rumikhan's mosque. The ceiling of the side rooms is domed and handsomely carved.

Khan Zaman's palace and mosque : Khan Zaman's palace and mosque, about 225 yards south-west of Kasimkhan's palace, were built in H. 967 (A. D. 1559) by Khan Zaman Khan Dakhni in the reign of the third king Husain (1553-1565). The palace is in ruins but the mosque, a small very plain stone building, is still in use. Over the doorway an inscription gives the name of the founder and the date. Except the name, the wording of the inscription is the same as that on Farhadkhan's mosque.

Nyamatkhan's palace and mosque : Nyamatkhan's palace and mosque, about eighty yards north-west of Khan Zamankhan's mosque, is a magnificent pile of buildings now mostly in ruins. It was designed by Sardar Ferrah Bakhsh and was finished by Nyamatkhan Dakhni in H. 987 (A. D. 1579) in the reign of the fourth Sultan Murtaza I (1565-1588). The buildings contained a very large bath and attached to them was a famous Badgir or ventilator which was pulled down by Mr. Woodcock, a former judge of Ahmadnagar. A part of the building with an upper storey fronting the roadway was (in 1882) occupied by a Musalman firework market. The buildings were supplied with water from the Nepti and Nimbgaon channels which was specially built for them. The foundations of the ruined parts of the palace and bath may still be traced. The mosque (50'×30'×15') is on a four feet high plinth and is built of dressed stone and lime masonry. Its flat top rests on eight stone pillars about two feet square and about five feet high over which rise the arches. It is still in good repair and is used by sanitary department of the municipality whose office is close-by. The left or south side contains two rows of three archways and was formerly used as a mosque. The right or the south side with two rows of two archways contains the tombs of Nyamatkhan and his wife. The real tomb of Nyamatkhan and his wife is in a cellar while the one mentioned earlier is an artificial tomb of both of them. From the foundations the palace and the bath seem to have filled a space of about 500 square yards. The main entrance was in the line of the north wall close to the mosque which is still standing. The gate bears a Persian and Arabic inscription in eleven lines on the top of the doorway engraved in two stone tablets which gives the date of the mosque as H. 987, that is, A. D. 1579.

Shah Tahir's palace and mosque : Shah Tahir's palace and mosque, called after Burhan Nizam's (1508-1553) Shia Minister one of the most talented and interesting characters in Ahmadnagar history, lies close to the north of Nyamatkhan's mosque where the Mangalvar market is now held. Except one wall no trace of the building is left.

Chobin mosque : "The Chobin or wooden mosque, about sixty yards south-west of the Mangal Market, was built by Syed Jalal Dakhni in the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553)."¹

Mengni or Benna Mahal : The Mengni or Benna Mahal, now used as the civil jail, about seventy yards south-west of the Chobin mosque, is said to have been built in 1570 at the time of the marriage of Nyamatkhan Dakhni.

Sarjekhan's palace and mosque : Sarjekhan's palace and mosque, about 100 yards north of the civil jail, is a ruined stone mansion (28'×18') now used as a court of the Judicial Magistrate, First Class. It is a small one-storeyed structure. Close to the mosque is Sarjekhan's tomb covered with an elegant cut-stone rectangular canopy surmounted by a dome supported on open arches. In the east wall is a small hollow which is called the *Dobotka chira* or two-finger hole as it is said that any two fingers can fill it. It apparently is a partly-filled flaw in the stone. The mosque is locally known as the *Dobotka chira masjid* or the two-finger hole mosque. The palace and the mosque were built in H. 969, i.e., A. D. 1561.

Changizkhan's palace : Changizkhan's palace, built by the distinguished and ill-used noble of that name in the reign of the fourth Ahmadnagar king Murtaza Nizam Shah (1565-1586), about sixty-eight yards north-east of Sarjekhan's palace and mosque, is a fine upper storeyed building now used as the District Judge's court. On its plinth is an inscribed stone² but so covered with whitewash as to be almost unreadable.

Jama mosque : The Jama Mosque, about sixty-five yards west of Changizkhan's palace, is a large plain stone building (75'×44') on a low plinth. The mosque consists of two apartments, each containing five arches. Three arches in the west have domes. In front of the mosque is an old fountain. It was built in H. 1117, that is, A. D. 1705 by Kazi Abdul Rasul Sahib Usmani under orders from Aurangzeb. The property, worth about Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 of a Khatri named Gopal who died intestate, fell to the crown and was spent by Aurangzeb in making this mosque.

Farhadkhan's mosque, shrine and rest-house : Farhadkhan's mosque, shrine and rest-house, about 130 yards north-east of the Jama mosque,

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884.

² This inscribed stone is originally said to have been fixed at Farrah Bag and gave the name of the builder as Nyamatkhan.

were built by one Farhadkhan in *H.* 967, that is, A.D. 1559. Over the doorway an inscription gives the date and name of the founder in words the same as those on Khan Zamankhan's mosque. The mosque is still used, a part of the buildings as a rest-house and the rest as a Government store. The mosque is raised on a stone plinth but has no special architectural beauty. The front is of pointed arches and the roof has six domes resting on four central eight-sided pillars. The whole is enclosed in a paved courtyard at the east end of which is Farhadkhan's tomb. The rest-house is a separate court-yard surrounded by a veranda supported on pointed arches.¹

Soneri mosque: The Soneri or golden mosque, about 240 yards north-east of Farhadkhan's mosque built by Nizam-ul-Mulk (1720-1748), appears to have been a very handsome building approached on either side by a low flight of steps. The centre arches of the mosque rest on handsomely-carved stone pillars which appear to be the upper parts and capitals of pillars taken from a Hindu temple. The shafts are eight-sided and the capitals are decorated with flower ornaments. The interior is white-washed, and under the wash on the walls are said to be inscriptions in gilt letters. In the basement are a number of cellars and other rooms.

Badshahi mosque: The Badshahi mosque, about 100 yards south-east of Soneri mosque, built by Aurangzeb (1658-1707), is a stone building (39'×27') ornamented with stucco and white-wash. It is built on the ground without a plinth and has a flat roof.

Kavi Jang's Mehel: Kavi Jang's Mehel, in the centre of the city about sixty yards west of the Badshahi mosque, is said to have been built about 1750 by Kavi Jang, the Nizam's commandant, who was bribed by *Peshwa* Balaji Bajirav to surrender Ahmadnagar fort in 1759. The palace (81'×33') is of dressed stone and lime masonry. It has three floors, the first partly under and partly above ground. The top of the first floor which is about five feet above the ground, forms the plinth of the second floor which has a stone-stair in the middle of its west walls leading to the third floor. The first floor under ground is commonly known as the *balad* or cellar. In front, to the north and attached to the main building, is a large stone-platform about sixty-four feet long and about nine feet wide with steps on the east and west built to the top level of the first floor. Now a large building is constructed on this platform. The mansion with its enclosure was mortgaged by Kavi Jang's descendants about the end of the eighteenth century to a Bohora merchant who, for more than fifty years, has rented it to the American Mission by whom it is still occupied. Now it is used as American Mission's High School. In the

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer, 1884.*

centre of the enclosure a large dry cistern was formerly fed by the Kapurvadi channel. A small cistern about seven feet square has been built about twenty-five yards north-east of the old cistern. One can have a very good view of the city around from the top of the Mehel.

Tora Bibi's mosque: Tora Bibi's mosque (24'×18'), about 110 yards south-west of Kavi Jang's Mehel, was built in the reign of Murtaza Nizam Shah (1565-1588) by Tora Bibi, one of Chand Sultana's maids. It is a plain building on a low plinth.

Kamani mosque: 'The Kamani mosque, about sixty yards south-east of Tora Bibi's mosque, still in use was built by Asad Khan Rumi in the latter half of the sixteenth century. A part of the mosque buildings on the east including the gateway have been made into a civil hospital. The mosque (36'×21') is of stone slightly carved and now white-washed. In front is the tomb of Kavi Jang, the Haidarabad officer, who gave up Ahmadnagar fort in 1759. The tomb bears date *H.* 1188, that is, A. D. 1774.'¹

Husain mosque and college: Husain mosque and *madarsa*, about sixty yards west of the Kamani mosque, was built by Syed Husain Mashadi in the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah (1508-1553) for the spread of the *Shia* faith. The mosque is a stone building with a large centre dome and is said to be designed on the model of a mosque at Mashad in Persia. It is surrounded by a number of irregular buildings and in 1818 was turned into a criminal jail. The place has been so altered at various times that it is difficult to trace the original buildings. It is still known as old jail. Situated therein is a police station now.

Sadr-ud-Din's mosque and tomb: Sadr-ud-din's mosque and tomb were built by one Sadr-ud-Din in *H.* 984, that is, A. D. 1576, in the reign of the fourth *Sultan* Murtaza I (1565-1588). The mosque is a stone building. The eastern arches have been filled with brick. The tomb, which is close-by, is a square stone building with an octagonal cut corner roof surmounted by a circular dome.

Muntakhib-ud-Din's mosque: Muntakhib-ud-Din's mosque was built by one Muntakhib-ud-Din in *H.* 993, that is, A. D. 1585. Close to the mosque a handsomely-carved square stone building with traceried stone windows is surmounted by a ruined cupola which contains the tombs of two Syeds Subhand and Burhan.

Nahardil palace: Nahardil palace and mosque of unknown date were built by one Samsher Khan. The palace is said to have been a fine building and to have been burnt before the time of Aurangzeb. The mosque is still standing.

Agha Bahizad Dakhni's mosque: Outside the city near the Jhenda gate in Beluchpur is Agha Bahizad Dakhni's mosque still in use.

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer, 1884.*

Bava Bengali's tomb : Bava Bengali's tomb is close outside the Bengali gate. The tomb is said to be older than the fort (A. D. 1495). The name of the saint is lost. He came from Bengal, and by the aid of a Bengali charm is said to have raised to life the body of a Hindu Patel of Bhingar, bitten by a snake.¹ The *dargah* has been registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act. It used to get an annual grant of Rs. 14 and has *inams* in Ashti taluka.

Syed Burhan Dakhni's mosque : Close outside of the Malivada gate is Syed Burhan Dakhni's mosque, a small stone building surmounted by a dome.

Syed Hatti's mosque : On the Sina close to the Nepti gate is Syed Hatti's mosque, a plain building.

Shah Sawar Ghazi's tomb : On the west bank of the Sina opposite the Nepti gate is Shah Sawar Ghazi's tomb, who was killed in H. 987, that is, A. D. 1579.

Char Sanak's tomb : To the north of the town near the Police lines is Char Sanak's tomb, a square stone building surmounted by a cupola. It takes its name from the four ornaments at the foot of the cupola.

Kothla mosque : Near the Mangalwar gate about 200 yards outside the city is the *Bara Imamancha*² Kothla. Pilgrims visit this holy place on every Thursday. *Tabut* festival is also celebrated at the Kothla during the first ten days of the Moharrum and is attended by both Muslims and Hindus in large numbers especially on the ninth and tenth days. Devotees make vow for getting a child, an employment, or getting rid of bodily or mental diseases, etc., and on fulfilment of the desire offer things promised at the Kothla. Swords are also exhibited at this time. The festival of Moharrum is a solemn occasion, as it is associated with the tragic end of Husain, the second son of Fatimah, the Prophet's daughter, by Ali at Karbala. It is said that this practice of celebrating *tabut* with swords was first started by Taimurlang who used to visit Karbala every year during Moharrum. Once he could not attend the festival in time. On his way, it is believed, that Hasan and Husain appeared before him in person and asked him to make the replicas of their tombs and to worship them. This custom of celebrating the *tabut* festival was then started at Ahmadnagar during the reign of Burhan Nizamshah.

The Kothla was built by Burhan Nizamshah (1508-1553) in H. 944, i.e., A. D. 1536, under the advice of his clever minister Shah Tahir

¹ Bava Bengali was a Musalman ascetic from Bengal, who lived under a tree near the spot where his tomb now stands. He is said to have come before the foundation of Ahmadnagar (1494) and to have been held in great local repute for holiness. A fair in his memory is held in June when about 100 beggars are fed. The tomb enjoys a piece of rent-free land and a yearly cash grant of Rs. 27.

² *Bara Imam* means the twelve preachers who followed the Prophet Muhammad Paigambar.

(a follower of *Shia* faith) when Burhan embraced the *Shia* faith. Thus Burhan was the founder of the *Shia* faith at Ahmadnagar. He presented the Kothla to Shah Tahir and intended it as a charitable and educational institution for teaching the principles of *Shia* faith. Learned followers of the *Shia* faith were invited from distant countries for preaching the principles of the *Shia* faith. They used to stay at Kothla. The *malgyas* or the out-houses which were built for the preachers and the students as their resting places still exist. The Kothla was then largely endowed a yearly grant of Rs. 15,000 chiefly from the revenues of a village in Nevasa. This building was also called *langarkhana* where food and alms were distributed to poor people. Burhan also installed a *panja* made of silver and gold in the memory of *Bara Imam* at the *langarkhana* and granted twelve villages as *inam* to the *langarkhana*. However, it is said that this charitable and educational institute was later on converted into a mosque.

The main building of the Kothla is a simple structure. It is a two-sloped building divided into five apartments. Except the outer wall, little of the old buildings is left. The enclosure which is about 300 feet square is surrounded by a wall about 15 feet high built of dressed tap and lime. It has two entrances on the east and south. The east and main entrance is about seven feet high and four feet wide. In front on either side of the entrance are travellers' resting places, with two feet square stone pillars and covered with stone archways set in lime. The central part of the west enclosure wall, which is about 100 feet long, forms the back of the mosque, which is similar in plan to the Jama mosque. On either side of the mosque along the enclosure line were sheds inhabited by the descendants of the Mujawars. The second or the south entrance, which is about 20 feet wide by 15 feet high, was opened about 1865 under the then Government orders for better ventilation. In the centre of the enclosure is a large cistern said to have been fed by the Kapurwadi duct. About 1870 a small cistern about ten feet square fed by the Kapurwadi duct was built in the middle of the old cistern at the joint expense of the mosque people and the cantonment committee.

Rumikhan's tomb or Pila Ghumat : About 100 yards north of the Kothla is Rumikhan's tomb, also called *Pila Ghumat* or the Yellow Dome. It is a square tomb surmounted by a dome. The tomb is eighteen feet square inside, and, including the dome, is forty feet high. The walls are four feet thick. It has been made into a dwelling by introducing a floor which divides the tomb into an upper and lower room. The tomb stone, which is a single large block, lies outside where it was probably removed when the tomb was made into a dwelling. In the enclosure close alongside of the tomb, a large

hollow, about 100 feet by sixty feet and six feet deep, is said to be the mould in which the great Bijapur gun *Malik-i-Maidan* was cast in H. 956, that is, A. D. 1549.¹

Bahri Khan's mosque : Outside the town about 500 yards south of the Malivada gate is Bahri Khan's mosque, a stone building surmounted by a small dome.

Bagh Rauza : About half a mile north-west of the city a few hundred yards of the Nalegaon gate, is the Bagh Rauza or the Garden of the Shrine, where the first Nizamshahi king Ahmad I (1490-1508) is buried. This is one of the finest buildings in Ahmadnagar. It is of black stone about forty feet square and roofed by a dome and inscribed inside with texts from the *Kuran* in letters of gold. Except the one to the south the doors are closed. In the centre of the building, with other tombs on both sides, is the tomb of Ahmad Nizam Shah. All the tombs are usually covered with a green or black cloth and have no inscriptions. To the south-east of the main building and near a ruinous reservoir is a small square-domed building believed to be the vault, wherein, previous to its being carried to Karbela, the body of Shah Tahir, the *Shia* minister of Husain Nizam Shah (1553-1565), was laid. Both these buildings are enclosed by a wall about ten feet high. The gateway to the south is domed and also contains some graves. Immediately to the left is a stone and masonry platform about ten feet high and eighteen feet square. It is partly canopied by a stone-slab supported by a number of elegantly-worked stone pillars. It is said to be raised on the place where lies buried the body of the elephant Gulam Ali which captured Ramraja of Vijayanagar in the great battle of Talikot (1565). On the dais are two or three grave-like mounds on which are inscribed in beautiful Persian characters the Muhammedan creed. Close by the canopy on the stone chair is a tomb said to be that of the elephant's driver or *mahut*.

The river Sina which flows to the west of the Bagh Rauza has demolished one of the corners of the building. In rainy season, the river at times encircles the premises of the Bagh Rauza.

Hazrat Abd-ur-Rahman Chishti's shrine : About half a mile north of the city, close to the Aurangabad road, is the shrine of Abd-ur-Rahman Chishti, who came to Ahmadnagar as a beggar during the reign of Ahmad Nizam Shah and died at Ahmadnagar. About 313 *bighas* of land were assigned for the repair of this shrine.

Adhai Ghumats : On the Malegaon road about a mile to the north of the city within the limits of Savedi village, are two large domed tombs known as the Adhai Ghumats. About 1579 a Jamadar in

¹ Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C. S. and Major S. Babington. Compare *Bijapur Statistical Account*, *Bombay Gazetteer*, XXIII, 639-641.

Murtaza I's (1565-1588) service, suspecting the chastity of his mistress, killed her and her lover, a rich Delhi trader. The merchant left a large property from which the two tombs were built. About 1770 they were being pulled down by Babjirav, the second Maratha governor of Ahmadnagar, to build stone bastions on the fort instead of the old clay bastions. The labourers employed died next day, and Babjirav was warned that he also would die if he did any more harm to the tombs. The tombs were added to and made a residence which for many years was held by the District Judge, but is now the property of the American Mission.

Haji Hamid's mosque : About a mile north of the city close to the Adhai Ghumats is Haji Hamid's mosque which was built by one Bessatkhan Dakhni. The saint Haji Hamid is buried close-by. The mosque has an inscription which has not been read.

Damdi mosque : Near the fort, about a mile and a half to the north-east of the city, a masonry mosque, called the Damdi mosque, is notable for its elaborate carving and unusually large stones. It is said to have been built in 1567 by a noble named Sahirkhan at the cost of the workmen employed on the fort who gave small daily contributions of a *damdi* (1/16d.) from their wages.¹

It is a small mosque divided into three apartments. Every prominent stone is adorned with simple but attractive carving which is not seen anywhere in the city. The carving, especially on the arch in the central portion of the mosque, is very attractive. In the centre of the arch is placed a white marble on which some letters are engraved; inscriptions are also found on various stones of the mosque. The construction of the ceiling of the mosque is very peculiar. The measurements of the well-dressed stones in which the ceiling is built coincide with those of the floor.

Jamalkhan's mosque : Close to the Damdi mosque, about a mile to the east of the city, is Jamalkhan's mosque still in use. It was built by the famous minister Jamalkhan Ghair Mehdi in the reign of the Murtaza Nizam Shah (1565-1588). Near the mosque a square stone-building surmounted by a cupola contains the tomb of one Shah Sharif.

Shah Raju Darvesh's tomb : About a mile and a half west of the city is Shah Raju Darvesh's tomb, an old building which enjoyed a revenue of fifteen acres (twenty *bighas*) of land.

Farah Bag : About two miles south-east of the Ahmadnagar town are the ruins of the Farah Bag, a fine building in the middle of what was formerly a lake but is now dry except during the rains. The palace was begun for Burhan Nizam Shah I (1508-1553) as

¹ Compare *Life in Bombay* (1852), 294, which gives a view of the mosque.

propounded by his two nobles Changizkhan and Salabatkhan I. The work was entrusted to the well-known artisan Nyamatkhan. Burhan Nizam Shah, instigated by his well-known minister Shah Tahir who was an enemy of Nyamatkhan, disliked the design and the masonry work and ordered it to be pulled down and re-built. The work was then entrusted to Salabatkhan I who died while it was in progress. It was finally finished by Salabatkhan's nephew the great Salabat II in H. 991, i.e., A. D. 1583.¹ The palace was a favourite place of residence of Murtaza Nizam Shah. It is said that *Sultana Chandbib*i also occasionally used to stay in the palace. The palace is octagonal with a flat-roofed upper storey. The construction of the upper storey is such that one could have entire view of the central hall. The central hall has a dome about thirty feet high. Including an outer platform all round about twenty-five feet wide the building is about 250 feet in diameter and built of rough stone and lime masonry, plastered inside and outside with stucco. Round the palace is a dry pond about 150 feet wide and about seventeen feet deep which was fed by the Bhingar aqueduct. About 500 yards round the pond the ground was made into a fine garden. The pond is still surrounded by clumps of mango, tamarind and woodapple trees.

Tower of silence: About two miles to the north of the town on a small hill are the remains of three towers of silence, one of them entirely in ruins. The land was granted by Government to the Parsi community in 1826, and vested in the name of Mr. Barjorji Bhikaji. The first tower was built in 1827 by public subscription. The second was finished on the 11th of January 1842 at a cost of about Rs. 3,000 subscribed by Bombay, Pune and Ahmadnagar Parsis. The third tower, the one now in use, was built of stone in 1864 by Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestanji of Pune and Mr. Nasarvanji Cursetji Gopipuria of Ahmadnagar at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

Hasht Behisht Bagh: About three miles to the north of the city, in the limits of Hadiri village, is a ruined palace and garden called Hasht Behisht or the Eighth Paradise. It was built in 1506 by Ahmad Nizamshah on the advice of Salabatkhan and was at first called Faiz Baksh or the Gain Giver. Inside the garden in the middle of a large pond was built an eight-sided two-storeyed palace representing the eight gates of Paradise which, according to Muhammedan belief, has eight doors. A large arch and a *hamamkhana* (bathing place) were also built to the south of the pond. A wall was constructed around the premises and the garden. No trace of this wall is left at

¹ The original building was called Farah Bakhsh, the word Farah giving the date H. 902 (A. D. 1497). It is however said that after the death of Burhan Nizam Shah and of his minister Shah Tahir, Nyamatkhan built the palace in H. 984, i.e., A. D. 1576.

present. It is said that the palace which was built in the centre of the pond could be approached in a small gondola. Water was brought by a duct from the villages of Pimpalgaon¹ and Shendi, and on the banks of the pond another high palace with out-houses was built. Ahmad Nizam Shah, however, could not enjoy more as he died within two years after the palace was constructed. Burhan Nizam Shah, the second king, named it the Hasht Behisht or Eighth Paradise and made in it eight flower-beds watered by a canal from the Sina, and enlivened with singing birds.² This and the Farah Bagh were the special possessions of the royal household and Murtaza Nizam Shah often retired here to play chess with a Delhi singer whom he called Fateh Shah and also built for him a separate *mahal* called Lakad Mahal in the garden. The central eight-sided palace is now in ruins and except an embankment no signs of the pond remains. Between this garden and the city are seventy domes and forty mosques said to have contained the tombs of many of the royal favourites.

It is said that Akbar's son *Shahajada* Murad when he came to attack Ahmadnagar town and the fort during the reign of *Sultana Chandbib*i in 1595, he encamped in this beautiful garden. Murad, however, could not succeed and he had to leave the place after signing a treaty with *Sultana Chandbib*i.

Salabatkhan's tomb: Six³ miles east of the city on the Shah Dongar hill, about 900 feet above Ahmadnagar and 3,080 feet above sea-level, stands the tomb of Salabatkhan II, the famous minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah I (1565-1588). It was Salabatkhan who after the death of Changizkhan put his best to strengthen and to maintain the reign of Nizamshahis. Salabatkhan, however, could not succeed. The tomb is still in a good condition. The hill is one of the highest peaks in the neighbourhood and with the tomb looks from a distance like a short round tower and forms the most marked feature in the landscape, and commands a view for about twenty-five miles. One could see the northern hill ranges, Manjarsubha fort, Bhatodi tank and also the panoramic view of the town. A made road with an avenue of trees runs from the city past the foot of the hill to Shevgaon. On the way it passes the old town of Bhingar and the deserted village of Shahapur. At the Shahapur mosque the road is crossed by the Shahapur aqueduct and a reservoir about 100 yards to the left receives the hill water and feeds a channel which goes to the cantonment. Not far from the reservoir is the road up the hill eight feet broad with a gradient of one in fifteen which was made in 1859 by the military department. It is passable for carts and

¹ *Old Gazetteer* says Vadgaon, see p. 704.

² Shahabi's *History of Ahmadnagar*, pp. 15-16.

³ Contributed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Deputy Collector, Ahmadnagar.

tongas. The hill-side is strewn with black boulders and is almost bare of trees, but the lower part is being wooded. An easy walk of about fifteen minutes leads to the top of the hill where the tomb is seen to great advantage. By the simple contrivance of a stone terrace built about twelve feet high and 100 yards broad the tomb seems to rise with considerable dignity from the centre of an octagon. The building is plain but the eight-sided platform, the three tiers of pointed arches, and the dome have all much beauty of form.¹

A few steps lead from the terrace into the vault which contains the tomb. The tomb has angular holes so placed that the rising and setting sun-rays fall on the tomb. At night the keeper of the tomb lights a lamp before the tomb. Salabatkhān's name is forgotten and the tomb is locally known as Chandbibi's Mahal. Why the tomb is called as Chandbibi's Mahal is still a matter of historical dispute. The tower is about seventy feet high and the base about twelve feet wide, while the galleries are about twenty feet broad. A narrow stone staircase runs round the tower hidden inside the wall which separates the tower from the galleries. The top storey over the dome is unfinished. It is difficult to say whether an outside dome was intended as a finish or the building was meant to be carried higher by adding additional galleries of smaller size. According to one account Salabatkhān meant to carry up the tower, till from the top of it he could see his beloved Daulatabad. The natural advantages of the hill and tomb as a health resort were early recognised by the English. Captain Pottinger, the first Collector, pitched his tents on the terrace and occupied the tomb. He stopped up one of the inner arches to protect himself from the strong breeze and cut a road up the hill beginning from a point near the present toll-house and ending where the new road ends. The only difficulty on the hill is its scanty water-supply. The legend is that before British rule the tomb was occupied by a Musalman mendicant or *fakir* skilful in medicine. Afterwards the tomb was held by a gang of Bhil robbers who were attacked and captured by the people of Mehekri village. In 1859 about forty soldiers were sent to the tomb and some of the arches were closed for their convenience. It was then settled to make the tomb a health resort for about fifty men with women and children by stopping all the arches on the first and second storeys with mud and stone leaving windows and openings for air and providing a wooden staircase

¹ The building is unfinished. The legend is that Salabatkhān possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone and the art of turning base metal into gold. Tired of life he built himself a tomb and prepared three cups of poison which he asked his two wives to drink that they might die with him. One hesitated but the other drank the poison. To her who drank the poison he assigned the honour of being buried by his side within the tomb. The other wife was buried with her child outside the tomb on the terrace.

inside the tower. The Superintending Surgeon reported that though from its small height the hill could hardly be called a health resort, it would prove beneficial during the hot season for convalescents from fever and for the weakly men of the Nagar Brigade. It was afterwards intended to close all the arches and make a staircase to the top storey, but the cost of these changes prevented their being carried out. A cistern has been made at the foot of the hill over a fresh spring of water. It was at one time intended to make four cisterns on the hill-top to store rain-water. The masonry walls are still in repair but the cisterns do not hold water except for a short time in the rains. The walls of a large pond stand some way below the main road. It failed as a pond but a *patil* has drained it and its rich deposit of silt bears excellent crops. The hill has a trigonometrical survey cairn.

Sina bridge* : The Sina bridge is a bow girder bridge of eight spans of sixty feet each with a total length, including masonry abutments, of 530 feet. Its average height above the river is 12 feet 6 inches and the width of its roadway eighteen feet. The roadway girders, each in three lengths of nine feet, rest on cast iron screw piles 1 foot 6 inches in diameter and are sunk in the river-bed to an average depth of seventeen feet. The bow which forms the top of the bridge is formed by four bolted pieces, the shoe pieces of each end being secured to a bed plate resting on the top of the piles. The bow is retained in its place by tension bars on which the roadway girders rest, the bow being filled in with diagonal traces to which are attached a light railing forming the sides of the bridge. The height of the bow at the centre is about seven feet above the roadway level. On the roadway girders, secured by bolts and nuts, are laid stout iron buckled plates, on which the roadway is laid. The corrugations in the buckled plates are filled in with concrete, on which a thin layer of *murum* and four inches of metal are spread and consolidated. The end bow of the bridge rests on masonry abutments, terminated above the roadway by four massive cut stone pilasters, two on each side of the roadway. A tablet fixed in one of the pilasters bears the inscription :

Sina iron bridge erected by Major E. P. Gambier, R. E.
Commenced in August 1869, completed in January 1873.
Cost Rs. 90,311.

Bhingar bridge : The Bhingar bridge roughly built with stone and lime masonry is about 315 feet long by fifteen wide and consists of four semi-circular archways each about ten feet wide and eight feet high. The roadway parapets are formed by twenty pilasters built on

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, p. 706.

either side with burnt brick and lime masonry, about thirteen feet apart from centre to centre into which cross wooden railings are fixed.

Christian cemeteries : There are two Christian burial-grounds, one about half a mile north-west of the Delhi gate used by native Christians, the other a walled enclosure nicely laid out and planted with trees about half a mile north of the fort used by Europeans and Portuguese.

Hindu burning ground : The Hindu burning ground is on the right or west bank of the Sina about 1,507 yards to the west of the Nepti and Nalegaon gates. Except Mhars, Mangs, Chambhars and Bhangis the burning ground is used by all classes of Hindus. The Mhars and Mangs have two burning grounds on the left bank of the Sina, one about 250 yards south-west of the Nepti gate, the other about 500 yards south-west of the Nalegaon gate. The Chambhar burial-ground is near the Parsi tower of silence. The Bhangis bury their dead about 400 yards south of the Nepti gate beyond the river, and the Vadars, all of whom live within cantonment limits, bury their dead to the east of the cantonment.

Musalman burying ground : The chief Musalman burying ground is to the north of the city on the river-bank near the Nepti gate close to the wall.

BELAVANDI KOTHAR

A small village situated to the north of Shrigonda, the taluka head-quarters in which it is located at a distance of four miles. Belavandi Kothar covers an area of 4.8 square miles and has a population of 620 souls as per the Census of 1971. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village populace and scarcity of water is often felt. Facilities exist in the village only for the primary education through a primary school conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The village 'has a well-preserved *Hemadpanti* well or *baro* with a *Hemadpanti* temple projecting into it on one side. The temple has two main doors, one leading to the hall or *mandap* which has cobras on the pillar capitals and one leading to the shrine which is on the same level as the hall. In front of the shrine door is a Nandi under a dome. Over the dome is a place for raising water, and a stone waterway, running the length of the temple on the roof, empties into an old water trough. The well is supposed to be haunted and is not used.¹

BODHEGAON

Situated at a distance of 58 miles from Ahmadnagar, the district head-quarters and 16 miles from Shevgaon, the taluka head-quarters.

¹ *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Ahmadnagar District*, 1884, p. 713.

Bodhegaon occupies an area of 9.6 square miles and has, according to the Census of 1971, a total population of 3,841 souls. The State Transport buses leaving from Ahmadnagar for Jalna and those from Shevgaon to Bid, Gevrai and Jalna pass through Bodhegaon. The village has a post office and a Government rest-house. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village populace. Besides the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad, a high school known as Shri C. S. High School cater to the educational needs of the village population. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners besides a public dispensary and a hospital. A weekly market which is also a cattle market is held at Bodhegaon on every Thursday. The village has become a prominent place of interest, it being the venue of the fair held in honour of Bannumma on the first Thursday after *Ashvini Purnima* and continuing for three days afterwards. About 25,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

Bannumma belonged to a Pathan family. She was very religious-minded and took no interest in worldly affairs. She used to move about in a nude state, it is said and the people thought that she was insane. However, that was not true. She, it is said, performed many miracles and for that reason she is revered even now.

It is said that the touch of Bannumma's hands to the various articles in shops used to accelerate the sales of such articles and hence shop-keepers used to await eagerly her arrival.

The Bannumma's *dargah* is to the south along the road but outside the village. There are two small sheds in front of it. The *dargah* became popular with the devotees of the saint from the time they realised that their vows were fulfilled by the saint. Funds were, therefore, collected and with it a new construction was completed in 1945-46.

A *mujawar* who is appointed every year looks after the management of the *dargah*. There is, however, no daily worship. Those who visit the place in fulfilment of their vows worship the saint.

The devotees of Bannumma believe that she is capable of fulfilling their desires. The people, therefore, make vows to her for getting a child, for getting employment, for regaining lost eye-sight, for getting relief from bodily or mental ailment, etc., and on fulfilment of the desires, offer her silver image of a horse, a *galaf* or cash, etc. The cash offered is collected by the managing committee of the *dargah*.

On the first Wednesday after *Ashvina Shud* 15, the sandal paste is carried to the *dargah* from the house of a local devotee. The sandal is then applied to the tomb of Bannumma. In her life-time, she used to sit in a bullock-cart which was gaily decorated with flowers and leaves. It used to be taken out in a procession to the accompaniment of music etc. The destination of such a procession was decided by Bannumma

herself. Since the demise of Bannumma, a *galaf* is spread over the back of a horse and a flower net held high by persons is carried behind it. The procession moves towards the *dargah* to the accompaniment of music.

On the next day, *i.e.*, on Thursday, a similar procession starts from the *dargah* itself and moves around the village. On both these days fire-works are let off. On Friday, *i.e.*, the 3rd day, "*hangama*" (*i.e.*, a gathering) is held. The "*hazeri*" is held on Saturday from 9-00 a.m. to 3-00 p.m. when the persons who have participated in such items as folk dramas, music parties, gymnastics, etc., are felicitated by the Panch Committee.

Persons of all religions and castes attend the fair. In the three days of the fair about twenty-five thousand pilgrims pay their homage to Bannumma. The majority of the pilgrims are from Marathwada region. All are allowed to enter the *dargah*. Some offer goats in sacrifice to Bannumma in fulfilment of their vows and carry the offering to her. Those who come to pay homage go to the *dargah* with flowers, sweetmeats prepared out of *gur* or coconut etc.

No special arrangements for accommodation of the pilgrims are made. They camp on the river-bank and those who come in bullock-carts camp in the nearby fields.

Stalls of metal utensils, sweetmeats, stationery and cloth, etc., are opened at the fair. There are about forty to fifty sweetmeat shops and thirty to forty hotels. The sale of "*pakhali*" is very prominent at this fair.

The main attraction at the fair is *tamasha* and at least three to four *tamasha* troupes (*phad*) camp at the fair. At every *tamasha phad* there is a seating arrangement for about five thousand people. There are also other items of entertainment such as singing parties (*jalasa*), circus, cinema shows, merry-go-rounds, etc.

Those who come to the fair in carts have to pay a tax of twelve *paise* to the Village Panchayat per cart. A fee is also recovered from the stalls, hotels, etc., at the time of the fair.

CHINCHOLI

Located in 18°55' north latitude and 74°20' east longitude, Chincholi is a small village in Parner taluka, six miles to the east of Parner, the taluka head-quarters. The village covers an area of 4.6 square miles and has a population of 1,090 souls as per the Census of 1971. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village populace. It has a post office. Facilities exist in the village only for the primary education. The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 states that, "the village has fragments of ancient

sculpture, the most notable being a seven-headed cobra or *nag* on a grave-stone with a tail tied in a true love-knot."

DEVDAITHAN

Situated in 18°45' north latitude and 74°25' east longitude, Devdaithan is a small village in Jamkhed taluka at a distance of about eight miles to the east of Jamkhed, the head-quarters of the taluka. The village covers an area of 7.5 square miles and has a population of 1,028 souls as per the Census of 1971. The village has a primary school. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village populace.

The village contains a temple dedicated to Khandoba. 'The temple roof rests on eight pillars which with the walls make fifteen domes. The pillars are like those used in *Hemadpanti* temples but are made of pieces instead of being cut from single blocks.'

Every year a fair is held in the village in honour of Khandoba Dev on *Vaishakha Shuddha 3* (April-May). About 2,500 people especially from the neighbouring villages assemble at the time of the fair.

DHOKI

Situated in 19°05' north latitude and 74°25' east longitude Dhoki is a small village in Parner taluka twelve miles to the north of Parner, the taluka head-quarters. It occupies an area of 6.9 square miles and has a population of 557 souls as per the Census of 1971. The village has a primary school. Wells form the main source of water-supply.

The village has,² on the east side of one of two rugged hills rising from a stony plateau, a group of early Brahmanic caves of about A. D. 550-600. The chief cave is irregular about forty-five feet wide in front and upwards of fifty feet deep. In front are two massive pillars between pilasters, and 14½ feet behind them two other pillars stand on a raised step. The pillars are square below and change above into eight and thirty-two sides with square capitals having pendant corners under ordinary brackets. The front pair of columns have more carving on the lower halves but are square up to the capitals. The shrine is rock-cut with, round it a wide circling path or *pradakshina* and with a door in front and in the right end. On each side of the front door is a door-keeper with an aureole behind the head, holding a flower in his right hand. He wears a high head-dress with twisted locks of hair.³ Over their shoulders are heavenly choristers of *vidyadhara*s.

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884, p. 714.

² *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884, p. 715.

³ These figures are similar to those on the sides of the shrine at Elephanta and the Dumar Lena at Elura. Compare Fergusson and Burgess *Cave Temples*, 448, 469.

Under the right hand of the left door-keeper a figure stands with folded arms and wearing a trident on his head like a cap. Other figures are carved to the right and left. The shrine has a small *linga* and on an earthen platform in front, among many fragments of sculpture of all ages, is a modern hollow copper *linga* with a human face in front and a snake coiled round and seven hoods raised over it.

On the deep architrave over the inner pair of pillars in the centre is a sculpture of Lakshmi and elephants pouring water over her and other figures to the left. At the north end is a chapel with two pillars in front, and on the back wall is a large sculpture of Bhairav and some snake figures. Outside, at each end of the front, is a tall standing female figure with a lofty head-dress holding in one hand an opening bud. In a recess to the north of the shrine is a coarsely hewn bull. In the back are three small recesses, and in the south end is a raised platform with a seat at the end of which a hole has been made into a large cistern, the entrance to which is a dozen yards to the south of the cave. Between the great cave and the cistern and some way up the face of the rock, reached by a risky stair, is a small cave with a low roof and a built front as the original front has given way. On each side of this cave is a cell with an opening two or 2½ feet from the floor. In the left front corner is a trap-door leading to a partly-filled apartment.

On the south wall of the cave are badly-carved figures of the Seven Mothers with Ganesh and Bhiringi at their head. The mothers are seated under the foliage of five trees. Each has an aureole and her distinguishing animal symbol.¹ Beyond the last Mother is Shiva.

An annual fair is held in the village in honour of Dhokeshvar on the third Monday of *Shravan* (July-August), which is attended by about 1,200 people.

DHORJE

Situated in 18°40' north latitude and 74°40' east longitude, Dhorje is a small village in Shrigonda taluka eight miles to the north of Shrigonda, the head-quarters of the taluka. It covers an area of 8.0 square miles and has a population of 1,239 as per the Census of 1971. The village has a primary school. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village population.

The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 states that the village has 'two old temples one of old brick work and the other *Hemadpanti* with nine domes to the hall. The second temple is half

¹ The seven Mothers are Aindri with an elephant, Brahmi with a swan, Chamunda with a dead body, Kaumari with a peacock, Maheshvari with a bull, Vaishnavi with the eagle Garud, and Varahi with a buffalo. Compare *Bombay Gazetteer*, XIV, 79 note.

sunk in the ground. Of the four pillars in the hall, the two outer have cobras on their capitals and the two inner have figures. The temple roof has projecting caves.'

DONGARGAN

A small village with an area of 5.3 square miles and a population of 1,198 souls as per the Census of 1971, Dongargan has a primary school. Springs form the main source of water-supply. The village has a Government rest-house.

The village has a romantic little ravine called the Happy Valley between two spurs of the Ahmadnagar plateau. A road branching from the Ahmadnagar-Toka road at the sixth mile-stone leads past Dongargan on the east through an opening in the hills to Vambheri. Standing on the outskirts of Dongargan and looking north lies the Happy Valley. A deep flight of rock-cut steps runs past a temple of Mahadev from behind which a spring gushes from the rock and flows into a round cistern about four feet deep. From the first cistern the stream is carried by a channel into a round cistern, and winding round a Muhammedan tomb, now a Government rest-house, tumbles over a rocky ledge about twenty feet and dashes along a rugged bed for a quarter of a mile till it leaps over the edge of the plateau to the plain below. During the hot weather, when the country round is dry, the stream continues to flow and all down the valley the trees give a grateful shade.

'Colonel Meadows Taylor noticed (*Noble Queen*, III, 165) an old palace and garden built near a pretty cascade in the Happy Valley. Before the valley lies the broad Godavari plain and even the grim rocks of Daulatabad and the tall white minaret of Emperor Muhammad Tughlik were distinctly visible on a clear day.'

The temple of Mahadeva is a simple structure with the shrine admeasuring 15'×15'. The shrine contains a *linga* with *nandi* in front. The temple is famous for the three cisterns mentioned earlier. It is considered that these cisterns have been created by the arrows hit by Shri Rama and Sita bathed in these cisterns. A fairly big fair is held at Dongargan in honour of Rameshwar on the third Monday of the month of *Shravan* (July-August). About 8,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

GHODEGAON

Situated in 19°45' north latitude and 75°00' east longitude, with in 1971 a population of 4,307 and an area of 8.8 square miles

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884, p. 716.

lies about sixteen miles to the south of Newasa, the head-quarters of the taluka in which it is located. The village has two primary schools, a high school, a hostel for scheduled caste students, a village panchayat office and a dispensary. There are also located the branches of the District Central Co-operative Bank, Ahmadnagar and the Land Development Bank. It is an electrified village. Weekly cattle market is held on every Friday. Wells form the main source of water-supply.

The village has two churches and three temples. Of these, the temple of the goddess Ghodeshvari is most noteworthy. The village is named after the goddess whose idol was found while sinking a drinking water well to the north of the present temple of the goddess. It is said that the goddess appeared in a dream of a devotee and asked him to sink a well near the temple and to take her out. Prior to this the village was known as Nipani-Pimpalgaon. The temple is surrounded by a mud-wall which, except the portion in front of the temple measuring 100'×15' built in brick with a big door in the centre, is in a dilapidated condition and beyond repair. It is a *Hemadpanti* temple facing east, built in well-dressed black stone with a *mandap* without any pillars and a *gabhara* of 15'×15' wherein a small mis-shaped stone covered with red lead represents the goddess Ghodeshvari. The *gabhara* has a door of 4'×2'. The *gabhara* is built in a quadrangular form, ornamented with engraved or figured work and has a pinnacle of about 30' in height. In front of the temple a *deepmal* about 35' in height is constructed in brick. It can be ascended by a flight of steps constructed inside the *deepmal*. A small temple of Mahadev is constructed to the left of the *deepmal*. A fair is held annually on *Chaitra* 15 (March-April), which is attended by about five thousand people.

GHOTAN

Situated in 19°20' north latitude and 75°15' east longitude, Ghotan is a village in Shevgaon taluka, six miles to the north of Shevgaon, the taluka head-quarters. It covers an area of 8.3 square miles and has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 2,312 souls. The village has a post office and a primary school. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village population.

The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 mentions the village as 'a market town with an old temple of Mahadeva'. The temple stands in the middle of the village in a square on one side of which is an old archway with a hanging bell. Passing under the archway steps lead to a court-yard in the middle of which is the temple surrounded by several smaller shrines. From outside the temple does not look old as brick parapet walls have been built round

the flat roof and the dome is white-washed. Passing a mutilated Nandi at the door the way leads to a hall with a carved stone ceiling resting on a row of carved stone pillars. A doorway at the other end of the hall leads down a flight of steps to the shrine and a pool both in utter darkness.

An annual fair is held in the village in honour of Mahadeva on *Chaitra Shuddha* 13 (March-April). About 1,500 people assemble at the time of the fair.

GURAVPIMPRI

Guravpimpri, 18°40' north latitude and 74°55' east longitude with an area of 10.1 square miles and a population of 2,013 in 1971, is situated about eight miles north of Karjat, the head-quarters of the taluka in which it is situated. It has a primary school up to seventh standard and a *grampanchayat* office. Besides, the village has an irrigation tank, built in 1952 with an irrigation potential of 1,300 acres.

The village has a plain *Hemadpanti* temple of Pimpreshvar Mahadev and a modern ruined temple of Rameshvar. The latter has a ruined well or *barav* with a drinking trough attached. The temple of Pimpreshvar Mahadev has occupied an area of about 80'×40'. Its *gabhara* is of 20'×20' and has four pillars, each about eight feet in height, and four inches. The hall of the temple has nine domes and the *linga* is in a pit-like shrine. The temple has two inscriptions, one under the door of the enclosure and another on an extra pillar which supports a cracked stone beam.

HARISHCHANDRAGAD

Harishchandragad Fort: 4,691 feet above sea-level, with ruined fortifications and Brahmanical caves Harishchandragad lies on the Sahyadris, eighteen miles south-west of Akola. The hill is the apex of the water-shed of the Bhima and the Godavari drainage systems.

About six paths lead up to the hill two of which from Pachnai and Lobali Kotul can be used by loaded cattle. The hill-top, which is about three miles in diameter, is an irregular table-land with deep gorges and at the south-east edge rising rather suddenly to the highest point 4,691 feet above the sea. The caves lie north of and about 600 feet below the summit. On the steep slope between the hill-top and the caves and stretching east and west is a beautiful belt of ever-green forest almost impenetrable from its thick undergrowth and huge boulders. Other wooded patches freshen sheltered nooks, but most of the rest of the plateau is either bare rock or coarse thatching grass with here and there patches of bracken. The descent from the plateau

is unusually steep on all sides. To the north the first drop is a cliff of 200 feet which runs for a great distance along the hill side. The grandest cliff, about 2,000 feet, faces west overlooking the Konkan. Ascent by this cliff was not uncommon. The sockets in which the standards for working the rope and pulley or some similar climbing apparatus were fixed are still seen at the top of the cliff. As they were destroyed by Captain Mackintosh about 1820, little but ruined traces are left of the fortifications of Harishchandragad. The ruins of the gate appear at the top of the Lobali Kotul pathway and a few places where an escalade was possible still show remains of fortifications. On a peak, half a mile east of the summit, is the citadel or *bale killa* with decaying walls and blown-up cisterns. At the foot of the citadel, at the gate, and at one or two other places are remains of houses but the commandant and part of his establishment are believed to have lived in the caves.

Rainbow: Especially in May the edge of the Konkan cliff often gives an excellent view of the curious phenomenon called the Circular Rainbow. In 1835 Colonel Sykes during periods of fogs and mists several times observed the circular rainbow which from its rareness is spoken of only as a possibility. Sometimes the Konkan fog stratum rose somewhat above the level of the top of the Harishchandragad cliff, without coming over the table-land. Colonel Sykes stood at the edge of the precipice just outside of the limits of the fog, with a low cloudless sun on his back. The circular rainbow appeared perfect and most vividly coloured, one-half above Colonel Sykes' level and the other half below. Distinct outline shadows of Colonel Sykes, his horse and his men appeared in the centre of the circle as a picture to which the bow served as a resplendent frame.¹ From their nearness to the fog the diameter of the rainbow circle never exceeded fifty or sixty feet. Accompanying the brilliant rainbow circle was the usual outer bow in fainter colours. The Fokiang or Glory of Buddha as seen from mount O in West China tallies more exactly with the phenomenon than Colonel Sykes' description would seem to show. Round the head of the shadow always appears a bright disc or glory, and concentric with this disc, but separated by an interval, is the circular rainbow. The size and brilliancy of the rainbow varies much with the distance of the mist; when the mist is close the diameter may not be more than six feet. Whether the observer sees only his own shadow or the shadow of others with him depends on the size of the rainbow. Each observer always sees the head of his own shadow in the centre of the glory.

¹ Colonel Sykes' men could not believe that the figures they saw were their own shadows and assured themselves by tossing about their arms and legs and putting their bodies in various postures.

Caves: The caves, which are about 500 feet below the level of the fort, are chiefly in a low scarp of rock to the north of the summit. The caves face north-west and consist of eight or nine excavations none of them large or rich in sculpture. The pillars are mostly plain square blocks; the architraves of the doors are carved in plain fronts; and a few images of the Shaiv symbol Ganapati also appear on some of the door lintels. The style of the low door-ways and of the pillars in Cave II, some detached sculptures lying about, the use of Ganapati on the lintels, and some fragments of inscriptions seem to point to about the tenth or the eleventh century as the date of the caves. Cave I at the east end of the group is about 17' 6" square and has a low bench round three sides. The door is four feet high with a high threshold and a plain moulding round the top. To the west of the cave is a cistern. Cave II, about nine yards west of cave I, is one of the largest in the group. The veranda is 23' 6" long and about 7' 6" wide with an entrance into a large cell from the left end. The whole veranda is not open in front. The space between the left pillar and pilaster is closed and the central and right hand spaces are left open. The two square pillars, only one of which stands free, are 6' 4½" high with a simple base and a number of small mouldings on the neck and capital occupying the upper 2' 7". A door with plain mouldings and a small Ganesh on the lintel, with two square windows one on each side leads to the hall, which measures about twenty-five feet by twenty and varies in height from 8' 1½" to 8' 11". The hall has one cell on the right and two in the back with platforms six inches to a foot high. Outside on the right, another cell leads into a larger cell at the right end of the veranda. Cave III is unfinished though somewhat on the same plan as cave II. Half of the front wall has been cut away and a large image of Ganesh is carved on the remaining half. In a cell to the right is an altar for a *linga*. Cave IV is an oblong cell and cave V in the bed of the torrent is apparently unfinished with a structural front. Round three sides runs a high stone bench. The sixth, seventh and eighth caves are similar to cave IV. But a bed of soft clay has destroyed the walls of the sixth and seventh. The shrine of the sixth has a long altar for three images. Near the eighth cave is a deep stone cistern ten feet square.

A little below the row of caves is a large *Hemadpanti* reservoir with steps, along whose southern side is a row of little niches or shrines, some of them still occupied by images. Round the reservoir are small temples and cenotaphs or *thadgis*. Below the reservoir is a small temple in a pit, half rock-cut half built, consisting of a cell with a shrine at each side. One of the cells contains the socket or *salunka* of a removed *linga*. Below this temple a deep hollow or pit formed by cutting away the rock at the head of a ravine, leaves a small level space

from the middle of which rises a somewhat lofty temple, built on a remarkable plan. The temple has no hall or *mandap* but consists only of a shrine with a very tall spire in the northern Hindu style of architecture as at Buddha Gaya near Banaras. The *linga* within is worshipped from any one of four doors with porches. In the south-east corner of the pit is another shrine half built half hewn with an image of a goddess. To the west of the pit two or three irregular caves were probably used as dwellings by *yogis* attached to the temple. Fifty yards further down the ravine is a cave about fifty-five feet square. In front are four columns each about three feet square with plain bracket capitals nine inches deep and 6' 10" long. In the middle of the hall is a large round socket or *salunka* containing a *linga* and surrounded by four slender columns of the same type as in the Elephanta caves. All round the pillars to the walls and front of the cave the floor is cut down four feet and is always full of water, and the *linga* can be approached only by wading or swimming. On the left end is a relief carved with a *linga* and worshippers on each side. Above the level of the water is a small chamber. The caves were formerly used as health resorts in the hot season by the district officers. Mr. Harrison, a former Collector (1836-1843), built near the caves a bungalow which was burnt down.

In the last Maratha War, Harishchandragad was taken in the beginning of May 1818 by a detachment under Captain Sykes.

JALGAON

The small village of Jalgaon located in Karjat taluka is situated about nine miles to the north-east of Karjat, the head-quarters of the taluka. The village covers an area of 3.5 square miles and has a total population of 763 souls according to the Census of 1971. It has a post office and a Government rest-house. Facilities exist in the village for primary education. River and wells form the main source of water-supply. A weekly market is held in the village on every Thursday.

The village has a *Hemadpanti* temple dedicated to Ankeshvar Mahadeva. The temple has a specious hall which has twelve domes and an entrance in the front. The sunken shrine has a ceiling and a ruined brick dome.

JAMKHED

Situated in 18°45' north latitude and 75°15' east longitude, Jamkhed is the head-quarters of a taluka bearing the same name. It covers an area of 25.3 square miles and has a population of 12,374 souls as per the Census of 1971. Situated about forty-five miles to

the south-east of Ahmadnagar, the district head-quarters, this large village has three primary schools and two high schools known as the L. N. Hoshing Vidyalaya and the Nagesh Vidyalaya, that cater to the educational needs of the people. The taluka dispensary with six beds and private medical practitioners provide preventive and curative medicinal facilities. A family planning centre is also located in the village. Wells form the main source of water-supply and the village is frequently subjected to scarcity of water-supply. It has a post and a telegraph office. There is a police station at Jamkhed the jurisdiction of which extends over 55 villages. The offices of the Block Development Officer as also the Mamlatdar are located at Jamkhed, it being the taluka head-quarters. It is also a head-quarters of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate. The branch of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank has also been established at Jamkhed. A weekly market which is also a cattle market is held at Jamkhed on every Sunday. The agricultural produce market committee was established at Jamkhed in the year 1961, its area of operation extending over 55 villages, the commodities regulated being *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *mug*, *udid*, *kulthi*, ground-nut, safflower, linseed besides cattle, sheep and goats. The Government rest-house is also located at Jamkhed.

The objects of interest in the village are two *Hemadpanti* temples, one dedicated to Mallikarjuna and the other to the Jatashankar Mahadeva. Of the Mallikarjuna temple, the shrine only is left and the hall pillars are scattered about. The Jatashankar temple was long buried underground and is well preserved.

A small fair and an *urus* are held in the village annually. The yearly fair is held in honour of Khandoba Dev on *Chaitra Shuddha 15* (March-April) which is attended by about 800 local residents. The *urus* is held in honour of Imamsahavali in April-May every year and is attended by about 700 people.

KARJAT

Situated in 18°33' north latitude and 75°3' east longitude, about forty miles to the south-east of Ahmadnagar, the district head-quarters, Karjat is the head-quarters of a taluka bearing the same name. It covers an area of 29.2 square miles and has a population of 12,335 as per the Census of 1971. Being the head-quarters of a taluka, located therein are the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. There is a police station at Karjat, the jurisdiction of which extends over 81 villages. River and wells form the main source of water-supply. It has a post and telegraph office. Primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad and a high school

known as M. G. Vidyalaya cater to the educational needs of the village population. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a taluka dispensary with six beds. The combined agricultural market committee for Shrigonda and Karjat was established in 1963 with its jurisdiction extending over 166 villages in these two talukas, the commodities regulated being *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, *tur*, gram, *mug*, *math*, *kulthi*, safflower and ground-nut. A weekly market is held at Karjat on every Monday. The Government rest-house is also located at Karjat. Three fairs are held in the village. The biggest of the three is held in honour of Godade Maharaj on *Ashadha Vadya* 1 (June-July) and about 8,000 to 10,000 people assemble at the time of the fair. The other fairs are, one held in honour of Mariai on every Tuesday and Friday in *Ashadha* (June-July) and the other in honour of Bahirobanath on *Chaitra Shuddha* 1 (March-April). About 500 to 1,000 people attend these fairs.

The only object of interest in the village is an old *Hemadpanti* temple dedicated to Mahadeva. The *sabhamandap* measures 20' × 20' supported by four arches eight feet in height. The inner shrine contains the *linga*. The ceiling of the *sabhamandap* bears an inscription and in the front-portion of the *sabhamandap* is some carving work. The temple faces the east. In front of the inner shrine is installed a Nandi over which is a canopy. The figures of women are carved on the lower portion of the pillars while at the upper portion are the figures of an elephant and a tiger. On each side of the inner shrine there is a small room. In the temple court-yard on the right is a *linga* and a Nandi and on the front wall are carved some amorous figures.

KHARDA

Situation : Situated in 18°35' north latitude and 75°25' east longitude in Jamkhed taluka about twelve miles to the south-east of Jamkhed, the taluka head-quarters, Kharda has a population of 8,329 as per the Census of 1971. This large village is electrified. Wells form the main source of water-supply. The town has a library, three primary schools including one Urdu school and one girls' school and a high school known as the Kharda English School. The medical facilities to the village population are provided by the private medical practitioners and a primary health centre conducted by the Zilla Parishad. A family planning centre is also located at Kharda. It has a post and telegraph office, a village panchayat office and a State Transport bus-stand. The weekly market is held at Kharda on every Tuesday.

History : The village was a scene of the famous Maratha victory over the Nizam in 1795. On the 11th March 1795, Kharda witnessed the famous battle in which Nizam Ali, the Nizam, who brought his

army over the Mohori pass from Bidar was defeated by the combined Maratha forces of the *Peshva*, Shinde, Holkar, Bhosle and Gaikwad numbering, it is said, 1,30,000 horse and foot. The Nizam took refuge in the fort but yielded after two days' cannonade and was forced to sign a treaty ceding extensive territories including the fortress of Daulatabad. About 1840 Kharda was suddenly surprised by a band of dacoits from the Nizam's territories. The Mamlatdar of Jamkhed raised the whole country, and besieged the fort at Kharda with hundreds of men armed with all kinds of rusty weapons. The dacoits fled during the first night and some of the fugitives were captured. During the 1857 War of Independence, Kharda was occupied by 100 men of the 22nd Native Infantry. The place belonged to Nimbalkar, one of the Nizam's nobles.

Objects : The objects of interest in the town include the fort, an old mansion of Nimbalkar, a tomb, village gates, ten temples, three mosques and a *pir* on a hillock about a mile away from this large village. Of the temples, those of Mahadev and Khandoba are important as big fairs are held in their honour. Of the nine village gates, five are in good condition. Among others, the fort and a mansion have got historical importance.

The fort was built by the Nimbalkars in 1745 in the south-east part of this large village. It is a square, and very strongly built with cut stone walls about thirty feet high and a ditch now entirely ruined. The walls have a very massive gateway and two gates at right angles to each other. Over the inner gateway is an inscription. The interior which is about three hundred feet square, has a small mosque of about 30' × 15' still in good condition, with an inscription on a stone over the front. Besides there is a cellar of about 50' × 8' and also an underground gymnasium. Behind the mosque is a deep well built in cut stone now stagnant.

Close to the north gate of the town is a very handsome tomb near which one of the Nimbalkars is buried. It is still in good condition. The general appearance of the tomb is Muhammedan but except the small minarets on the top the details are Hindu. The plinth is of handsomely-cut stone about fifteen feet square and four feet high. The tomb consists of a horizontal dome resting on twelve carved one-stone pillars surmounted with arched openings. The four corner pillars are plain and the middle pairs are cut to represent groups of four.

In the middle of the town is an old mansion of Nimbalkar. Its surrounding walls are now entirely ruined. The mansion is on a slightly elevated ground and could be located from a long distance. The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha of Satara has renovated some portions of the mansion for running a high school. The interior has an old well which is still in use.

Close to the north of the tomb of the Nimbalkars is an old well, built of cut stones. It is still used for drinking water. On a stone below its trough is an inscription. About hundred feet to the right of this well is a *Hemadpanti* temple of Mahadev. However, it does not possess carvings of any special note. It is surrounded by a wall built in stones. The idol of Mahadev, it is told, is submerged into water whenever the water-level of the neighbouring well increases. Close to the temple is a small *mandap* wherein could be seen a large bell of mixed metal fixed by Chimaji Appa, the brother of the second *Peshva* Bajirav.

Two fairs are held at Kharda annually. One is held in honour of Kanhoba in *Chaitra* (March-April). About ten thousand people assemble at the time of the fair. Another fair is held on *Mahashivaratra* in *Magh* (January-February) in honour of Mahadev. About 9,000 people attend this fair.

KOKAMTHAN

The village of Kokamthan is situated four miles to the south-east of Kopargaon, the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name on the bank of the Godavari. The village covers an area of 13.3 square miles and has, according to the Census of 1971, a total population of 4,261 souls. The village has a post office and a primary school. The river forms the main source of water-supply to the village populace.

The village contains an old temple of Mahadeva built of coarse dry stone, and probably belonging to the twelfth century. The temple is remarkable for its internal carved stone work, for the beauty of a pendant in the central dome representing a large flower hanging from a stalk, and among its external weather-worn and defaced decorations, for the beauty of a belt of wreathed snakes which in places change into a foliage pattern. The temple is of the usual double diamond ground plan minutely faceted and elaborately decorated. It is of the form common in ancient Shaiv buildings in the Chalukyan and derived styles, a shrine and hall with a dome about sixty feet round, and much like the dome of the chief Jain temple in Belgaon fort. The spire over the shrine is of old shaped bricks and mortar apparently a restoration skilfully carried out in keeping with the rest of the dry stone building and agreeing closely with the little ornamental buttresses outside the shrine which harmonised with the original stone spire. Though the chief dome has no pillar supports, two porches, occupying the corners of the hall opposite the shrine to the west, have domes supported on pillars, but adorned internally with the same rich carving. The fourth corner is occupied by a very curious square transept which does not appear

to be a part of the original building. It is composed of rectangular panels of stone carved in geometrical and other fanciful patterns unusual in temples but much like the geometrical patterns in the great seventh century Sarnath relic mound near Banaras. The goddess of the shrine is famed for her power of curing the itch. Within the court, walls of smaller temples may be traced which were destroyed by the 1872 flood. Another old temple of Mahadeva formerly stood on a mound to the west of the village. A large *linga* and a Nandi still lie on the spot. According to an old custom in the village on the bright third of *Vaishakh* (April-May) the village boys fight with slings and stones with the youngsters of the village of Samvatsar across the Godavari.¹

KOLGAON

It is situated in Shrigonda taluka at a distance of twelve miles to the north-west of Shrigonda, the head-quarters of a taluka. The village covers an area of 28.9 square miles and has a population of 6,648 souls as per the Census of 1971. The village has a post office. Wells form the main source of water-supply. Educational facilities are provided in the village by one high school known as Shri Kolai-devi Vidyalaya besides the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad. Medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and the primary health centre conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The weekly market is held in the village on every Wednesday. A Government rest-house is also located in the village. A library is conducted in the village by the Shrigonda Panchayat Samiti. The village contains a memorial to the soldiers who lost their lives in the First World War. The village is said to have come to be known as Kolgaon after the goddess Kolaidevi in whose honour, every year, a fair is held on *Chaitra Shuddha Purnima* (March-April) which is attended by about one thousand persons. Another fair is held in the village in honour of Lakshmi Ai on *Ashadha Purnima* (June-July). About 1,500 persons assemble at the time of this fair.

The only object of interest in the village is a *Hemadpanti* temple dedicated to Valkeshvar. The temple has nine domes and a sunk shrine with a *linga*. The pillars are well carved with figures on their capitals but they are entirely covered with plaster. On each side of the hall is a recess not under use. In front of the door are the remains of a veranda built of large blocks of stone let into each other in receding courses. To the left of the veranda is a new shrine with a *linga* and in front is a Nandi under a four-pillared dome. Over the temple shrine is the usual brick and plaster dome. In front of the

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884, pp. 722-23.

temple is a brick lamp-pillar with a staircase inside. The original outside of the temple has been removed and replaced by modern masonry.¹ The ceiling of the inner shrine of the temple has recently been renovated. A small fair is celebrated at the temple on the full-moon day of the month of *Chaitra*.

KOPARGAON

Situated in 19°54' north latitude and 74°33' east longitude. Kopargaon is the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name. It is a municipal town where the municipality was established in 1947. The town covers an area of 6.4 square miles and has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 25,829 souls. It is a railway station on the Daund-Manmad broad gauge route of the Central Railway. It has a post and telegraph office and a Government rest-house. The town has a protected water-supply. Besides the primary schools, the educational facilities are provided by two pre-primary schools, three high schools, viz., the S. G. Vidyalaya, Karmavir Bhaurav Patil Vidyalaya and Dr. Mehta Kanya Vidya Mandir. Facilities for higher education are provided by the K. J. Somaiya Arts and Commerce College and the Sadguru Gungagir Maharaj Science College. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a municipal dispensary with twelve beds. Kopargaon, being an industrial centre in the district, has the branches of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra, the Kopargaon Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd. and the State Bank of India. A weekly market which is also a cattle market is held in the town on every Monday. The agricultural produce market committee was established at Kopargaon in the year 1948, the jurisdiction of which extends over 102 villages, the commodities regulated being *gur*, wheat, *jowar*, *bajri*, gram, *math*, *mug*, *tur*, linseed, safflower, ground-nut, *mosambi*, cotton and sheep and goats.

Telephone facilities have been provided at Kopargaon. A state transport depot has also been established at Kopargaon.

Being the head-quarters of a taluka, located at Kopargaon are the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. The court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate is also located at Kopargaon. There is a police station at Kopargaon, the jurisdiction of which extends over sixty-three villages.

The municipality was established at Kopargaon in the year 1947 and it covers an area of 6.4 square miles. The municipal council

is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipal council is composed of nineteen members including one co-opted member with two seats reserved for women and one seat reserved for the scheduled castes. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipality and he is assisted by the necessary ministerial and non-ministerial staff. The municipal council has formed nine committees, viz., standing committee, sanitary committee, dispensary committee, *udyan* committee, school committee, market committee, library committee, octroi committee and electricity and water-supply committee.

The total receipts of the municipality during the year 1961-62 came to Rs. 4,72,500 including an amount of Rs. 2,91,418 received from municipal taxes, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 17.28.

The total income* of the municipality during the year 1968-69 excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 8,59,229 and was composed of income from municipal taxes, Rs. 6,12,255; realisation under the Special Acts, Rs. 4,309; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 1,09,717; grants and contributions, Rs. 1,21,435 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 11,513. During the same period the total expenditure of the municipality excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 7,07,197 and comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 1,88,294; public safety, Rs. 78,238; public health and convenience, Rs. 4,10,279; grants and contributions, Rs. 21,000 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 9,380. During the same year the income and expenditure of the municipality from the extra-ordinary and debt heads amounted to Rs. 66,116 and Rs. 65,516, respectively.

For public convenience the municipality has constructed a separate building wherein a vegetable and fruit market is located. The municipality also makes arrangements for holding weekly markets. Other municipal buildings include a hospital, a municipal office and library and an octroi *naka*. The municipality has constructed a causeway over the Godavari and a bridge over the Khadak *nala*. The municipality conducts one hospital known as the Kopargaon Municipal Hospital. A veterinary dispensary is conducted by the Zilla Parishad, the municipality paying about Rs. 3,000 to the Zilla Parishad as annual contribution. The piped water-supply to the town is managed by the Government.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and is managed by the Zilla Parishad. The municipality pays about Rs. 30,000 *per annum* to the Zilla Parishad as primary education contribution.

* The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1970-71 was Rs. 17,94,000 and Rs. 17,04,000 respectively.

¹ *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 1884.

The total road-length in the municipal limits is 24.60 kilometres, of which a length of 3.69 kilometres is asphalted, 6.18 kilometres cement-concrete, 5.61 kilometres metalled and 9.12 kilometres unmetalled *kutch* motorable road. The municipality maintains two fire brigades which are fully equipped. The municipality maintains four gardens, viz., Mahatma Gandhi Udyan, Shivaji Balodyan, Jijamata Udyan and Lal Bahadur Shastri Udyan. The meeting hall of the municipal council known as Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Hall is made available for public functions.

In the town there are 35 temples, three *masjids*, one church and a mansion of Raghobadada.

The municipality does neither maintain a crematorium for Hindus nor a burial-place for Muslims. Hindus use the bed of the Godavari as a cremation-ground and the Muslims maintain their own burial-grounds.

Kopargaon was the favourite residence of Raghunathrav or Raghoba, the father of Bajirav II, the last *Peshva*. Raghoba was cremated at Hingni, a place three miles off, where one of the palaces of Raghunathrav has a cenotaph of his. In 1804 Balaji Lakshman, the *Peshva's* Governor of Khandesh and Manohargir Gosavi inveigled 7,000 Bhils into their power at Kopargaon and threw most of them into two wells. In 1818 Kopargaon was occupied by Madras troops. As per tradition it is believed that Shukracharya, the Guru of the demon king Vrishaparva, obtained the knowledge of *Sanjivani vidya* at Kopargaon.

Objects : The objects of interest in the town are the palace or *vada* of Raghunathrav, a fortified stone enclosure in the Godavari and the temple dedicated to Kacheshvar.

The *vada* of Raghunathrav, his favourite place of residence at Kopargaon, was used to accommodate the other subordinate Judge's court. One of the rooms has an excellently-carved wooden ceiling.

In an elbow of the Godavari and surrounded on three sides by its bed stands a fortified cut-stone enclosure (65'×58'×60') with massive black walls. It has one gate but the side towards the river is open. In the centre is the cenotaph or *thadge*, a very small work of timber and brick upon a coarse stone plinth with no writing or ornament.

The temple of Kacheshvar stands near the site of the old palace in the island. The temple is a set of plain buildings and is held in great honour. The group contains the temples of Shukracharya and of his daughter Devayani too.

Every year a fair is held at Kopargaon on the day of *Mahashivaratra*, i.e., *Magha Vadya* 14 (January-February). About 10,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

KOREGAON

Located in 18°35' north latitude and 74°00' east longitude, with in 1971 a population of 3,798, Koregaon, a village in Karjat taluka, is situated about two miles to the east of Karjat. Wells and river form the main source of water-supply to the village. The village has a primary school up to seventh standard and a village panchayat office. It has a post office. The weekly market is held on every Saturday. The village has two *Hemadpanti* temples built in plain stones. One temple is about a mile away to the west of the village and has nine domes to the hall. It is still in good repair. The other temple is known as Koreshvar temple. It has an enclosure wall of about 500'×300' and 25' in height and a large door facing east. The wall is, however, in a dilapidated condition and it is likely that the temple of Koreshvar, which is situated at the north-west corner of the enclosure wall would be buried underneath if the wall on that side caves in.

The Koreshvar temple has only the shrine left with a *linga* and the images of Nandi, Ganapati and Parvati in white marble. The body of the *linga* is composed of four faces of Mahadev adorned with snakes. A fifth snake is on the narrow mouth of the *linga*-case or *shalunka*. The marble images are said to have been brought about 1730 from upper India to Karmala in Sholapur, and from Karmala, about the beginning of the nineteenth century to Koregaon. Such a *linga* is very rarely seen. However, the fine idols, for want of proper care, have become blackish in appearance and some of them have lost their limbs also. The shrine has a small door of about 4'×3' and a flight of steps which lead down where the idols are placed. The inner portion of the shrine is about 5'×5'. In the centre of the enclosure a small and simple structure is built in stone where a *linga* of Mahadev is placed. There is an old well with a flight of steps, on one side in the corner opposite to the old temple of Koreshvar. A fair is held annually on the full-moon day of *Shravan* in honour of Koreshvar and is attended by the local people only.

KOTHAL

A small village situated about ten miles to the north of Shrigonda, the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name in which it is situated, Kothal has a population of 879 souls as per the Census of 1971. Wells form the main source of water-supply. Facilities exist in the village only for the primary education. The temple of Khandoba for which the village is famous is situated on top of a neighbouring hill. The temple is a simple construction of 15'×15' with the inner shrine admeasuring 10'×10'. The idols of Khandoba and Mhalsabai

are three feet in height. In front of the shrine are kept five *lingas*. The old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* published in 1884 states that the temple was struck by lightening which has left marks of its course without materially injuring the building. In front of the temple, within living memory, hook swinging was practised on the bright sixth of *Margashirsha* and *Pausha* (December-February).

Just fifty feet downwards of the temple are three water cisterns. The temple has an *inam* land of 125 acres. At the back of the temple is another small temple with a Sanskrit inscription on its door.

KUMBHARI

Situated on the right bank of the Godavari, about six miles to the north-west of Kopargaon, Kumbhari village covers an area of 4.8 square miles and has a total population of 1,960 souls as per the Census of 1971. The village has a primary school. The Godavari forms the main source of water-supply to the village population.

The village has an old temple dedicated to Mahadeva. The temple is in the style of the Kokamthan temple and is quite beautiful but a little larger with twenty-one feet diameter. The outside of the temple is plain but massive. Except at the porches, the only ornaments are niches which once held images. The spire is gone but the cornices remain and show that it was of a modified Dravidian style. The interior of the temple is as rich as that of the Kokamthan temple. A curious ornament is a concave quarter sphere crossed by two inter-secting ribs. The wreathed snake plant also appears on the west porch. Other ornaments are the sun and a very long and narrow lozenge or lance head. The general ground plan is the same as that of the Kokamthan temple and here also two-pillared porches have domes in miniature of the pillarless hall dome. But here the transept containing a *linga* fills the west corner of the hall, and is uniform with the rest of the building and part of the original design. On a throne or *asan* in the chief shrine is an ornamental figure which is worshipped as Lakshmi. A pipe or *mori* in the east wall of the shrine is used to admit sun-light. It is at a higher level than the top of the *linga* and was probably made to drown the god with water in seasons of drought.

A small fair is held in the village in honour of god Mahadeva on *Magha Vadya* 14, i.e., *Mahashivaratri* (January-February). About 500 people mostly from the local population assemble at the time of the fair.

LIMPANGAON

Situated five miles to the south of Shrigonda, the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name, Limpangaon occupies an area of 14.4 square miles and has a population of 3,195 souls as per the

Census of 1971. It has a post office and a primary school. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village populace. The village contains a *Hemadpanti* temple of Siddheshvar Mahadev in whose honour two fairs are held, one on the day of *Mahashivaratri*, i.e., *Magh Vadya* 14 (January-February) when about 2,000 people assemble and the other, a smaller one, on *Phalgun Vadya* 1 (February-March).

The hall of this temple has nine domes and the *linga* is in a sunk shrine which is about six feet below the ground level. Two slabs lie near the temple, one with a cobra and the other with an inscription which appears to be dated 1386 A.D. (*Saka* 1308). A new wooden door has recently been fixed to the inner shrine that contains the *linga*. The *gabbara* has eight windows with extensive carving. The inner shrine of the temple measures 20'×20' supported by four square pillars with the base of 2'×2' and a height of 12'. Elaborate carving is witnessed over the pillars. In front of the temple in a pavilion admeasuring 25'×25' is placed an image of Nandi.

'Besides the small pond to the west of the village', says the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer*, 'Limpangaon has a curious unfinished pond built about the end of the eighteenth century. The lower dam of the pond, about 500 feet long, is faced with cut-stone and provision has been made in the middle for drawing off water. The pond has an upper dam, probably intended to prevent silting, as sluices are made to let the water through and there is an unfinished waste weir to carry off the flood water.' The pond has silted and is completely out of use.

MADHI

Situated in 19°05' north latitude and 75°05' east longitude in Pathardi taluka, eight miles to the south-west of Pathardi, the taluka head-quarters, has, according to the Census of 1971, a total population of 1,917 souls. The village has no direct approach road and the nearest bus-stop for the village is at Tisgaon, about four miles distant from the village. From Tisgaon one has either to foot out the distance or to use a bullock-cart to reach Madhi.

Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village. The village has a primary school, a *math*, two *dargahs*, three mosques and six temples, one each of Lakshmi, Kanipnath, Mahadev and Bahiroba and two of Maruti. Of these temples, the temple of Kanipnath is the most important one and the place is noted for the fair in honour of Kanipnath who is held in great reverence by Hindus as also by the Muslims. The chief buildings which are on a small hill were constructed by Hindu kings and chiefs. The tomb of the saint has approaches from three different directions. A flight of about 200

steps leads to the tomb. The tomb of the saint is made of stone in the shape of a *turbat*. At the four corners of the tomb there are minarets with a small-sized dome at the top of each. Over the tomb is a gold-plated pinnacle of brass. The shrine in which the tomb of the saint is located is a lofty building surrounded by a wall with twelve doors. There are also a few tombs of the disciples of the saint. A horse of brass is placed before the tomb of the saint.

MIRI

Situated in 19°15' north latitude and 74°55' east longitude in Pathardi taluka on the Paithan road twenty miles to the south of Nevasa was at the time of the publication of the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* an alienated village and was just within the limits of the Nevasa sub-division. The village covers an area of 21·7 square miles and has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 4,658 souls. It has a post office. The educational facilities are provided by the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad and a high school known as the C. S. High School. Medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a sub-centre of the primary health centre. Wells form the main source of water-supply. A library is conducted by the village panchayat. A weekly market is held at Miri on every Saturday. The village contains three temples, a church and a *masjid*.

The old temple of Moteshvar Mahadev and a shrine of the Hindu-Musalman saint Kanhoba whose chief shrine is at Madhi in Shevgaon taluka are important. The Moteshvar temple is square at the base and rises in an octagonal shape to a great height. It is said to have been built about 1625 A. D. and was repaired by one of the proprietors of Miri about 1690. Kanhoba's shrine is both a temple and a mosque which had a well-carved wooden canopy with hanging ostrich eggs. The shrine of Bahiroba was built in Miri by a Dhangar about 1780 A. D. Miri with two neighbouring villages appears from Persian documents to have been first granted by Aurangzeb to Ramrav Narayan Mirikar. The third *Peshva* Balaji Bajirav (1740-1761) renewed the gift and gave a written grant to the Mirikars. In 1644 A. D. (H. 1055) a grant of land was made to the ministrants of Kanhoba's shrine for repairs and worship. The shrine is said to have been built by Alamgir or Aurangzeb at that time. In 1770 was built the outer hall or *sabha-mandap* to the shrine of Kanhoba and in 1820 was built a drum house or *nagarkhana*. The remains of the temple to-day indicate it to be a simple structure supported by wooden pillars.

Two fairs are held in the village. The one in honour of Virabhadra is held on *Ashvin Purnima* (September-October) when about five

thousand people assemble. The other is held in honour of Kanhoba on *Chaitra Shuddha* 10 (March-April). About four thousand people assemble at the time of the fair.

NEVASA

Located in 19°34' north latitude and 75°00' east longitude on the bank of the river Pravara, Nevasa khurd, popularly known as Nevasa, is the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name. It covers an area of 13·2 square miles and has a total population of 8,882 souls as per the Census of 1971. Nevasa is twenty miles from Shrirampur railway station and is connected with it by road. A branch road, three miles in length, taking off from mile No. 34·6 on the Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad road leads to Nevasa.

Being the head-quarters of a taluka and a Panchayat Samiti, located therein are the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. The town has a seat of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate. The jurisdiction of the police station at Nevasa extends over 121 villages. It has a post and telegraph office and a Government rest-house. The river Pravara forms the main source of water-supply to the town populace. The educational facilities are provided by the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad and a high school known as the Dnyanodaya High School. Medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a taluka dispensary with six beds. The dispensary was established in the town in the year 1877. A weekly market is held at Nevasa on every Sunday. It is also a cattle market. The agricultural produce market committee was established at Nevasa in 1961. The area of operation of this committee extends over 121 villages. The commodities regulated are *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *tur*, *math*, *kulthi*, ground-nut, *gur* and linseed, besides cattle, sheep and goats.

History : During the Nizamshahi reign Shahaji Bhosle used to stay at Nevasa many a time when Verul was his head-quarters. He had given many grants to the temple of Mohiniraj. After the death of Aurangzeb it came under the sway of Holkars and was conferred upon Shri Gangadhar Yashwant Chandrachud, the nobleman of the Holkars, as *jagir*. Consequent upon the differences he had with Malharav Holkar, his *diwanship* of Wai was confiscated and he was externed from Wai. Having been in the knowledge of the prowess of Mohiniraj he prayed the god that he would construct a fine temple to him if he was reinstated in the *diwanship* of Wai. Shri Chandrachud was reinstated as the *diwan* of Wai consequent upon the agreement reached between Malharav Holkar and the *Peshva*. The *Peshva* sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 to the temple which the temple was getting up to 1860 when it was discontinued by the

Inam Commission in 1861. Later on the British Government was giving a grant of Rs. 248 to the temple annually. Now-a-days the expenditure of the temple is met from the income received from the land owned by the temple trust.

In 1290 A. D. Dnyaneshvar, the great Marathi saint-poet, wrote his commentary on the *Bhagvatgita* — *Dnyaneshvari* at Nevasa which he calls Nivas and described it as a place extending ten miles (*five kos*) near the Godavari and as the abode of Mahalaya, in the kingdom of the Devagiri Yadav King Ramchandra (1271-1310). His commentary bears the date 1290.

The prominent object of interest in the town is the temple dedicated to Dnyaneshvar. About a quarter of a mile to the west of the town is a stone pillar four feet round apparently a part of the lost temple. It is called Dnyanoba's pillar from the local story that the famous saint-poet of Maharashtra, Dnyaneshvar (1271-1300) leaned against this pillar while composing his commentary on the *Bhagvatgita*, viz., *Dnyaneshvari*. Dnyaneshvar is said to have dictated the commentary and one Sachchidanand Baba Kulkarni is said to have taken the dictation. The pillar is buried in the ground under a flat roof measuring about thirty-three feet by thirty-six. The pillar which stands about four and a half feet out of the ground is square in the middle and round above and below. The front side of the square bears an inscription in seven lines and two Sanskrit verses. One of the verses mentions Nevasa as an abode of Mohiniraj which is a family-deity of many families from Maharashtra particularly from Khandesh, Marathvada and Vidarbha regions.

The temple of Dnyaneshvar has recently been renovated and it consists of a ground floor structure measuring 40' × 50', circular stone steps, an audience hall of 70' × 50', building for the Dnyaneshvar library, six rooms, and a guest-house. The entire construction has cost Rs. 2,25,000. Besides the idols of Vitthal and Rakhumai, the temple contains the images of two famous saint-poets of Maharashtra, viz., Dnyaneshvar and Tukaram. The temple has a gold-plated spire. The foundation-stone of the temple was laid on February 2, 1949 by the late principal S. V., popularly known as Sonopant, Dandekar, a famous *kirtankar* of the *varakari* sect and the *sabhamandap* or the audience hall was declared open in 1963 at the hands of the late P. H. alias Raosaheb Patvardhan.

Another object of interest in the town is the temple dedicated to Mohiniraj. As has been mentioned earlier, the temple is of comparative antiquity and had received many grants from Shahaji Bhosle. The new temple of Mohiniraj was constructed in 1773 at a cost of about Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs by one Gangadhar Yeshwant Chandrachud. The temple is 75 feet high and is decorated with considerable ornamental

work all around. The inner shrine contains an image of Mohiniraj or Vishnu. In the *sabhamandap* are placed the images of Ganapati, Shankar, Parvati, Shani, Maruti, etc.

There is an anecdote about Mohiniraj which runs as follows :— The *puranas* mention that at the time of the churning of the sea to get the nectar, Vishnu with a view to depriving the *rakshasas* of the nectar appeared in the form of Mohini, a bewitching damsel, and enticed the *rakshasas* who just stared at the damsel so that Vishnu distributed the nectar to gods and goddesses and water to the *rakshasas*. The idol of Mohiniraj in the temple is of Ardhanari Nateshvar, i.e., Vishnu in the form of the bewitching damsel, i.e., Mohini.

Three annual fairs are held in the town in honour of Mohiniraj, Dnyaneshvar and Kaminpir. The fair in honour of Mohiniraj is held from *Magha Shuddha* 15 to *Magha Vadya* 5 (January-February), that in honour of the famous Marathi saint-poet is held on *Phalguna Vadya* 11 (February-March) and that in honour of Kaminpir is held in April-May. Each of these fairs are attended by about five thousand people.

PEDGAON

Situated in 18°30' north latitude and 74°40' east longitude in Shrigonda taluka, eight miles to the south of Shrigonda, the taluka head-quarters on the north bank of the Bhima, Pedgaon has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 3,681 souls. It has a primary school, a gymnasium and a *grampanchayat* office. A post office is also located at Pedgaon. River forms the main source of water-supply to the village populace. Medical facilities are provided by the dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad and by private medical practitioners. The weekly market is held on every Friday.

About 1680 Pedgaon was one of the chief stores and a frontier post of the Moghal army and the ruined fortifications which from a distance give an imposing appearance to the village were built by the Deccan Viceroy Khan Jahan Bahadur Kokaltash who camped here during the monsoon of 1672 in pursuit of Shivaji. Another of Khan Jahan's works is a fairly preserved channel or conduit for bringing water from the Bhima. The water was raised from the river by an elephant *mot* and a Persian wheel. The tower of the wheel is in a ruined condition. Khan Jahan gave Pedgaon the name of Bahadurgad which it has not retained. In 1673 the English traveller Fryer notices Pedgaon on the Bhima three days' journey from Junnar, where the Moghals had a large host of 40,000 horse under Bahadur Khan. In 1759, during the conflict which followed the surrender of Ahmadnagar fort to the *Peshva*, Pedgaon was captured by his cousin Sadashivrao and remained with the Marathas till 1818.

Among the objects of interest in the village may be mentioned the temples of Lakshmi-Narayan, Baleshvar, Mallikarjun or Mundeshvar, and Bhairavnath and are situated in the fortifications. Except the temple of Lakshmi-Narayan all the temples are in a dilapidated condition. Of Baleshvar's temple which is closely situated in front of the Lakshmi-Narayan temple only the shrine is left with a *linga*. Of the twelve pillars eight are lying on the ground. The side stones of the door of the shrine bear ornamental designs. What is left of the pillar capitals is ornamented with well-carved cobras. Of the Mallikarjun temple only the shrine containing a *linga* and two pillars of the hall or *mandap* remain. The only carvings are broken cobras on the pillar capitals. The temple of Bhairavnath facing south is also in a ruined condition. It has a *mandap* of 20' × 30' with two doors. The inner shrine or *gabhara* admeasures about 6' × 10' and contains a simple image of Bhairavnath. The side stones of the door of the shrine have elaborate carvings. The temple is surrounded by a wall with three doors and the one in the south bears beautiful carvings.

The Lakshmi-Narayan temple, rectangular in size, is a fine specimen of the *Hemadpanti* style. Every stone of it bears carvings. Its hall or *mandap* is covered by good domes, of which the centre dome and the shrine dome are carved. Three doors lead to the hall with fine pillars. The shrine is on a lower level than the hall and is filled with earth. It does not contain any image of the god. Outside and inside many elaborate carvings have been wilfully broken. The outside carving consists of elephants in the lowest panel, tigers in the next, and figures of men and women in the succeeding panels.

PRAVARA SANGAM

Located at a distance of ten miles from Nevasa, the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name in which the village is situated, Pravara Sangam is a village covering an area of 3.2 square miles and having a population of 1,735 souls as per the Census of 1971. The village stands on Ahmadnagar-Aurangabad road and it can be reached by the State Transport buses from Pune, Ahmadnagar and Shevgaon. It is considered to be a holy place for as the name indicated there is a confluence of the rivers Pravara and Godavari at the place. The village has a post and telegraph office. The two rivers form the main source of water-supply to the village populace. In the village, facilities exist only for primary education. Medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners. A weekly market is held at Pravara Sangam on every Wednesday. A Government rest-house is also located in the village.

The objects of interest in the village are three temples of God Shiva, viz., Sangameshvar, Gautameshvar and Ghateshvar and the temple of

Ganga, i.e., the Godavari, near the temple of Sangameshvar. A fair is held at the *sangam* or confluence of Pravara and Godavari.

Of these temples, the construction of the Sangameshvar temple is after *Hemadpanti* style whereas the construction of the two other Shiva temples is simple. The Shiva *lingas* in the three temples are of black stone.

Sangameshvar is believed to be capable of fulfilling one's desires. The devotees therefore make different vows to the deity and on fulfilment thereof make offering to the deity as promised. The vows are generally in respect of offering of coconuts, sugar-candy, sweetmeats, etc.

Pilgrims of all castes amongst Hindus participate in the fair. The peasantry of the area attend the fair along with their families. The average annual congregation at the fair is estimated at about seventy thousand.

The devotees who assemble at the fair take bath at the confluence of the rivers Pravara and Godavari, observe fast and worship the deities. During the fair *abhisheka*, *laghu rudra* and *maha rudra* in honour of the deities are performed by the devotees.

Most of the pilgrims camp in the sands in the river-bed erecting small tents. No pandals, etc., are erected for accommodating the pilgrims. Some pilgrims camp in the *dharmashala* near the Village Panchayat office. Some leave the place after paying homage to the deity.

Many shop-keepers open their stalls during the fair period. These comprise those selling utensils, cloth, stationery, groceries, sweetmeats, toys and religious books. The turn-over is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

The main items of entertainment at the fair are touring talkies, folk-dramas (*tamashas*), swings, circus, magic feats, etc.

The programmes of *kirtans*, *kathas* and *bhajans* are also attended by the pilgrims.

During the period of the fair local revenue officials visit the place of the fair to supervise and guide the arrangements. Police and Home Guards help in maintaining law and order.

The three temples of Sangameshvar, Ghateshvar and Gautameshvar at Pravara Sangam are believed to form part of the eight temples deemed holy as *ashtasthans* of Lord Shiva or Shankar. The other five temples are Siddheshvar at village Toka in the same taluka, Mukteshvar at Jamgaon and Rameshvar at Kaigaon, both in Gangapur taluka of Aurangabad district and Maleshvar and Khuleshvar in Mhalpur village.

Sangameshvar is deemed to be the holiest amongst all, and the palanquin of Siddheshvar is carried to Sangameshvar.

The temple of Ghateshvar is believed to have been built at the place where the urn of *amrita* which was churned out of the sea by gods and demons was deposited. According to a legend the *amrita* is believed to have been distributed amongst the gods by Lord Vishnu at Nevasa, when demon Rahu is said to have mingled amongst the gods. On detecting that Rahu had taken *amrita* by practising deceit, God Vishnu, who was distributing it, cut off Rahu's head. *Amrita* from Rahu's throat is believed to have spilt into Pravara. Hence the river Pravara is called "*Amrita Vahini*" between Nevasa and Pravara Sangam.

PUNTAMBA

Located in 19°45' north latitude and 74°35' east longitude twelve miles south-east of Kopargaon, the taluka head-quarters with in 1971 a population of 17,338, Puntamba is a large market town with a railway station on the Daund-Manmad railway, and is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Godavari. It is the second biggest town in the Kopargaon taluka and nourishes behavioural traits organised through different institutions which contribute towards the socio-economic development of the town and the district. It is an electrified town provided with the facilities such as a State Transport bus-stand, a post and telegraph office, two commercial banks, six credit co-operative societies, a godown for storing grains and seven dispensaries including a veterinary dispensary. Wells and the Godavari river form the sources of water-supply. The educational institutions include an agricultural school with 200 acres of land, five primary schools, two high schools and three libraries. There is also one *akhada* or *talim*. Besides, the town has two *dharmashalas*, three *maths*, a *chavadi*, a church, a *dargah* and four mosques. The weekly market is held on every Monday.

Puntamba has sixteen temples of Maruti, six temples of Mahadev, three temples of Vitthal, two temples of Datta, and one each of Laxmi-Narayan and Changdev Maharaj. There are low flights of steps or *ghats* to the Godavari one of which was built by Ahilyabai Holkar, the great temple-building princess of Indore (1765-1795) and another by one Shri Shivram Dumal. The chief temple is of about the middle of the seventeenth century and belongs to Changdev, a famous saint said to have lived for 1,400 years. It is stated that the saint used to absorb himself in devout contemplation after every hundred years at different places, Puntamba being the last place where he had his fourteenth meditation. There is a legend about Changdev who, it is said, was very proud of his supernatural powers. He went to visit Dnyaneshvar, the noted saint-poet, by riding upon a tiger, and using a poisonous cobra as a whip. The saint decided to humiliate Changdev by deriding his

supernatural powers and made the inanimate masonry wall on which he was sitting with his brothers and sister move to meet the approaching Changdev. On seeing this strange spectacle Changdev lost all his pride, bowed in submission to Dnyaneshvar and asked for his forgiveness.

Though very old, the temple of Changdev Maharaj is a simple structure with a *mandap* of 50'×30', open on all sides and covered with a roof of corrugated iron sheets having slope on four sides supported by a wooden frame and ten uncarved wooden pillars about eight feet in height. There is a small quadrangular *gabghara* wherein small idols of Vitthal and Rakhumai of black stone, facing east are placed. One can enter the *gabghara* through a small door. However, one cannot see the *samadhi* of Changdev which is just at the backside of the idol as there is no entrance from the *gabghara* to the *samadhi*. The *samadhi* is built in well-dressed black stone in a quadrangular form of 6'×4' and paved with marbles, at the centre of which two foot-prints of marble are placed on a little raised platform under a small dome of about 4 feet in height. One has to ascend a flight of steps to see the foot-prints. The temple including the *samadhi* is surrounded by a wall 100'×70' built in mud and stone at a distance of about 10' on all the sides of the temple. Besides, the Godavari which flows to the west of the temple provides a delightful scenic background. The place is most important for its big fair which is held annually in *Kartik* (October-November). It is attended by about twenty-five thousand people from all over the district.

RAHURI

Situated in 19°20' north latitude and 74°35' east longitude with an area of 18.3 square miles, on the north bank of the Mula, about twenty-five miles to the north of Ahmadnagar is the head-quarters of one of the four revenue divisions of the district. The 1971 Census has enumerated its population at 17,961. The Ahmadnagar-Manmad road passes west of the town and a road made in 1879-80 joins it with the railway station about three miles to the east. The town has a vegetable market, a village panchayat office, a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and a State Transport bus-stand. Besides, it has five branches of different commercial banks, seven co-operative societies including one for the scheduled caste people and a regulated market yard. The Rahuri Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana¹ was established at Shivajinagar, Rahuri, in 1954. As a result of these activities Rahuri has become one of the most important industrial places in the rural

¹ For details see the Chapter on 'Industries.

areas of the State. The weekly market is held on Thursday. It is also a cattle market.

The town has a primary health centre, a family planning centre and a veterinary dispensary. Among the educational institutions mention may be made of four primary schools, a Urdu school, a girls' school, a school run by an American mission, a Montessori school and a *Samaj Kalyan Mandir*.

The town has twenty temples, four mosques and two churches. Among these the temple of Khandoba is of great religious consequence though it is devoid of any architectural remains. A fair is held annually on *Chaitra Vadya* 1 (March-April) in honour of the god Khandoba and is attended by about seven thousand people. A conspicuous feature of the fair is one where a devotee is seen dragging single-handed twelve bullock-carts loaded to their maximum capacity with people. Another fair is held in honour of Bosind Buva on *Ashadha Vadya* 11 (June-July) when about two thousand people assemble.

A part of this large village is known as Jogeshvari Akhada which was a *Gavali* settlement about 600 years ago. The temple of Jagu Ai from which the name of this hamlet has been derived is in *Hemadpanti* style. Many devotees visit the shrine regularly.

The village contains the *samadhi* of one Sakharam Maharaj who used to cure persons with snake-bite through his supernatural powers.

RASIN

With a population of 9,174 as per the Census of 1971, Rasin in Karjat taluka is situated ten miles to the south-west of Karjat, the taluka head-quarters. This large village has a primary school, a high school known as the Jagdamba Vidyalaya and a library. Besides, it has a primary health centre with six beds, a family planning centre, village panchayat office, a rest-house, police out-post, a co-operative society, a branch of the District Central Co-operative Bank, and a market yard. The weekly market which is also a cattle market is held on every Tuesday. Among the objects of interest in the village mention may be made of six temples, two *dargahs* and two mosques. Of these, the temples of Mahadev and Devi are well maintained and deserve special mention.

The Mahadev temple is in *Hemadpanti* style and has nine domes to the hall or *mandap*, one dome to the shrine and one dome to the porch. The pillars are well carved with figures on their capitals. In the centre of each dome is a star-shaped carved stone. There are three shrines, the chief shrine being opposite to the door and the other two, one on each side of the hall. An idol of god Mahadev with four hands, is placed in the main shrine. A stone platform runs round the temple, above the level of the floor. The temple has

an enclosure wall of about 150'×70' and a *nagarkhana* for beating drums, to its east. Close to the north of the temple is an old well built in cut stones with a flight of steps from one side. It is used for drinking water. There is also a lamp-pillar twenty feet high opposite to the door of the enclosing wall.

The temple dedicated to Jagdamba Devi, with two or three others, is said to have been built by a Vani about 1780, on the site of an old temple. The temple is well maintained and recently electrified. It has a hall or *mandap* of 30'×20' with fifteen pillars and an inner shrine of 20'×20' paved with white marbles. The door which leads to the inner shrine is covered with brass tin. The temple has a surrounding wall of about 250'×200' and 25' high. Its width is about 12 feet. The wall has arches on all the sides. Close to the east on the surrounding wall is situated a *nagarkhana* or a small structure with a roof and open from all sides for beating drums. The wall on the left side of the temple has an inscribed stone. The pinnacle of the temple is built in brick and mortar and small figures of men and women are carved on it. The top of the pinnacle is made of gold.

Two fairs are held in the village annually. A fair in honour of God Mahadev is held on *Shravan Shuddha* 15 (July-August) and is attended by about 1,500 people. Another fair is held during the *Navratra utsav* in honour of the goddess. About 4,000 people participate in the celebrations.

SANGAMNER

Situated in 19°34' north latitude and 74°16' east longitude at the meeting of the Mahalungi and the Pravara, Sangamner is a municipal town and head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name. It lies about fifty miles to the north-west of Ahmadnagar, the district head-quarters. The town has a population of 28,594 souls as per the Census of 1971. Being the head-quarters of a taluka and a *panchayat samiti*, located therein are the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. It is a seat of a Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate. There is a police station at Sangamner which has jurisdiction extending over 139 villages. The town has a post and telegraph office and a Government rest-house. The offices of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Ahmadnagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd. and the State Bank of India, are located at Sangamner. A weekly market which is also a cattle market is held at Sangamner on every Saturday. The joint agricultural produce market committee for Sangamner and Akola was established in the year 1969, its area of operation extending over 291 villages and the commodities regulated being *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, gram, *tur*, *mug*, *math*, *udid*,

safflower, *gur* and groundnut. 'Sangamner' as stated by the old *Ahmadnagar District Gazetteer* 'had formerly a paper industry.'

Municipality: The municipality was established at Sangamner in 1861. It covers an area of eight square miles and is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipal council is composed of 22 members, twenty elected and two nominated. Of the elected seats, two are reserved for women. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipality. The municipal functions are looked after by various sub-committees, *viz.*, the standing committee, the sanitation, public health and medical committee, the water-supply and drainage committee, the education committee, the planning and development committee and the public works committee.

The total receipts of the Sangamner municipality during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 4,47,750, of which the receipts from the municipal taxes were to the tune of Rs. 3,06,241, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 14.09.

The total income* of the municipality during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 8,14,816 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 3,94,889; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 2,53,558; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 1,62,235 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 4,134. During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 4,78,229 and comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 67,290; public safety, Rs. 35,131; public health and convenience, Rs. 2,57,748; public works, Rs. 14,833; public instruction, Rs. 49,183 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 53,384.

The total income of the municipality including extra-ordinary and debt heads during the year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 11,46,976 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 6,82,279; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 96,596; grants and contributions Rs. 7,41,624; income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 17,574 and income from extra-ordinary and debt heads, Rs. 1,08,903.

During the same period the total expenditure of the municipality including the extra-ordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 9,13,608 and comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 1,45,856; public safety, Rs. 63,737; public health and convenience, Rs. 3,88,999; public works, Rs. 27,405; public instructions, Rs. 44,716; grants and contributions, Rs. 10,423; education cess paid to the Government, Rs. 14,994; miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 33,038 and expenditure incurred under extra-ordinary and debt heads, Rs. 1,84,440.

* The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1970-71 was Rs. 13,14,000 and Rs. 12,11,000 respectively.

For public convenience the municipality maintains one vegetable market. There is one library in the town. The medical facilities to the town populace are provided by the private medical practitioners and a municipal cottage hospital with twenty beds and a hospital conducted by the Government. The veterinary dispensary in the town is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The town is supplied with tap water from a jackwell constructed for the purpose.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and is managed by the Zilla Parishad, the municipality paying 5 per cent of the rateable value to the Zilla Parishad as contribution towards the expenses incurred on primary education in the town. The facilities for higher education are provided by one college and two high schools, *viz.*, Shri D. M. Petit High School and the Dnyanamata Vidyalaya. There are three Montessori schools in the town.

The total length of roads in municipal limits measures 14.10 Km., of which a length of 3.85 Km. is asphalted and the remaining 10.25 Km. is metalled. The extinguish fires, the municipality maintains one fire-fighter. There are a number of crematoriums and burial-places in the town and they are managed by the respective communities. There are nineteen temples, ten *dargahs* and two churches in the town.

Objects: To the east of the town is a little domed tomb of Khvaja Muhammad Sadek who is said to have been the teacher of the emperor Alamgir. The tomb bears two inscriptions dated 1659 A. D. (H. 1079). The first inscription reads as under :—

"The *dargah* of the worker of Keramat is at the propitious hour, to the people a place of pilgrimage, where their difficulties are solved. Difficulties become easy to these Neksabandi Khvajahs; the royal Khvajah is a turner away of calamities by grace and blessing. When he arrived in his wanderings and travellings from Bokhara the manifestor of the possession of the Vilayat enjoyed glory and pomp. Kamel Arif built this mausoleum in the auspicious year 1070 of the exile."

The second inscription is as follows :—

"The *dargah* of His Excellency Khvajah Muhammad Sadek, son of His Excellency Kutaballa Ktab, Syed Muhammad Bokha known as Khvajah Behah-al-din Naksabandi, son of His Excellency Imam Hasan Alzikri Elahy in reality a Saikh of the religion known as Karkhy is a protection from misfortunes of times by the nobility of the Khvajah Muhammad Sah. Assistance from God and speedy victory. And do thou bear good tidings to true believers."

To the east of the town near the Assistant Collector's bungalow is an old Muhammedan graveyard, one of the head-stones in which is a pillar from a Hindu temple. A bath-room or *hamamkhana* of the

old town fort has been turned into a tomb by a saint in whose memory a green flag waves and a light burns. The town has a mosque with the inscription 'Established by Divine favour H. 1119', that is, A. D. 1707-08. The inscription has become illegible. A little to the south of the town the Pune-Nasik road climbs to a lofty plateau by a difficult pass called Hanmant Naik's *bari* presently known as Chennapuri *ghat*. Near the top, on the ridge of a natural trap-dyke, a stone pillar covers the remains of a Bhil chief named Hanmant Naik. Hanmant Naik made war upon Peshva Balaji Bajirav. The Marathas came from Pune and had a short skirmish with the Bhils in which Hanmant was shot in the chest. The Bhils buried him here and set up this stone pillar. Tombs of other Bhils have been built here at various periods since the Naik's death. The Bhils hold the spot sacred and honour it by a yearly carouse and a slain cock. Marathas formerly believed in the Naik's power of healing broken legs and arms if propitiated by an offering of a model of the broken limb made of *Aegle marmelos* or *bel* wood. Close by the chief tomb are two or three smaller tombs, square platforms surmounted by little obelisks about seven feet high. These tombs have been renovated some time past.

In 1679, Shivaji was attacked near Sangamner by a Moghal force. Part of his troops were thrown in confusion and Sidhoji Nimbalkar, one of his best officers, was killed. Shivaji led a desperate charge and by great personal exertion retrieved the day. In a revenue statement of about 1790 Sangamner appears as the head of a *sarkar* of eleven *parganas* including the greater part of Nasik district with a total revenue of Rs. 18,56,080. About 1874, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sangamner was a saintly person popularly known as *dev Mamlatdar*. He was very modest and unassuming and had early distinguished himself by a great respect for human and animal suffering. He was held in great veneration by all classes of people in Maharashtra except the hill-tribes, and pilgrims flocked from great distances and by the most toilsome paths to fall at the feet of the *dev Mamlatdar*.

SHIRDI

Located in 19°45' north latitude and 74°25' east longitude, Shirdi is a place where one of the biggest fairs in Maharashtra is held. It is situated in Kopergaon taluka and covers an area of 3.3 square miles and has a total population of 6,358 souls as per the Census of 1971. It is situated on the road connecting Ahmadnagar and Kopergaon, 52 miles from Ahmadnagar and 16 miles from Kopergaon, and State Transport buses ply regularly on this road. During the fair extra buses ply between Shirdi and various other places such as Ahmadnagar, Nasik, Manmad, Kopergaon, Pune, Bombay,

etc. The long-distance passengers generally come by rail up to Manmad, Kopergaon or Aurangabad, and then take a bus to reach Shirdi. The village has a post and telegraph office. Wells and a *nalla* form the main sources of water-supply to the village populace and those attending the fair.

The educational facilities to the village population are provided by the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad and the high school known as the S. S. M. Vidyalaya. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a public dispensary. A weekly market is held at Shirdi on every Sunday.

The village has come to lime-light of late and has acquired religious importance due to its being the place of residence of the famous saint Shri Saibaba. The place of birth and early life of the saint are not known. It is also not known whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim. However, the people of all castes and religions adore him for guidance and benediction. He is said to have come to Shirdi in the year 1872 alongwith a marriage party when he was a handsome lad of sixteen years only. The marriage party had camped in a field near the Khandoba's temple. A person, Mhalsapati by name, from Shirdi who was a goldsmith was an ardent devotee of Khandoba and used to visit the temple every day. One day Mhalsapati, while on his routine visit to the temple, saw Shri Saibaba and spontaneously accosted him thus 'Welcome Sai Baba' and this is how the great saint came to be known as 'Sai Baba'. Mhalsapati brought Sai Baba in the village and introduced him to his friends and accommodated him in a *masjid*.

In the course of time members of the marriage party went back to their villages but Sai Baba chose to remain behind. During his stay at Shirdi the number of his followers gradually increased and they became his ardent devotees.

Shri Sai Baba had his routine programmes everyday. He always used to please himself by uttering 'Yade Haqq' (*i.e.*, I always remember God) and avoided the expression 'Anal Haqq' (*i.e.*, I am God). He never preached anything as such. Whatever he preached was through his actions and conversation. He wore a white or orange colour *kafni* and wound a white piece of cloth round his head. He smoked *chillim* (pipe). He never accepted any *dakshina* or offerings from his devotees.

Sai Baba used to sleep in the *masjid* (mosque), which later on came to be known as Dwarkamai, every alternate night and on every other night he slept in the village *chavdi*. *Dhuni* fire in Dwarkamai used to be kept burning all day and night.

The Sai Baba temple commands a vast area of four acres in which are situated the principal temple of Shri Sai Baba, office buildings, cloak-rooms, guest-house, *dharmashala* and refreshment houses. The

temple premises are well maintained and paved with stone lined floorings.

The temple has two doors facing the north and south; the door facing the north is used for entry into the temple and that in the south for exit. As one enters through the main gate there is an open hall which is used as a *sabhamandap*. This *mandap* is closed from all the sides, has no roof and admeasures about 28'×60'. To the right is seen a closed portico admeasuring about 43'×36' through which one enters into the sanctuary of the temple. The sanctuary admeasures about 33'×28' and its floor is of marble stone. In this sanctuary there is a platform (12'×28') and above the platform there is the saint's throne of marble lined with silver plates. On this throne there is a full-size image of the saint six feet in height and in a sitting posture. It is a perfect specimen of craftsmanship in marble. On both the sides of the image, there are two silver-plated lions in a sitting position. Two lamp pillars are kept on both the sides of the image.

In front of the *sabhamandap* is a marble *nandi* mounted on a pedestal about 2½ feet in height. The *sabhamandap* is almost a square. The upper ceiling of the *sabhamandap* is decorated with ornamental designs in plaster. The upper portion of the *sabhamandap* is supported by four pillars built in stone masonry. They also bear designs in plaster. The *sabhamandap* has a gallery all around with parapet railings. In the gallery are placed the photographs of the ardent and deceased devotees of Shri Sai Baba. A chandelier is hung in the centre of the *sabhamandap*.

On the left in the *sabhamandap* is a glass chamber that exhibits the articles of daily use of the saint. The articles in the exhibit comprise the bedding set of the saint, his books, his shoes, two *tanpuras* (a sort of a musical instrument), his life-like sketch, a gramophone, his *chillim* (the bowl of a *hukka*), a *surai* (an earthen water jar), his *padukas*, his umbrella and few other articles.

Three arches supported on pillars and the side walls lead to the inner *sabhamandap* where devotees gather for prayers and meditation. The door from the *sabhamandap* leads to a cellar below the *sabhamandap*. The costly articles in the temple are stored in the rooms to the south and north of this *sabhamandap*. This *sabhamandap* is paved with marble tiles and a chandelier is hung in the *sabhamandap*.

The *samadhi* of the saint constructed in black marble is mounted on a platform and contains the mortal remains of Shri Sai Baba with his head towards the north and feet towards the south. The *samadhi* is plated with silver; the raised platform also has silver plating on three sides. The platform has railings of marble. Towards the west of the *samadhi* adjacent to the wall at the centre is placed an image of the

saint facing the east. The image placed on the throne is made of Italian marble. On the rear side of the image is the *prabhaval*. The *prabhaval* is made of velvet and is placed in a silver frame bearing designs.

Above the image is hung, supported on brackets, a gold-plated silver canopy. Two *nandadips*, one on the left of the image and the other on the right of the image, are always kept burning. Both the arms of the throne have a lion engraved on them and are made of silver. The left-side image of the saint is in a sitting posture.

To the west of the *samadhi* is the *Gurusthana*, i.e., the place of the *guru*. There is the *samadhi* of the unknown person whom the saint Shri Sai Baba used to call as his (*guru*) preacher. At this place has grown a large tree of *kadulimba* (*Melia azadirachta* Lin), the odd feature of this particular tree being that the leaves of one branch of the tree taste bitter while those of the other branch taste sweet. In the *gurusthana* is placed a photograph of the saint in a *devhara*. The *gurusthana* also contains a *pindi* of Mahadeva and Nandi. It also contains *padukas* but whose *padukas* these are is not known. In front of the *gurusthana* incense is burnt by day and night.

To the east of the main temple is the mosque known as Dwarkamai. The *masjid* has two compartments, one the *sabhamandap* and the other, the inner shrine. The audience hall is fairly big and placed in it is a large-sized stone which the saint used to occupy. On this stone is placed a photo-frame of the saint. In the *sabhamandap* is a pillar about three to three and a half feet in height against which the saint used to relax.

On entering the inner shrine, to the right hand side is a stone platform for the people to sit on. On the stone platform is placed a photograph of the saint in a *makhar* (gaily dressed-up frame) facing the south. In front of the platform on the floor exactly in the centre are the silver *padukas* ascribed to the saint. A *dhuni* originally lit by the saint is kept still burning.

The saint used to stay for a few days in this mosque. Later the mosque was renovated at the instance of one Nanasaheb Chandorkar. The mosque was again repaired in the year 1951.

In what follows is given a brief description of the daily programme at the temple as also the festivals observed at the temple.¹

The timings of different worships during the day are fixed by the Sansthan Committee. Every worship of the deity is on behalf of the Sansthan Committee and is performed by its employees.

The first worship starts at five in the morning. By 5-15 a.m. *kakad arati* is performed to awaken the deity. At about 6-00 a.m. the deity

¹ Fairs and Festivals.

is bathed. This ceremony lasts till 7-00 a.m. The deity is bathed with *panchamrit* and scented hot water. The music is played and hymns are sung while the deity is being bathed. Thereafter sandalwood paste is applied to the deity's chest, hands and feet; *kumkum* and rice too, are similarly applied. Flower garlands on behalf of the Sansthan and on behalf of the devotees present, are then put on the deity. A white piece of cloth is then wound round the deity's head and a long cloth round the body. The proceedings end with an *arati* and distribution of sweetmeats as gift from the saint to the persons present. After 7-30 a.m. starts *abhisheks* and *pujas* performed by the employees of the Sansthan on behalf of devotees for which the devotees have to pay a prescribed amount. The rates vary for different worships. All the *abhisheks* and worships etc. are performed in the presence of the devotees. This lasts till 12-00 in the noon. After that food offerings are made to the deity on behalf of the Sansthan Committee and the devotees. Again an *arati* is performed to the accompaniment of music and singing of hymns.

In the evening simple offerings comprising mostly *jowar* bread are made to the deity followed by an *arati*. In this worship the foot-prints of the deity are washed. From 8-30 to 10-00 in the night the programme of *kirtan* takes place. By 10-00 in the night the '*shejarati*' is performed. After this is over, the temple is closed to outsiders.

This is one of the richest temple trusts in Maharashtra. There are many ornaments of the deity out of which the principal are a crown and a garland made of gold. All the vessels used in daily worship are of silver.

The saint has thousands of devotees belonging to different castes and religions spread all over India. They come for *darshan* and worship of the deity and make offerings according to their means. The devotees believe that the deity is capable of fulfilling their desires and promise various things to the deity with different motives in their minds such as getting a son, prosperity in service and business, getting mental and bodily relief from pain, etc. The offerings generally comprise '*abhishek*', distribution of sweet-meats, offering of costly clothes, garments, etc. Cash offerings too are made to the deity. The Sansthan Committee office is everyday flooded with Money Orders sent by the devotees from all over India. *Prasad* of the saint is sent in return by post.

The main fair of Sai Baba is held in the bright half of *Chaitra* every year and is popularly known as '*Ramnavami Utsav*'. The fair is held on *Chaitra Shud.* 8 and 9 every year. *Chaitra Shud.* 9 happens to be the birth-day of God Rama, the seventh incarnation of God Vishnu as per Hindu mythology.

The people attending this fair mostly come from Bombay and the neighbouring districts. The total number of people attending the fair is estimated to be fifty to sixty thousand.

On *Chaitra Shud.* 8 a palanquin, in which the foot-prints of Shri Sai Baba are kept, is taken out in procession. On *Chaitra Shud.* 9 the image of Sai Baba is bathed with water of the river Ganga which is specially brought for the purpose. On 9th also a palanquin in which the saint's foot-prints are kept is taken out which is attended by all.

In addition to this main fair there are other minor fairs during the year as follows :—

(1) *Guru Pournima*.—The *utsav* is celebrated on *Ashadha Shud.* 15 or full-moon day every year.

(2) *Gokul Ashtami*.—This is celebrated on *Shravan Vad.* 8 every year. This happens to be the birth-day of God Krishna.

All these *utsavs* (ceremonies) were first started during the days of Shri Sai Baba and they still continue.

After the passing away of Shri Sai Baba one more *utsav* was added to the above, viz., *Punyatithi* or death anniversary of the saint which is observed on *Ashvina Shud.* 10 every year.

The devotees of Shri Sai Baba have constructed various buildings and the same have now been donated to the Sansthan. The buildings contain about 175 rooms which are let out by the Sansthan to visitors, charging nominal rent. During the days of the fair the school buildings also accommodate the pilgrims.

The Sansthan looks after all the arrangements regarding the fair. They have built a number of bath-rooms, latrines, etc., for the use of visitors. In the bath-rooms the visitors are provided with hot as well as cold water for bathing purposes. There is a boarding house which is known as '*Pakshala*' managed by the Sansthan where the visitors are provided with meals at a reasonable rate.

Entertainment to the people attending the fair is in the form of cinema, dramas, cradles, music programmes etc. In addition to this a number of stalls are also arranged on the occasion. The important things sold in the fair are clothing, stationery, household utensils, etc. The major number of stalls are those of flowers, *bukka* and sweet-meats which are purchased by the visitors for offering to Shri Sai Baba. A number of stalls selling various books on the saint's life, his photographs, images, etc., are also opened at the fair.

The arrangements for supplying potable water to the visitors and requisite sanitary measures are made by the Gram Panchayat of the village, which works in collaboration with the Sansthan Committee, local residents and Government officials. Adequate and proper sanitary measures such as anti-cholera inoculations, etc., are taken.

During *Ramanavami* fair a pilgrim tax at the rate of 25 *paise* per adult and 12 *paise* per child is collected by the Panchayat Committee. In addition to this, a fee from stall-holders is also collected which is in proportion to the area occupied by them."

SONAI OR SHINGNAPUR

Formerly known as Shingnapur, Sonai is a village in Nevasa taluka. It covers an area of 31.8 square miles and has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 12,552 souls. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the village population. It has a post office. The educational facilities to the village population are provided by a high school known as Shri Shanishwar Vidya Mandir besides the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners. The village is famous for the fair held in honour of Shani on every Shani *amavasya* (no-moon day).

The temple of Shani is a small non-consequential structure with no cover. The image of Shani is about five and a half feet in height and is placed over a raised stone square. By the side of the idol is placed a *trishul* (a three-pointed pike or spear) and an idol of Nandi on the south. In front are the small idols of Mahadeva and Maruti.

The peculiarity of the village is that there are no doors to the houses. Only door-frames are seen. All the residents of the village never keep even their valuable possessions under lock and key. No theft ever takes place in the village. People believe that it is a *jagrit devasthan* and as such it punishes the persons who attempt theft and hence no thefts take place in the village. Even the shop-keepers keep their shops open and the agriculturists never keep a vigil over their crop when it is ready for harvest.

A fair is held in honour of the God Shani on every *amavasya* (no-moon day) but it is fairly big during the *amavasya* falling on Saturdays. About 15,000 people assemble at the time of the fair. At the time of the fair the visitors bathe God Shani with water and then present oil, flowers, *udid*, etc., to the God. The palanquin procession of the God is taken out on the day of the fair.

SHRIGONDA

Located in 18°41' north latitude and 74°44' east longitude. Shrigonda, also known formerly as Chambhargonda from Govind a pious Chambhar, is the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name and is situated thirty-two miles to the south of Ahmadnagar, the district head-quarters. The town lies on the Sarasvati, a feeder of the

Bhima, and covers an area of 32.3 square miles and had a population of 13,050 as per the Census of 1971.

It is a head-quarters of a taluka and also a *panchayat samiti* and as such are located therein the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. The Court of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Judicial Magistrate is also located at Shrigonda. There is a police station at Shrigonda, the jurisdiction of which extends over 84 villages. Wells form the main source of water-supply to the town populace. It has a post and telegraph office. Primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad and a high school known as the M. S. Vidyalaya cater to the educational needs of the town populace. The medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a taluka dispensary with six beds. A weekly market is held at Shrigonda on every Monday. The branch of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank is also located at Shrigonda. The Government rest-house provides lodging facilities to the Government servants on duty and to the tourists. The combined agricultural market committee for Shrigonda and Karjat was established in 1963, its area of operation being over 166 villages and the commodities regulated being *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, *tur*, gram, *mug*, *math*, *kulthi*, safflower and ground-nut. The nearest railway station for the town is Shrigonda Road on the Pune-Manmad broad gauge railway route of the Central Railways.

Of the objects of interest in the town, mention may be made of four *Hemadpanti* temples and two mansions belonging to the Shindes of Gwalior. The four *Hemadpanti* temples are of Hatkeshvar, Mahalakshmi, Rakhumai and Vithoba.

The Vithoba temple which is built of large blocks of stone without cement in imbedded courses, has a hall or *mandap* admeasuring 28'×21' with nine domes supported on six pillars. There is one dome over the shrine and one over a portico in the front. The capitals of the pilasters have cobra heads and other figures are carved on the pillar capitals. The door step in front of the temple has an inscription. The steps appear to be modern. Round the door of the shrine are two rows of figures, the inner row of women and the outer row of monkeys. On each side of the raised block which forms the threshold of the shrine is carved a tiger head. Carved blocks stand out from the top of the entrance to the shrine and from the middle of the front of the hall. The temple has slightly fallen from outside. Rakhumai's temple is near Vithoba's temple and is in the same style but smaller. The temple of Hatkeshvar is in the same style though plainer, with the same number of domes. Cobras are carved on the pillar capitals. The front of the hall or *mandap* is built up in bricks. The temple of Mahalakshmi, now known as Lakshmi-Narayan temple, has the same

number of domes. The shrine and parts of the hall or *mandap* have been built up. Above the shrine is a pinnacle constructed in bricks. The temple of Mahadeva is to the east of the Mahalakshmi temple and has a height of about six feet. The inner shrine is supported by four pillars with a height of $4\frac{1}{2}'$. One pillar has an inscription over it. The shrine measures $12' \times 12'$ with a door of $2' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'$.

Two annual fairs are held at Shrigonda. One in honour of *Mahamed Maharaj* is held on *Phalgun Shuddha 11* (February-March) and the other in honour of Bhairavnath is held on *Chaitra Vadya 10* (March-April). About five thousand people attend both these fairs.

SHRIRAMPUR

The head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name, Shrirampur is a municipal town with a total population of 39,492 souls as per the Census of 1971. Being the head-quarters of a taluka and a Panchayat Samiti, located therein at Shrirampur are the offices of the Mamlatdar and the Block Development Officer. It is a seat of the Civil Judge (Junior Division) and First Class Magistrate. The jurisdiction of the police station at Shrirampur extends over seventy-four villages. The offices of the Ahmadnagar District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., the Ahmadnagar District Urban Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra,¹ the Bharat Industrial Bank Ltd., the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. and State Bank of India are located at Shrirampur.² The town has a post and telegraph office and a railway station known as Belapur. Wells form the main source of water-supply and scarcity of water is often felt. The town has a Government rest-house too. The agricultural produce market committee was established at Shrirampur in 1950, the commodities regulated being *gur*, gram, linseed, safflower, *mug*, *math*, *udid*, ground-nut, sesamum, cotton, cotton-seed, *tur*, *kulthi*, *jowar*, *bajri*, wheat, *mosambi* as also cattle, sheep and goats. The area of operation of the committee extends over 75 villages. The weekly market which is also a cattle market is held at Shrirampur on every Friday. A fairly big fair is held in the town in honour of Shri Rama from *Chaitra Shuddha 9* to *Chaitra Shuddha 11* when about 25 to 30 thousand people visit the temple to pay homage to the deity.

The municipality was established at Shrirampur on September 1, 1947 and it covers an area of four square miles. The municipality is governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipal council is composed of 23 members, of whom two are co-opted and twenty-one are elected. Of the elected seats, two each

¹ Now nationalised.

² Information as per the District Census Hand Book, Ahmadnagar District, 1961 Census.

are reserved for women and the scheduled castes. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipality. The municipal functions are looked after by various sub-committees, viz., standing committee, public works committee, education committee, sanitation, medical and public health committee, water-supply and drainage committee and planning and development committee.

The total receipts of the Shrirampur municipality during the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 6,22,342, of which the receipts from the municipal taxes came to Rs. 4,23,392, the *per-capita* municipal tax being Rs. 18.57.

The total income* of the municipality during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 12,87,207 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 6,32,561; revenue derived from the municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 52,897; grants and contributions, Rs. 5,99,158 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 2,591.

The total expenditure of the municipality during the same year came to Rs. 16,53,572 and comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 66,343; public safety, Rs. 65,013; public health and convenience, Rs. 11,92,328; public works, 2,06,313; public instructions, Rs. 40,000 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 83,575.

The total income of the municipality during the year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 14,54,434 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 8,22,846; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 66,535; grants and contributions, Rs. 1,09,793 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 4,55,260.

The total expenditure of the municipality during the same year came to Rs. 10,92,831 and comprised general administration and collection charges, Rs. 1,73,156; public safety, Rs. 62,205; public health and convenience, Rs. 4,55,274; public works, Rs. 3,16,046; public instructions, Rs. 12,628 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 73,522.

The total income of the municipality during the year 1968-69 including the extraordinary heads amounted to Rs. 17,73,118.86 *paise* while the expenditure during the same year came to Rs. 15,99,366.92 *paise* leaving a balance of Rs. 1,73,751.94 *paise*.

For public convenience the municipality maintains one vegetable market known as the Nehru Bhaji Market and a beef market. The municipality has built twenty-six platforms at a cost of about Rs. 37,380 where a weekly market is held. The municipality has also constructed a separate building for its office.

The medical facilities to the town populace one provided by the

* The income and expenditure of the municipality during 1970-71 was Rs. 22,93,000 and Rs. 21,52,000 respectively.

private medical practitioners and a municipal dispensary with twelve beds. The veterinary dispensary is conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The town gets piped water-supply through jack wells. Underground drainage system has not been introduced in the town and there still exists the surface drainage system.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and is managed by the Zilla Parishad. The municipality pays an annual contribution at five per cent of the letting value of the house tax towards it. Facilities for secondary and higher education are provided by Modern High School, the Janata Vidya Mandir, the Karamshi Jethabhai Somaiya High School, the B. R. Rathod Kanya Vidyalaya, the Night High School, the Anand Bal Vidya Mandir, the Nutan Gujarati School and Shrirampur Urdu School and two colleges, viz., the R. B. Narayan-rav Boravke College and the C. D. Jain College of Commerce. A library is also conducted in the town.

Towards fire service the municipality maintains two fire-fighters. The total length of roads in the municipal limits is 18.87 kilometres, of which a length of seven kilometres is asphalted, of 11.50 kilometres metalled and of 0.37 kilometre unmetalled. The municipality maintains one open air theatre constructed at a cost of about Rs. 66,400. The municipality has constructed a colony at a cost of about Rs. 2,91,500. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the municipality.

The only object of interest in the town is the temple of Rama mentioned earlier. In what follows is a description of the temple and the fair held in honour of Shri Rama.

"The Shri Ram temple is a modern structure and is about 35 years old. In the front portion of the temple there is a fire-pit (*dhuni*) and ashes from which are believed to be capable of curing minor ailments. In the interior of the temple there is a shrine (*gabhara*) on the model of a small temple in which are installed images of Rama, Laxman and Sita about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ' in height made of white marble. In the exterior portion of the *gabhara* there are images of Vitthal-Rukmini, Dattatraya, Savata Maharaj, etc. Adjacent to this temple is the temple of Parasnath. The temple of Shani, Hanuman, Mahadev, Ganapati, etc., are located in the *prangana* of the main temple.

The ornaments of Lord Rama and Laxman consist of silver crowns, ear-rings, anklets, and a golden necklace. Besides these ornaments, they also have silver diadems. The image of Sita has a gold necklace of gold *putalis*, a waist belt of silver and a *mangalsutra*.

The deities are worshipped every morning. There is a *kakadarati* in the early hours of the morning and *shejarati* at night. *Bhajan* and *kirtan* are performed during *Chaturmas*, i.e., from *Ashadha Shud. 12* to *Kartika Shud. 11*, and also in the *Adhik Mas* (intercalary month).

Offering of food is made to the deity everyday by way of *naivedya*.

The devotees of Lord Rama believe that he is capable of fulfilling their desires. They, therefore, promise to distribute *gur* and sweetmeats, etc., or prepare dress for the deity on getting a son, or for getting relief from bodily ailments, etc.

A fair is held annually from *Chaitra Shud. 9* to *Chaitra Shud. 11* at Shrirampur to celebrate the birth anniversary of Lord Ramchandra.

People belonging to all castes among Hindus participate in the fair. During the three days of the fair about 25 to 30 thousand people visit the temple to pay homage to the deity. While going for the *darshan* of the deities they carry with them coconut, flowers, sugar-candy, incense sticks, *kumkum*, *ghee* for feeding the *nandadeep* and other articles of worship. All pilgrims, irrespective of caste, can go upto the metal railing in front of the images and offer the materials to the deities.

Amongst the entertainments provided at the fair the pride of place goes to the programme of wrestling bouts held on the third day of the fair. Well-known wrestlers from distant parts of India participate in the bouts and people from round-about villages attend the programme in large numbers. The wrestler whose performance is adjudged to be the best, is sumptuously rewarded. The other items of entertainment are exhibitions, magic feats, swings, giant wheels, etc.

Stalls of metal utensils, sweetmeats, photographers, stationery, cutlery, etc., are opened during the fair. The total value of the sales is estimated to be Rs. 50 to 60 thousand.*

Another fair, viz., that of Shani is held on *Chaitra Shud. 10*. On the third day a programme of wrestling bouts is staged.

TAHAKARI

It is situated in Akola taluka in $19^{\circ}36'$ north latitude and $73^{\circ}55'$ east longitude about eight miles to the north-west of Akola, the taluka head-quarters. Tahakari covers an area of 3.7 square miles and has, as per the Census of 1971, a population of 1,093 souls. It is situated on the bank of the river Andhala, an important tributary of the Pravara. It has a primary school and a co-operative society. The village contains three temples, one dedicated to Jagadamba Devi, other to Mahadev and yet another to Keshai Devi. The chief of these temples, viz., that dedicated to Jagadamba Devi was constructed in the 8th century. The temple has an *inam* land of 25 acres. The other two temples are smaller in size and stand in the bed of the river Andhala. Both are in a dilapidated condition and some of their portions are buried under the heap of mud and sand. One of them

* Census Report on "Fairs and Festivals in Maharashtra, 1961":

has a stone inscription which could be located with great difficulty under a mound of earth.

The main temple of the Jagadamba goddess situated on the river-bank still attracts frequent visitors for the delightful artistry of its design and ensemble. It is a *Hemadpanti* structure built in an octagonal form. The temple has the front portion of 15'×15', the *mandap* of 20'×20' and the *gabhara* of 20'×20' wherein an idol of the goddess is placed. The *gabhara*, the *mandap* and the front portion has a dome each. The *mandap*, on its east and west, has a room of 8'×12' with a dome. The premises occupy an area of about 70'×40' and were formerly surrounded by a wall.

Figures of women are excellently carved on both the sides of the main door which leads to the front portion of the temple. The twelve pillars and the six figures of women, each two feet in height, carved on the ceiling with their heads meeting in the centre constitute the principal attraction decorating the front portion of the temple. Such figures are also carved on the ceiling of the *mandap*. A smaller door leads to this *mandap* where could be seen the fine architectural designs on the four main pillars, artistic and delicate engravings on the ceiling, and the ornamental sculpture and figures of men and women in various postures of amorous play which are delicately carved on the side walls at a little distance from the pillars. There is a small space of 10'×5' between the *mandap* and the main door of the *gabhara*. This door is of 12'×5' and has figures of horses beautifully carved on its right side and those of women on its left side. Some figures of women are also carved on both the side-walls of the door. The walls on the three sides of the *gabhara* present from outside a unique example of architecture.

The construction of these walls presents a common style. The two basal layers are built in stone. Of these, the second possesses artistic figures. The third layer is also built in stone on which figures of women in dancing postures are carved.

TOKA

A small village on the left bank of the Pravara at its meeting with the Godavari, Toka is at a distance of seven miles to the north-east of Nevasa, the head-quarters of the taluka bearing the same name in which it is located. The village is located on the border of Nevasa taluka and Gangapur taluka of the adjoining Aurangabad district. It covers an area of 1.3 square miles and has, according to the Census of 1971, a total population of 663 souls. The river forms the main source of water-supply to the village populace. In the village, facilities exist only for primary education. The village is regarded as

a holy place and has many small temples. Many of the temples were destroyed by Nizam Ali in November 1761 at the time of his aggression against Pune after the battle of Panipat.

The objects of interest in the village are the temples dedicated to Siddheshvar in whose honour a fair is held annually. The temple of Siddheshvar belongs to the period of the *Peshvas* and from a worn-out Devnagari inscription at the south gate, the temple appears to have been built by one Vishnu Mahadev Gadre in 1767 (*Samvat* 1823) at a cost of Rs. 93,000. The temple is said to have been repaired by Nana Phadnis who also built six flights of steps (*ghat*) on the bank of the river Godavari which lead from the temple to the river. The temple is a solid structure built in black stone. It is *Hemadpanti* in style and bears some elegant carvings. On the temple building are seen pictures of the incarnations of God and also those depicting mythological themes. There are temples dedicated to Durga Devi, Maruti, Ganapati, Dattatraya, etc., within the compound of the main temple.

Siddheshvar is in the form of a *linga* considered to be a *svayambhu* one. The silver *mukhavata* of the deity is used in the palanquin procession of the deity. The deity is believed to be one of the eight *svayambhu* Mahadevas.

The compound of the temple admeasures 120'×100'. The temple of Siddheshvar admeasures 70'×30'. The temple has its own *nagarkhana* (drum-chamber) from where music is played thrice a day except on Monday when it is played five times. The temple spire is in *kesar* style and it consists of beautiful carvings inside.

The management of the temple and the worship of the deity vest in a trust created for the purpose. The revenue of the village Mangalapur in Nevasa taluka is handed over to the trust to meet the expenses of the evening worship, the daily food offerings and daily oblations to the deity. The expenditure on flowers for the deity is met from the income of the four *inam* lands in the village Jalake Budruk of Nevasa taluka. An offering of cooked food (*naivedya*) is made to the deity everyday. On festival days the *naivedya* also includes sweet dishes. On *Mahashivaratri* day the deity is worshipped four times and food offering is made at the end of every three hours (*prahar*) when different preparations are offered to the deity.

The devotees believe that the deity is capable of fulfilling one's desires and they make different vows to the deity. On the fulfilment of their desire they perform *ekadashni*, *abhishek*, *laghu rudra*, *maha rudra*, etc.

A fair known as Siddheshvar fair is held in the temple of Siddheshvar from *Magha Vadya Ekadashi* to *Phalguna Shuddha Dvadashi*, the

principal day of the fair being *Magha Vadya* 14, i.e., *Mahashivaratri* day. Pilgrims within the radius of fifteen to twenty miles of the village numbering about 60 to 70 thousand attend the fair.

The pilgrims take a bath at the confluence of the Pravara and Godavari rivers and go to Siddheshvar temple with *bel* leaves, rice, money, coconut and other materials of worship.

The pilgrims generally camp along the river-bank and some construct small tents. Some camp beneath the tree-shades. No pandals, etc., are put up for their accommodation.

The fair is held on the river-bank and the river-water is used for drinking, cooking and other purposes. There is thus no water scarcity.

Touring talkies, folk dramas, circus, magic feats, giant wheels, etc., are the main items of entertainment at the fair. There is a fine display of fire-works during the palanquin procession of Siddheshvar.

The Village Panchayat, Pravara Sangam, levies a fee of Re. 1 for each stall from the stall-keepers. A pilgrim tax at six *paise* per pilgrim is also levied.

There is a brisk trade at the fair. The stalls are mainly of utensils, cloth and stationery; grocery and sweet-meats, toys, miscellaneous articles and religious books are also sold. There is a turn-over of about a lakh of rupees during the fair.

* * *

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 talukas:—

AKL.—Akola.	KRT.—Karjat.	RHI.—Rahuri.
AMNR.—Ahmadnagar.	NWS.—Newasa.	SGD.—Shrigonda.
JMD.—Jamkhed.	PNR.—Parner.	SGN.—Sangamner.
KPG.—Kopergaon.	PTD.—Pathardi.	SRP.—Shrirampur.
		SVG.—Sheogaon.

Column 2.—(a) Direction and (b) Travelling distance of the village from the taluka head-quarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from taluka head-quarters:—

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:—

Contents 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.—Phalgun;	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
1	2	3	4
Abitkhind; AKL. अबीतखिंड	S 18-0	1187; 573; 95; 248	Kotul; 4-0
Adgaon; PTD. आडगांव	NW 17-6	2955; 1485; 160; 776	Miri; 3-0
Adgaon Bk.; SRP. अडगांव बुद्रुक	W 18-0	4111; 1532; 212; 383	Pimpri Nirmal; 4-0
Adgaon Kh.; SRP. अडगांव खुंद	W 18-0	1127; 532; 75; 214	Pimpri Nirmal; 4-0
Adhalgaon; SGD. आडळगांव	E 5-0	6045; 2629; 443; 890	Local; ..
Adhodi; SVG. अघोडी	SE 16-0	1185; 561; 105; 330	Bodhegaon; 3-0
Agadgaon; AMNR. आगडगांव	E 11-0	4283; 1720; 260; 454	Local; ..
Agar; AKL. आगर	N 1-0	80; 25; 5; 10	Akola; 1-0
Agarnandur; SVG. आगरनांदूर	N 11-0	2258; 961; 164; 223	Local; ..
Agaskhand; PTD. आगसखंड	E 5-0	1662; 616; 112; 183	.. ..
Aghi; JMD. आघी	SW 14-0	2459; 475; 77; 199	.. 2-0
Ahmadnagar (Urban Area I) HQ; अहमदनगर नागरी विभाग	.. ..	19·87; 118236; 22226; 1003	.. ..
Ahmadnagar Cantonment (Urban Area II) अहमदनगर छावणी	.. ..	11·89; 30169; 4924; 156	.. ..
Ainatpur; SRP. ऐनतपूर	S 4-0	1835; 3295; 588; 651	Belapur; ..
Ajnuj; SGD. अजनुज	S 11-0	8297; 3110; 419; 1023	Local; ..
Akalapur; SGN. अकलापूर	S 27-0	9383; 1791; 358; 623	Bota; 7-0
Akhatvade; SVG. आखतवाडे	W 7-0	2876; 851; 151; 244	Dhor-jalgaon (she); 3-0
Akhegaon Titarla; SVG. आखेगाव तितर्ला	S 8-0	2688; 2125; 383; 865	Local; ..

* Figures for urban area are given in km.²

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; 35-0	Kotul; 4-0; Wed.	Kotul; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Bhairoba Fr.Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
.. ..	Miri; 3-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Nasirkhan Pir Urus Jan/Feb; 3tl; mq; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 18-0	Loni; 9-0; Wed.	Loni; 9-0	W; w.	Sl(pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; 2dg.
Shriram- pur; 18-0	Loni; 9-0; Wed.	Loni; 9-0	W; w.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m; ch; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd.; 10-0	Shrigonda; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; pl.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Siddheswar Fr.Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 58-0	Bodhe- gaon; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 19-0	Ahmad- nagar; 11-0; Thu.	.. 11-0	W; n.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; m; mq; ch; Cch.
Nasik Rd; 42-0	Akola; 1-0; Thu.	Akola; 1-0	rv; t.	Agasti Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 51-0	Dahigaon Ne; 6-0; Sun.	.. 11-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 39-0	Pathardi; 5-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl; ch; Cch.
Jeur; 20-0	.. 4-0; ..	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Chandshahawali Fr. in March/April; 2tl; ch.
.. ..				
.. ..				
Shriram- pur; 4-0	Belapur; .. Sun.	Belapur; ..	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq; ch; 2dp; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd; 8-0	Daund; 7-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; dh.
Pune; 78-0	.. 6-0; ..	.. ..	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Kadya Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 7tl; ch; lib.
Wambori; 30-0	Sheogaon; 7-0; Sun.	.. 0-4	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 60-0	Sheogaon; 8-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 8-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Patil Buva Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; 6tl; mq; dp; Cch.

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
Akhoni; KRT. आखोणी	.. SW 17-0	1807; 699; 80; 182	Khed; 4-0
Akkalwadi; PNR. अकलवाडी	.. W 19-0	1004; 435; 63; 236	Pimpal- gaon Rotha; 3-0
Akola; AKL. अकोला	.. HQ ..	5048; 8918; 1473; 1124	Local; ..
Akola; PTD. अकोला	.. E 6-0	4885; 2151; 359; 552	Local; ..
Akolner; AMNR अकोलनेर	.. SW 9-0	11898; 5015; 843; 1231	Local; ..
Alhanwadi; PTD. आल्हणवाडी	.. SW 13-0	2577; 1294; 235; 436	Jatdeole; 6-0
Alakuti; PNR. अळकुटी	.. W 16-0	4575; 2720; 432; 892	Local; ..
Alsunde; KRT. आळसुंदे	.. SE 5-0	6872; 2128; 315; 760	Local; ..
Amalner; NWS. अमळनेर	.. SW 9-0	1901; 1127; 192; 324	Karaj- gaon; 0-4
Amarapur; SVG. अमरापूर	.. S 6-0	3387; 2060; 369; 810	Local; ..
Ambad; AKL. आंबड	.. SE 5-0	2590; 1219; 210; 499	Dhaman- gaon Awari; 2-0
Ambevangan; AKL. आंबेवंगण	.. W 28-0	1686; 559; 90; 157	Rajur; 14-0
Ambhol; AKL. अंभोळ	.. SW 17-0	4326; 1242; 223; 343	Kotul; 4-0
Ambhore; SGN. आंभोरे	.. SE 8-0	4232; 1666; 249; 496	Panodi; 6-0
Ambi; RHL. अंबी	.. N 15-0	784; 1276; 190; 471	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Bhigvan; 15-0	Rashin; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 43-0	Kanhoor; .. Wed.	Stage; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Akkabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2tl; qym; ch.
Shriram- pur; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	8Sl (4pr, 2m, 2h); 4Cs; 19tl; m; mq; dg; gym; lib; 7dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Pathardi; 6-0; Sat.	Agas- khand; 1-4	..	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Chand pir Baba Urus June/July; tl; mq; Cch.
Local; ..	.. ..	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; Bhair- roba Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 34-0	Deolali; 2-0; Tue.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Saheb Urus July/Aug; 2tl; mq; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; Pir Saheb Urus in March/ April; 5tl; mq; dp.
Pomal- wadi; 16-0	Karjat; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); 4Cs; Mari Ai Fr. Asd. (every Tue. & Fri); 5tl; gym.
Padhe- gaon; 12-0	Karajgaon; 0-4; Mon.	Karaj- gaon; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahirath Maharaj Fr. on Sun. after ct. sud. 15; 2tl; lib; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	.. ..	Local; ..	W; rv.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Viroba Fr. Vsk., Malikamber Fr. Vsk.; 4tl; mq; dg; ch; Cch.
.. ..	Akola; 5-0; Thu.	Induri Phata; 1-0	W.	Sl(m); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 14; 2tl.
Igatpuri; 30-0	Rajur; 14-0; Mon.	Waki; 4-0	W; str.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 55-0	Kotul; 55-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	3Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Khan- doba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Shriram- pur; 31-0	Sangam- ner; 8-0; Sat.	Pimparne; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Andheri Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2tl; mq; Cch.
Belapur; 6-0	Belapur Bk.; 4-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl.

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
Ambi Dumala; SGN. अंबी दुमाला ..	SW 29-0	3195; 1130; 166; 350	Bota; ..
Ambi Jalgaon; KRT. आंबी जळगांव ..	SE 5-4	2526; 1245; 181; 438	Local; ..
Ambi Khalasa; SGN. आंबी खालसा ..	SW 20-0	3029; 1217; 169; 269	Ghargao; 1-0
Ambilwadi; AMNR. अंबिलवाडी ..	SE 16-0	873; 600; 125; 156	Gunwadi; 2-0
Ambit; AKL. अंबीत ..	SW 29-0	2131; 361; 60; 115	Rajur; 15-0
Amalner; RHI. अमळनेर ..	N 14-0	668; 638; 103; 282	Belapur; 4-0
Anchalgaon; KPG. अंचलगांव ..	N 7-0	1312; 555; 100; 224	.. 3-0
Angare; SGD. अतगरे ..	S 15-0	1010; 644; 94; 211	Ajnuj; 2-0
Anjanapur; KPG. अंजनापूर ..	SW. 21-0	990; 858; 190; 503	Ranjan- gaon Deshmukh; Kukane; 2-0
Antarvali; NWS. अंतरवाली ..	SE 16-0	1512; 929; 153; 274	Shingori; 2-0
Antarvali Bk.; SVG. अंतरवली बुद्रुक ..	SE 12-0	2034; 520; 137; 152	Shingori; 2-0
Antarvali Kh.; SVG. अंतरवली खुर्द ..	SE 7-0	1790; 497; 78; 171	Erand- gaon; 2-0
Antarvali Kh.; SVG. अंतरवली खुर्द ..	NE 14-0	748; 464; 67; 132	Shingori; 2-0
Antre; SVG. अत्रे ..	N 6-0	834; 247; 47; 56	Tajana- pur; 1-0
Apadhup; PNR. आपधूप ..	SE 10-0	1354; 713; 114; 286	Local; ..
Apti; JMD. आपटी ..	S 12-0	1883; 488; 102; 113	Rajur; 7-0
Apegaon; KPG. आपेगांव ..	E 14-0	1161; 895; 123; 350	Shiras- gaon; 2-0
Apegaon; SVG. आपेगांव ..	W 7-0	914; 285; 63; 99	.. 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Pune; 60-0	Bota; 3-0; Wed.	Bota; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp); Rokadeshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Sangame- shwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 4tl; lib.
Jeur; 15-0	Karjat; 4-4; Mon.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 3tl; gym; ch.
Pune; 72-0	Ghargao; 1-0; Tue.	Ghar- gaon; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Ganpir Fr. Mar./Apr; 3tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 18-0	Rui- chattishi; 2-0; Sun.	Local; 0-3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. -8; 2tl; gym.
Ghoti; 43-0	Rajur; 15-0; Mon.	Rajur; 15-0	W.	2Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- pur; 8-0	Belapur; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; mq; gym.
Kopar- gaon; 5-0	Kopar- gaon; 7-0; Mon.	Yesgaon; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; Cch.
Daund; 7-0	Daund; 7-0; Sun.	Arvi Phata; 3-0	rv.	Cs; Mugdaleswar Fr. Sr. (last Mon.) Bhai- ravnath Fr. Vsk; 4tl.
Kopar- gaon; 22-0	Ranjan- gaon Desh- mukh; 1-0; Sun.	Ranjan- gaon Desh- mukh; 1-0	W.	Cs; Vetal Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
..	Kukane; 2-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Urus in Dec.; 4tl mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 54-0	Bodhe- gaon; 6-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jana Ai Fr. Ct. (1st Sun.); 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 50-0	Erand- gaon; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Mata Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 56-0	Bodhe- gaon; 4-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Asd. (3rd Tues.); 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 49-0	Sheogaon; .. Sun.	Sheogaon; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Visapur; 10-0	Supa; 2-0; Wed.	Supa; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 50-0	Jamkhed; 12-0; Sat.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Samvatsar; 5-0	Shirasgaon; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-4	W.	5Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	.. 7-0; ..	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch.

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
Aradgaon; RHI. आरडगांव	NE 5-0	3002; 2247; 427; 797	Local; ..
Arangaon; AMNR. आरणगांव	S 6-0	4746; 2184; 453; 619	Local; ..
Arangaon; JMD. आरणगांव	W 10-0	6903; 2186 433; 670	Local; ..
Arangaon Dumala; SGD. अरणगांव दुमाला	NW 30-0	3151; 904; 145; 335	Local; ..
Arvi; SGD. आर्वी	S 14-0	923; 529; 84; 139	Ajnuj; 1-0
Ashvi Bk; SGN. अश्वी बुद्रुक	E 16-0	2553; 3508; 455; 883	Local; ..
Ashvi Kh; SGN. अश्वी खुर्द	E 8-0	2279; 2680; 174; 694	Ashvi Bk. 3-0
Astagaon; KPG. अस्तगांव	S 24-0	7542; 6044; 1115; 1979	Local; ..
Astagaon; PNR. अस्तगांव	E 15-0	3906; 1546; 252; 377	Local; ..
Athawad; AMNR आठवड	SE 15-0	1613; 1021; 156; 431	Chichondi- 2-0 patil;
Aurangpur; AKL. औरंगपूर	W 2-0	625; 546; 118; 137	Akola; 2-0
Aurangpur; PTD. औरंगपूर	NE 10-0	971; 369; 58; 186	Korad- 0-1 gaon;
Aurangpur; SGN. औरंगपूर	E 13-0	1012; 501; 65; 105	Nimgaon 1-0 Jali;
Avhane Bk; SVG. आव्हाणे बुद्रुक	SW 8-0	3356; 1370; 418; 676	Local; ..
Avhane Kh; SVG. आव्हाणे खुर्द	SW 8-0	1321; 800; 155; 213	Avhane 0-2 Bk.;

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Rahuri; 1-4	Takalimiya; 2-0; Wed.	.. 5-0	rv.	SI(pr); pyt; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; dh.
Ahmad- nagar; 5-0	Ahmad- nagar; 5-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	SI(pr); Cs; Krishnanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Buvaji Buva Fr. Asd. Sud. 12; 2tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp.
.. 40-0	 Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Aruneshwar Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 2tl; dh.
Belwandi; 13-0	Sirur 10-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mirvali, Fr. March./April; 2tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Daund; 6-0	Daund; 6-0; Sun.	Daund; 6-0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Mugdale- shwar Fr. Srn. (last Monday); 3tl.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	rv; w; ch.	3SI (2m, h); pyt; 2Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; 2mq; m; ch; lib; 3dp; 2Cch.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Ashvi Bk.; 3-0; Mon.	Umbari; 2-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; tl; mq; 4dg; ch; 4dp.
Chitali; ..	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 7tl; mq; 3dg; lib; Cch.
Sarola; 1-4	.. 7-0; ..	Stage; 0-4	W.	SI (m); Cs; Syed Pir urus in March-April; 4tl; gym; ch; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 15-0	Chichon- di patil; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Mhaso- ba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 2tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 52-0	Akola; 2-0; Thu.	 2-0	W.	SI (pr); t'.
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Korad- gaon; .. Sat.	Korad- gaon; 0-1	W.	SI (pr).
Shriram- pur; 21-0	Loni; 5-0; Wed.	Nim- gaon Jali. 6-0	W.	SI (pr); 2Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 36-0	Local; .. Tue.	Amra- pur; 2-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); m; mq; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 37-0	Avhane Bk.; 0-2; Tue.	Amra- pur; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); 3tl; m; ch; Cch.

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
Babhaleshwar. Bk., SRP. बाभलेश्वर बुद्रुक	W 10-0	1535; 549; 87; 215	Local; ..
Babhaleshwar Kh.; SRP. बाभलेश्वर खुर्द	W 10-0	1278; 1486; 267; 374	Local; ..
Babhulgaon RHI. बाभुलगांव	S 7-0	2261; 727; 112; 151	Mulana- 3-0 gar;
Babhulgaon Dumala; KRT. बाभुलगांव दुमाला	SW 18-4	1156; 343; 58; 167	Khed- 2-0 nagar;
Babhulgaon Khalsa; KRT. बाभुलगांव खालसा	N 16-0	3766; 1026; 152; 387	Local; ..
Babhulkhede; NWS. बाभुलखेडे	E 7-0	1657; 744; 118; 226	Salabat- 2-0 pur;
Babhulvandi; AKL. बाभुलवंदी	W 18-0	2330; 698; 127; 188	Pimpar- 2-0 kane;
Babhulvedhe; NWS. बाभुलवेडे	S 5-0	518; 203; 37; 43	.. 1-0
Babhulwade; PNR. बाभुलवाडे	W 12-0	4447; 1611; 314; 635	Local; ..
Baburdi; PNR. बाबुर्दी	SE 12-0	2091; 1074; 167; 398	Rui; 2-0
Baburdi; SGD. बाबुर्दी	NW 4-0	2878; 760; 111; 251	Mathe- 2-0 vadgaon;
Baburdi Bend; AMNR. बाबुर्दीबेंद	S 12-0	1706; 553; 96; 246	Hivre- 1-2 Zare;
Baburdi Ghuma; AMNR. बाबुर्दी घुमत	S 8-0	2124; 1029; 164; 390	Walaki; 2-0
Badgavhan; SVG. बाढगव्हाण	E 21-0	1652; 340; 73; 165	Balam 21-0 Takli;
Badgi; AKL. बदगी	S 29-0	2133; 592; 80; 112	Belapur; 3-0
Bahadarabad; KPG. बहादराबाद	SW 16-0	1138; 503; 64; 206	Javalke; 1-0
Bahadarpur; KPG. बहादरपूर	SW 20-0	1270; 1229; 212; 260	Javalke; 2-0
Bahirvadi; NWS. बहिरवाडी	N 3-0	1435; 784; 133; 270	.. 3-0
Baktarpur; KPG. बक्तरपूर	NW 24-0	1455; 615; 98; 217	Chas; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- 10-0 pur;	Loni Kh; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Virbhadr Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; tl; ch.
Shriram- 10-0 pur;	Loni; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Virbhadr Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl; ch.
.. 5-0	Mulana- 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhigwan; 5-4	Rashin; 8-4; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 5 tl; m; ch.
Ahmad- 34-0 nagar;	Mirajgaon; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 3tl; mq.
Shriram- 32-0 pur;	Salabat- 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Igatpuri; ..	Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Rajur; 6-0	W; str.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Mg. Vad. 3; tl. 2tl; dh.
.. 27-0	.. 1-0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashi- vratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; dh; gym; ch.
Ahmad- 37-0 nagar;	Wadzire; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rokadoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2tl; ch.
Visapur; 8-0	Visapur; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch. Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Shrigonda 2-0 Road;	Shrigonda; 4-0; Mon.	Mathe- 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Syed Babapir Urus March/ April; tl; mq; gym; ch.
Satola St; 4-0	Walki; 4-0; Mon.	Local; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Mhasoba Fr. Ct.; tl; dg; dh; ch.
Ahmad- 7-0 nagar;	Walki; 2-0; Mon.	Walki; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; cs; Kanifnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2tl.
.. ..	Bodhegaon; 4-0; Thu.	Balam 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus in March/April; tl.
Pune; 64-0	Belapur; 3-0; Sun.	Belapur; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bovaji Maharaj Fr. Srn; 3tl; ch.
Kopar- 18-0 gaon;	Pohegaon; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl. Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Kopar- 21-0 gaon;	Pohegaon; 5-0; Wed.	Javalke; 2-0	W.	.. 3-0
.. 25-0	Newasa; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	..
Lasal- 20-0 gaon;	Chas; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	rv.	..

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
Baktarpur; SVG. बकतरपुर	NW 7-0	1160; 406; 94; 132	Deota- kali; 1-4
Bakupimpalgaon; NWS. बकुपिंपळगांव	N 13-0	1466; 351; 59; 129	Toka; 3-0
Balapur; SGN. बाळापूर	E ..	704; 388; 65; 116	Ashwi Bk; 1-0
Balgavhan; JMD. बाळगव्हाण	SE 14-0	1237; 445; 80; 238	.. 5-0
Balewadi; AMNR. बाळेवाडी	E 14-0	1094; 306; 67; 86	.. 2-0
Balthan; AKL. बलठाण	SW 21-0	1219; 416; 75; 151	Maveshi; 3-0
Bandhkhadak; JMD. बांधखडक	E 11-4	1638; 279; 51; 68	Kharda; 4-0
Bangarde; SGD. बांगर्डे	NE 17-0	3504; 935; 114; 416	Mandav- gaon; 4-0
Banp.mpri; SGD. बनपिंप्री	NE ..	2846; 1000; 106; 436	.. ..
Baradgaon Dagadi; KRT. बारडगांव दगडी	SW 16-0	1662; 750; 116; 332	Baradgaon 3-0 Sudrik;
Bardagaon Sudrik; KRT. बारडगांव सुद्रिक	SW 17-0	6096; 1742; 272; 444	Local; ..
Baragaon, Nandur; RHI. बारगांव नांदूर	SW 4-0	17081; 7316; 1405; 1509	Local; ..
Barhanpur; NWS. बरहणपूर	S 13-0	1992; 645; 87; 236	Kangoni; 2-0
Barhanpur; SVG. बरहणपूर	SW 8-0	1062; 355; 53; 120	.. 0-2
Bari; AKL. बारी	W 22-5	2050; 1230; 222; 308	Waran- ghushi; 3-0
Bavi; JMD. बावी	S. 9-4	2673; 802; 157; 228	Local; ..
Belam Takali; SVG. बेलम टाकळी	E 19-0	4366; 3395; 621; 1178	Local; ..
Belapur; AKL. बेलापूर	S 28-0	7626; 2611; 416; 695	Local; ..
Belgaon; KRT. बेलगांव	N 19-0	2187; 1016; 218; 268	Kokan- gaon; 1-4
Belgaon; SVG. बेलगांव	E 11-0	924; 688; 121; 331	Chapad- gaon; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Sheogaon; 7-0; Sun.	Kud- gaon phata; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 33-0	Pravara Sangam; 3-0; Wed.	Pravara Sangam; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 3tl; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 20-0	Ashwi Bk.; 1-0; Mon.	Ashwi BK.; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 3tl; gym.
..	..	..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
..	Kandgaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Baleshwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Ghoti; 35-0	Rajur; 7-0; Mon.	.. 7-0	W; rsr.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
..	Kharda; 4-0; Tuc.	Kharda; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shrigonda Rd.; 20-0	Mandav- gaon; 4-0;	Khand- gaon Phata; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 3tl; ch.
..	..	..	W.	Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8.
Bhigwan St.; 3-0	Baradgaon Sudrik; 3-0; Sun.	Barad- gaon Sudrik; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Bhigwan St.; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Rahuri; 7-0	Rahuri; 4-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 4-0	W; rv.	6Sl (5pr, h); Cs; Khan- doba Fr. Ps; 5tl; 2mq 2dg; dh; gym.
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Ghode- gaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
..	Awhane Bk.; 0-2; Tue.	Chitali; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Igatpuri; 18-0	Shendi; 5-0; Sun.	Waran- ghushi; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Kalasubai Fr. Ct. Sud. 11 and 12; 2tl; ch.
Jeur; 45-0	Jamkhed; 9-4; Sat.	Aran- gaon; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. (fmg); 2tl; dg; ch.
..	Bodhe- gaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Jag- damba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 10 tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; 2dp.
Pune; 65-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	6Sl (4pr, m. h); Cs; Ramdas Swami Fr. Jt. Sud. 12; 20 tl; dh; ch; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 36-0	Mirajgaon; 4-0; Wed.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; m.
Ahmad- nagar; 56-0	Chapad- gaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Mg; 3tl; ch.

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
Belpandhari; NWS. बेलपांडरी	N 8-0	2459; 534; 77; 130	Suregaon 1-4
Belapur Bk.; SRP. बेलपूर बुद्रुक (बी)	S 4-0	2720; 8645; 1658; 1678	Gangapur; Local; ..
Belapur Kh.; SRP. बेलपूर खुदं (बी)	S 4-0	2534; 3557; 655; 1123	Local; ..
Belawandi, Kothar; SGD. बेलवंडी कोठार	N 4-0	3052; 620; 95; 267	Adhalgaon; 5-0
Belpimpalgaon; NWS. बेलपिंपळगाव	NW 7-0	5433; 4070; 684; 1355	Local; ..
Belwandi; KRT. बेलवंडी	W ..	1784; 237; 40; 105	.. ..
Belwandi Bk.; SGD. बेलवंडी बुद्रुक	NW 21-0	8454; 5652; 657; 1493	Local; ..
Benwadi; KRT. बेनवाडी	S 5-0	4203; 1365; 219; 395	Local; ..
Berdi; KRT. बेडी	SW ..	1301; 398; 55; 111	.. ..
Bhagur; SVG; भगूर	S 3-0	1791; 773; 152; 302	Warur; 1-0
Bhagwatipur; SRP. भगवतीपूर	SW ..	3577; 4428; 774; 1344	Local; ..
Bhalgaon; NWS. भालगांव	N 6-0	2557; 1124; 321; 365	Local; ..
Bhalgaon; PTD. भालगांव	E 25-0	6179; 2396; 586; 784	Local; ..
Bhalwani; PNR. भाळवणी	NW 11-0	5577; 2547; 77; 885	Local; ..
Bhambora; KRT. भांबोरा	SW 10-0	5916; 2305; 262; 588	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Newasa; 8-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp, gr); tl; mq.
Shriram- pur; 4-0	Local; .. Sun.	Stage; ..	rv; w.	7Sl (5pr, m, h); 5tl; 2mq; m; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 5dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 4-0	Belapur Bk.; 0-1; Sun.	Stage; 0-1	W; rv.	Sl(m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Vsk. Vad. 8; Keshav Govindji Fr. Srn. Sud. 5; tl; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd; 8-0	Shrigonda; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 3tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 14-0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Sakladi Baba Fr. in Vsk.; 2tl; m; 2mq; dg; dp; 2 Cch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	.....
Local; 3-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; pl.	Sl(pr,m,h); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Datta Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 13tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; 3dp.
Daund; 40-0	Karjat; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Hari- narayan Swami Utsav Phg. Sud. 1 to 15; 4tl; m; mq.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8.
.. ..	Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
.. 14-0	Local; .. Fri.	Stage; 0-1	W; rv.	Sl(h); Cs; Bhagwati Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; dg; ch; 2dp.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Newasa; 6-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 62-0	.. 1-4; Fri.	.. 10-0	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); 2Cs; Mayambad Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 5tl. dg;
Local; ..	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; Maha- shivratni Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; lib; 3dp.
Bhigvan; 9-0	Local;	Stage; 0-2	W; n.	2Sl (pr); Cs; Ladubai Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 4tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch; dp.

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
Bhanashivare; NWS. भानमहिवरे ..	S 6-0	3473; 3437; 569; 887	Local; ..
Bhandardara; AKL. भंडारदरा ..	W 26-0	2100; 1435; 308; 193	.. 2-0
Bhandgaon; PNR. भंडगांव ..	NE 17-0	1562; 819; 144; 344	Bhalwani; 2-0
Bhangaon; SGD. भानगांव ..	NE 8-0	6196; 2561; 388; 752	Local; ..
Bhardapur; SRP. भर्डापुर ..	SE 14-0	3693; 2494; 481; 928	Pathane; 2-0
Bhatakudgaon; SVG. भानकुडगाव ..	W 10-0	5286; 2149; 486; 639	Local; ..
Bhatodi; AMNR. भातोडी ..	SE 12-0	2798; 1429; 267; 574	Local; ..
Bhavinimagaon; SVG. भाविनिमगाव ..	NW 9-0	4054; 1468; 307; 698	Shahar- takali; 2-0
Bhawdi; SGD. भावडी ..	E 10-0	3071; 427; 68; 219	Hiradgaon; 5-0
Bhaygaon; SVG. भायगांव ..	W 8-0	1477; 792; 110; 325	Bhatkud- gaon; 2-0
Bhende Bk.; NWS. भेंडे बुद्रुक ..	SE 11-0	3558; 933; 206; 370	Bhende Kh.; 0-2
Bhende Kh.; NWS. भेंडे खुद ..	SE 11-0	2260; 908; 159; 497	Local; ..
Bhilwade; PTD. भिलवडे ..	SE 11-0	2035; 737; 139; 374	.. 3-0
Bhingar (1); AMNR. भिंगार (१) ..	E 1-0	5679; 3583; 547; 461	Local; ..
Bhingar; AMNR. भिंगार ..	E ..	Included in Urban Area I	
Bhingan Khalsa; SGD. भिंगण खालसा ..	SE 4-0	921; 88; 19; 35	.. ..
Bhojdari; SGN. भोजदरी ..	SW 33-0	3396; 1234; 205; 233	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Belapur; 26-0	Newasa Kh.; 6-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); pyt; 11tl; m; mq; 4dg; lib; 3Cch.
Ghoti; 22-0	Shendi; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 14-0	Bhalwani; 2-0; Wed.	Bhalwani; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch; lib.
Belwandi; 17-0	Local; .. Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhaneshwar Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; mq; lib; ch; dp; Cch.
Padhegaon; 5-0	Malunje; 2-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	3Sl (pr, 2m); 2Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct. 3t; mq; Cch.
Shriram- pur; ..	Kukane; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 5tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 12-0	Chichondi Patil; 3-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Nrisinha- dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; dg; dh; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Shahar- takali; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; tl; mq; ch; lib.
Shrigonda Rd; 13-0	Shrigonda; 9-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 36-0	Kukane; 4-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 5tl; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 31-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	.. 0-2	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 5tl; m; dg.
Shriram- pur; 31-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	.. 0-4	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 43-0	Takali Manur; 3-0; Thu.	Tinkhadi 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 9; 4tl; mq; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 4-0	Local; .. Fr.	Local; ..	Pl.	3Sl (pr,h); 7Cs; Jaga- damba Devi Fr. An. Sud. 3; Bhrungrushi Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 10tl; m; 6mq; dg; 3gym; ch; 2lib; 6dp; 2Cch.
.. ..				
Shrigonda Rd; 8-0	Shrigonda; 4-0; Mon. Ghargao; 5-0; Tue.	.. 4-0	W. W.	Sl (pr); tl. 3Sl (2pr,m); Cs; Bhoja Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 5tl; mq; dg; ch.
Shriram- pur; 71-0	Dhotre; 1-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs. Vir- bhadr Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 5tl; 2mq; m; dg; ch; lib.

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
Bhojade; KPG. भोजडे	E 8-0	2821; 2084; 256; 620	Dhotre; 1-0
Bholevadi; AKL. भोळवाडी	S 15-0	900; 434; 49; 107	Kotul; 2-0
Bhokar; SRP. भोकर	E 7-0	4972; 3530; 581; 1028	Local; ..
Bhondre; PNR. भोंद्रे	N 10-0	1138; 408; 70; 135	Kanhoor; 2-0
Bhose; KRT. भोसे	NW 23-0	6596; 1715; 286; 565	Shinde; 5-0
Bhose; PTD. भोमे	W 16-0	1455; 849; 148; 423	Karanji; 2-0
Bhoyare; Gangarda; PNR. भोयरे गांगर्ड	SE 12-0	2692; 887; 121; 433	Local; ..
Bhoyre Kh.; AMNR. भोयरे खुंदे	SW 13-0	1838; 650; 99; 144	.. ..
Bhoyre Pathar; AMNR. भोयरे पठार	W 12-0	2142; 672; 102; 265	Local; ..
Bhute Takli; PTD. भूते टाकळी	E 8-0	1498; 1492; 229; 782	Local; ..
Bitaka; AKL. बिताका	NW 33-0	1574; 203; 38; 126	Khirvire; 7-0
Bodakhe; SVG. बोडखे	N 7-0	247; 524; 86; 156	Tajanapur; 1-0
Bodhegaon; RHI. बोधेगांव	N 17-0	668; 409; 62; 124	Padhe- gaon; 1-0
Bodhegaon; SVG. बोधेगांव	E 16-0	6133; 3841; 719; 1422	Local; ..
Bolaki; KPG. बोलकी	N 7-0	745; 709; 131; 299	.. 1-0
Bolhegaon; AMNR. बोल्हेगांव	NW 3-0	1317; 520; 80; 202	.. 3-0
Borgaon; NWS. बोरगांव	N 7-0	925; 90; 32; 28	Suregaon 1-0 Gangapur;
Bori; AKL. बोरी	S 15-0	1325; 460; 87; 205	Kotul; 2-0
Bori; SGD. बोरी	W 23-0	2253; 463; 74; 153	Chinchani; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Samvat- sar; 14-0	Kotul; 2-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 62-0	Local; .. Fri.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl(m); 2Cs; Jagdamba Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 11tl; mq; 2dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 7-0	Kanhoor; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 33-0	Shinde; 5-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; mq; dp.
Shrigonda Rd.; 18-0	Karanji; 2-0; Tue.	.. ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 20-0	Supa; 6-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; 3tl; lib.
Visapur; 7-0	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
.. ..	Ahmad- nagar; 12-0; Tue.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; mq; gym; lib.
.. ..			..	..
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Koradgaon; 2-0; Sat.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl; ch.
Ghoti; 16-0	Taked Bk.; 5-0; Wed.	.. 15-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 49-0	Sheogaon; 7-0; Sun.	.. 7-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Padhegaon; 1-0	Padhegaon; 1-0; Sat.	Padhe- gaon; 1-0	rv.	tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 60-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr; m); 2Cs; Sadhui Bannumma Fr; An. Sud 15; 6tl; mq; 2dg; dh; gym; lib; 4dp.
Kopargaon; 4-0	Kopargaon; 7-0; Mon.	Yesgaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Nimblak; 2-0	Ahmad- nagar; .. Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 23-0	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Cs; tl.
Shriram- pur; 62-0	Kotul; 2-0; Wed.	Kotul; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shrigonda Rd.; 17-0	Chinchani; 3-0; Sat	.. 8-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Bor Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 2tl; ch; 2Cch.

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
Borle; JMD. बोर्ले	S 13-0	927; 567; 84; 146	Local; ..
Brahmangaon; KPG. ब्राम्हणगांव	N 8-0	4457; 3307; 570; 1180	Local; ..
Brahmangaon; SRP. ब्राम्हणगांव	N ..	718; 792; 137; 214	Harigaon; 1-0
Bramhangaon Bhand; RHI. ब्राम्हणगांव भांड	N 16-0	965; 610; 92; 159	Belapur; 2-0
Bramhani; RHI. ब्राम्हणी	E 10-0	6977; 3594; 587; 1142	Local; ..
Bramhanwada; AKL. ब्राम्हणवाडा	S 23-0	8225; 3303; 500; 683;	Local; ..
Bota; SGN. बोटा	S ..	11335; 3587; 509; 809	Local; ..
Burudgaon; (1) AMNR. बुरुडगांव (१)	S 3-0	2616; 1758; 273; 502	Ahmad-nagar; 3-0
Burudgaon; AMNR. बुरुडगांव	..	Included in Urban Area I	..
Chahurana Bk.; (1) AMNR. चाहुराणा बुदुक (१)	E 0-4	696; 810; 250; 41	Ahmad nagar; 10-4
Chahurana Bk.; (2) AMNR. चाहुराणा बुदुक (२)	..	Included in Urban Area I.	..
Chahurana Kh.; (1) AMNR. चाहुराणा खुर्द (१)	E. 1-0	207; 134; 27; 41	Ahmad nagar; 0-4
Chahurana Kh.; (2) AMNR. चाहुराणा खुर्द (२)	..	Included in Urban Area I.	..
Chambhurdi; SGD. चाम्भुर्डी	NW 28-0	2764; 1191; 191; 405	Local; ..
Chandakapur; RHI. चांडकापूर	NE 8-0	840; 274; 57; 100	Kendal Bk.; 1-4
Chandanapuri; SGN. चंदनापुरी	S 6-0	3886; 2974; 451; 566	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Jeur; 28-0	Nandnag; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Kopar-gaon; 6-0	Ravande; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; mq; gym; lib.
Belapur; 8-0	Harigaon; 1-0; Sun.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 3.
Pathegaon; 2-0	Belapur; 2-0; Sun.	Belapur; 2-0	rv.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2 tl.
Rahuri; 6-0	Local; .. Tue.	Sonai; 3-0	W.	4Sl (3pr, h); Cs; Bellal Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 6tl; mq; dg; dp; Cch.
.. 48-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr, m.h); Vetal Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; dh; lib; ch; gym; dp.
Pune; 60-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	4Sl (pr); Muktabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 7 tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar; 3-0	Ahmad-nagar; 3-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg; Cch.
..	..	..	..	
.. 0-4	Ahmad-nagar; .. Tue.	.. 0-2	W.	2tl.
..	..	..	..	
Ahmad-nagar; 0-4	Ahmad-nagar; 0-4; Tue.	.. 0-4	W.	....
..	..	..	..	
Visapur; 4-0	Visapur; 4-0; Sun.	Visapur; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; 3tl; mq; ch.
Rahuri; 6-0	Rahuri; 9-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. 22-0	Sangamner; 6-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (2pr,h); Cs; Mulganga Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; Madari Baba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3tl; dg; gym.

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Chande; NWS. चांदे	S 22-0	6862; 5320; 909; 1849	Local; ..
Chande Bk.; KRT. चांदे बुद्रुक	NW 12-0	1601; 908; 132; 204	Local; ..
Chande Kh.; KRT. चांदे खुर्द	N 13-0	4868; 986; 169; 262	Chande Bk.; 2-0
Chandegaon; RHI. चांदेगाव	N 14-0	1116; 1315; 207; 556	Belapur; 1-0
Chande Kasare; KPG. चांदे कसारे	W. 6-0	5493; 5834; 1050; 1822	Local; ..
Chandgaon; SGD. चांडगाव	SE. 12-0	4782; 1685; 293; 687	Takli 1-4
Chandgavan; KPG. चांदगव्हाण	W 2-0	708; 442; 63; 180	Kadevalit; 2-0
Chandrapur; SRP. चंद्रापूर	SW 16-0	859; 749; 143; 413	Chinchpur; 2-0
Chand Suraj; AKL. चांद सुरज	SE 16-0	317; 112; 13; 22	Kotul; 9-0
Chanegaon; SGN. चणेगाव	E 20-0	1498; 1375; 438; 304	Dadh Bk. 1-0
Chapadgaon; KRT. चापडगाव	E 22-0	5864; 2604; 133; 823	Local; ..
Chapadgaon; SVG. चापडगाव	E 10-0	4287; 2122; 372; 811	Local; ..
Chas; AKL. चास	SE 18-0	2995; 948; 164; 239	Lingdeo; 7-0
Chas; AMNR. चास	W 8-0	6357; 2520; 443; 508	Local; ..
Chas; KPG. चास	NW 22-3	2226; 2396; 427; 718	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. 20-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Chandkhanwali Urus in May/June; 7tl; mq; dg; ch; 3lib; 3dp; 2Cch.
Pimpri; 26-0	Mirajgaon; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); Cs; Urus, April/May; 3tl; 2dg; ch; lib.
Shrigonda 25-0 Rd.; Padhegaon; 3-0	Mirajgaon; 4-0; Wed. Belapur; 1-0; Sun.	Chande Bk.; 2-0 Belapur; 1-0	W; rv. rv.	Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Srn. (3rd Saturday); tl. 2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Urus (April/May); 2tl; m; dg.
Kopar-gaon; 9-0	Kopar-gaon; 6-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs; Biroba Fr. Kt. Vad. 2; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 12tl; mq; 3dg; ch; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Shrigonda 12-0 Rd.; Kopar-gaon; 4-0	Shrigonda; 12-0; Mon. Kopar-gaon; 2-0; Mon.	Local;	W. ..	Sl (pr,m); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4tl. Sl (pr); Pandya Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 6.
.. ..	Loni Bk; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ghoti; 64-0	Lingdeo; 5-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shrirampur; 20-0	Ashwi Bk; 5-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	rv; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Rameshwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3tl; m; ch.
Jeur; 22-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr, h); 3Cs; 5tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; 2dp.
Ahmad-nagar; 51-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	4Sl (2pr,m,h); Cs; Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 10tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Ghoti; 66-0	Lingdeo; 7-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 3tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 8-0	Ahmad-nagar; 8-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 6tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; dp; Cch.
Lasal-gaon; 18-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; dh; dp.

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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
Chawar Sangavi; SGD. चवर-सांगवी	NE 22-0	859; 225; 41; 58	Ghogar- gaon; 3-0
Chedgaon; RHI. चेडगाव	NE 9-0	1800; 944; 137; 415	Umbre; 3-0
Chede Chandgaon; SVG. चेडे चांदगाव	E 13-0	2202; 740; 117; 206	.. ..
Chichondi; PTD. चिचोंडी	W 22-0	11133; 3362; 605; 1245	Local; ..
Chichondi Patil; AMNR. चिचोंडी पाटील	SE 13-0	9239; 3881; 697; 927	Local; ..
Chilekhanvadi; NWS. चिलेखनवाडी	SE 15-0	2383; 630; 127; 257	Jeur; 2-0
Chilwadi; KRT. चिलवडी	S 14-0	6935; 2736; 462; 721	Local; ..
Chikani; SGN. चिकणी	NW 7-0	1530; 1495; 125; 429	Local; ..
Chikhali; SGD. चिखली	N 30-0	5721; 1500; 255; 479	Local; ..
Chikhali; SGN. चिखली	W 4-0	1421; 1454; 194; 293	Local; ..
Chikhalthan; RHI. चिखलठाण	W 25-0	5827; 1010; 135; 492	Rahuri; 25-0
Chimbhale; SGD. चिम्भळे	W 13-0	11094; 4420; 668; 1005	Local; ..
Chinchban; NWS. चिचबन	W 2-0	977; 337; 47; 141	Newase Kh.; 2-0
Chinchale; RHI. चिंचाळे	W 13-0	5976; 1114; 207; 323	Rahuri; 13-0
Chinchavane; AKL. चिचवणे	SW 15-0	1709; 992; 167; 338	Rajur; 4-00
Chinchodi; AKL. चिंचोडी	W 26-0	1645; 740; 35; 371	.. 25-0
Chincholi; PNR. चिंचोली	W 5-0	2955; 1090; 178; 461	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Ghogar- gaon; 1-4; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; tl.
Rahuri; 9-0	Bramhani; 1-4; Tue.	.. 5-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 53-0	Bodhe- gaon; 4-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Ch; Wadil Baba Fr. Mg; 2tl; ch.
Wambori; 20-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 7tl; m; 2mq; 2dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp; 2Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 13-0	Local; .. Fir.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9tl; m; 3mq; 2dg; dh; gym; lib; 3dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 37-0	Kukane; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Urus in April; 3tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Pomal- wadi St.; 17-0	Rashin; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; w.	3Sl (pr); Cs; 6tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; dp.
Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Local; .. Mon.	Nasik Rd.; 3-0	W; rv.	2 Sl; Pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk; 4tl; 2 lib.
Sarola; 6-0	Kolgaon; 7-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr,m); 4Cs; Sakhalai Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15 to Vad. 3; 6tl; gym; ch.
.. 40-0	Sangamner; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dh; ch.
Rahuri; 25-0	Sakur; 8-0; Wed.	War- wandi; 12-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Chankhan Baba Fr. March/ April; tl; dg.
Shrigonda Rd.; 8-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Hange- shwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bhairvnath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; 5tl; mq; dh; ch; 2 lib; dp.
Shriram- pur; 22-0	Newase; 2-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rahuri; 15-0	Rahuri; 13-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 13-0	W.	4 Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairv- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 3tl; m; 2dg; Cch.
Igatpuri; 37-0	Rajur; 4-0; Mon.	Rajur; 4-0	W.	2 Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Ghoti; 25-0	Shendi; 2-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mari Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 4.
Visapur; 21-0	Wadzire; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Malabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 2 tl.

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
Chincholi; RHI. चिंचोली	.. NW ..	1796; 2397; 426; 767	Local; ..
Chincholi Gurav; SGN. चिंचोली गुरव	N 16-0	4722; 2516; 351; 793	Local; ..
Chincholi Kaldat; KRT. चिंचोली काळदात	.. N 7-0	4079; 939; 162; 251	Takli- 15-0 Khande- shwari;
Chincholi-Ramzan; KRT. चिंचोली रमजान	.. NW ..	1960; 742; 107; 190	.. ..
Chinchpur Bk; SGN. चिंचपूर बुद्रुक	E 15-0	2100; 1126; 185; 395	Local; ..
Chinchpur Kh; SGN. चिंचपूर खुद	E 15-0	1082; 845; 109; 425	Local; ..
Chinchpur-Ijade; PTD. चिंचपूर इजदे	SE 10-0	5511; 2316; 409; 981	Local; ..
Chinchpur-Pangul; PTD. चिंचपूर पांगुळ	.. SE 16-0	6887; 2159; 457; 893	Local; ..
Chinchvihire; RHI. चिंचविहीरे	.. NW 4-0	1706; 1229; 177; 337	Guha; 4-0
Chitali; PTD. चितळी	.. N 16-0	2483; 1151; 187; 471	Sakegaon; 2-0
Chitali; SRP. चितळी	.. N 6-0	3924; 2876; 525; 371	Local; ..
Chitalwedhe; AKL. चितळवेढे	.. W 9-0	1155; 658; 112; 137	.. 1-0
Chombhut; PNR. चोम्भूत	.. W 20-0	3594; 1448; 244; 725	Alkuti; 4-0
Chondhi; JMD. चोढी	.. SW 14-0	3702; 953; 154; 428	Local; ..
Chorkouth; SGN. चोरकोठे	.. N 18-0	1841; 978; 157; 230	Chincholi- 2-0 Gurav;
Dadegaon; SVG. दादेगाव	.. N 3-0	810; 643; 85; 173	Sheo- 3-0 gaon;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. ..	Kolhar; 2-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 5 tl.
Kopar- gaon; Jeur;	25-0 Local; .. Mon. 30-0 Karjat; .. Mon.	Local; 1-0	W. W; w.	3Sl (pr; m, ch); 2 Cs; 6tl; mq; m; lib. 2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; Jotiba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl. Urus-March/April.
.. ..				
Shriram- pur; Shriram- pur; Ahmad- nagar;	.. Loni; .. Wed. 18-0 Loni; .. Wed. 42-0 Local; .. Thu.	Nimgaon-1-0 Jali; .. 1-0	W. W. W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 2 tl; mq. Sl (pr); 3 tl; mq; dg. 2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; Kanif- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Ahmad- nagar;	48-0 Takali 7-0; Thu. Manur;	Takali 6-0 Manur;	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Malik Saheb Urus March/April; 3 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Rahuri;	4-0 Deolali; 2-0; Sat.	Rahuri 2-0 (factory);	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Danalmalik, (Feb/ Mar); 3 tl; m; mq; dh; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar;	36-0 Pathardi; 8-0; Wed.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vetal Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2 tl; mq; dh.
Local;	.. Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	Pl.	4 Sl (3 pr, m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Pir Urus in April and May; 4 tl; mq; dh; Cch.
.. 30-0	.. 2-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; lib; ch.
.. ..	Alkuti; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Muktabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; Gana- pati Fr. Bdp. Sud. 4; 4tl; ch.
Jeur;	20-0 .. 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Chandikadevi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Kopar- gaon;	22-0 Chincholi 2-0; Mon. Gurav;	Chincholi 2-0 Gurav;	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl.
Ahmad- nagar;	45-0 Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	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
1	2	3	4
Dadh Bk; SRP. दाढ बुद्रुक	SW 20-0	2638; 4346; 613; 1072	Local; ..
Dadh Kh; SGN. दाढ खुद	E 19-4	1175; 1259; 489; 444	Dadh Bk; 0-4
Dahifal; SVG. दाहिफळ	NE 6-0	4713; 1716; 283; 742	Chand- gaon; 2-0
Dahigaon; AMNR. दाहिगाव	SW 10-0	1396; 806; 126; 285	Shira- dhon; 2-0
Dahigaon Bolka; KPG. दाहिगाव बोल्का	E 10-0	2688; 2405; 432; 739	Local; ..
Dahigaon Korhale; KPG. दाहिगाव कोरहाळे	S 12-0	1658; 1000; 154; 162	Rahata; 1-0
Dahigaon Ne; SVG. दाहिगाव (ने)	NW 16-0	5124; 2734; 495; 786	Local; ..
Dahigaon (She); SVG. दाहिगाव (शे)	E 8-0	755; 714; 126; 251	Khampi- mpri; 2-0
Daithane Gunjal; PNR. दैठणे गुंजाळ	NE ..	3726; 1850; 294; 501	Local; ..
Daradgaon Thadi; RHI. दरडगाव थडी	W 22-4	4767; 990; 144; 491	Rahuri; 22-0
Daradgaon Tarf Belapur; RHI. दरडगाव तर्फ बेलापूर	N 12-0	833; 215; 43; 89	Lakh; ..
Darewadi; AMNR. दरेवाडी	E 3-0	2942; 2418; 355; 611	Ahmad- nagar; 3-0
Darodi; PNR. दरोडी	NW 16-0	2884; 1590; 261; 674	Local; ..
Dashmigavan; AMNR. दशमी गवाण	SE 9-0	1309; 527; 84; 253	Bhatodi; 2-0
Dauch Bk; KPG. डाऊच बुद्रुक	W 6-0	1505; 678; 121; 172	Jeur ..
Dauch Kh; KPG. डाऊच खुद	S 6-0	1576; 1389; 229; 391	Kumbhari; 3-0
Davangaon; RHI. दवनगाव	N 11-0	1446; 968; 123; 245	Kumbhari; 1-0
Dedgaon; NWS. देडगाव	SE 20-0	7681; 2654; 464; 795	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; 20-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); pyt; 3 Cs; Pir Urus in March/April; 7 tl; mq; dg; dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 20-0	Ashwi Bk; 4-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 3 tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 55-0	Erandgaon; 4-0; Fri.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	Walki; 4-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Samvatsar; 2-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Virbhadr Fr. Mrg. Vad. 5; 6 tl; Ch; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Chitali; 10-0	Rahata; 1-0; Thu.	Rahata; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ambika Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; tl.
Shriram- pur; 50-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); 6 tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 54-0	Sheogaon; 12-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 4 tl; Ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	Bhalavani; 4-0; Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandesh- war Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl; gym; ch; lib; Cch. Cs; tl; 2 dg.
Rahuri; 22-0	Wankute; 6-0; Sun.	Wankute; 6-0	rv.	..
Padhegaon; 2-0	Malunge .. Mon.	Padhe- gaon; 3-0	rv.	..
Ahmad- nagar; 4-0	Ahmad- nagar; 3-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mailawai Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 14; 3tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	Stage; 4-0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 9-0	Chichondi- 3-0; Fri. patil;	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus in February/March; 2tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Kopargaon; 9-0	Kopargaon; 9-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Kopargaon; 9-0	Kopargaon; 6-0; Mon.	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; 3 dg.
Shriram- pur; 8-0	Belapur Bk; 4-0; Sun.	Belapur; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; tl; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	Kukane; 6-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Balaji Fr. An. Sud. 15; 13tl; mq; 4dg; dh; ch; Cch.

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
Dehere; AMNR. देहेरे	N 14-0	6491; 2433; 415; 505	Local; ..
Deodaithan; JMD. देव दैठण	E 8-0	4827; 1028; 172; 249	Local; ..
Deodaithan; SGD. देव दैठण	NW 32-0	3524; 2225; 470; 974	Local; ..
Deogaon; AKL. देवगाव	W 26-0	1398; 647; 114; 187	Rajur; 8-0
Deogaon; AMNR. देवगाव	NE 8-0	2347; 790; 137; 249	Ahmad-nagar; 8-0
Deogaon; NWS. देवगाव	S 17-0	4671; 1810; 216; 563	Local; ..
Deogaon; SGN. देवगाव	SE 4-0	807; 777; 126; 162	Hiwar-gaon Pawasa; 3-0
Deolali; RHL. देवळाली	N 8-0	10464; 16547; 3011; 3663	Local; ..
Deothan; AKL. देवठाण	N 8-0	9042; 5207; 795; 1514	Local; ..
Derde Chandwad; KPG. देहें चांदवड	SW 12-0	1422; 958; 174; 465	Derde 0-1 Korhale; ..
Derde Korhale; KPG. देहें कोऱ्हाळे	SW 12-0	1511; 2096; 384; 680	Local; ..
Deswade; PNR. देसवडे	NW 27-0	3478; 817; 136; 292	Pokhari; 5-0
Devi Bhoyare; PNR. देवी भोयरे	W 12-0	4164; 1650; 267; 511	Local; ..
Devlane; SVG. देवळाणे	N 12-0	2326; 845; 145; 233	Agarnan-dur. 2-0
Deorai; PTD. देवराई	W 10-0	800; 765; 107; 232	Ghat--Shiras; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Vilad; 2-0	Local; .. Sat.	.. ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Maloji Buva Fr. Phg. Sud. 1; 2tl; mq; lib; dp.
.. ..	Jamkhed; 8-0; Sat.	.. 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2tl; dh; ch.
Belwandi; 14-0	Ghodnadi 6-0; Sat. (Sirur);	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Nimb-raj Maharaj Fr. Mg. Vad. 12; Bhairavanath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; 20 tl; mq; dg; lib.
Ghoti; 31-0	Rajur; 8-0; Mon.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 2 tl; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 10-0	Ahmad-nagar; 8-0; Tue.	.. 9-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Malai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; gym; ch; dp.
Ahmad-nagar; 32-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gahibipir Urus in April/May; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2 tl; m; mq; dg; ch; Cch.
Shriram-pur; 30-0	Sangamner; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 6 tl; dg; ch.
Rahuri; 11-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); 2Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 9tl; 2mq; dg; gym; lib; 4dp; Cch.
Shri-rampur; 50-0	Local; .. Tue.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	3Sl (Pr. m, h.) Cs; Kasha Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9. 7tl; m; mq; lib; dp.
Kopar-gaon; 15-0	Pohegaon 2-0; Wed.	Derde 0-1	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl.
Kopar-gaon; 15-0	Pohegaon; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-1	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct; 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 50-0	Sakur; .. Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Yedu Bai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl; Ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 37-0	Nighoj; 3-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ambabai Fr. Asd. Sud. 1; 4tl; mq; dh; ch.
.. 50-0	Bahi-gaon NE; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq.
Ahmad-nagar; 22-0	Tisgaon; 3-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.

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
Deosade; NWS देवसडे	SE 17-0	2137; 491; 124; 215	Jeur; 2-0
Deotakali; SVG. देवटाकळी	NW 6-0	2768; 1486; 280; 563	Local; ..
Desvandi; RHI. देसवंडी	E 2-0	1959; 2148; 202; 600	Rahuri Bk; 2-0
Deulgaon; SGD. देऊळगाव	NE 8-0	4084; 1220; 201; 351	Local; ..
Deulgaon Siddhi; AMNR. देऊळगाव सिद्धी	S 16-0	5762; 1796; 279; 435	Hivare Zare; 2-0
Dhalwadi; KRT. धालवडी	W 12-0	2866; 809; 129; 396	Kuldharan 2-0
Dhamangaon; JMD. धामणगाव	E 11-0	3637; 1218; 192; 315	.. 2-0
Dhamangaon; PTD. धामणगाव	W 2-0	2657; 1146; 186; 440	Pathardi; 2-0
Dhamangaon Avari; AKL. धामणगाव आवारी	S 3-0	4550; 2061; 338; 740	Local; ..
Dhamangaon Pat; AKL. धामणगाव पाट	SW 7-0	3558; 1344; 221; 243	Akola; 7-0
Dhamanvan; AKL. धामणवन	W 25-0	1509; 757; 146; 229	Rajur; 11-0
Dhamori; KPG. धामोरी	NW 25-0	3135; 5271; 998; 2604	Local; ..
Dhamori; NWS. धामोरी	N 6-0	1274; 302; 49; 139	.. ..
Dhamori Bk.; RHI. धामोरी बुद्रुक	S 6-0	990; 840; 134; 228	Local; ..
Dhamori Kh.; RHI. धामोरी खुर्द	S 6-0	1334; 576; 85; 225	Dhamori-Bk.; 0-1
Dhandarphal Bk.; SGN. धांदरफळ बुद्रुक	W 8-0	3686; 2425; 289; 668	Local; ..
Dhandarphal Kh.; SGN. धांदरफळ खुर्द	W 7-0	2505; 1415; 244; 593	Dhandar-phal Bk. 0-3

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; 37-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; mq; ch.
Rahuri Bk.; 1-0	Rahuri Bk.; 2-0; Thu.	Rahuri Bk.; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Feb- ruary March; Malu Ai Fr. Phg. (1st Friday). 3tl; mq; lib.
Shrigonda 12-0 Rd.;	Shri- gonda; 12-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khati Buwa Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 2tl; Ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 16-0	Walki; 7-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Sidheshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 7tl; mq; dh; gym; 2ch.
Sarola; 5-0	Kuldharan; 2-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W; w.	2Sl (pr); 3tl; dg; ch.
Pimpri st; 10-0	Patoda; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Pathardi; 2-0; Wed.	Pathardi; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. 2tl; ch; Cch.
.. ..	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Akola; 3-0	W.	4Sl (pr, m); Cs; Sai- baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; Ambabai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; dg; lib.
.. ..	Kotul; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 5tl; lib.
Ghoti; 39-0	Rajur; 11-0 Mon.	.. 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym; ch.
.. 19-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 1-0	W; rv.	2Sl (m.h); 2Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3tl; mq; 3dp; Cch.
.. 29-0	Newasa; 6-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Wambori; 1-0	Wambori; 4-0; Mon.	Mula Dam Phata; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Kolhati Baba Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 4tl; gym; lib.
Wambori; 1-0	Wambori; 3-0; Mon.	Mula Dam Phata; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jahangir Baba Fr. (March/Ap- ril); tl; mq; lib.
Shriram- pur; 40-0	Local; .. Tue.	Chikhali; 2-0	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs. Hasanpir Urus in Feb- ruary-March; Chichol Buwa Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 3tl; m; 2mq; dg; 2dp.
Shriram- pur; ..	Dhandar- phal Bk; 0-2; Tue.	Ghoti; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Kt. Sud. 14; 3tl; lib.

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Dhanegaon; JMD. धनेगाव	S 22-0	3190; 998; 174; 216	Sonegaon. 1-0
Dhangarvad; NWS. धनगरवाडी	SW 5-0	663; 342; 68; 144	.. ..
Dhanore; JMD. धानोरे	SW 9-0	2471; 982; 172; 252	.. 0-4
Dhanore; RHI. धानोरे	NW 17-0	1173; 1298; 214; 370	Songaon; 0-4
Dharangaon; KPG. धारणागाव	W 4-0	3130; 1818; 296; 515	Murshatpur; 2-0
Dharsade; SVG. धारमडे	N 4-0	1606; 405; 64; 108	Joharapur; 3-0
Dhawalgaon; SGD. ढवलगाव	NW 30-0	1778; 627; 121; 150	Local; ..
Dhawalpuri; PNR. ढवलपुरी	NE 16-0	27460; 4232; 703; 1646	Local; ..
Dhor Chandgaon; SVG. धोर चांदगाव	N 8-0	2434; 1345; 230; 371	Local; ..
Dhorhingani; SVG. धोरहिंगणी	N 8-0	844; 277; 40; 145	Dhor Chandgaon; 0-1
Dhor Jalgaon (Ne); SVG. धोरजळगाव (ने)	SW 9-0	2493; 980; 142; 239	.. 0-2
Dhor Jalgaon (She); SVG. धोरजळगाव (शे)	W 9-0	1390; 1136; 193; 426	Local; ..
Dhoki; PNR. ढोकी	N 15-0	4411; 557; 105; 245	Takli; 3-0
Dhokri; AKL. ढोकी	N 3-0	2126; 797; 145; 421	Akola; 3-0
Dhondpargaon; JMD. धोंडपारगाव	S 7-0	1772; 695; 141; 321	Local; ..
Dhorje; SGD. धोरजे	N 11-0	3891; 1239; 185; 348	Bhangaon; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. 26-0	Sonegaon; 1-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; mq; gym; ch.
.. ..	Newase; .. Sun.	Newase; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jeur; 45-0	.. 9-0; ..	Aran- gaon; 4-0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ankheridevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; tl; dh; ch.
Rahuri; 17-0	.. 0-1; Tue.	Songaon; 0-1	rv.	Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 3 tl.
Kopar- gaon; 7-0	Kopargaon; 4-0; Mon	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl(m); Cs; 4tl; 2 m; mq; dg; lib; Cch.
Shriram- Pur; 43-0	Sheogaon; 4-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); 2 tl.
Belwandi; 13-0	Sirur; 8-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar 17-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(m); Cs; Durga Devi Fr. Phg. Sud. 5; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 8-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 5 tl; dg; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Dhor Chand- gaon; 0-1; Wed.	Shegaon; 8-0	W.	tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 33-0	.. ..	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Kankalshah Fr. (March/April); 2tl; mq; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 3 tl; mq; 2 dg; dh; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 21-0	Takli; 3-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Dhokesh- war Fr. Srn. (Third Monday); 2 tl; dg; ch; lib.
Shriram- pur; 49-0	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Akola; 3-0	W.	2 Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
.. ..	Nandnag; 3-0; Mon.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Nagoba Dev. Fr. on Sunday 3rd Monday; tl; gym; ch.
Belwandi; 8-0	Bhangaon; 3-0; Thu.	.. 0-3	W.	Sl(pr, m); Cs; Khaki Buva Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 3tl; mq; dh; ch.

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
Dhotre; KPG. धोत्रे	E 12-0	3288; 2141; 350; 576	Local; ..
Dhotre Bk; PNR. धोत्रे बुद्रुक	N ..	5227; 1054; 183; 551	Takli 5-0 Dhoke- shwar;
Dhotre Kh.; PNR. धोत्रे खुर्द	N 18-0	2283; 158; 41; 45	Dhawal- 4-0 puri;
Dhupe; SGN; धुपे	SW 26-0	984; 203; 44; 73	Akola; 11-0
Digambar; AKL. दिगंबर	W 14-2	1923; 644; 104; 171	Rajur; 3-0
Dighi; KRT. दिघी	E 25-0	1795; 779; 133; 285	Local; ..
Dighi; NWS. दिघी	E 10-0	2780; 680; 176; 169	Salabat- 1-0 pur;
Dighi; SRP. दिघी	N 3-0	1429; 544; 93; 148	Nimgaon 1-4 Khairy;
Dighol; JMD. दिघोळ	E 28-0	5902; 2200; 360; 635	Local; ..
Digras; RHI. डिग्रस	S 3-0	3651; 2178; 520; 472	Rahuri; 3-0
Digras; SGN. डिग्रस	SE 15-0	2290; 1222; 213; 432	Malunje; 2-0
Diksal; KRT. डिकसळ	N 9-0	3077; 1045; 144; 361	Takli 4-0 Khande- shwari;
Diksal; PNR. डिकसळ	N 4-1	1516; 919; 120; 234	Goregaon; 4-0
Divate; SVG. दिवटे	SE 18-0	562; 310; 52; 109	.. 2-0
Dolsane; SGN. डोळासणे	S 14-3	3861; 1138; 182; 263	Local; ..
Dongaon; JMD. डोणगाव	W 15-0	3433; 1060; 186; 444	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Samvatsar; 5-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Jogeshwari Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; Virbhadr Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 10 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib.
Ahmad- 18-0 nagar;	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Varundya Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 15; 3 tl; dg; 2 dh; gym; ch; lib.
Ahmad- 17-0 nagar;	Dhawal- 4-0; Fri. puri;	Dhawal- 4-0 puri;	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Khandeshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; gym; ch.
Nasik Rd.; 69-0	Pemgiri; .. Fri.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- 38-0 pur; Jeur; 25-0	Rajur; 3-0; Mon. Chapad- 3-0; Thu. gaon;	.. 3-0 Local; ..	rv. W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (fmg); 3 tl; ch. Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Shriram- 30-0 pur; Shriram- .. pur;	Kukane; 6-0; Thu. Shriram- 3-0; Fri. pur;	.. 1-0 Shriram- 3-0 pur;	W. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; Ccl. Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus February/March; 2 tl.
.. 49-0	Jategaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; (mp); Maruti Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 4 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Rahuri; 7-0	Rahuri; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Jayaba Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 5 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib; Cch.
Shriram- 24-0 pur;	Ashwi Bk; 8-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Chandra- giri Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 3 tl.
Daund; 35-0	Mirajgaon; 5-0; Wed.	Chincholi 2-5 Kaldat;	W; w.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhai- roba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl; ch.
.. ..	Parner; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; gym; ch.
.. ..	Bodhe- 3-0; Thu. gaon;	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
.. ..	Sarola; 5-0; ..	Local; ..	W. *	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 6tl; dh; lib; dp; (vet.); Cch 2tl.
Ahmad- 50-0 nagar;	Jamkhed; 15-0; Sat.	Aran- 5-0 gaon;	W.	

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
Dongar Akhegaon; SVG. डोंगर आखेगाव	SE 8-0	866; 405; 62; 174	Akhegaon 0-1
Dongargaon; AKL. डोंगरगाव	NE 8-0	2073; 1325; 228; 520	Titarfa; ..
Dongargan; AMNR. डोंगरगण	N 11-0	3400; 1198; 185; 449	Jeur; 4-0
Dorhale; KPG. डोहळे	S 18-0	2172; 1302; 199; 437	Local; ..
Dudhodi; KRT; दुधोडी	SW 24-0	1756; 680; 113; 175	Bham-bora. 4-0
Dule Chandgaon; PTD. दुलेचांदगाव	NE 3-0	1873; 897; 174; 288	Pathardi; 3-0
Durgaon; KRT. दूर्गाव	SW 8-0	5034; 1762; 277; 523	Local; ..
Durgapur; SRP दूर्गापूर	SW 16-0	1663; 1423; 226; 463	Chinch-pur; 2-0
Ekalahare; SRP. एकलहारे	S 6-0	1510; 3414; 654; 919	Local; ..
Ekdare; AKL. एकदरे	NW 24-0	6034; 1841; 374; 984	Khivire; 5-0
Ekrukhe; KPG. एकरुखे	SE 15-1	3703; 4114; 765; 1392	Local; ..
Erandgaon; SVG. एरंडगाव	NE 9-0	4808; 2661; 431; 869	Local; ..
Erandoli; SGD. एरंडोली	NW 21-0	4432; 1187; 167; 453	Local; ..
Esarthav; AKL. एसरठाव	S 10-0	1271; 257; 49; 163	Kotul; 10-0
Fakrabad; JMD. फक्राबाद	SW 10-0	2393; 1178; 194; 342	Local; ..
Fattepur; NWS. फत्तेपूर	S 22-0	1797; 322; 52; 124	Deogaon; 3-0
Fatyabad; SRP. फत्याबाद	SW 10-0	900; 1231; 160; 351	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad-nagar; 50-0	Sheogaon; 8-0; Sun.	Sheo-gaon; 8-0	W.	mq.
Shriram-pur; 35-0	Sangamner; 11-0; Sat.	Ganore; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus in March-April; Khando-doba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3tl.
Wambori; 8-0	Wambori; 4-0; Mon.	Local; ..	..	Sl (pr, m); Rameshwar; Fr. Srm. (3rd Monday); 5tl; mq; 2Cch.
Chitali St; 17-0	Rahata; 5-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk; 6tl.
Malthan St; 4-0	Bhambora; 4-0; Thu.	Bham-bora; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dharama-nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4 tl; mq; m; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 36-0	Pathardi; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Salsit Baba Fr. Vsk; Vad. 11; 4tl; ch; lib; dp.
Shrigenda Rd.; 20-0	Karjat; 8-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; w.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3tl; mq; Ch.
Shriram-pur; 16-0	Loni; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-4	W; br.	2Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; 6-0	Belapur; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-4	W.	4Sl (pr); pyt; 2Cs; Mokhaji Buva Fr. Mg. sud 5; 6tl; mq; ch.
Ghoti; 17-0	Khivire; 5-0; Tue.	.. 12-0	W.	Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; Vajreshwari Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl; mq.
Chitali; 6-0	Ranjan-gaon Kh; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Khando-doba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 9tl; 2 mq; dg; 2 dh; ch; 2 lib; 2dp; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar; 66-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; mq; ch.
Visapur; 5-0	Pimpal-gaon; 2-0; Fri.	Shinde-wadi; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl; lib.
Shriram-pur; 70-0	Kotul; 10-0; Wed.	Kotul; 10-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhaskir Buva Fr. Ct. 2tl; mq; ch.
Jeur; 45-0	Jamkhed; 10-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 29-0	Kukane; 7-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Shriram-pur; 10-0	Kolhar; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	

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
Gadevadi; SVG. गदेवाडी	E 10-0	3891; 1488; 274; 715	Chapad- gaon; 2-0
Gadilgaon; PNR. गडिलगाव	SW 15-0	1126; 284; 42; 142	.. 1-0
Gajadipur; PNR. गाजदीपूर	N ..	9322; 312; 62; 103	.. ..
Galnimb; NWS. गळनिंब	NE 17-0	3090; 904; 168; 376	Local; ..
Galnimb; SRP गळनिंब	SW 10-0	1070; 1344; 226; 418	Fatyabad 1-0
Gondhawani; SRP. गोंधवणी (१)	Included in	urban area IV.	
Ganegaon; RHI. गणेगाव	NW 10-0	1064; 655; 107; 152	Guha; 3-0
Gangapur; RHI. गंगापूर	NW 11-5	896; 650; 100; 302	Chin- choli; 4-0
Ganji Bhojare; PNR. गांजी भोयरे	SW 13-0	3685; 1628; N.A. 725	Local; ..
Ganore; AKL. गणोरे	NE 8-0	1915; 2782; 431; 687	Local; ..
Gar; SGD. गार	SW 12-0	1820; 601; 111; 174	.. 1-0
Gardani; AKL. गर्दनी	N 3-0	3290; 1291; 220; 539	Akola; 3-0
Gargundi; PNR. गारगुंडी	NW 13-0	1707; 611; 126; 259	Local; ..
Garkhindi; PNR. गारखिंडी	NW 13-0	2231; 1015; 153; 403	Alkuti; 3-0
Garudavadi; SVG. गरुडवाडी	SW 10-0	1076; 419; 112; 128	.. 2-0
Gatewadi; PNR. गटेवाडी	S 5-0	1593; 479; 76; 206	Palwe; 2-0
Gaikvad Jalgaon; SVG. गायकवाड जळगाव	E 23-0	2539; 978; 180; 475	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad- nagar; 52-0	Sheogaon; 10-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	SI (m); Dawalmalik; Fr. June-July; 6tl; mq; ch; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 45-0	 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; tl; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 48.0	Takli; 12-0; Tue.	Wadgaon; 6-0	W.	SI (pr).
Shriram- pur; 37.0	Pravara Sangam; 5-0; Wed.	.. 5-0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Balaji Fr. Mrg. Sud. 11; 6tl; mq; ch.
Shriram- pur; 9-0	Belapur; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	SI (m); Cs; Sidheshwar Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 2tl; Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl. lib; Cch.
Rahuri; 13-0	Deolali; 5-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Pyt; Cs (mp); 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 12-0	Kolhar; 4-0; Fri.	Kolhar; ..	rv.	Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Phg. Sud. 4; tl. ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 33-0	Wadzire; 6-0; Thu.	Stage; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Pirsahab Urus Feb./Mar; 5tl; mq; dg; lib.
Igatpuri; 40-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Rajoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl. 2dg; ch; dp.
Daund; 1-0	Daund; 1-0; Sun.	Daund; 1-0	rv.	Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl; lib.
Nasik Rd; 45-0	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Akola; 3-0	W; n.	Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Kanhoor; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Doshava Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2tl; dh; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 45-0	Alkuti; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 5tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	.. 10-0; ..	.. 2-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Visapur; 15-0	Parner; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 66-0	Bodhe- gaon; 7-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	2SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq.

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
Georai; NWS. गेवराई	SE 14-0	3966; 1258; 211; 358	Local; ..
Ghanegaon; PNR. घाणेगाव	S 5-0	1025; 424; 54; 175	Palwe; 2-0
Ghargaoon; SGD. घारगाव	N 18-0	6056; 2253; 362; 603	Local; ..
Ghargaoon; SGN. घारगाव	S 20-0	3502; 1575; 278; 479	.. 5-0
Ghari; KPG. घारी	W 6-0	1782; 1252; 208; 535	Chande Kasare; 0-1
Ghataghr; AKL. घाटघर	W 38-0	5491; 491; 101; 155	Shendi; 14-0
Ghat-Shiras; PTD. घाट शिरस	SW 13-0	4941; 1430; 220; 590	Local; ..
Ghevri; SVG. घेवरी	N 14-0	3586; 1925; 343; 734	Dhor Chandgaon; 1-0
Ghodegaon; JMD. घोडेगाव	S 13-0	3336; 1187; 218; 652	Rajuri; 5-0
Ghodegaon; NWS. घोडेगाव	S 16-0	5640; 4307; 736; 956	Local; ..
Ghodegaon; SGD. घोडेगाव	E 5-0	3402; 596; 109; 273	Adhalgaon; 3-0
Ghogargaon; NWS. घोगरगाव	NW 8-0	4056; 2094; 333; 712	Local; ..
Ghogargaon; SGD. घोगरगाव	NE 23-0	3685; 2275; 372; 543	Local; ..
Ghospuri; AMNR. घोसपुरी	S 14-0	7428; 2114; 328; 590	Local; ..
Ghotan; SVG. घोटन	NE 5-4	5225; 2312; 407; 766	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; Visapur; ..	35-0 14-0 3-0	Kukane; 5-0; Thu. Parner; 5-0; Sun. .. 4-0; ..	.. 5-0 Stage; 1-0 Local; ..	W. W. W.
Pune;	72-0	Ghargaoon; .. Tue.	Stage; 0-1	W; rv.
Kopar- gaon;	10-0	Pohagaon; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W; n.
..	..	Shendi; .. Sun.	.. 14-0	W; rv.
Ahmad- nagar;	24-0	Tisgaon; 3-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W; w.
Ahmad- nagar;	52-0	Sheogaon; 14-0; Sun.	Dahigaon; 6-0	W.
Ahmad- nagar;	50-0	Jamkhed; 12-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.
..	16-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.
Shrigonda Rd.; Shriram- pur;	10-0 12-0	Shrigonda 5-0; Mon. Belpimpal- gaon; 2-0; Sat.	Local; 3-0	W. rv.
Ahmad- nagar;	22-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.
Sarole Kasar St.;	2-0	Sarole 2-0; Sun. Kasar;	Sarole 2-0	W.
Ahmad- nagar;	48-0	Erangdaon; 2-4; Fri.	Stage; ..	W.

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
Ghotavi; SGD. घोटवी	N 9-0	4456; 969; 156; 339	Local; ..
Ghoti; AKL. घोटी	S 23-0	1164; 578; 105; 215	Rajur; 8-0
Ghoyegaon; KPG. घोयेगाव	E 14-4	1599; 275; 39; 87	Dahigaon 4-0 Bolka.
Ghugalwadgaon; SGD. घुगळवडगाव	NE 5-0	1464; 534; 80; 214	Shrigonda; 5-0
Ghumandeo; SRP. घुमणदेव	E 12-0	1119; 717; 112; 304	Kamal- pur; 2-0
Ghumari; KRT. घुमरी	N 20-0	3606; 1095; 167; 285	Nimgaon; 1-4
Gidegaon; NWS. गिडेगाव	E 12-0	3057; 458; 142; 114	Shiras- gaon; 2-0
Giroli; JMD. गिरवली	SW 13-0	825; 252; 37; 83	Kavad- gaon; 1-4
Godhegaon; KPG. गोधेगाव	E 14-0	1431; 1114; 163; 308	Dahigaon 3-0 Bolka;
Godhegaon; NWS. गोधेगाव	N 6-0	2262; 815; 126; 379	.. 6-0
Gogalegaon; SVG. गोगलेगाव	NE 14-0	1089; 461; 68; 254	Lakhefal; 4-0
Gogalgaon; NWS. गोगलगाव	E 14-0	2720; 956; 140; 281	Local; ..
Gogalgaon; SRP. गोगलगाव	W 17-0	4203; 1677; 240; 384	Loni Kh.; 3-0
Golegaon; SVG. गोळेगाव	SE 18-0	2793; 1147; 176; 456	Ladjal- gaon; 2-0
Gomalvadi; NWS. गोमलवाडी	SE 7-0	1458; 402; 65; 130	Tamas- wadi; 0-4
Gondardi; KRT. गोंदर्ड	N 16-0	397; 205; 29; 58	Miraj- gaon; 1-4
Gondegaon; NWS. गोंडेगाव	SE 7-4	1411; 650; 93; 195	Salabat- pur; 3-0
Gondegaon; SRP. गोंडेगाव	N ..	2750; 2407; 323; 707	Local; ..
Gondoshi; AKL. गोंडोशी	SW 18-0	189; 635; 117; 164	Sakir- wadi; 3-0
Gonegaon; NWS. गोणेगाव	W 6-0	1322; 546; 100; 253	Pache- gaon; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. 3-0	.. 4-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; mq; gym; Ch; lib.
.. ..	Igatpuri; 40-0; ..	Kokane; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mukta Aai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 2; 2tl. 2tl; mq; ch.
Samvatsar; 5-0	Shirasgaon; 3-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	rv.	..
Shrigonda Rd.; 9-0	Shrigonda; 5-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl.
Shriram- pur; 12-0	Taklibhan; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 3-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2 tl; mq.
Ahmad- nagar; 30-0	Mirajgaon; 7-0; Wed.	.. ..	W; rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; m; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Kukane; 10-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl; Cch. Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Jeur; 30-0	Jamkhed; 13-0; Sat.	Aran- gaon; 4-0	rv.	..
Samvatsar; 4-0	Shirasgaon; 3-0; Wed.	Kopar- gaon; 14-0	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs; Vir- bhadra Fr. Asn. Vad. 1; 3tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Newasa; 6-0; Sun.	Newasa; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 54-0	Erandgaon; 6-0; Fri.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq; ch.
Shriram- pur; 32-0	Kukane; 9-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(p, m); pyt; Cs; 4tl.
Shriram- pur; 17-0	Loni; 3-0; Wed.	Loni; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Vir- bhadra Fr. Mg. Vad. 5; Laxmi Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5tl; Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 58-0	Bodhegaon; 6-0; Thu.	.. 8-0	W.	..
Rahuri; ..	Tamas- wadi; 0-4; Wed.	Pache- gaon; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Shrigonda Rd.; 30-0	Mirajgaon; 3-0; Wed.	Miraj- gaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Kukane; 7-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Udekhan- baba Fr. in March/ April; 2tl.
Puntamba; ..	Puntamba; .. Mon.	Stage; ..	Pl.	Sl (m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl; ch.
Ghoti; 32-0	Rajur; 4-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; tl; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 22-0	Pacheagaon; 3-0; Thu.	Newasa; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus in April/May; 2tl; mq.

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
Gopalpur; NWS. गोपाळपुर	E 12-0	127; 135; 20; 64	.. 30-0
Goregaon; PNR. गोरेगांव	N 13-0	5290; 2556; 417; 717	Local; ..
Goyagavhan; NWS. गोयगव्हाण	E 22-0	634; 268; 59; 70	Wakadi; 0-2
Guba; RHI. गढा	NW 6-0	4075; 2683; 445; 669	Local; ..
Gubire; AKL. गुहारे	W 20-0	865; 428; 79; 113	Shendi; 3-0
Gundegaon; AMNR. गुंडेगांव	SE 22-0	10244; 2922; 428; 737	Local; ..
Gunjale; RHI. गुजाळे	SE 17-0	2453; 690; 156; 331	.. 1-0
Gunore; PNR. गुणोरे	SW 14-0	1554; 695; 120; 284	Local; ..
Gunwadi; AMNR. गुणवडी	SE 18-0	2297; 1171; 195; 436	Local; ..
Gurav Pimpri; KRT. गुरुवपिंप्री	N 14-0	6387; 2013; 325; 760	Local; ..
Hakigatpur; PNR. हकीगतपूर	S 17-0	1349; 309; 54; 77	Rale- gaon Therpal; Local; 1-0
Halgaon; JMD. हाळगांव	SW 12-0	5144; 1961; 296; 949	Local; ..
Hamidpur; AMNR. हमीदपूर	W 6-0	1581; 684; 103; 178	Hingan- gaon; 0-1
Handevadi; KPG. हंडेवाडी	W 20-0	546; 566; 85; 206	Chas; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. ..	.. ..	.. 0-1	W.	..
Ahmad- nagar; 16-0	Bhalawani; 6-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ambabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 40-0	Kukane; 6-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Viroba Fr. An. Sud. 11; tl; Cch.
Rahui; 6-0	Deolali; 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Kanif- nath Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 6tl; 2mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Ghoti; 23-0	Shendi; 3-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	S (pr); tl.
.. 8-0	Walki; 10-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); 2Cs; Rameshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bhairavnath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 1; 6tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Wambhori; 6-0	Wambhori; 4-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs (mp); Khandoba Fr. Mrg; 3tl; mq.
Ahmad- nagar; 44-0	Javale; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Akolner; 12-0	.. 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Firangai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; 2dg; gym; ch.
Shrigonda Rd.; ..	Mirajgaon; 5-0; Wed.	Chande Bk.; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; ch.
Visapur; 15-0	Sirur; 6-0; Sat.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh; ch.
Jeur; 20-0	Jamkhed; 12-0; Sat.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (m); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 6-0	Ahmad- nagar; 6-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Tulapur Palakhi Fr. An. Sud. 1; 2tl; 3dg; ch.
Lasal- gaon; 24-0	Chas; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	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
Handinimbagaon; NWS. हंडीनिमगांव	S 4-0	1943; 637; 126; 189	Bhanshi- 1-4 yare;
Hange; PNR. हंग	E 5-0	6868; 2641; 433; 757	Local; ..
Hangewadi; SGN. हंगेवाडी	SE 9-0	567; 531; 84; 117	Shed- 2-0 gaon;
Hanumantakali; PTD. हनुमान टाकळी	NW 13-0	1419; 1144; 189; 313	Kasar- 1-0 Pimpal gaon;
Hanumantgaon; SRP. हणमंतगांव	SW 18-0	1893; 2587; 391; 653	Songaon; 0-2
Haregaon; SRP. हरेगांव	NE 6-0	7473; 13957; 2675; 3267	Local; ..
Hasnabad; JMD. हसनाबाद	SW 10-0	691; 138; 24; 41	Pimpar- 0-4 khed;
Hasnapur; SRP. हसनापूर	SW 16-0	1540; 1089; 174; 274	Chinch- 0-2 pur;
Hasnapur; SVG. हसनापूर	SE 8-0	1496; 885; 159; 241	Local; ..
Hatakhindi; PNR. हातलखिंडी	NW 4-0	1183; 521; 100; 144	Karandi; 13-0
Hatgaon; SVG. हातगांव	E 16-0	7161; 3103; 500; 1279	Local; ..
Hatral; PTD. हातलळ	NW 4-0	1176; 479; 79; 149	Pathardi; 4-0
Hatvalan; AMNR. हातवळण	SE 20-0	2550; 577; 87; 236	Mandav- 7-0 gaon;
Hingangaon; AMNR. हिंगणगांव	W 6-0	1748; 1469; 249; 350	Local; ..
Hingangaon; KRT. हिंगणगांव	SW 22-0	987; 433; 65; 120	Bhambora; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- 28-4 pur;	Newasa 4-0; Sun. Kh.;	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl.
Sarola; 11-0	Supa; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl; Cs; Malabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; Hangeshvar (Mahadev) Fr. Snn.; 6tl; mq; g-m; 2dh; ch; lib.
Shriram- 24-0 pur;	Ashwi Bk.; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus in March-April; tl; gym; Cch.
Ahmad- 29-0 nagar;	Tisgaon; 4-0; Thu.	Tisgaon; 4-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Asd. Vad. 3; tl; dh.
Shriram 18-0 pur;	Satral; 0-2; Tue.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Chankhan Baba Fr. in April-May; 2 tl; dg.
.. 6-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	4Sl (pr); 2Cs; tl; lib; dp.
Jeur; 30-0	Jamkhed; 10-0; Sat.	.. 3-4	rv.	2tl; dg; ch.
.. ..	Loni Bk.; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; 2dg; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- 48-0 nagar;	Sheogaon; 8-0; Sun.	Sheo- 8-0 gaon;	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad- 20-0 nagar;	Parner; 4-0; Sun.	Parner; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Ahmad- 58-0 nagar;	Bodhe- 4-0; Thu. gaon;	.. 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 7tl; 3mq; dh; ch; lib.
Ahmad- 28-0 nagar;	Pathardi; 4-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Saiduba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- 24-0 nagar;	Rui- 5-0; Sun. chhatishi;	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad- 6-0 nagar;	Ahmad- 6-0; Tue. nagar;	.. ..	W.	3Sl (pr. m, h); Cs; Tuljapur Palakhi Fr. An. Sud. 1; 6tl; mq; 2dg; ch; lib; Cch.
Bhigawan 12-0 St. ;	Bhambora; 3-0; Thu.	Bham- 2-0 bora;	W; 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
1	2	3	4
Hingangaon (Ne); SVG. हिंगणगांव (ने)	N	1891; 611; 137; 282	..
Hingangaon (She); SVG. हिंगणगांव (शे)	N 14-0	1573; 535; 79; 206	Agarnan- 2-0 dur;
Hingani; KPG. हिंगणी	W 4-0	816; 512; 99; 160	Murshat- 1-0 pur;
Hingani Dumala; SGD. हिंगणी दुमाला	NW 36-0	4685; 1826; 275; 649	Sirur 2-0 (Ghodnadi);
Hingoni; NWS. हिंगोणी	S 15-0	1119; 438; 77; 216	Kangoni; 0-1
Hiradgaon; SGD. हिरडगांव	E 6-0	5220; 1570; 246; 400	Local; ..
Hivrebazar; AMNR. हिवरे बाजार	W 12-0	2413; 758; 122; 321	.. 2-0
Hivre Zarc; AMNR. हिवरे झरे	SE 13-0	3933; 1139; 176; 499	Local; ..
Hivargaon; AKL. हिवरगांव	NE 10-0	1882; 1020; 222; 229	Ganore; 1-0
Hivargaonpathar; SGN. हिवरगांव पठार	S 26-0	7233; 1814; 290; 750	Local; ..
Hivargaon Pawasa; SGN. हिवरगांव पावसा	S 3-0	2990; 1793; 232; 362	Local; ..
Hivre Korda; PNR. हिवरे कोरडा	N 9-0	4525; 1137; 177; 262	Gore- 2-0 gaon;
Imampur; NWS. इमामपूर	W 4-0	539; 346; 59; 172	Pache- 4-0 gaon;
Induri; AKL. इंदूरी	W 5-0	1086; 1193; 184; 451	Rumbhodi; 0-2
Islak; AMNR. इसळक	NW 7-0	2662; 610; 97; 137	Karjune- 3-0 Khare;
Islampur; AMNR. इस्लामपूर	NW 15-0	1286; 597; 85; 282	Singwe; 0-2

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Awghadnath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 11.
Ahmad- 52-0 nagar;	Sheogaon; .. Sun.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Kopargaon; 5-0	Kopargaon; 4-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Belwandi; 18-0	.. 2-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 20tl; mq; dg.
Rahuri; ..	Ghode- .. Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Shrigonda 10-0 Rd.;	Shrigonda; 6-0; Mon.	Hirad- 2-0 gaonPhata;	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; mq.
.. 12-0	Ahmad- 12-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mama Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3tl; mq; gym; ch.
Sarola St.; 3-0	Walki; 3-0; Mon.	Local; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 6tl; dh; gym; ch; Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Belapur; ..	Ganore; 1-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	rv.	Devi Fr. Ct.; 3tl.
Shriram- 60-0 pur;	Sakur; 3-0; Wed.	Sakur; 3-0	W; str.	Devi Fr. Ct.; 3tl.
Shriram- 45-0 pur;	Sangamner; 3-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Ahmad- 16-0 nagar;	Bhalawani; 4-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Malabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 4tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Shriram- 22-0 pur;	Pachegaon; 4-0; Tue.	Pache- 3-0 gaon;	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Shriram- 55-0 pur;	Akola; 5-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Nimbalak; 2-0	Karjunc 3-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq.
.. 2-0	Singwe; 0-2; Wed.	Singwe; 0-2	W; 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
Jafrabad; SRP. जाफराबाद	N 8-0	1274; 380; 62; 104	.. 1-0
Jainpur; NWS. जैनपुर	N 9-0	1664; 527; 95; 206	Suregaon 3-0 Gangapur;
Jakhangaon; AMNR. जरवणगांव	W 6-0	2606; 890; 135; 267	Hingan- 0-4 gaon;
Jakhori; SGN. जारवोरी	SE 5-0	1878; 785; 122; 203	Pimparne; 1-0
Jalalpur; KRT. जलालपुर	W 26-0	5545; 1758; 278; 614	Bhambora; 2-0
Jalgaon; KRT. जळगांव	NE 11-0	223; 763; 113; 148	Pate- 1-0 gaon;
Jalgaon; SRP. जळगांव	W 10-0	2498; 2849; 523; 990	Local; ..
Jalke Bk.; NWS. जळके बु.	E 7-0	2840; 517; 82; 269	Jalke Kh.; 1-0
Jalke Kh.; NWS. जळके खु.	E 7-0	4072; 1665; 248; 442	Local; ..
Jamb; AMNR. जांब	E 11-0	1971; 442; 70; 198	Kaud- 2-0 gaon;
Jambhale; AKL. जांभळे	S 27-0	4195; 1142; 160; 400	Belapur; 3-0
Jambhali; PTD. जांभळी	E 12-0	2929; 865; 166; 186	Kharva- 14-0 ndi;
Jambhali; RHI. जांभळी	SW 12-0	5648; 601; 103; 228	Rahuri; 12-0
Jambhulban; RHI. जांभूळबन	S 13-0	2611; 187; 38; 104	Rahuri; 13-0
Jambut Bk.; SGN. जांबूत बु.	SE 29-0	1731; 575; 85; 121	Local; ..
Jambut Kh.; SGN. जांबूत खु.	S 32-0	1758; 937; 86; 180	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. 6-0	Puntamba; 6-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ghongde baba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2tl; mq.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Newasa; 9-0; Sun.	Pache- gaon 5-0 Phata;	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 6-0	Ahmad- nagar; 6-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus (April/ May); 2tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Shriram- pur; 32-0	Sangamner; 5-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Jakhu- bai Fr. Ct; 2tl.
Ajnuj; 7-0	Bhambora; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4tl; mq; ch.
Shrigonda Rd.; 26-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5tl; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Chitali; 1-4	Shriram- pur; 10-0; Fri.	Chitali; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr); 2Cs; Rokdoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 4tl; mq; m; dg.
Shriram- pur; 28-0	Pravara Sangam; 3-0; Wed.	Nagar- Auranga- bad Phata; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dg; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 28-0	Salabatpur; 2-0; Mon.	Jalke Bk. 2-4 Phata;	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 13-0	Kandgaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Pune; 67-0	Bramhan- wada; 3-0; Tue.	Bramhan-3-0 wada;	W.	10Sl (5 pr, 5m); Cs; Bhondoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 44-0	Takli Manur; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; dg; Cch.
Rahuri; 12-0	Rahuri; 12-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 12-0	rv.	2Sl (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dg.
Rahuri; 13-0	Rahuri; 13-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 13-0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Shriram- pur; 69-0	Sakur; 3-0; Wed.	Sakur; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Syed Pir Baba Urus; March- April; tl; lib.
Shriram- pur; 72-0	Sakur; 3-0; Wed.	Sakur; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ganj Pir Baba Urus March- April; tl; mq.

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
Jamgaon; AKL. जामगांव	W 11-0	2207; 389; 75; 101	Rajur; 2-0
Jamgaon; PNR. जामगांव	NE 7-0	7002; 2840; 454; 791	Local; ..
Jamkhed; JMD. जामखेड	HQ ..	16208; 12374; 2243; 1809	Local; ..
Jatap; RHI. जातप	N ..	1871; 771; 139; 337	Lakh; 0-3
Jatadeole; PTD. जाटदेवळे	S 15-0	3565; 1207; 262; 309	Local; ..
Jategaon; JMD. जातेगांव	E 25-0	1947; 1421; 275; 345	Local; ..
Jategaon; PNR. जातेगांव	S 9-0	1774; 650; 143; 317	Palwe Bk; 3-0
Javale Kadlag; SGN. जवळे कडलग	NW 7-0	3912; 2617; 361; 865	Local; ..
Jawakhede dumala; PTD. जवखेडे दुमाला.	NW 10-0	1690; 585; 89; 132	Kasar pimpal-gaon; 4-0
Jawakhede Khalasa; PTD. जवखेडे खालसा.	NW 12-0	4079; 1746; 291; 668	Pimpal-gaon; 4-0
Jawale; JMD. जवळे	S 10-0	14641; 5369; 976; 1716	Local; ..
Jawale; PNR. जवळे	S 22-0	5327; 2393; 338; 827	Local; ..
Jawale Baleshwar; SGN. जवळे बालेश्वर.	S 23-0	4672; 1673; 291; 510	Local; ..
Jawalke; JMD. जवळके	S 15-0	3618; 1007; 179; 322	.. ..
Jawalke; KPG. जवळके	SW 10-0	1135; 695; 105; 180	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. ..	Rajur; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 18-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2SI (m, h); Cs; Malabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; Palkhi Bdp. Vad. 10; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; Cch. 5SI (3m, 2h); 2mq; dg; 2dh; 2gym; ch; lib; 7dp (1 vet).
Ahmad-nagar; 48-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Padhegaon; 3-0	Deolali; 4-0; Sat.	Deolali; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Durga Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 3tl; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 48-0	Pathardi; 15-0; Wed.	.. 8-0	W.	2SI (pr, h); pyt; Cs(mp); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 4tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
.. 49-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 85-0	Ghodnadi; 10-0; Sat.	Stage; 1-0	W.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Mahadev Fr. in Ct.; Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl; lib.
Shrirampur; 39-0	Sangamner; 7-0; Sat.	.... ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhavani Mata Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 28-0	Tisgaon; 3-4; Thu.	.. 3-4	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Kanif-nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 4tl; mq; ch; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 27-4	Tisgaon; 3-4; Thu.	Tisgaon; 3-4	W; rv.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Ashadhi Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg; ch; 2dp.
Jeur; 25-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Dharmnath Fr. Mg. Sud. 2; 5tl; mq; 2dg; gym.
Visapur; 40-0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 3tl; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 89-0	.. ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
.. 20-0	Nandnaji; 4-0; Mon.	Nandnaji; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir Urus in February/March 1; 3tl; ch.
Kopar-gaon; 23-0	Pohegaon; 2-0; Wed.	Local; ..	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
Jeur; AMNR. जेऊर	N 10-0	14505; 9624; 1380; 2626	Local; ..
Jeur; NWS. जेऊर	SE 16-0	3698; 1963; 320; 828	Local; ..
Jeur Kumbhari; KPG. जेऊर कुंभारी	S 3-0	2634; 3160; 546; 985	Local; ..
Jeur Patode; KPG; जेऊर पाटोदे	W 2-0	1632; 1281; 170; 409	.. ..
Jirewadi; PTD. जिरवाडी	NE 11-0	804; 840; 133; 397	Korad- 2-0 Gaon;
Joharapur; SGN. जोहारापूर	W 3-4	1626; 916; 169; 227	Local; ..
Joharwadi; PTD. जोहारवाडी	W 18-0	1202; 398; 73; 160	Khand- 1-0 gaon;
Jorve; SGN. जोर्वे	E 5-0	4782; 4905; 874; 1566	Local; ..
Kadgaon; PTD. कडगांव	NW 20-0	1406; 876; 133; 243	Miri; 2-4
Kadit Bk; SRP. कडीत बु.	SW 12-0	563; 368; 108; 322	Fatya- 2-0 bad;
Kadit Kh; SRP. कडीत खु.	SW 11-4	546; 327; 58; 172	Fatyabad; 1-4
Kadus; PNR. कडुस	S 14-0	1530; 823; 140; 396	Bhoyare 2-0 Gan- garda;
Kakadi; KPG. काकडी	S 14-0	5487; 1398; 241; 361	Kelwa; 3-0
Kalamb; AKL. कळंब	S 21-0	2341; 712; 121; 211	Bram- 2-0 han- wada;
Kalas; PNR. कळस	W 22-0	3273; 1518 232; 505	Belhe; 3-0
Kalas Bk; AKL. कळस बु.	E 4-4	2771; 1692; 292; 680	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	Local; .. Sat.	.. 0-6	W.	8Sl (pr,m,h); Cs:Baija- bai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 2tl; 4m; 5mq; dh; 2gym; ch; lib; 3dp; 4Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 36-0	Kukane; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 8tl; mq; Cch.
Kopar- gaon; 6-0	Kopar- gaon; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 2-0	rv.	3Sl (pr); 2Cs; Jagdamba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; Biroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 10tl; mq; ch.
Kopar- gaon; 5-0	Kopar- gaon; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	2Sl (pr); 2m.
Ahmad- nagar; 44-0	Pathardi; 11-0; Wed.	Pathardi; 11-0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 40-0	Sheogaon; 3-4; Sun.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Johorodin pir Urus (April-May); 4tl; mq.
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Lohasar; 1-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 32-0	Sangamner; 5-0; Sat.	Vadgaon 2-0 pan;	rv.	2Sl (pr, h); 5Cs; Datta Jayanti Fr. Mrg. Vad. 13; Kasha Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 4tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Miri; 2-4; Sat.	Miri; 2-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhavani Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; m; ch; lib; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 12-0	Kolhar; 1-4; Fri.	Kolhar; 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 11-4	Kolhar; 1-0; Fri.	Kolhar; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Visapur; 7-0	Supa; 9-0; Wed.	Baburdi; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 3tl; mq; dh; gym.
Chitali; 17-0	Rahata; 7-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 8tl; mq; m; dg; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 70-0	Bramhan- wada; 2-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Saru ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 45-0	Belhe; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 8tl; mq; ch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; 6tl.

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
Kalas Kh; AKL. कळस खु.	.. E 5-0	1035; 644; 113; 112	Kalas; 0-4
Kalas Pimpri; PTD. कळसपिंप्री	.. NE 13-0	2474; 502; 86; 235	Tondoli; 1-0
Kalegaon; NWS. काळेगांव	.. E 18-0	3626; 1519; 246; 564	Local; ..
Kalegaon Fakir; PTD. काळेगांव फकीर	.. N 6-4	409; 222; 39; 84	Susare; 2-0
Kalkup; PNR. काळकूप	.. NE 13-0	1818; 955; 133; 255	Bhala- wani; 1-4
Kamalapur; SRP. कमालपूर	.. E 15-0	1883; 597; 105; 192	Local; ..
Kamargaon; AMNR कामरगांव	.. S 13-0	5794; 2199; 346; 587	Local; ..
Kamathi; SGD. कामठी	.. NE 20-0	2969; 775; 120; 168	Man- dhav- gan; 3-0
Kamat-shingave; PTD. कामत शिंगवे	.. NW 14-4	690; 758; 122; 306	Miri; 4-0
Kambi; SVG. कांबी	.. E 20-0	5383; 2165; 417; 753	Local; ..
Kampur; SVG. कंपूर	.. N 10-0	1096; 607; 75; 240	Agar- nandur; 1-0
Kapurwadi; AMNR; कापूरवाडी	.. NE 5-1	9459; 3222; 585; 663	Local; ..
Kanadgaon; RHI; कानडगांव	.. NW 10-0	4509; 1939; 294; 606	Nim- bhere; 2-0
Kangar Bk; RHI कणगर बु.	.. NW 10-0	5935; 1877; 313; 751	Local; ..
Kangar Kh; RHI. कणगर खु.	.. W 10-0	1313; 540; 90; 129	Kangar Bk; ..
Kangoni; NWS. कांगोनी	.. S 15-0	2344; 1214; 219; 363	Local; ..

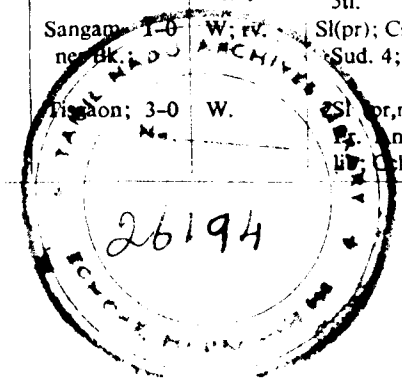
Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Kalas Bk; ..	Kalas Bk; 0-4; ..	.. 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Bama Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 45-0	Tondoli; 1-0; Mon.	Korad- gaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs, Pir Urus June/July; dg.
Auranga- bad; 28-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	rv. .	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	Pathardi; 6-4; Wed.	Stage; 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 13-4	Bhalawani; 1-4; Wed.	Bhala- wani; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 15-0	Taklibhan; 5-0; Mon.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Datta Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Udasi Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 11; 3tl; mq; dg.
Akolner; 4-0	Supe; 4-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 9tl; m; mq; dh; 2gym; ch; lib; dp.
Shri- gonda Rd; 22-0	Mandhav- gan; 3-0; ..	.. 3-0	W;	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahakafi Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; dh; ch; lib.
Wam- bhor; 16-0	Miri; 4-0; Sat.	.. 0-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mula Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 62-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Maha- laxmi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl; 2m; 3mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 50-0	Erangdaon; 6-0; Fri.	Sheo- gaon; 10-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
.. 6-0	Bhigar; 3-0; Fri.	Ahmad- nagar; 5-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. An Sud. 3; Mirawali Pahad Fr. An. Sud. 12; 3tl; mq; 2dg; gym; Cch.
Rahuri; 15-0	Sonegaon; .. Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Sherkhan Baba Urus March- April; 3tl; mq; 2dg; dh; Cch.
Rahuri; 13-0	Deolali; 7-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (m); pyt; 2Cs (mp); Devi Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; Cch.
Rahuri; 10-0	Deolali; 7-0; Sat.	Kangar Bk.; ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs.
.. 14-0	Ghode- gaon; .. Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; Cch.

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
Kanhegaon; KPG. कान्हेगांव	SE 8-0	2238; 2272; 582; 863	Local; ..
Kanhegaon; SRP. कान्हेगांव	S 10-0	692; 716; 127; 250	Padhegaon; 2-0
Kanhoor; PNR. कान्होर	N 8-0	10,181; 5097; 492; 1202	Local; ..
Kankapur; SGN. कनकापुर	E 10-0	508; 461; N.A.; 196	Shedgaon; 2-0
Kankuri; KPG. कणकुरी	S 12-0	948; 579; 120; 195	Dorhale; 1-0
Kanoli; SGN. कनोली	E 8-0	2457; 1506; 223; 378	Shedgaon; 4-0
Karajgaon; NWS. करजगांव	SW 10-0	3606; 1778; 266; 664	Local; ..
Karajgaon; RHI. करजगांव	N 18-3	817; 587; 91; 203	Belapur; 3-0
Karandi; AKL. करंडी	S 21-0	1825; 700; 115; 183	Brahmanwada; 2-0
Karandi; PNR. करंडी	N 6-0	3758; 1418; 232; 305	Local; ..
Karanji; PTD. करंजी	SW 14-0	2822; 3595; 565; 1076	Local; ..
Karanji BK.; KPG. करंजी बु.	NE 7-0	4385; 1984; 363; 550	Local; ..
Karegaon; PNR. कारेगांव	NW ..	1160; 360; 52; 151	Pimpalgaon Rotha; 1-0
Karegaon; PTD. कारेगांव	E 3-0	1455; 722; 74; 297	Akola; 3-0
Karegaon; NWS. कारेगांव	S 7-0	1579; 377; 64; 122	Ranjan-gaon; 2-0
Karegaon; SRP. कारेगांव	SE 9-0	4867; 4315; 768; 1289	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Local; ..	Wari; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-2	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Hanu-man Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Nrisinha Fr. Phg. Vad. 13; 6tl; 7dg; lib.
Padhegaon; 2-0	Padhegaon; 2-0; Sat.	Padhegaon; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Padmavati Devi Fr. Vsk. Vad. 8; 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 31-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr, h); Cs; 9tl; mq; dh; 2gym; ch; 2lib; 4dp.
Shriram-pur; 23-0	Ashvi Bk.; 4-0; Mon.	Hange-wadi; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kopar-gaon; 15-0	Shirdi; 3-0; Sun.	Shirdi; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Shri Kal Bhairav Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl.
Rahuri; 48-0	Sanganner; 8-0; Sat.	Stage; 1-4	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Khan-doba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; Cch.
Padhegaon; 11-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, h); Gaurai Fr. Bdp. Sud. 1; 6tl; ch; lib; dp.
Padhegaon; 2-0	Belapur; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Shriram-pur; 70-0	Bramhan-wada; 2-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3tl; gym.
Visapur; 20-0	Kanhoor; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Malaganga Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 19-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W; w.	3Sl (pr, m, h); 3Cs; Uttareshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 6tl; m; mq; ch; 2 lib; dp; Cch.
Kopar-gaon; 5-0	Kopar-gaon; 7-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 7tl; mq; m; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 31-0	Pimpal-gaon Rotha; 1-0; Fri.	Pimpal-gaon Rotha; 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 36-0	Pathardi; 3-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); ch; 4tl; Cch.
Wambori; 15-0	Ghode-gaon; 8-0; Fri.	Wadala 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; dg.
Padhegaon; 4-0	Local; .. Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	3Sl(pr); Cs; Datta Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7; 7tl; mq; ch; lib; dp; Cch.

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
Karhe; SGN. कऱ्हे	NW 9-0	3772; 1014; 139; 192	Nimon; 3-0
Karhetakali; SVG. काऱ्हेटाकळी	NE 12-0	2460; 1299; 246; 505	.. 3-0
Karjat; KRT. कऱ्जत	HQ ..	18710; 12335; 2054; 3243	Local; ..
Karjat Bk.; SVG. कऱ्जत बु.	N 6-0	1073; 363; 76; 115	Tajana- pur; 3-0
Karjat Kh.; SVG. कऱ्जत खु.	N 0-6	2228; 218; 37; 124	Tajana- pur; 3-0
Karjule Harya; PNR. कऱ्जुले हऱ्या	NW 16-0	6588; 2176; 321; 893	Local; ..
Karjule Pathar; SGN. कऱ्जुले पठार	S 13-0	2496; 648; 100; 300	Dolasne; 1-3
Karjune Khare; AMNR. कऱ्जुने खारे	NW 11-0	14797; 2437; 425; 923	Local; ..
Karpadi; KRT. कऱ्पडी	SW 15-0	5279; 1227; 183; 413	Rashin; 5-0
Karodi; PTD. कऱोडी	SE 8-0	2889; 871; 38; 293	Takali 10-0 Manur;
Karule; SGN. कऱुले	NE 8-0	1592; 708; 108; 254	.. 4-0
Kasali; KPG. कासली	NE 10-0	1741; 750; 133; 216	Shiras- gaon; 2-0
Kasare; PNR. कासारे	NW 16-0	2042; 886; 151; 335	.. ..
Kasare; SGN. कासारे	NE 18-0	2625; 877; 144; 404	Kauthe 3-0 Kama- leshwar;
Kasare Dumala; SGN. कासारे दुमाला	W 1-0	1057; 1390; 287; 345	Sangami- ner Bk.; 1-0
Kasar Pimpalgaon; PTD. कासार पिंपळगांव	NW 12-0	4001; 2021; 333; 712	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar: Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand: Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; 64-0	Nimon; 3-0; Mon. Erandgaon; .. Fri.	Stage; 1-0 Local; ..	W. W; rv.	Sl (pr); 4tl; ch. Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Asd. 3rd Tuesday, 2tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; Cch.
Jeur; 27-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	6Sl (pr,m,h,clg); 6Cs; Godade Maharaj Fr. Asd. Vad. 1; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 10tl; m; 3mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; 2lib; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 46-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 46-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 6-0	W; rv.	tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hareshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
.. ..	Sarole; 4-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 4tl; ch.
Vilad; 4-0	Local; .. Sat.	Vilad; 4-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Fakir Baba Urus.March/April; 7tl; mq; dh; gym; lib.
Bhigwan; 16-0	Rashin; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Urus March/ April; tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Pathardi; 8-0; Sat.	Chinch- pur Ijade- Takali Manur Road;	W.	Sl(pr); tl; mq; dh; ch.
Shriram- pur; 31-0	Sangamner; 8-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); Pir Urus March- April; 3tl; mq.
Kopar- gaon; 8-0	Shirasgaon; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 0-2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. 3; tl; m; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	.. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 25-0	Loni; 9-0; Wed.	Loni; 9-0	W; rv.	2Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Kasar Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl.
Shriram- pur; 33-0	Sangamner; 1-0; Sat.	Sangam- ner Bk.; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 4; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 28-0	Tisgaon; 3-0; Thu.	Tisgaon; 3-0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Biroba Fr. n. Sud. 15; 3tl; lib; ch.



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
Kashti; SGD. काष्टी	SW 8-0	7655; 5276; 981; 1785	Local; ..
Katalapur; AKL. कानळापूर	W 18-0	1807; 927; 148; 444	Local; ..
Katalwedhe; PNR. कानळवेढे	NW 28-0	5299; 1300; 185; 319	Pokhari; 9-0
Katrad; RHI. कात्रड	SE 16-0	5738; 2385; 410; 833	Local; ..
Kaudane; KRT. कोडाणे	NW 16-0	6232; 1890; 276; 507	Local; ..
Kaudgaon; AMNR. कोडगांव	E 11-0	3056; 1330; 228; 327	Local; ..
Kaudgaon; JMD. कोडगांव	SW 13-0	2863; 996; 168; 421	Local; ..
Kaudgaon; PTD. कोडगांव	W 12-0	1549; 592; 98; 232	Karanji; 3-0
Kauthe; NWS. कौंटे	S 22-0	3210; 1417; 234; 524	Local; ..
Kauthe Bk.; SGN. कौंटे बु.	S 26-0	2136; 991; 144; 236	Ghar- gaon; 6-0
Kauthe Dhandarphal; SGN. कौंटे धांदरफळ	W 7-0	777; 761; 123; 185	Dhandar- phal Bk; 1-0
Kauthe Kamaleshwar; SGN. कौंटे कमलेश्वर	NE 13-0	4203; 1432; 241; 420	Local; ..
Kauthe Kh; SGN. कौंटे खु.	S 27-0	1505; 551; 103; 131	Ghar- gaon; 7-0
Kauthe Malkapur; SGN. कौंटे मलकापूर	SE 18-0	6111; 1007; 180; 366	Panodi; 5-0
Kedgaon (1); AMNR. केडगांव (१)	S 3-0	5194; 3121; 499; 702	Local; ..
Kedgaon(2); AMNR. केडगांव (२)		Included in Urban Area I	..
Keli Kotul; AKL. केळी कोतूल	S 20-0	2845; 1235; 176; 523	Kotul; ..
Keli Otur; AKL. केळी ओतूर	S 22-0	3179; 1242; 218; 658	Kotul; 6-0
Keli Rumhanvadi; AKL. केळी रुम्हणवाडी	NW 19-0	2582; 743; 129; 385	Than- gaon; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Local; 2-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	rv.	2Sl (pr,h); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; 3dp.
Ghoti; 25-0	Rajur; 4-0; Mon.	Local; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; Wambori; 5-0	Aane; 6-0 .. Wambori; 3-0; Mon.	Aane; 6-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Aba (Datta) Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Pimpri; 26-0	Kombhali; 3-0; Sat.	Chande Bk.;	3-0 W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Pir Saheb Urus (March/ April); 7tl; mq; dg; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 12-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl(pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; ch.
Jeur; 30-0	Jamkhed; 13-0; Sat.	..	3-0 W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6tl; m; mq; dg; gym; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 25-0	Karanji; 3-0; Tue.	..	2-0 W.	Sl(m); Cs; 2tl; m; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Chande; 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Pune; .. 66-0	Gharghaon; 6-0; Tue.	Stage; 0-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Shriram- pur; Shriram- pur; Pune; 67-0	Dhandar- phal Bk; Gharghaon; 7-0; Tue.	Ghoti; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Kt. Vad. 2; 2tl.
Rahuri; 40-0	Sakur; 7-0; Wed.	Kokan- gaon; Sakur; 7-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kalabjai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 1-0	Ahmad- nagar; 3-0; Tue.	Ahmad- nagar; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Bdp; 6tl; mq; m.
Shriram- pur; Shriram- pur; Nasik Rd; 29-0	Kotul; 6-0; Wed. Kotul; 8-0; Wed. Thangaon; 3-0; Fri.	Kotul; 6-0 Kotul; 8-0 Than- gaon; 3-0	.. W. W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Dawal Malik Fr. March-April; 3tl. 3Sl (pr; m, h); Cs; Dev; Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; dg; gym; dp.
				3Sl (pr); Cs; Kalmadevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 3tl; 3dp.
				2Sl (pr,h); Cs (mp); 3tl; dg; gym.
				Sl (pr); 2Cs(c,mis); Keleshwar Dev Fr. Ct. Vad. 14; Mahashiv- ratra Fr. Mg. 14; 3tl.

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
Kelungan; AKL. केळुंगण	W 17-0	2320; 738; 136; 208	3-0
Kelwad Bk.; KPG. केलवड बु.	S 16-0	3508; 2377; 341; 552	Local; ..
Kelwad Kh.; KPG. केलवड खु.	S 16-0	1840; 213; 41; 53	Kelwad Bk; 0-4
Kelwandi; PTD. केळवंडी	SW 4-0	1627; 531; 97; 252	Pathardi; 4-0
Kendal Bk; RHI. केन्दळ बुद्रुक	NE 6-4	1225; 1187; 178; 397	Kendal Bk; 1-0
Kendal Kh; RHI. केन्दळ खुदं	NE 6-0	2183; 1242; 185; 355	Local; ..
Kesapur; RHI. केसापूर	N 14-0	1032; 1218; 210; 347	.. ..
Khadambe Bk; RHI. खडांबे बुद्रुक	S 7-0	2518; 805; 142; 274	Local; ..
Khadambe Kh; RHI. खडांबे खुदं	S 8-0	2312; 1896; 335; 573	Khadambe Bk; ..
Khadke; NWS. खडके	E 4-0	2319; 503; 87; 194	Newase; 4-0
Khadke; SVG. खडके	E 15-0	21; 286; 37; 138	Kham-pimpri; 2-0
Khadkewake; KPG. खडकेवाके	S 15-0	1976; 1134; 189; 359	Kelwad; 2-0
Khadki; AKL. खडकी	SW 23-0	532; 755; 207; 223	Rajur; 9-0
Khadki; AMNR. खडकी	SE 11-0	2426; 836; 112; 328	Sarolaka-sar; 4-0
Khalalpimpri; NWS. खलालपिंप्री	N 9-0	926; 280; 52; 81	Newasa; 9-0
Khali; SGN. खली	SE 21-0	3769; 1513; 230; 602	Dadh Bk; 3-0
Khambe; SGN. खांबे	SE 22-0	6211; 1496; 255; 384	Kharshin- 2-4 de;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. 28-0	.. 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(c); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Chitali; 14-0	Rahata; 4-0; Thu.	Rahata; 4-0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct; 2tl; Cch.
Chitali; 14-0	Rahata; 4-0; Thu.	Rahata; 4-0	W.	tl; mq.
Ahmad-nagar; 36-0	Pathardi; 4-0; Wed.	Pathar-di; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laximiai Fr. Asd; 5tl; dg; 2dh; ch.
Rahuri; 4-0	Rahuri; 6-4; Thu.	Manori; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Biroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 2 tl; dh;gym; ch; Cch.
Rahuri; 5-0	Rahuri; 5-0; Thu.	Manori; 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Saint Josef fr. Vsk. Vad. 2; Biroba Fr. Vsk. Vad. 2; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Belapur; 5-0	Belapur; 1-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mhaso- ba Fr. Mrg. Vad. 1; tl.
Wambori; 0-4	Wambori; 4-0; Mon.	.. 1-0	W.	2 Sl (m, h); pyt; 2 Cs (mp); 3 tl; mq.
Wambori; 3-0	Wambori; 6-0; Thu.	Wam-bori; 0-3	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; Cch.
Shriram-pur; 24-0	Newase; 4-0; Sun.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dh; Cch.
.. 45-0	Chapad-gaon; 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	tl.
Chitali; 12-0	Rahata; 3-0; Thu.	Rahata; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. in Ct. Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; tl; Cch.
Igatpuri; 37-0	Rajur; 9-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); Jakhubai Fr. Vsk. 13; 2 tl.
Sarolaka-sar; 4-0	Walki; 4-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dawal Malik Urus (March/ April); 7 tl; 2 gym; ch.
Shriram-pur; 29-0	Newasa; 9-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rahuri; 27-0	Ashwi Bk; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; Shani Fr. Kt. Vad. 30; 9 tl.
.. ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3 tl; dp; Cch.

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
Khamgaon; JMD. खामगाव	SW 10-0	1001; 155; 22; 37	Patoda; 3-0
Khamgaon; NWS. खामगाव	E 12-0	4567; 2125; 343; 972	Local; ..
Khamgaon; SVG. खामगाव	N 3-0	1622; 495; 75; 146	Johara- pur; 0-4
Khampimpri; SVG. खामपिंप्री	E 16-0	1185; 656; 109; 179	Local; ..
Khanapur; AKL. खानापूर	N 2-0	708; 277; 52; 71	Akola; 2-0
Khanapur; SRP. खानापूर	NE 14-0	2258; 1215; 199; 533	Local; ..
Khanapur; SVG. खानापूर	NE 9-0	1028; 764; 138; 269	.. 0-4
Khandala; SRP. खंडाळा	W 4-0	4024; 4901; 1023; 1731	Local; ..
Khandale; AMNR. खंडाळे	S 8-0	2441; 1017; 172; 254	Akolner; ..
Khandale; KRT. खंडाळे	N 10-0	2435; 491; 82; 181	.. ..
Khandgaon; PTD. खांडगाव	W 19-0	1715; 807; 149; 254	Local; ..
Khandgaon; SGD. खांडगाव	NE 14-0	3196; 860; 123; 166	Mandv- gan; 4-0
Khandgaon; SGN. खांडगाव	S 2-0	1600; 1426; 452; 314	Local; ..
Khandke; AMNR. खांडके	E 14-0	2619; 858; 129; 158	Agad- gaon; 3-0
Khandvi; JMD. खांडवी	S 7-4	2654; 914; 183; 271	.. 2-0
Khandvi; KRT. खांडवी	N 16-0	6887; 1676; 239; 601	Local; ..
Khanjapur; SGN. खांजापूर	N 3-0	430; 652; 66; 228	Ghulewadi; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Jeur; 33-0	Patoda; 3-0; Mon.	Patoda; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Gopal Krishna Fr. Ct. Vad. 10; tl; m; dh; ch.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh; lib; dp; Ceh.
Shriram- pur; 40-0	Shecogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. 0-3	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
.. ..	Bodhe- gaon; 5-0; Thu.	Cha- padgaon; Akola; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Nasik Rd.; 44-0	Akola; 2-0; Thu.	rv.	rv.	Sl (pr); 4 tl.
.. 14-0	Haregaon; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 5-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 6-0	Erand- gaon; 0-4; Fri.	Erand- gaon; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Asd. (last Tuesday); 2 tl.
Shriram- pur; 4-0	Shriram- pur; 4-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; pl.	2 Sl (pr, h); Cs; Mha- soba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; Ganapati Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; lib; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 7-0	Walaki; 3-0; Mon.	Arap- gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Buvaji Buva Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; Adish- wali Fr. (March/ April); tl; mq; gym; ch.
.. 100-0	Miraj- gaon; 10-0; Wed.	Takli- khande; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 23-0	Lohsar; 1-0; Sun.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; ch.
Shri- gonda Rd.; 17-0	Mandav- gan; 8-0; Tue.	Khand- gaon phata; 0-4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Kon- gajai Fr. An. Sud. 7; 3tl; gym.
Belapur; 34-0	Sangamner; 2-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W; n.	2Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Khan- deshwar (Mahadev) Fr. Srn. 1; 5tl; 2m.
Ahmad- nagar; 15-0	Kaudgaon; 3-0; Thu.	Kaud- gaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; Cch.
Jeur; 40-0	Jamkhed; 7-0; Sat.	Zikri; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; dg; dh.
Shrigonda Rd.; 21-0	Kombhali; 2-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Shriram- pur; 32-0	Sangamner; 3-0; Sat.	Sangam- ner; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr).

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
Kharadgaon; SVG. खरडगांव	S 6-0	3650; 1651; 287; 478	Local; ..
Kharadi; SGN. खराडी	E 4-4	1379; 518; 70; 230	Pimparne; 4-0
Kharda; JMD. खर्डा	SE 13-0	11615; 8329; 1303; 1428	Local; ..
Kharshinde; SGN. खरशंदे	SE 23-0	3623; 1094; 152; 422	Local; ..
Kharwandi; NWS. खरवंडी	S 12-0	7710; 2482; 511; 836	Local; ..
Kharwandi; PTD. खरवंडी	E 15-0	10155; 6390; 1016; 2320	Local; ..
Khatgaon Takli; AMNR. खातगांव टाकली	W 8-0	1848; 1357; 223; 535	.. 0-4
Khatgaon; KRT. खातगांव	E ..	1643; 575; 93; 216	.. ..
Khed; KRT. खेड	SW 20-0	13564; 4337; 683; 1194	Local; ..
Khedale Kajali, NWS. खेडले काजली	NE 17-0	1609; 475; 77; 167	.. ..
Khedle Paramanand; NWS. खेडले परमानंद	SW 14-0	2394; 1249; 202; 567	Local; ..
Kherde; PTD. खेर्डे	N 3-0	1398; 601; 110; 313	Pagori- 3-0 Pimpalgaon;
Khetewadi; AKL. खेतेवाडी	S 27-0	702; 440; 78; 198	Kotul; 13-0
Khirdi; SRP. खिर्डि	SE 12-0	2124; 1850; 293; 487	Local; ..
Khirdi; SVG. खिर्डि	NE 12-0	1945; 1041; 179; 473	Lakhefal; 1-0
Khirdi Ganesh; KPG. खिर्डिंगणेश	N 5-0	1618; 1241; 309; 477	Yesgaon; 0-2

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information	
5	6	7	8	9	
Ahmad-nagar; Shriram-pur; Jeur;	48-0 29-0 50-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun. Sangamner; 4-0; Sat. Local; .. Tue.	Local; Local; ..	W. rv. W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 6tl; mq; 2dg; ch; Cch. Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; ch. 3Sl (pr, m, h); 2Cs; Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; Khandoba Fr. Ct; 3tl; mq; dg; dh; 2gym; ch; lib; 5dp.
.. ..	.. ..	Khambe; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; Cch.
.. ..	14-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 6tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar;	47-0	Local; .. Sat.	Stage; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhag- wangad Fr. Kt. Sud. 15; 5tl; 2mq; dh; ch; lib.
Ahmad-nagar;	8-0	Ahmad-nagar; 8-0; Tue.	Takli; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus (Sun- day after Ct. Sud. 15); 3tl; dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Bhigwan;	6-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	8Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 6tl; 2m; lib; 2dp.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	..
Rahuri;	12-0	Sonai; 5-0; Sun.	Sonai; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rajekhan Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 4tl; m; mq; dg; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar;	36-0	Pathardi; 3-0; Wed.	Pathardi; 3-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Balakhandi Dev. Fr. Srn. (1st Fri- day); 4tl; ch; lib; Cch.
Shriram-pur; Padhegaon;	13-0 6-0	Kotul; 13-0; Wed. Pachegaon; 2-0; Tue.	 Local; ..	W. rv; spr.	Sl (pr); tl. 5Sl (pr,4m); Cs; Hanu- man Jayanti Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; ch; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar;	54-0	Erangdaon; 4-0; Fri.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Kopar-gaon;	3-0	Kopar-gaon; 5-0; Mon;	Yesgaon; 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Agasti Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; Laxmi Ai Fr. Asd. Vad. 30; 4tl; m.

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
Khirvire; AKL. खिरविरें	.. NW 23-0	5802; 1846; 339; 807;	Local; ..
Khokar; SRP. खोकर	.. E 7-0	2960; 2191; 295; 827	Local; ..
Khopadi; KPG. खोपडी	.. E 14-0	1155; 631; 91; 148	Dhotre; 3-0
Khosपुरी; AMNR. खोसपुरी	.. N 16-0	3569; 962; 160; 384	Local; ..
Khudsargaon; RHI. खुडसरगांव	.. NE 14-0	1096; 802; 146; 188	Pathare 1-0
Khunegaon; NWS. खुणेगांव	.. S 7-0	1899; 440; 66; 95	Bhanshi- 1-0
Khuntefal; SVG. खुटेफळ	.. N 3-0	1628; 705; 115; 216	.. ..
Khupati; NWS. खुपटी	.. W ..	2475; 1263; 207; 574	.. ..
Khurdaithan; JMD. खुरदेठण	.. S 8-0	1802; 727; 141; 189	.. ..
Kinhi; PNR. किन्ही	.. N 11-0	3758; 1418; 232; 305	Local; ..
Kodani; AKL. कोदणी	.. W 20-0	976; 269; 47; 65	.. 5-0
Kohokadi; PNR. कोहोकडी	.. S 14-0	3870; 934; 143; 224	Rale- 2-0
			gaon;
Kohondi; AKL. कोहोंडी	.. W 16-0	1737; 536; 98; 163	Rajur; 2-0
Kohone; AKL. कोहोणे	.. SW 24-0	1216; 418; 36; 160	Rajur; 10-0
Kokamthan; KPG. कोकमठाण	.. E 5-0	2749; 4261; 806; 1539	Local; ..
Kokangaon; KRT. कोकणगांव	.. N 18-0	1757; 1006; 143; 387	Local; ..
Kokangaon; SGD. कोकणगांव	.. E 9-0	4040; 908; 135; 351	Hirad- 3-0
			gaon;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ghoti; 22-0	Local; .. Tue.	 10-0	W.	7SI (3pr,3m, h); pyt; 3Cs (1mis); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3tl; ch; lib.
Shriram- pur; 7-0	Shriram- pur; 7-0; Fri.	Stage; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Nath Fr. Mg. Sud. 2; 2tl; mq; Cch.
Wari; .. 7-0	Dhotre; 3-0; Sun.	Dhotre; 3-0	W; w.	2SI (pr,m); Cs; Khan- doba Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3tl.
Wambori; 11-0	Ghodegaon; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Urus (April/ May); 2tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Padhegaon; 3-4	Malunje 1-0; Mon. Bk;	Malunje 1-0	W.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs(mp); tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Newasa; 7-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); tl.
.. 52-0	Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Sowamiya Urus (Nov-Dec.); tl; mq; dg.
Jeur; ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	.. ..
47-0	Jamkhed; 7-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Urus in March-April; tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; ..	Kanhoor; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 5tl; m; dh; gym; ch.
Ghoti; 23-0	Rajur; 20-0; ..	.. ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); pyt; Tatoba Fr. Mg. Vad. 13. tl.
Visapur; 24-0	Sirur; 3-0; Sat.	Sirur; 3-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 4tl; gym; ch; lib.
.. 27-0	Rajur; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); 2tl.
Igatpuri; 42-0	Local; .. Fri.	Rajur; 10-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs(gr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; ch.
Kopar- gaon; 5-0	Kopar- gaon; 5-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	rv.	4SI (3pr,m); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; Biroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 5tl. m; lib; 2Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 30-0	Mirajgaon; 1-4; Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 6tl; mq; ch.
Shrigonda 13-0 Rd;	Shrigonda; 9-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	2SI (pr,m); Cs; Nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 3tl.

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
Kokangaon; SGN. कोकणगांव	.. E 5-0	1205; 1273; 186; 311	Local; ..
Kolgaon; SGD. कोळगांव	.. N 22-0	18,636; 6648; 1068; 1901	Local; ..
Kolgaon; SVG. कोळगांव	.. SE 8-0	1419; 478; 81; 118	Hasnapur; 0-2
Kolgaon Thadi; KPG. कोळगांव थडी	.. NW 10-0	2272; 3529; 714; 1999	Local; ..
Kolhar; PTD. कोल्हार	.. W 25-0	3143; 1794; 398; 548	Chichondi; 3-0
Kolhar Bk.; SRP. कोल्हार बुद्रुक	.. SW ..	4107; 9145; 1654; 2529	Songaon; 0-2
Kolhar Kh. RHI. कोल्हार खुर्द	.. NW 13-0	3719; 3560; 637; 870	Local; ..
Kolhewadi; AMNR. कोल्हेवाडी	.. W 8-0	1208; 504; 74; 195	.. 1-0
Kolsangavi; PTD. कोळसांगवी	.. E 11-0	1271; 738; 81; 317	Koradgaon; 1-0
Koltembhe; AKL. कोलटेम्बे	.. W 36-0	5368; 255; 57; 88	Shendi; 6-0
Kolwade; SGN. कोळवाडे	.. SE 11-0	2657; 797; 106; 258	Panodi; 7-0
Kombhalane; AKL. कोंभाळणे	.. NW 20-0	5730; 1102; 211; 543	Samsherpur; 6-0
Kolwadi; KRT. कोळवाडी	.. S ..	2243; 652; 114; 147	.. ..
Kombhali; KRT. कोंभाळी	.. N 14-0	4743; 1722; 246; 449	Local; ..
Konchi; SGN. कोंची	.. E 9-0	1254; 503; 75; 130	.. 3-0
Kondhavad; RHI. कोंढवड	.. E 5-0	1303; 957; 148; 319	Aradgaon; 2-0
Konoshi; SVG. कानोशी	.. SE 19-0	2891; 888; 178; 320	Koradgaon; 3-0
Kopardi; KRT. कोपर्डी	.. W 13-0	3025; 1025; 185; 319	Shinde; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; Belwandi St.;	10-0 6-0 Local; .. Wed.	Sangamner; 8-0; Sat. Local; ..	Local; .. Local; ..	W. W.
Ahmad- nagar;	48-0	Sheogaon; 8-0; Sun.	Sheogaon; 8-0	W.
Kopar- gaon;	12-0	Local; .. Sun.	Stage; 0-4	W; rv.
Ahmad- nagar; Belapur;	25-0 17-0	Chichondi; 3-0; Mon. Satral; 0-2; Tue.	Chi- chondi; Local; ..	3-0 rv.
.. ..	.. ..	Kolhar Bk; 1-4; Fri.	Local; ..	rv.
Ahmad- nagar; Ahmad- nagar;	8-0 43-0	Ahmad- nagar; Korad- gaon;	.. Tue. 1-0; Sat.	1-0 1-0
.. ..	28-0	Shendi;	7-0; Sun.	7-0
Shriram- pur; Nasik Rd;	32-0 38-0	Sangam- ner; Samsher- pur;	11-0; Sat. 6-0; Wed.	3-0 3-0
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.
Shrigonda Rd;	23-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.
Shriram- pur; Rahuri;	23-0 1-4	Ashwi Bk.; 4-0; Mon. Rahuri; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; .. Rahuri; 1-4	W. W; rv.
.. ..	.. ..	Korad- gaon; Shinde;	3-0; Mon. 3-0; Fri.	5-0 t.
Shrigonda Rd;	17-0	Local; ..	Local; ..	t.

2Sl (pr); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Srn; 3tl; dg.
3Sl (pr,m,h); 2Cs; Kolai Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Laxmi Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; 3 dp.
Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatraya Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; ch.
Sl (pr); Cs; Maheshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 5tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; 4dp.
Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 2; 3tl; mq.
2Sl (pr,m); Bhagvati Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl; 2mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
4Sl (pr); 2Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Sl (pr); Urus March/April; tl; ch.
Sl (pr); tl.
Sl (pr); tl.
Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct; tl.
2Sl (pr); Cs; Kasha Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; gym.
Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
2Sl (pr,h); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 7tl; gym; 2dp.
Sl (pr); 3 Cs; 2 tl; Cch.
Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Sl (pr); tl; mq; dh; ch.
Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 5tl.

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
Kopare; PTD. कोपरे	NW 15-0	960; 327; 62; 178	Wagholi; 2-0
Kopare; RHI. कोपरे	NE 15-0	937; 583; 86; 172	Pache- gaon; 5-0
Kopargaon (Rural Area); KPG. कोपरगांव (ग्रामिण विभाग)	E ..	3840; 2861; 627; 1172	.. ..
Kopargaon (Urban Area VI); KPG. कोपरगांव (नगरी विभाग ६)	HQ.	16-55; 25829; 4841; 1465	.. ..
Koradgaon; PTD. कोरडगांव	NE 10-0	4544; 2288; 428; 682	Local; ..
Koregaon; KRT. कोरेगांव	E ..	12240; 3798; 595; 1049	.. ..
Koregaon; SGD. कोरेगांव	N 32-0	4766; 920; 155; 396	Chikhali; 2-0
Koregavan; SGD. कोरेगव्हाण	NW 26-0	2971; 830; 118; 263	Sarola 1-0 Somvan- shi;
Kondegavan; SGD; कोडेगव्हाण	NW 30-0	1996; 575; 85; 230	Arangaon; 2-0
Korhale; KPG. कोऱ्हाळे	S 15-0	6178; 2659; 436; 705	Local; ..
Kosegavan; SDG. कोसेगव्हाण	E 13-0	6214; 730; 110; 194	Taklilonar; 3-0
Kothale; AKL. कोथळे	SW 30-0	1981; 290; 49; 101	Rajur; 16-0
Kothul; SGD. कोथूळ	NE 14-0	18636; 879; 150; 220	Local; ..
Kotul; AKL. कोतूळ	S 13-0	4699; 4090; 679; 962	Local;
Kouthe; SGD. कौठे	S 13-0	1719; 2032; 340; 653	Local; ..
Kukane; NWS. कुकाणे	SE 14-0	1507; 2281; 420; 473	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 31-0	.. 3-0; Mon.	Tis- gaon; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Malu Ai Fr. Ct.
Padhe- gaon; 10-0	Manjari; 2-0; Wed.	Bherda- pur; 4-6	rv.	Sud. 15; tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dh.
.. ..			..	..
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Avaliya Baba Urus, Ct; Sud.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	11; 6 tl; mq; m; ch.
Sarola St; 8-0	Walki; 6-0; Mon.	Chik- hali; 2-0	W.	Koreshwar Fr. Srn. Sud.
Visapur; 3-0	Visapur; 3-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	15.
Belwandi; 11-0	Sirur; 12-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Sakha- lai Fr. Mg. Sud. 15;
Chitali; 14-0	Rahata; 4-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W; rv.	5tl; mq; gym; ch.
Shrigonda 17-0 Rd.;	Shrigon- da; 13-0; Mon.	Taklilo- nar; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Koreshwar Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl;
Igatpuri; 48-0	Rajur; 16-0; Mon.	Koho- ne; ..	rv.	mq.
Belwandi; 8-0	Kolgaon; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2 tl;
Shriram- pur; 55-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. ..	W; rv; Str.	dh; ch.
Daund; 4-0	Daund; 4-0; Sun.	Nim- gaon Khalu; 3-0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 7; 15 tl;
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3 mq; m; 2 dg; Cch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Sl (pr); Mahadev Fr. Srn. (Third Monday);
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	2 tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Cs (gr); 2 tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus April/May; 4 tl; m;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	mq; dg; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	4 Sl (pr, 2m, h); pyt;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	4 Cs (mp, c, mis, sp);
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Kotuleshwar Fr. mg.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Vad. 13; Ambika Devi
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 25 tl;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	mq; 2 dg; dh; ch; dp.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	2 Sl (pr); Bhairavnath
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 4 tl;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	dg; gym; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	2Sl (m, h); Cs; Urus in
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	November-December;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	6 tl; 2 mq; 4 dg; ch;
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	4dp; Cch.

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
Kuldharan; KRT. कुळधरण	W 10-0	11723; 1955; 86; 552	Local; ..
Kumbhari; KPG. कुंभारी	W 5-0	3080; 1960; 486; 706	Mahegaon 1-0 Deshmukh;
Kumbhefal; AKL. कुंभेफळ	E 3-4	2002; 917; 162; 247	Thugaon 1-0 Bk;
Kumbefal; KRT. कुंभेफळ	S 1-4	1082; 255; 42; 78	Karjat; 1-4
Kumsher; AKL. कुमशेत	SW 35-0	7470; 369; 55; 113	Rajur; 21-0
Kuran; SGN; कुरण	NW 3-0	1592; 1357; 166; 326	Samnana-3-0 pur;
Kuranpur; SRP. कुरणपूर	SW 10-0	926; 843; 119; 295	Fatyabad; 0-4
Kurkundi; SGN. कुरकुंडी	S 25-0	2558; 748; 122; 176	Ghargaon; 2-0
Kurudagaon; SVG. कुरुडगांव	E 7-6	1015; 696; 117; 268	.. 1-4
Kurund; PNR. कुरुंद	S 15-0	2577; 678; 106; 332	Ralegaon-3-0 Therpal;
Kusadgaon; JMD. कुसडगांव	SW 5-0	4058; 1583; 285; 514	Patoda; 3-0
Ladgaon; AKL. लाडगांव	W 29-3	1086; 463; 86; 108	Rajur; 10-0
Ladgaon; SRP. लाडगांव	S 16-0	921; 897; 148; 262	Malunje 1-0 Bk;
Ladjalgaon; SVG. लाडजळगांव	SE 20-0	6521; 2612; 483; 902	Local; ..
Lahit Bk.; AKL. लहीत बु.	SE 14-0	2164; 506; 79; 169	Lingdev; 2-0
Lahit Kh.; AKL. लहीत खु.	SE 13-2	1809; 902; 140; 447	Lingdev; 2-0
Lakh; RHI. लाख	N 11-0	1535; 1245; 270; 359	Local; ..
Lakhamapuri; SVG. लखमापुरी	E 16-0	1312; 723; 116; 257	Thakur-2-0 pimpalgaon;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shrigonda 17-0 Rd.;	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dasara Fr. An. Sud. 10; 4 tl; 2m.
Kopar- gaon; 7-0	Kopar- gaon; 5-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	rv.	Sl (m); 2 Cs; Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 5 tl; mq; 2 lib.
Shriram- pur; 44-0	Akola; 3-4; Thu.	Thugaon 1-0 Bk;	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. As. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
.. 29-0	Karjat; 1-4; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Urus March/ April.
Ghoti; 49-0	Rajur; 21-0; Mon.	Rajur; 21-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- pur; 29-0	Sangam- ner; 3-0; Sat.	Sangam- ner; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Syed Baba Urus in March-April; mq; dg.
Shriram- pur; 10-0	Kolhar; 3-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-2	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Shiram- pur; 63-0	Ghargaon; 2-0; Tue.	.. 1-4	W.	4Sl (pr); Cs; Bolhai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 2 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 44-0	Chapad- gaon; 4-0; Fri.	Rakshi; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); Sat- wadevi Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 2 tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Ghodnadi; 1-4; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman- jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
.. 25-0	Jamkhed; 5-0; Sat.	Jamkhed; 5-0	W.	4 Sl (3pr, m); Kaloba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 4 tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Ghoti 31-0	Rajur; 10-0; Mon.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Mariai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 2 tl.
Padhegaon; 2-0	Malunje Bk.; 1-0; Mon.	Padhe- gaon; 1-0	W; rv.	Cs; Vetal Baba Fr. VSK Sud. 3; 6tl; mq.
.. ..	Bodhe- gaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. 5tl; 2m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Ghoti; 62-0	Lingdev; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Pir Urus in March-April; tl.
Nasik Rd.; 60-0	Lingdev; 2-0; Sun.	Lingdev; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 2tl.
Padhegaon; 2-0	Padhe- gaon; 2-0; Sat.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus Mira- vali (May); 5tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 59-0	Chapad- gaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Mg; 2tl; m.

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
Lakhefal; SVG. लाखेफळ	NE 20-0	4353; 1580; 289; 489	Local; ..
Lauki; KPG. लोकी	E 11-0	991; 574; 105; 191	Dahigaon 1-0 Bolka;
Lavhali Kotul; AKL. लव्हाळी कोतूल	SW 30-0	2837; 183; 32; 68	Rajur; 16-0
Lavhali Otur; AKL. लव्हाळी ओतूर	SW 40-0	1094; 327; 53; 101	Rajur; 16-0
Limpangaon; SGD. लिपणगांव	SW 5-0	9218; 3195; 565; 830	Local; ..
Lingadeo; AKL. लिंगदेव	SE 12-0	4525; 1996; 280; 386	Local; ..
Lohagaon; NWS. लोहगांव	SE 19-0	4320; 1812; 280; 726	Local; ..
Lohagaon; SRP. लोहगांव	W 11-0	1116; 2650; 520; 857	Babhale 0-3 shwar Bk.;
Lohare; SGN. लोहारे	NE 21-0	2643; 928; 182; 242	Local; ..
Loharwadi; NWS. लोहारवाडी	S ..	2170; 592; 106; 203	Ghode- 1-0 gaon;
Lohasar; PTD. लोहसर	W 19-0	3720; 1088; 174; 315	Khand- 1-0 gaon;
Lolegaon; SVG. लोळेगांव	W 5-0	1236; 272; 42; 74	.. 2-0
Loni; JMD. लोणी	SE 13-0	2631; 1050; 197; 381	Khorda: 4-0
Loni Bk.; SRP. लोणी बु.	W 14-0	3469; 3390; 678; 800	Loni Kh.; 0-3
Loni Haveli; PNR. लोणी हवेली	E 4-0	3582; 1356; 215; 276	Local; ..
Loni Kh.; SRP. लोणी खु.	W 14-0	7120; 7600; 1131; 1309	Local; ..
Loni Masadpur; KRT. लोणी मसदपूर	E ..	4833; 1779; 270; 577	..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad- 52-0 nagar; Samvatsar; 3-0	Erand- gaon; 3-0; Fri. Dahigaon 1-0; Sat. Bolka.	.. 3-0 Dahi- 1-0 gaon W. Bolka; Rajur; 16-0	W; rv. Str.	SI (pr); 3 tl. SI (pr); virbhadr Fr. Mrg. Vad. 6; 6 tl; ch; 2 dp. SI (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Igatpuri; 48-0	Rajur; 16-0; Mon.	..	Str.	SI (pr); Cs (gr); Mukta- bai Fr. Ct. Vad. 14.
Igatpuri; 48-0	Rajur; 16-0; Mon.	Khadi; ..	Str.	2SI (pr, m); 3Cs; Maha- dev Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 5 tl; mq; ch.
Shrigonda 1-4 Rd.;	Shrigonda; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Kal- vanjai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; dh; gym; ch; dp.
Nasik Rd.; 60-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Sai Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib; Cch.
.. ..	.. 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Shriram- 11-0 pur; Shriram- 24-0 pur;	Kolhar 2-0; Fri. Bk.; Loni; 6-0; Wed.	Babhale- 1-4 Shwar Kh.; ..	W; w. W; str.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; dg; Cch.
.. 14-0	Ghode- 2-0; Fri. gaon; Local; .. Sun.	Chande; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); tl; m.
Ahmad- 23-0 nagar;	.. ..	.. 1-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairvanath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch.
Ahmad- 43-0 nagar;	.. ..	Saman- 2-0 gaon;	W.	SI (pr); tl.
.. ..	Khorda; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; gym; ch.
Shriram- 14-0 pur;	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); 3Cs. Mhasoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; m; dg; dh; ch; 3 dp.
.. ..	Parner; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Krishnanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; Khan- doba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 3tl; mq; gym; ch.
Belapur; 14-0	Local; .. Wed.	Loni 0-2 Bk.;	W.	5 SI (pr, 2m, 2h); 6 Cs; Virbhadr Fr. Vad. 9; 3tl; mq; 2dh; 2 lib; Cch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Gahinath Fr. Vsk.

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
Loni Mawala; PNR. लोणी मावळा	W 13-0	4220; 1558; 252; 812	Local; ..
Loni Vyankanath; SGD लोणी व्यंकनाथ	NW 14-0	8410; 3725; 622; 942	Local; ..
Madadgaon; AMNR. मदडगांव	E 8-0	75; 739; 130; 281	Bhatodi; 3-0
Madhavan; SGN. मधवण	NW 13-0	2339; 829; 163; 352	Kouthi 2-4 Kamalesh- war;
Madhe Vadgaon; SGD. मधे वडगांव	W 8-0	2875; 2681; 437; 760	Local; ..
Madhi; PTD. मढी	W 7-0	4291; 1917; 311; 719	Niva- 2-0 dunge;
Madhi Bk; KPG. मढी बुद्रुक	W 10-0	1528; 2312; 359; 895	Local; ..
Madhi Kh; KPG. मढी खुर्द	W 10-0	809; 1293; 197; 290	Derde 2-0 Korhale;
Madke; SVG. मडके	E 15-0	754; 589; 69; 175	Kham- 2-0 pimpri;
Madki; NWS. मडकी	N 9-0	519; 392; 66; 140	Newase; 9-0
Mahalgao; RHI. महालगांव	NE 12-0	585; 156; 34; 46	Malunje 0-2 Bk.;
Mahalakshmi Hivare; NWS. महालक्ष्मी हिवरे	S 37-0	5622; 2113; 368; 906	Maka; 2-0
Mahegaon; RHI. माहेगांव	N 13-0	1346; 681; 128; 190	Pathare 1-0 Kh;
Mahegaon Deshmukh; KPG. माहेगाव देशमुख	W 6-4	2779; 3021; 489; 1002	Local; 1-0
Mahi; KRT. माही	NE 12-0	348; 862; 136; 218	Palegaon; 1-0
Majalechincholi; AMNR. मजलेचिचोली	N 18-0	3662; 1552; 262; 1400	Khosपुर; 2-0
Majaleshar; SVG. मजलेशहर	NW 8-0	2223; 572; 82; 165	Deota- 1-4 kali;
Majampur; PNR. माजमपूर	S 17-0	859; 97; 16; 38	Ralegan 1-0 Therpal;

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Wadzire; 4-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bahiravnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3tl; mq; dh; dp.
Belwandi; 2-0	Belwandi; 1-4; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	4 Sl (pr); Cs; Vyank- kanath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 4 tl; mq; gym; ch; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 8-0	Ahmad- 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (Pr); Cs; 3tl; dh; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 28-0	Sangam- 13-0; Sat.	Kokan- 4-0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; Pir Urus in March-April; 3tl; m; ch; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd; 3-0	Kasti; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairvanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3tl; lib. 2dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 31-0	Pathardi; 7-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr);Cs; Kanifnath Fr. Phg. Vad. 5 to Ct. Sud. 1; 6tl; m; 3 mq; 2 dg; lib.
Kopar- gaon; 13-0	Pohe- 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W; n.	Sl (m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; ch.
Kopar- gaon; 13-0	Pohe- 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W; n.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl.
.. 45-0	Chapad- 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- pur; 29-0	Newase; 9-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt (gr); tl.
Padhegaon; 3-0	Malunje 0-2; Mon.	Malunje 0-2	rv.	Sl (Pr); tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 27-0	Maka; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 4 tl; mq; Cch.
Padhegaon; 3-4	Malunje 1-0; Mon.	Malunje 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); tl.
Kopar- gaon; 9-4	Kolape- 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Fr. Vsk. Sud. 11; 5 tl; mq; dh; gym; lib.
Shri- gonda Rd.; 27-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 6 tl; m; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Wambori; 13-0	Ghode- 8-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Sheo- 9-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Visapur; 15-0	Sirur; 6-0; Sat.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gym; ch.

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
Maka; NWS. माका	SE 38-0	5145; 1788; 311; 464	Local; ..
Maktapur; NWS. मक्तापूर	S 4-0	1850; 710; 108; 235	Newase; 4-0
Maldad; SGN. मालदाड	N 3-0	3611; 1495; 95; 488	Local; ..
Malangi; KRT. माळंगी	SE 8-4	5723; 1588; 108; 873	Local;
Malegaon; AKL. माळेगाव	W 17-0	1229; 556; 112; 156	Rajur; 3-0
Malegaon; PTD. माळेगाव	NE 5-0	784; 400; 66; 188	Pagori 2-0 Pimpalgaon;
Malegaon; SVG. मळेगाव	W 6-0	1285; 1122; 172; 379	Wadule 3-0 Bk.;
Malegaon (Ne); SVG. माळेगाव (ने)	E 5-0	1505; 582; 99; 310	.. ..
Malegaon Haveli; SGN. माळेगाव हवेली	NE 6-0	2845; 835; 115; 217	Vadgaon 1-0 Pan;
Malegaon Pathar; SGN. माळेगाव पठार	S 18-0	2496; 648; 100; 300	.. 4-0
Malegaon Thadi; KPG. मळेगाव थडी	NW 8-0	2935; 1805; 304; 723	Local; ..
Malewadgaon; SRP. माळेवडगाव	E 9-3	1891; 2007; 241; 876	Local; ..
Malewadi; SRP माळेवाडी	N 10-0	1604; 1442; 266; 553	Undir- 3-0 gaon;
Malewadi Dumala; NWS. माळेवाडी दुमाला	E 17-0	811; 315; 53; 88	Warkhed; 2-0
Malewadi Khalasa; NWS. माळेवाडी खालसा	N 9-0	1184; 269; 44; 112	Toka; 1-0
Mali Babhulgaon; PTD. माळी बाभूळगाव	N 2-0	2360; 1703; 254; 422	Pathardi; 2-0
Mali Chinchore; NWS. माळी चिंचोरे	S 8-0	4986; 2003; 344; 725	Local; ..
Maliwada(1); AMNR. माळीवाडा(१)	S 0-4	436; 1098; 223; 138	Ahmad- 0-4 nagar;
Maliwada(2); AMNR. माळीवाडा(२)		Included in Urban Area I	

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 28-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Devi Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; dh; ch; 2 dp; 2 Cch.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Newase; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl(pr); Syed Baba Urus. in April. May. tl; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Sanga- mner; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	2 Sl (pr; h); Cs; Kanifnath Fr. in Ct. 2 tl; mq.
Pomal- wadi; 14-0	Karmala; 8-0; Fri.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg; mg; dg; gym; ch.
Ghoti; 26-0	Rajur; 3-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct; 2 tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 37-0	Pathardi; 5-0; Wed.	Pathar- di; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Wambori; 30-0	Sheo- gaon; 6-0; Sun.	Local;	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl, m; Cch.
.. 42-0	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 33-0	Sanga- mner; 6-0; Sat.	Vad- gaon Pan; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; 2 tl; dg; lib.
Shriram- pur; 48-0	Ghor- gaon; 4-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3 tl; m; lib.
Kopar- gaon; 11-0	Rawande; 3-0; Fri.	Stage; 3-0	rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq.
Shriram- pur; 9-3	Haregaon; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 4-0	rv; pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg; ch; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 10-0	Haregaon; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W, pl.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Shivpur Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 2 tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 36-0	Warkhed; 2-0; Tue.	.. 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 29-0	Pravara- sangam; 1-0; Wed.	Prava- rasangam; 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2 tl; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 30-0	Pathardi; 2-0; Wed.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dh; lib.
.. 28-0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 0-7	W.	Sl (pr); Urus in March- April; 6 tl; mq; 2 Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 0-4	Ahmad- nagar; 0-4; Tue.	.. 0-4	W.	2 tl; 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
Malkapur; SVG. मलकापूर	SW 9-3	826; 321; 50; 130	.. 0-3
Malkup; PNR. माळकूप	N 14-0	2428; 517; 80; 115	Bhalawani; 1-4
Malthan; KRT. मलठाण	NE ..	5041; 1399; 230; 471	.. ..
Malunje; SGN. मालुंजे	ES. 13-0	2982; 1172; 179; 437	Local; ..
Malunje Bk.; SRP. मालुंजे बुद्रुक	S 11-0	1780; 3130; 601; 1015	Local; ..
Malunje Kh.; RHI. मालुंजे खुर्द	N 12-0	759; 847; 143; 234	Malunje Bk.; 0-2
Mamdapur; SRP. ममदापूर	W ..	3635; 3145; 572; 964	Local; ..
Manchi; SGN. मांची	E 11-0	310; 192; 25; 50	Nimgaon 1-0
Mandli; KRT. मांदली	N 25-0	1564; 648; 105; 155	Jali; 3-0
Mandawgan; SGD. मांडवगण	NE 18-0	5712; 5743; 852; 1414	Tharegaon; ..
Mandegavhan; NWS. मांडेगव्हाण	S 19-0	999; 388; 45; 147	Local; ..
Mandve; PTD. मांडवे	W 11-0	4114; 1227; 208; 619	Ghodegaon; 1-0
Mandve Bk; SGN. मांडवे बुद्रुक	SE 25-0	7412; 2255; 290; 555	Tisgaon; 2-0
Mandve Kh; PNR. मांडवे खुर्द	NW 28-0	2393; 932; 149; 404	Local; ..
Mandve; SRP. मांडवे	SW 11-0	1169; 913; 162; 273	Pokhari; 5-0
Manegaon; KPG. मनेगाव	SW 21-4	1356; 468; 63; 111	Fatyabad; 1-0
Mangalapur; NWS. मंगळापूर	NE 16-0	3214; 466; 75; 145	Ranjan-gaon Deshmukh; 1-4
			Galnimb; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad-nagar; 33-0	.. ..	0-3	W; rv.	Cs; tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 13-4	Bhalawani; 1-4 Wed.	Bhalawani; 1-4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Vetal Fr. Ct. Vad. 5.
Shriram-pur; 24-0	Ashwi; 6-0; Mon.	Panodi; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); 2 Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; Cch.
Padhegaon; 2-0	Local; .. Mon.	Stage; ..	W; Pl.	2 SI (M, h.); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 5 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Padhegaon; 3-0	Malunje Bk. 0-2; Mon.	Malunje Bk. 0-2	rv.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); 2tl.
Shriram-pur; 7-0	Local; .. Sat.	Stage; 0-2	W.	5 SI (pr); 2 Cs; Diwan-shah Mohammadshah Fr. in Dec. Jan; 5 tl; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch.
Shriram-pur; 20-0	Ashwi Bk; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 0-6	W.	SI (pr); 2Cs; 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 25-0	Ghogar-gaon; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 14; 3 tl; m.
Shrigonda Road; 22-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2 SI (prh); Cs; Sidheswar Maharaj Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 7tl; mq; 2dg; dh; ch; 2 lib; 4 dp.
.. 13-0	Ghodegaon; 1-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 25-0	Tisgaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mandaveshar Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 40-0	Sakur; 3-0; Wed.	Sakur; 3-0	rv.	2 SI (pr); Pyt; Cs; Chandkhapir Urus March-April; 2 tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar; 48-0	Sakur; 8-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl, m; gym; ch.
Shriram-pur; 11-0	Kolhar; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Kopar-gaon; 23-0	Ranjan-gaon Deshmukh; 1-4; Sun.	Ranjan-gaon Deshmukh; 1-4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir Urus in Nov. 4 tl; ch.
Shriram-pur; 38-0	Pravara sangam; 4-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 5 tl; dh; Cch.

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
Manglapur; SGN. मंगळापूर	W 3-0	1234; 1320; 170; 425	Sangam- ner; 3-0
Mangrul Bk; SVG. मंगरुळ बुद्रुक	SE 9-0	890; 678; 107; 306	Hasana- pur; 1-0
Mangrul Kh; SVG. मंगरुळ खुर्द	SE 9-0	720; 331; 46; 156	Hasana- pur; 1-0
Manhere; AKL. मान्हेरे	W 24-0	2030; 1026; 214; 295	Rajur; 12-0
Manikdaundi; PTD. माणिकदांडी	S 10-0	17912; 5544; 910; 1703	Local; ..
Manik Ozar; AKL. माणिक ओझर	W 17-0	816; 488; 96; 244	Rajur; 3-0
Manjari; RHI. मांजरी	NE 14-0	2950; 1848; 259; 467	Karaj- gaon; 3-0
Manjar Subha; AMNR. मांजर सुभा	N 13-0	2493; 560; 72; 131	Jeur; 6-0
Manjur; KPG. मंजूर	NW 18-0	3633; 4244; 885; 1857	Local; ..
Manoharpur; AKL. मनोहरपूर	E 3-4	754; 510; 85; 233	Kalas Bk.; 2-0
Manoli; SGN; मनोली	E 9-0	1333; 1420; 209; 355	Kokan- gaon; 1-0
Manori; RHI. मानोरी	NE 7-0	2795; 1979; 333; 454	Kendal Bk; 1-0
Mandwe; AMNR. मांडवे	SE 11-0	2362; 1295; 224; 472	Sandawe; 2-0
Manyale; AKL. मन्याळे	S 20-0	1689; 592; 93; 164	Bramhan- wada; 4-0
Matapur; SRP. मातापूर	S 6-0	1070; 1822; 325; 589	Padhe- gaon; 2-0
Math; SGD. माठ	NW 32-0	3175; 672; 109; 203	Rajapur; 3-0
Mathani; AMNR. माथणी	E 14-0	2338; 473; 96; 218	Agadgaon; 5-0
Matha Pimpri; AMNR. मठपिंप्री	SE 16-4	2390; 1164; 195; 507	Rui Cha- ttishi; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; 40-0	Sangamner; 3-0; Sat.	Sanga- mner; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. in Ct. 2 tl; m.
Ahmad- nagar; 49-0	Sheo- gaon; 9-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Sheo- gaon; 9-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Ghoti; 21-0	Shendi; 5-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl- 4Sl (pr); 3 Cs; Bal- khandi Fr. Sra. (last Fri); 4tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Pathardi; 10-0; Wed.	.. 10-0	W.	Sl (pr); Kaloba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; gym.
Ghoti; 31-0	Rajur; 3-0; Mon.	Rajur; 3-0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Chandragiri Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Rahuri; 12-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 14-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Gorakhnath Fr. Mg. Sud. 13; 3tl; dg. 2 Sl (pr. m); Cs; Parshram Fr. Phg. Vad. 6; 8tl; Cch.
Wambori; 10-0	Wambori; 10-0; Mon.	Dongar- gaon; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Muktabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 3 tl, dg.
Kopar- gaon; 18-0	Chas; 2-0; Wed.	Hande- wadi; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Shriram- pur; 44-0	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Thu- gaon Bk; 1-0	W.	2 Sl (pr; m); Sadardin Baba Urus (March/ April); 4 tl; mq; dp.
Shriram- pur; 25-0	Sanga- mner; 9-0; Sat.	Kokan- gaon; 1-0	W.	2 Sl (pr; m); Cs; Urus (March April); 2tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Rahuri; 4-0	Rahuri; 7-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 6; 4 tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	Chichon- dipatil; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; Mavalya Fr. in Ct. 4th Tue; 2 tl; mq; m.
Shriram- pur; 65-0	Bramhan- wada; .. Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 2 tl; ch.
.. 2-0	Ashok- nagar; 2-0; Thu.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Krishna Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; m; mq; ch.
Belwandi; 12-0	Sirur; 8-0; Sat.	.. 6-0	W.	
Ahmad- nagar; 15-0	Kaud- gaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	
Ahmad- nagar; 17-0	Rui Cha- ttishi; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Matulthan; SRP. मातुलठाण ..	N 14-0	2909; 867; 145; 251	Gonde- 3-0 gaon; ..
Maveshi; AKL. मवेशी ..	SW 19-0	1779; 1297; 220; 588	Local; ..
Mayagaon Devi; KPG. मायगाव देवी ..	NW 16-0	1770; 1358; 222; 653	Ghamori; 2-0
Mehekari; AMNR. मेहेकरी ..	E 8-0	2397; 1997; 360; 778	Local; ..
Mehnaduri; AKL. मेहंदूरी ..	W 4-2	2998; 1561; 143; 437	Rumbhodi; 0-1
Mhaisagaon; RHI. म्हैसगाव ..	W 18-4	5147; 2034; 317; 863	Tahara- 4-0 bad; ..
Mhaladevi; AKL. म्हाळादेवी ..	W 7-0	1512; 813; 136; 349	.. 1-0
Mhalas Pimpalagaon; NWS. म्हाळस पिंपळगाव ..	S 12-0	1621; 964; 150; 296	Wadala; 2-0
Mhalungi; AKL. म्हाळुंगी ..	NW 26-0	1786; 514; 80; 215	Than- 3-0 gaon; ..
Mhase; SGD. म्हसे ..	W 24-0	4392; 915; 181; 183	Local; ..
Mhase Kh; PNR. म्हसे खुर्द ..	SW 21-0	2139; 441; 77; 205	Ralegaon; 4-0
Mhasale; NWS. म्हसले ..	SE 6-0	1539; 373; 59; 150	Salabat- 4-0 pur; ..
Mhasne; PNR. म्हसणे ..	SE 6-0	1719; 500; 79; 187	Local; ..
Mhaswandi; SGN. म्हसवंडी ..	SW 32-0	4829; 915; 171; 274	Bota; 6-0
Mhatar Pimpri; SGD. म्हातार पिंप्री ..	W 5-0	2942; 1076; 179; 326	Mathe 2-0 vadgaon;
Midsangavi; PTD. मिडसांगवी ..	E ..	3193; 1499; 237; 588	Kharwandi; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Water supply 8	Institutions and other information 9
Puntamba; 3-0	Puntamba; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; ch.
.. ..	Rajur; 5-0; Mon.	Rajur; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashi- vratri Fr. Mq. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Kopar- 20-0	Ghamori; 2-0; Tue.	Ghamori; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Ahmad- 9-0	Kaud- 4-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr; m); Cs; Bhandara Fr Mrg. Vad. 9; Virbhadr Fr. Bdp. Sud; 1; 3tl, m; mq; ch; lib; dp, Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
Shriram- 50-0	Akola; 5-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	rv.	2 Sl (pr, h); Pyt; 2tl; mq; 2 dg; ch.
Rahuri; 20-0	Khambe; 4-0; Fri.	War- 10-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct; Sud; 15; 3tl; ch.
Ghoti; 30-0	Akola; 7-0; Thu.	Induri; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhalsa Devi Fr. in Ct. 4tl.
Ahmad- 30-0	Ghode- 5-0; Fri.	Wadala; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Igatpuri; 40-0	Thangaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr, m); 4 Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3 tl; mq; ch.
Belwandi; 8-0	Belwandi; 10-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 14; dh; gym; ch.
Visapur; 18-0	Sirur; 5-0; Sat.	Rale- 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Shriram- 24-0	Newase; 6-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud; 15; 5tl.
Visapur; 12-0	Supa; 5-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mala Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Pune; 60-0	Belapur; 4-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct; Vad. 2; 3tl; mq; dh; ch.
Shrigonda 0 4	Shrigonda; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Cs; Salsidhabuva Fr. Ct.(last Sunday); 3 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Rd;	Kharwandi; 2-0; Sat.	.. ..	W; rv.	

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
Mirajgaon; KRT. मिरजगाव	N 16-0	8604; 6853; 1064; 1270	Local; ..
Miri; PTD. मिरि	NW 18-0	13814; 4658; 801; 1438	Local; ..
Mirpur; SGN. मिरपूर	NE 21-0	1926; 785; 138; 269	Lohare; 0-1
Mirzapur; SGN. मिर्जापूर	SW 10 0	1658; 554; 65; 226	Nanduri 1-0 Dumala;
Mogras; AKL. मोग्रस	S 7-5	2205; 605; 90; 185	Pimpal- gaon 3-0 Khand;
Mohari; JMD. मोहरी	E 16-0	4809; 515; 101; 147	Kharda; 3-0
Mohari; PTD. मोहरी	S 4-0	3238; 1235; 201; 542	Pathardi; 4-0
Mohate; PTD. मोहटे	SE 6-0	2364; 708; 185; 200	Akola; 8-0
Mohe; JMD. मोहे	NE 3-0	3112; 1336; 234; 392	.. 3-0
Mohoj Bk; PTD. मोहोज बुद्रुक	NW 14 0	2899; 1315; 89; 489	Local; ..
Mohoj Kh; PTD. मोहोज खुदं	NW 14-0	2772; 1185; 216; 467	Mohoj 0-2 Bk;
Mohoj Deodhe; PTD. मोहोज देवढे	E 9-0	4958; 2016; 371; 588	Local; ..
Morchudnagar (1) AMNR. मोरचूदनगर (१)	S 1-0	262; 72; 16; 40	Ahmad- nagar; 1-0
Morchudnagar (2) AMNR. मोरचूदनगर (२)	..	Included in Urban Area I.	

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	5 SI (pr; m, h.); 3 Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; Urus March April: 7tl; 2 m; 2 mq; dg; dh; ch; lib: 5dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2 SI (pr; h); Cs; Virbhadr Fr. An Sud. 15: Kanhoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 10; 8tl, 2m; mq; 2 dg; dh; gym; 4 dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Loni; 6-0; Wed.	Loni; 6-0	W; str.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Appajinath Fr. An. Sud. 10; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Shriram- pur; 42-0	Dhandar- phal Bk; 3-0; Tue.	Dhandar- 4-0 phal Bk;	W.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2 tl; lib.
.. ..	Kotul; 3-0; Wed.	Kotul; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mulmata Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 3 tl.
Jeur; 50-0	Kharde; 3-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); tl; m; mq; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 36-0	Pathardi; 4-0; Wed.	Pathardi; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); Tarak Pir Urus Oct./Nov. 5tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 39-0	Pathardi; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs. (mp); Jagdamba Devi Fr. An. Sud. 11; 4 tl; ch; Cch.
.. 50-0	.. 3-0; ..	.. 1-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Urus in March- April; tl; dg; ch; 2 Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 27-0	Miri; 5-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W; w.	2 SI (pr, m); Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 1 and 2; 4 tl; m; mq; dh; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 27-0	Miri; 5-2; Sat.	 2-0	W; w.	2 SI (pr, m); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl, m; mq; Cch.
.. ..	Pathardi; 9-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud 15; 2 tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp, Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 1-0	Ahmad- nagar; 1-4; Tue.	.. 1-4	W.	tl.

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
Morgavhan; NWS. मोरगवाण	S 20-0	1726; 426; 64; 133	Ghode- 2-0 gaon;
Moraya Chinchore; NWS. मोरया चिंचोरे	SW 28-0	5237; 984; 156; 478	Loha- 3-0 gaon;
Morvis; KPG. मोर्वीस	NW 24-0	2003; 415; 66; 106	Chas; 2-0
Mukindpur; NWS. मुकिंदपूर	S 4-0	1768; 435; 79; 162	Newase; 4-0
Mungi; SVG. मुंगी	E 14-0	7487; 3184; 573; 913	Local; ..
Mungashi; PNR. मुंगशी	SE 6-0	1268; 481; 60; 121	Mhasne; 2-0
Mungusgaon; SGD. मुंगुसगाव	N 25-0	1941; 794; 130; 123	Local; ..
Munguswade; PTD. मुंगुसवडे	E ..	4124; 2873; 451; 808	Bhalgaon; 2-0
Murame; NWS. मुरमे	N 10-0	1012; 405; 71; 157	Toka; 8-0
Murmi; SVG. मुरमी	E 24-0	1066; 235; 40; 119	Shekte; 1-0
Murshadapur; SVG. मुर्शदपूर	SE 8-0	384; 241; 41; 64	Akhegaon 2-0 Titarka;
Murshatpur; KPG. मुर्शतपूर	W 3-0	1711; 2366; 423; 817	Local; ..
Murshet; AKL. मुरशेत	W 30-0	2256; 435; 89; 138	Shendi; 2-0
Muthalane; AKL. मुथळणे	N 17-0	4749; 944; 207; 363	Samsher- 3-0 pur;
Muthavadgaon; SRP. मुठेवडगाव	E 9-0	1534; 1385; 201; 519	Malwad- 1-0 gaon;
Mutkhel; AKL. मुतखेल	W 30-0	4964; 615; 135; 178	Shendi; 4-0
Nachanthava; AKL. नाचणठाव	S 17-0	1479; 409; 62; 188	Kotul; 4-0
Nagalwadi; KRT. नागलवाडी	N 16-0	4028; 1521; 190; 493	Babhul- 4-0 gaon;
Nagalvadi; SVG. नागलवाडी	SE 21-0	2519; 862; 151; 386	Ladjal- 3-0 gaon;
Nagamthan; KRT. नागमठाण	N ..	936; 357; 48; 87	.. ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. 14-0	Ghode- 2-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Wambori; 9-0	Ghode- 6-0; Fri.	.. 0-2	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; ch; Cch.
Lasal- 16-0	Chas; 2-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Moreswar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3 tl. tl; dh. Cch.
Shriram- 24-0	Newase; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	..
Ahmad- 42-0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2 tl, m; 2 mq; 3 dh; lib; dp; Cch.
Visapur; 14-0	Supa; 4-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Govind Baba Fr. Vsk. Last Friday; 2 tl; ch.
Visapur; 2-0	Visapur; 2-0; Sun.	Visapur; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Saptah Sr. Sud. 14; 3 tl, Ch.
.. ..	Shirur; 2-0; Mon.	.. 9-0	W.	Cs; Syed Baba Urus March/April; tl; m; dh; Ch; dp.
Shriram- 30-0	Pravara- 8-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Dattajayanti Utsav; 2 tl; dg.
.. ..	Bodhegaon; 4-0; Thu.	Balam 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); dg; ch.
Ahmad- 50-0	Sheogaon; .. Sun.	Takali; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Kopar- 3-0	Kopar- 3-0; Mon.	Sheo- ..	rv.	2 Sl; Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1.
Ghoti; 24-0	Shendi; 2-0; Sun.	Kopar- 3-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nasik Rd; 38-0	Samsher- 3-0; Wed.	Samsher- 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Su 14; 6 tl; ch.
Belapur; 9-0	Haregaon; 4-0; Sun.	Stage; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5 tl; mq.
Ghoti; 24-0	Shendi; 4-0; Sun.	.. 4-0	t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- 64-0	Kotul; 4-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 4 tl.
Ahmad- 36-0	Miraj- 6-0; Wed.	Babhul- 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Sr. 3 tl; mq; ch.
Ahmad- 54-0	Bodhe- 6-0; Thu.	.. 8-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kedare- shwar (Mahadev) Fr. Sr. (3rd Monday) tl.
.. ..			..	..

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
Nagapur; AMNR. नागापूर	N 5-0	2086; 1001; 138; 350	.. ..
Nagapur; NWS. नागापूर	S 7-6	1089; 299; 44; 151	Bhana-shivare; 1-6
Nagar Devle; AMNR. नागरदेवळे	E 2-0	1288; 3138; 438; 337	Local; ..
Nahuli; JMD. नाहूली	E 10-0	1843; 524; 111; 187	.. 4-0
Naigaon; JMD. नायगांव	E 7-0	4285; 1252; 246; 409	Telan-gashi; 2-0
Najik Babhulagaon; SVG. नजिक बाभुळगाव	E 5-0	2051; 813; 113; 386	Rakshi; 2-0
Najik Chincholi; NWS. नजिक चिंचोळी	SE 12-0	2363; 725; 103; 154	Bhende; 2-0
Nalegaon; AMNR. नालेगांव	W	Included in Urban Area I	.. ..
Nalegaon; (i) AMNR. नालेगांव	W 0-4	3017; 599; 137; 309	.. 0-4
Nandgaon; AMNR. नांदगांव	N 15-0	3903; 1165; 210; 328	Shingwe; 0-4
Nandgaon; KRT. नांदगांव	NW 6-0	3785; 512; 109; 163	Rehekari; 2-0
Nandnaji; JMD. नान्नज	S 10-0	14630; 5960; 996; 1897	Local; ..
Nandur Bk.; SRP. नांदुर बु.	W 4-7	1453; 1382; 259; 503	Khandala; ..
Nanduri Dumala; SGN. नांदुरी दुमाला	SW 10-0	2416; 1108; 204; 443	Local; ..
Nandur Kh.; SRP. नांदुर खु.	W 5-1	1269; 862; 152; 316	Khandala; ..
Nandur Khandarmal; SGN. नांदुर खंदरमाळ	S 22-0	12138; 2446; 413; 586	Local; ..
Nandurkhi Bk.; KPG. नांदुरखी बु.	S 12-0	1543; 1063; 247; 298	Dorhale; 1-4
Nandurkhi Kh.; KPG. नांदुरखी खु.	S 12-0	561; 514; 80; 140	Dorhale; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Nimblak; 4-0	Ahmad-nagar; 5-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; m; mq; dg; gym; ch; 2 Cch.
Shriram-pur; 27-6	Newase Kh.; .. Sun.	.. 1-6	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 4-0	Bhingar; 1-0; Fri.	Bhingar; 1-0	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 5 tl; 5 dg; dh; gym; ch.
.. ..	Kharda; 8-0; Tue.	.. ..	W; pyt.	Mhasoba Fr. Phg. Vad. 30; tl.
Jeur; 50-0	Kharda; 5-0; Tue.	Nahuli; 1-0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Nath Maharaj Fr. Mg. vad. 14; 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 48-0	Sheogaon; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 1-4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs (mp); Laxmi Devi Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Shriram-pur; 33-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Renuka Devi Fr. An. Sud. 7; 3 tl; ch; Cch.
.. ..			..	..
.. 0-4	Ahmad-nagar; .. Tue.	.. 0-4	W.	4 tl; mq.
.. 1-4	Shingwe; 0-4; Wed.	Nandgaon; Karjat; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; m; dh; ch.
Jeur; 24-0	Karjat; 6-0; Mon.	Karjat; 6-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Srn. 2 tl; mq.
Jeur; 28-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Gopalkrishna Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; ..	Shriram-pur; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Vsk; 3; 5 tl; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; 42-0	Dhandar-phal Bk.; 3-0; Tue.	Dhandar-phal; 4-0	Str.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3 tl; 2 dg; lib.
Shriram-pur; ..	Shriram-pur; .. Fri.	Stage; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Shriram-pur; 56-0	Ghargaon; 5-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct- Sud. 15; Vithal Fr. Srn. Vad. 11; 3 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Kopar-gaon; 15-0	Rahata; 3-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Zuting Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2 tl.
Kopar-gaon; 15-0	Rahata; 3-0; Thu.	Rahata; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; 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
Nandur-Nimba-Daitya; PTD. नांदूर-निंबा-दैत्य	E 13-0	2597; 1667; 266; 573	Local; ..
Nandur Pathar; PNR. नांदूर पठार	NW 21-0	3325; 1458; 243; 745	Local; ..
Nandur Shikari; NWS. नांदूर शिकारी	SE 18-0	1294; 311; 98; 121	Shahar- takli; 4-0
Nandur Vihire; SVG. नांदूर विहीरे	SW 11-0	1801; 578; 100; 100	Wagholi; 2-0
Nannaj Dumala; SGN. नान्नज दुमाला	N 14-0	5548; 2751; 512; 649	Local; ..
Narayandoho; AMNR. नारायणडोहो	SE 7-0	3505; 1814; 265; 718	Local; ..
Narayan Gavhan; PNR. नारायण गव्हाण	S 12-0	3923; 1536; 215; 616	Wade Gavan; 3-0
Narayanvadi; NWS. नारायणवाडी	S 5-0	1304; 730; 119; 256	Tamas- wadi; 2-4
Nategaon; KPG. नाटेगांव	N 8-0	1413; 954; 150; 219	Bramhan- gaon; 2-0
Naur; SRP. नाऊर	N 10-0	2435; 1480; 247; 430	Local; ..
Naygaon; SRP. नायगांव	N 10-0	3794; 901; 147; 275	Neur; 2-0
Nepti; AMNR. नेप्ती	W 3-4	4066; 2349; 372; 966	Local; ..
Nevase Bk; NWS. नेवासे बु.	E 0-4	10390; 4461; 770; 1312	Local; ..
Nevase Kh; NWS. नेवासे खु.	HQ ..	8748; 8882; 1620; 1370	Local; ..
Nighoj; KPG. निघोज	S 6-4	1075; 1643; 251; 478	Laxmi- wadi; 1-0
Nighoj; PNR. निघोज	W 16-0	11540; 5179; 859; 1843	Local; ..
Nilwande; AKL. निळवंडे	W 10-0	950; 563; 88; 134	Rajur; 4-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 46-0	Pathardi; 13-0; Wed.	.. 5-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Daitya Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq.
.. ..	Aane; 1-0; Thu.	Stage; 3-0	W.	SI Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3 tl; dh; ch.
Shriram- pur; 39-0	Kukane; 4-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	SI (pr); 3 tl; ch.
.. ..	Maka; 2-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Laxmi Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq.
Kopar- gaon; 30-0	Talegaon; 3-0; Thu.	Tale- gaon; 3-0	W; n.	SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 1; 2 tl.
.. 9-0	Ahmad- nagar; 7-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	2 SI (pr, h); Cs; Bhai- roba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 28-0	Sirur; 5-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Newase; 5-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Kopar- gaon; 16-0	Kopar- gaon; 8-0; Mon.	Stage; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Puntamba; 7-0	Shriram- pur; 11-0; Fri.	Local; ..	rv.	2 SI (pr, m); Cs; Saw- leshwar Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2 tl; 2 mq; 2 m; dg; ch.
Puntamba; 5-0	Puntam- ba; 10-0; Mon.	Stage; 6-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); 2 Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 3-0	Ahmad- nagar; 3-0; Tue.	Junnar Rd.; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; 6 tl; mq; 3 gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 19-0	Newase Kh.; 0-4; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 6 tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; 2 dp.
Shriram- pur; 20-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	rv; pl.	8 SI (3 pr, 2m, 2 h, 1 clg); 4 Cs; Mohiniraj Fr. Mg. Sud. 15 to Vad. 5; Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 11; 8 tl; m; 13 mq; 2 dg; dh; 3 lib; 8 dp; 2 Cch.
Kopar- gaon; 11-0	Shirdi; 1-4; Sun.	Stage; ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	3 SI (2 pr, m); Cs; Mala- bai Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
.. 28-0	Rajur; 4-0; Mon.	Vithe; 3-0	rv.	SI (pr); Nileshevar Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 5 tl; ch.

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
Nilwande; SGN. निळवंडे	N 6-0	1843; 1304; 177; 510	.. 2-0
Nimaj; SGN. निमज	W 5-0	2785; 1545; 251; 334	Khandgaon; 3-0
Nimbale; SGN. निंबाळे	E 2-4	492; 545; 71; 173	Sangamner; 2-4
Nimbavi; SGD. निंबवी	NW 28-0	3807; 1392; 211; 347	Local; ..
Nimbe; KRT. निंबे	SE 7-0	1256; 501; 71; 169	Alsunde; 2-0
Nimbe; SVG. निंबे	W ..	1241; 980; 147; 461	.. ..
Nimbgaon; KPG. निम्बगांव	S 6-4	1851; 2189; 422; 664	Laxmiwadi; 1-0
Nimbgaon Daku; KRT. निंबगांव डाकु	E 18-0	4741; 1637; 236; 411	Local; ..
Nimbhari; NWS. निंबहारी	SW 8-0	2133; 1171; 224; 482	Pachegaon; 2-0
Nimbhari; SVG. निंबहारी	N 20-0	1399; 155; 27; 64	Kalegaon; 1-4
Nimbhere; RHI. निंबेरे	NW 17-0	3454; 1565; 210; 529	Local; ..
Nimblak; AMNR. निंबळक	NW 7-3	5867; 1859; 308; 722	Karjune-Khare; 3-0
Nimbodi; AMNR. निंबोडी	E 4-0	4225; 1486; 248; 289	Sarolabaddi; 1-0
Nimbodi; KRT. निंबोडी	NE 23-0	3878; 1904; 339; 571	Local; ..
Nimbodi; PTD. निंबोडी	W 11-0	541; 274; 45; 128	Ghatshirur; 2-0
Nimbral; AKL. निंबळ	W 9-0	1190; 1164; 216; 413	Rajur; 6-0
Nimgaon Bhojapur; SGN. निमगांव भोजापुर	NW 6-0	864; 689; 108; 217	Chikani; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shrirampur; 24-0	Sangamner; 6-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6 tl; ch. lib.
Shrirampur; ..	Dhandarp-hal Bk.; 2-0; Tue.	Chikhali; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Shrirampur; 28-0	Sangamner; 2-4; Sat.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; 4 mq; m.
Visapur; 5-0	Visapur; 5-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5 tl; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Pomalwadi; 19-0	Karjat; 7-0; Mon.	Alsunde; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	.....
Kopargaon; 11 0	Savalvihi Bk.; 1-4; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	3 Sl (2 pr, m); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Jeur; 22-0	Chapadgaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; gym; lib;
Shrirampur; 20-0	Pachegaon; 2-0; Tue.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; Cch.
Shrirampur; 54-0	Kalegaon; 1-4; ..	Dahigaon 4-0 Ne;	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Rahuri; 18-0	Songaon; 4-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 4 tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Local; 2-2	Karjune Khare; 3-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Asd. Sud. 15; 6 tl; mq; Cch.
Ahmadnagar; 5-0	Bhingar; 2-0; ..	Stage; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 5; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 6 tl; m; mq; gym; ch; Cch.
.. ..	.. 2-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Srn. Sud. 15; tl; 3 dh; ch; 3 Cch.
Ahmadnagar; 25-0	Tisgaon; 3-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	Cs; tl; dh.
.. 30-0	Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Vithe; 2-0	rv.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; ch.
Nasik Rd.; 40-0	Sangamner; 6-0; Sat.	Sangamner; 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 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
Nimgaon Bk.; SGN. निमगांव बु.	SW 14-0	1332; 1860; 255; 500	Local; ..
Nimgaon Kh.; SGN. निमगांव खु.	W 4-0	1256; 756; 91; 152	Nimgaon- 0-2 Bk.;
Nimgaon-Gangarda; KRT. निमगांव गांगडा	N 27-0	3292; 1999; 330; 496	Local; ..
Nimgaon Ghana; AMNR. निमगांव घाणा	W 12-0	4435; 927; 154; 375	Bhalwani; 4-0
Nimgaon Jali; SGN. निमगांव जाली	E 12-0	5139; 2976; 498; 638	Local; ..
Nimgaon Khairi; SRP. निमगांव खैरी	N 4-0	4855; 3005; 545; 769	Local; ..
Nimgaon Khalu; SGD. निमगांव खलू	SW 14-0	2498; 1891; 325; 567	Local; ..
Nimgaon Tembhi; SGN. निमगांव टेम्भी	S 3-0	1137; 633; 84; 195	Local; ..
Nimgaon Wagha; AMNR. निमगांव वाघा	W 6-0	4577; 1739; 256; 443	Nepti; 1-0
Nimon; SGN. निमोण	N 12-0	9177; 4759; 666; 1142	Sangam- 12-0 ner;
Nipani-Jalgaon; PTD. निपाणी जळगांव	NE 8-0	1845; 822; 75; 253	Local; ..
Nipani Nimgaon; NWS. निपाणी निमगांव	S 6-0	1863; 598; 96; 307	.. 2-0
Nipani Wadgaon; SRP. निपाणी वडगांव	SE. 4-0	2924; 8788; 1824; 2041	Local; ..
Nivadunge; PTD. निवडुंगे	W 6-0	5560; 2333; 401; 754	Local; ..
Nyahali; SVG. न्याहाळी	N 9-4	752; 292; 49; 150	Agarnan- 2-0 dur;
Ogadi; KPG. ओगडी	N 8-0	1051; 430; 70; 120	Kagali; 3-0
Ozar Bk.; SGN. ओझर बु.	E. 10-0	924; 588; 85; 321	Shed- 1-0 gaon;
Ozar Kh.; SGN. ओझर खु.	SE 8-0	1558; 731; 106; 435	Ashvi Bk.; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; 46-0	Pemgiri; 1-0; Fri.	Kalas; 3-0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Chand- khan Baba Urus March- April, 2tl; dg; gym. Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Nasik Rd; 54-0	Pemgiri; 3-0; Fri.	Kalas; 3-0	n.	
Ahmad- nagar; 27-0	Ghogar- gaon; 5-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 4tl; mq; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 12-0	Bhalwani; 4-0; ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kanifnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 10; 2tl; mq; ch.
Shriram- pur; 20-0	Ashvi; 4-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Cs; Agasti Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; 14 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
.. 4-0	Shriram- pur; 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Waghai Fr. Phg. Vad. 9; 3tl; mq; ch.
Daund; 2-0	Daund; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 14; 5tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 45-0	Sangamner; 3-0; Sat.	Deogaon; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Phg. Vad. 13; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 5-0	Ahmad- nagar; 6-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 8 t'; mq; gym; ch; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 36-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 19tl; 2mq; 7dg; dh; lib; 3dp.
Ahmed- nagar; 40-0	Pathardi; 8-0; Wed.	Korad- gaon; 1-4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); tl; mq; dg; ch; Cch.
.. 29-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	6Sl (4pr,m,h); 2Cs; Pir Urus (March-April); 7tl; 2mq; 2dp; Cch.
Ahmed- nagar; 30-0	Pathardi; 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(mp); 5tl; 2m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Ahmed- nagar; 49-0	Erandgaon; 6-0; Fri.	Sheo- gaon; 9-0	rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Kopar- gaon; 5-0	Kopar- gaon; 8-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; gym.
Shriram- pur; ..	.. 4-0; ..	Hange- wadi. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct.; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 26-0	Ashvi Bk.; 3-0; Mon.	Umbari; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Gangubai Fr. Ct. tl; Cch.

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
Pabal; PNR. पाबळ	W 15-0	1647; 430; 60; 229	Loni; 1-4
Pabhulvandi; AKL. पाभुळवंडी	NW 28-0	1481; 501; 102; 148	Rajur; 10-0
Pachegaon; NWS. पाचेगाव	W 11-0	6206; 3257; 512; 1354	Local; ..
Pachanai; AKL. पाचनई	SW 34-0	6288; 401; 65; 126	Rajur; 20-0
Pachunde; NWS. पाचुंदे	SE 21-0	2166; 724; 112; 239	.. ..
Padali; JMD. पाडळी	S 4-0	2833; 1192; 190; 398	.. ..
Padali Ale; PNR. पाडळी आळे	W 18-0	3217; 1332; 204; 651	Alkuti; 2-0
Padali; PTD. पाडळी	N 14-0	2836; 2012; 310; 701	Sake- gaon; 2-0
Padali-Darya; PNR. पाडळी दर्या	NW 10-0	3015; 1882; 318; 444	Local; ..
Padali Kanhoor; PNR. पाडळी कान्हूर	N 9-0	3217; 1120; 68; 282	Gore- gaon; 2-0
Padali (Ranjangaon); PNR. पाडळी (रांजणगाव)	S 13-0	4111; 1495; 230; 548	Bhoyare 5-0 Gangarda;
Padalne; AKL. पाडळणे	SW 18-0	2350; 1011; 183; 283	Local; ..
Padhegaon; KPG. पढेगाव	NE 7-0	2437; 1304; 235; 368	Shrias- gaon; 3-0
Padhegaon; SRP. पढेगाव	S 8-0	3356; 6983; 1332; 2119	Local; ..
Padoshi; AKL. पाडोशी	NW 25-0	2905; 909; 140; 251	Khir- vire; 3-0
Pagori Pimpalgaon; PTD. पागोरी पिंपळगाव	N 5-4	3082; 1389; 312; 511	Local; ..
Paithan; AKL. पैथण	SW 17-0	2162; 624; 120; 166	Kotul; 4-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmed- nagar; Ghoti; ..	39-0 Alkuti; 2-0; Sun. 33-0 Rajur; 10-0; Mon. 16-0 Local; .. Tue.	Stage; 1-4 .. 3-0 Local; ..	W. W. rv.	Sl (pr); 3tl. Sl (pr); Mari Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 2tl; ch. 3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Gahininath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5tl; mq; 2dg; dh; lib; dp; 2Cch.
Ghoti; ..	45-0 Rajur; 20-0; Mon.	Rajur; 20-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mahashivaratra Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; Jeur; ..	34-0 Maka; 2-0; Mon. 45-0 Jamkhed; 6-0; Sat.	.. 2-0 .. 1-0	W. W.	Sl (m); Cs; tl; mq; dg; Cch. Sl (m); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Ahmed- nagar; Ahmed- nagar; Ahmad- nagar;	43-0 Alkuti; 2-0; Sun. 34-0 Pathardi; 6-0; Wed. 34-0 Wadzire; 3-0; Thu.	Local; 4-0 Wadzire; 3-0	W; n. W. W.	Sl (m); Cs; 4tl; gym; lib. Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; 7tl; ch; lib; Cch. Sl (m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; tl; dh; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; Visapur;	16-0 Bhalawani; 4-0; Wed. 10-0 Sirur; 10-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-2	W. W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; tl; dg; ch; lib. Sl (pr); Cs; Datta Jayanti Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 4tl; dg; gym; Cch.
Igatpuri;	39-0 Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Rajur; 6-0	W.	2Sl (pr); 2Cs; (mp); Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3tl.
Kopar- gaon; Local;	7-0 Shiras- gaon; 3-0; Wed. .. Local; .. Sat.	Local; .. Stage; ..	W. W.	Sl (pr); Cs; mq; m; lib. 2Sl (pr, h); 5Cs; Maha- dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 3tl; mq; dh; 2lib; dp; Cch.
Igatpuri;	45-0 Khirvire; 3-0; Tue.	 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Kasha ai Fr. Mg. Vad. 4; 2tl; gym.
.. ..	Pathardi; 5-4; Wed.	.. 5-4	W; rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; mq; dg; lib; Cch.
Shriram- pur;	56-0 Kotul; 4-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	3Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Muktabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 5tl; ch.

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
Palashi; PNR. पळशी	N 26-0	20065; 3349; 552; 1372	Local; ..
Palasapur; PNR. पळसपूर	NW 28-0	4747; 1063; 171; 219	Pokhari; 8-0
Palsunde; AKL. पळसुंदे	SW 8-0	2767; 1024; 166; 568	Kotul; 8-0
Palwe Bk.; PNR. पळवे बुद्रुक	S 9-0	4295; 1079; 168; 435	Local; ..
Palwe Kh.; PNR. पळवे खर्द	S 9-0	2595; 1216; 167; 455	Palwe Bk.; 0-1
Panegaon; NWS. पानेगाव	SW 11-0	1569; 1136; 210; 343	Karajgaon; 1-0
Panjare; AKL. पांजरे	W 32-0	3088; 755; 57; 248	.. ..
Pangari; AKL. पांगरी	S 12-0	2629; 961; 174; 302	Pimpalgaon Khand; 3-0
Pangarmal; AMNR. पांगरमल	NE 16-0	1695; 1016; 194; 667	Khos-puri; 2-0
Panoli; PNR. पानोली	S 5-0	3911; 1382; 252; 304	Local; ..
Panodi; SGN. पानोडी	SE 16-0	4218; 1596; 255; 672	Local; ..
Paragaonsudrik; SGD. पारगाव सुद्रिक	N 5-4	5596; 3543; 590; 1308	Local; ..
Parakhatpur; AKL. परखतपूर	SE 2-0	882; 662; 104; 273	Thugaon Bk.; 2-0
Paregaon Bk.; SGN. पारेगाव बुद्रुक	N 16-6	3525; 1870; 286; 523	Nannaj Dumala; 2-0
Paregaon Kh.; SGN. पारेगाव खर्द	N 11-0	1722; 650; 99; 169	.. 2-0
Parewadi; PTD. पारेवाडी	W 9-0	1006; 361; 63; 89	Tisgaon; 2-0
Pargaon; AMNR. पारगाव	E 11-0	2513; 1374; 195; 643	Bhatodi; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad-nagar; 38-0	Khadak-wadi; 3-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Malvir Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 6tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 40-0	Aane; 6-0; ..	Aane; 6-0	W.	2SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; ch.
Shriram-pur; 68-0	Kotul; 8-0; Wed.	Kotul; 8-0	W.	2SI (pr,h); pyt; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl
Visapur; 12-0	Supa; 5-0; Wed.	Stage; 12-0	W.	SI (m); Cs; Bubumata Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl.
Visapur; 12-0	Supa; 6-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; m; lib; Cch.
Padhe-gaon; 10-0	Karajgaon; 1-0; Wed.	Karajgaon; 1-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Chandragiridev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; m; lib.
.. ..	Shendi; .. Sun.	.. 6-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); 2tl.
.. ..	Kotul; 3-0; Wed.	.. 1-0	W; rv.	3SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct; 4tl; ch.
Wambori; 12-0	Ghode-gaon; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 SI (pr,m); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti; Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; dh; ch; lib.
Visapur; 15-0	.. 4-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl.
Shriram-pur; 24-0	Ashvi Bk.; 3-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; str.	SI (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dh; Cch.
Belwandi; 3-0	Local;	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Sudrikeshwar Dev. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6tl; m; mq; dh; 2gym; ch; 2dp.
Shriram-pur; 45-0	Akola; 2-0; Thu.	Akola; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Shriram-pur; 36-0	Nimon; 4-0; Mon. ..	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Asphir Urus in July/Aug.; 5 tl; mq; lib.
Shriram-pur; 30-0	Sangam-ner; 11-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 26-0	Tisgaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	..
Ahmad-nagar; 11-0	Kaudgaon; 4-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Wagheshwari Fr. An. Sud. 7; 3 tl; gym.

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
Pargaon Maula; AMNR. पारगाव मौला	S 7-0	1190; 738; 120; 212	Walki; 3-0
Parner; PNR. पारनेर	HQ ..	20182; 11095; 1820; 2568	Local; ..
Pategaon; KRT. पाटेगाव	NE 12-0	3282; 1866; 281; 468	Local; ..
Patewadi; KRT. पाटेवाडी	NE 16-0	4276; 1891; 256; 416	Local; ..
Pathardi; PTD. पाथर्डी	HQ ..	12159; 14281; 2650; 2570	Local; ..
Pathare Bk.; SRP. पाथरे बुद्रुक	SW 18-0	1891; 2986; 468; 827	Songaon; 0-2
Pathare Kh.; RHI. पाथरे खुर्द	NE 15-0	2681; 1373; 233; 436	Local; ..
Patharvale; NWS. पाथरवाले	SE 14-0	437; 1029; 167; 303	Georai; 1-4
Patoda; JMD. पाटोदा	W 7-0	4522; 2088; 375; 454	Local; ..
Pedgaon; SGD. पेडगाव	S 8-0	10229; 3681; 583; 1172	Local; ..
Pemgiri; SGN. पेमगिरी	SW 15-0	4498; 2080; 344; 770	Local; ..
Pendshet; AKL. पेंडशेत	W 23-0	1141; 355; 65; 108	Waranghu-2-0 shi;
Phopsandi; AKL. फोपसंडी	SW 32-0	3791; 407; 64; 178	Kotul; 18-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad-nagar; 10-0	Walki; 3-0; Mon.	.. 4-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Pirsahab Urus. (Jun/July); 2 tl; gym.
Ahmad nagar; 24-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv; n.	3Sl (2 pr, m); 5 Cs. Bhairavnath Fr. Ct; Sud. 15; 9 tl; 2 mq; m; 2 dg; dh; 2 gym; ch; lib; 5 dp; Cch.
Karmala; 18-0	Jalgaon; 1-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Sthapling Dev. Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; Bhairvnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 6 tl; mq; dg; Ch; lib.
Jeur; 28-0	Chapad- gaon; 5-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr,m); 7 tl; dg; dh; lib; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 34-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	6 Sl (3pr, 2 h, 1 clg); Kholeshwar Fr. Ct. (3rd Wed);Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9tl; m; 7 mq; 3dg; 2dh; 4gym; lib; Cch.
Belapur; 17-0	Satral; 0-2; Tue.	Local; ..	rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); 2 Cs; Devi Fr. in Vsk; 4tl; 2 mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
Padhe- gaon; 6-0	Malunje- Bk. 2-4; Mon.	.. 1-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq; dg; lib; 2 Cch.
Shriram- pur 33-0	Kukane; 5-0; Thu	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; mq.
Jeur; 30-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2 Cs; 5 tl; m; 2 mq; dg; dh; lib; ch; dp.
Shrigonda 10-0 Rd;	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 5 tl; 2 m; 2 mq; dg; gym; dp.
Shriram- pur; 47-0	Local; .. Fri.	Kalas; 9-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Pema Devi Fr. in Vsk; 4 tl; dg; gym; lib.
Igatpuri; 20-0	Shendi; 3-0; Sun.	Warang- 1-0 hushi;	W.	Sl (pr); Gavali Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 3, 4; tl.
Shriram- pur; 78-0	Kotul; 18-0; Wed.	.. 18-0	W.	Sl (pr); 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
Pichadgaon; NWS. पिचडगाव	W 6-0	1239; 386; 59; 102	Salabatpur; 3-0
Pimplas; KPG. पिपलस	S 12-0	1675; 1417; 242; 431	Rahata; 1-0
Pimpaldari; AKL. पिपलदरी	SE 20-0	3734; 1202; 218; 411	Kotul; 10-0
Pimpale; SGN. पिपळे	N 18-0	3193; 1259; 176; 292	Nannaj Dumala; 2-0
Pimpalgaon (Alwa); JMD. पिपळगाव (आळवा)	S 10-0	357; 998; 173; 233	Rajuri; 3-0
Pimpalgaon Depa; SGN. पिपळगाव देपा	S 14-0	10,268; 2047; 351; 505	Local; ..
Pimpalgaon Fungi; RHI. पिपळगाव फुंगी	N 11-4	1315; 1112; 178; 474	Ambi; 3-0
Pimpalgaon Kavda; AMNR. पिपळगाव कौडा	S 15-0	3545; 813; 168; 363	Kamar-gaon; 2-0
Pimpalgaon Khand; AKL. पिपळगाव खांद	S 9-0	4124; 1168; 208; 323	Local; ..
Pimpalgaon Konzira; SGN. पिपळगाव कोंझीरा	W 10-4	2629; 1690; 244; 278	Dhandar-phal; 1-4
Pimpalgaon Landga; AMNR. पिपळगाव लांडगा	E 8-0	1921; 1159; 179; 436	Bhatodi; 4-0
Pimpalgaon Malvi; AMNR. पिपळगाव माळवी	N 17-0	6956; 3329; 576; 1165	Local; ..
Pimpalgaon Matha; SGN. पिपळगाव माथा	SW 12-0	2875; 667; 154; 177	Local; ..
Pimpalgaon Nakavinda; AKL. पिपळगाव नाकविंदा	W 12-3	3679; 1082; 167; 282	Rajur; 5-0
Pimpalgaon Nipani; AKL. पिपळगाव निपाणी	NE 6-0	2407; 1502; 223; 455	Ganore; 1-0
Pimpalgaon Rotha; PNR. पिपळगाव रोठा	NW 23-0	4095; 1817; 260; 800	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram-pur; 26-0	Nevase; 6-0; Sun.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Kamin Pir Urus in March-April; 2 tl; dg; dh.
Chitali; 10-0	Rahata; 1-0; Thu.	Rahata; 1-0	W; pl.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl; ch.
Ghoti; 68-0	Bramhan-wada; 6-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	4 SI (3 pr, m); Cs; Yedubai Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2 tl.
Shriram-pur; 32-0	Nimon; 2-0; Mon.	Stage; ..	W; str.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Laximi Ai Fr. Mrg. Vad. 3; 5 tl; mq; dg.
Ahmad-nagar; 50-0	Jamkhed; 10-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; tl; mq.
.. ..	Sakur; 8-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Viroba Fr. Ct. Vad 6; 11 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; 10-0	Kolhar; 5-0; Fri.	Kolhar; 5-0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir. Urus (March/April); 3tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Akolner; 6-0	Supa; 6-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 4tl; m; mq; dh; gym; ch.
.. ..	Kotul; 4-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	4SI (pr); Cs; 5tl.
Shriram-pur; 42-0	Dhand-arphal; 1-4; Tue.	.. ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; m.
Ahmad-nagar; 10-0	Kaudgaon; 3-0; ..	.. 0-6	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavanath Fr. Ct. Vad. 14; 4tl; mq; gym.
Vilad; 8-0	Ahmad-nagar; 10-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	3 SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 6 tl; mq; gym; lib; 2 Cch.
Shriram-pur; 45-0	Sangam-ner; 12-0; Sat.	Chanda-napuri; 7-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; tl.
Shriram-pur; 33-0	.. ..	Rajur; 5-0	W.	2 SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; ch.
Shriram-pur; 35-0	Sangam-ner; .. Sat.	Dham-bodifata; 0-4	W.	SI (pr); Devi Fr. Vsk; Vad. 14; 2 tl; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 30-0	Local;	Local; ..	W.	SI (m); Cs; Khandeshwar Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 6tl; mq; gym; ch; 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
Pimpalgaon Pisa; SGD. पिपळगाव पिसा	NW 26-0	8833; 4056; 690; 990	Local; ..
Pimpalgaon Tappa; PTD. पिपळगाव टप्पा	SE 12-0	2805; 1336; 158; 506	Chinch- 6-0 pur-pangul;
Pimpalgaon Turk; PNR. पिपळगाव तुर्क	N 10-0	1455; 547; 87; 240	Kinhi; 3-0
Pimpalgaon Ujjani; AMNR. पिपळगाव उज्जनी	NW 9-0	3889; 1777; 275; 685	.. 3-4
Pimpalgaon Unda; JMD. पिपळगाव उंडा	S 11-0	2356; 1108; 194; 305	Nandnaji; 5-0
Pimpalgaon Wagha; AMNR. पिपळगाव वाघा	W 10-0	2077; 653; 92; 197	Nepti; 3-0
Pimpalgavan; PTD. पिपळगव्हाण	E 8-0	718; 580; 111; 164	Yeli; 2-0
Pimpalner; PNR. पिपळनेर	S 10-4	4220; 1515; 140; 503	Local; ..
Pimpalwadi; KPG. पिपळवाडी	S 11-2	2418; 1751; 312; 780	Local; ..
Pimpalwadi; KRT. पिपळवाडी	SW 13-0	7060; 1599; 239; 617	Rashin; 5-0
Pimparakane; AKL. पिपरकणे	W 16-0	2770; 1055; 193; 377	Local; ..
Pimparne; SGN. पिपरणे	E 6-0	3288; 1238; 191; 325	Local; ..
Pimpri; AKL. पिंप्री	SW 23-0	964; 277; 44; 72	Rajur; 8-0
Pimparkhed; JMD. पिंपरखेड	SW 10-0	3327; 1413; 210; 418	Local; ..
Pimpri Avaghad; RHI. पिंप्री अवघड	SE 2-0	2257; 734; 130; 258	Rahuri; 2-0
Pimpri Gavali; PNR. पिंप्री गवळी	SE 13-0	2682; 658; 98; 225	Rui; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. 1-4	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2 SI (pr, m); Cs; Renuka Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 6 tl; mq; dh; gym; 2 dp.
Ahmad- 6-0	Pathardi; 14-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-4	W.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); tl; dg; ch.
Ahmad- 22-0	Kanhoor; 3-0; Wed.	Kanhoor; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- 11-0	Ahmad- 9-0; Tue.	Shendi; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Malai Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 8tl; mq; gym; ch; Cch.
Jeur; 50-0	Khorda; 7-0; Mon.	.. 6-0	W.	SI (pr); 2 tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Ahmad- 10-0	Ahmad- 10-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Viroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 4 tl; lib; ch.
.. ..	Pathardi; 8-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Ahmad- 34-0	Sirur; 9-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	2 SI (pr, m); pyt; Cs; Nilobaraya Fr. Phg. Sud. 1-3; 5 tl; 4 dh; ch; lib.
Puntamba; 7-0	Shirdi; 3-0; Sun;	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2 tl; mq; lib; Cch.
Shrigonda 20-0 Rd.;	Rashin; 5-0; ..	Local; ..	W; w.	2 SI (pr, m); 2 Cs; Datta Fr. Srn. (Mon); 4 tl; mq; dg.
Igatpuri; ..	Rajur; 4-0; Mon.	Rajur; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Harji Baba Fr. Sud. 14; mq; 2 tl.
Rahuri; 46-0	Sangam- 6-0; Sat.	Local; ..	rv.	2 SI (pr, m); Cs; Laximi Fr. Vsk; 5 tl; Cch.
Igatpuri; 40-0	Rajur; 8-0; Mon.	Kohone; 2-0	rv.	SI (pr); Cs (gr); Kaloba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; tl; ch.
Jeur; 30-0	Jamkhed; 10-0; Sat.	Aran- 4-0	rv.	SI (m); Cs; Baba Chaitanya alias Raja Bhaskar Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 2tl; mq; ch; lib.
Rahrui; 2-0	Rahuri; 2-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Munjaba Fr. Ct. (1st Sat. after Padva); 2tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Ranjan- 3-0	Ranjan- 2-0; Thu.	Walwane; 3-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairv- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; ch.

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
Pimpri Jalsen; PNR. पिंप्री जलसेन ..	W 8-0	2491; 1593; 276; 517	Local; ..
Pimpri Kolandar; SGD. पिंप्री कोलंदर ..	NW 23-0	3947; 927; 198; 210	Local; ..
Pimpri Lokai; SRP. पिंप्री लोकाई ..	W 23-0	2855; 567; 78; 176	Kelvad; 4-0
Pimpriloki Ajampur; SGN. पींप्रीलोकी अजमपूर ..	SE 21-0	3839; 2083; 490; 514	Local; ..
Pimpri Nirmal; SRP. पिंपरी निर्मळ ..	W 14-0	6738; 2934; 422; 1075	Local; ..
Pimpri-Pathar; PNR. पींप्री पठार ..	NW 11-0	1142; 420; 62; 75	Kanhoor; 3-0
Pimpri Shahali; NWS. पिंप्री शहाळी ..	E 22-0	2897; 1138; 202; 328	.. 0-2
Pimprivalan; RHI. पींप्रिवळण ..	NE 10-0	1318; 452; 79; 220	Khedale 0-6 Parmanand;
Pingevasdi; SVG. पिंगेवाडी ..	E 17-0	1210; 889; 143; 458	Kham-pimpri; 1-0
Pisevasdi; AKL. पिसेवाडी ..	S 19-0	1081; 369; 70; 181	Kotul; 5-0
Pisore Bk.; SGD. पिसोरे बुद्रुक ..	NW 16-0	2810; 560; 91; 159	Yelpanc; 0-2
Pisore Khand; SGD. पिसोरे खांड ..	NE 10-0	3419; 1067; 150; 393	Bhangaon; 2-0
Pohegaon Bk.; KPG. पोहेगाव बुद्रुक ..	SW 12-0	2973; 3856; 683; 1357	Local; ..
Pohegaon Kh.; KPG. पोहेगाव खुर्द ..	SW 12-0	752; 534; 90; 252	Local; ..
Pokhari; PNR. पोखरी ..	NW 28-0	18,808; 2703; 480; 670	Local; ..
Pokhari Baleshwar; SGN. पोखरी बालेश्वर ..	S 15-0	4335; 944; 157; 243	.. 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Visapur; 35-0	Wadzire; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs. Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; m; dg; gym; lib.
Belwandi; 8-0	Belwandi; 8-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 2tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Shrirampur; 23-0	Loni; 9-0; Wed.	Lohare; 3-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Rahuri; 27-0	Ashwi Bk.; 3-0; Mon.	Stage; 2-0	W; n.	SI (pr); 3Cs; Ganapati Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; 7tl; mq; Cch.
Shrirampur; 14-0	Rahata; 5-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Pir Urus in April-May; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; mq; lib.
Ahmadnagar; 34-0	Kanhoor; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 4tl; m; gym; ch.
Shrirampur; 40-0	Kukane; 6-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	SI (pr); pyt; Laxmi Ai Fr. An. Sud. 15; 2tl; Cch.
Rahuri; 7-0	Rahuri; 10-0; Thu.	.. 7-0	rv.	SI (pr); Kanifnath Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 4tl.
.. 60-0	Bodhegaon; 5-0; Thu.	.. 0-3	W.	SI (pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; 2mq; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Shrirampur; 65-0	Kotul; 5-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	SI (pr); Mukta ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 2tl.
Belwandi; 6-0	Belwandi; 6-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); 2tl.
Belwandi; 15-0	Bhangaon; 2-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Khaki Buva Fr. June/July; tl; gym.
Kopargaon; 17-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; Pl.	5SI (2pr, 2m, h); pyt; 3Cs; Shani Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 8tl; dg; 2lib; 5dp.
Kopargaon; 17-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; Pl.	5SI (2pr, 3m, h); pyt; 3Cs; 8tl; dg; 2lib; 5dp.
Ahmadnagar; 51-0	Sakur; 6-0; Wed.	Khadakwadi; 6-0	W; str.	SI (pr); Cs; Rangadas Swami Fr. Mg. Vad. 4; 7tl; dg; gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	Sakur; 10-0; Wed.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; m; gym

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
Pokhari Haveli; SGN. पोखरी हवेली ..	N 4-0	1205; 967; 146; 256	.. 1-0
Pokhardi; AMNR. पोखर्डी ..	N 5-1	1762; 1551; 215; 277	Shendi; 0-1
Prabhu Pimpri; PTD. प्रभूपिंप्री ..	N 5-4	1505; 408; 71; 218	.. ..
Prabhuvadgaon; SVG. प्रभुवाडगाव ..	E 12-0	1992; 1286; 205; 362	.. 1-0
Pratapapur; SGN. प्रतापपूर ..	E 17-0	1276; 1222; 223; 333	Ashwi Bk; 1-0
Pravara Sangam; NWS. प्रवरा संगम ..	NE 10-0	2043; 1735; 297; 354	Toka; ..
Punatgaon; NWS. पुणतगाव ..	W 8-0	2749; 1440; 451; 638	.. 2-0
Puntamba; KPG. पुणतांबा ..	SE 14-0	19,472; 17,338; 3496; 4375	Local; ..
Puruchavadi; AKL. पुरुचवाडी ..	SW 20-0	1079; 316; 58; 123	Maveshi; 2-0
Raghohivare; PTD. राघोहिवरे ..	W 15-0	1681; 757; 137; 407	Lohsar-Khand-gaon; 2-0
Rahata; KPG. राहता ..	S 12-0	5561; 10899; 1875; 2406	Local; ..
Rahimpur; SGN. रहोमपूर ..	E 8-0	1544; 1259; 67; 280	Jorve; 1-0
Rahuri Bk., RHI. राहुरी बु. ..	HQ. ..	11782; 17961; 3187; 3196	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram-pur; 32-0	Sangamner; 4-0; Sat.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 12; 4tl; ch; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 7-0	Ahmad-nagar; 5-0; Tue.	Shendi; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 4tl; dg; gym; ch; Cch.
.. ..	Pathardi; 5-4 Wed.	Pathardi; 5-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 53-0	.. 2-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr); Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. 1st Tuesday; 2tl; m; dh; ch.
Shriram-pur; 24-0	Ashwi Bk; 1-0; Mon.	Ashwi Bk; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Ct.; 2tl.
Shriram-pur; 30-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 0-1	rv.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 13; 11tl; mq; dg; dh; dp.
.. 18-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus in April-May; 2tl; dg; Cch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	7Sl (5pr, 2h); 5Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; Changdev Fr. Asd. 11; 23tl; 4mq; 3m; dg; 2dh; gym; ch; 3lib; 7dp; Cch.
Igatpuri; 34-0	Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Rajur; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Jakurni Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl.
Ahmed-nagar; 24-0	Khand-gaon; 2-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); 3 tl; ch.
Chitali; 10-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); 4Cs; Virbhadr Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 5 tl; 2mq,m; 2dg, dh; gym; ch; lib; 7dp; 2C.h.
Shriram-pur; 24-0	Sangamner; 8-0; Sat.	Stage; 1-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Viroba Fr. Tue. after Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; rv.	6Sl (4pr, 2h); 8Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; Boshind Bu va. Fr. Asd. Vad. 11; 17tl; m; 3mq; 5dg; dh; gym; ch; 5lib; 10dp; Cch.

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
Rahuri Kh.; RHI. राहुरी खु.	.. S 0-6	1898; 1886; 390; 418	Rahuri Bk.; 0-6
Rajapur; SGD. राजापुर	.. NW 22-0	4501; 2451; 347; 648	Local; ..
Rajapur; SGN. राजापुर	.. NW 3-0	2849; 2718; 397; 539	Local; ..
Rajegaon; NWS; राजेगांव	.. S 23-0	1271; 693; 99; 177	Shingave Tukai; 1-0
Rajur; AKL. राजूर	.. W 12-4	3581; 4636; 786; 451	Local; ..
Rajuri; JMD. राजूरी	.. S 5-0	3376; 1803; 274; 470	Local; ..
Rajuri; SRP. राजूरी	.. W ..	4540; 1705; 310; 470	Mamda-pur. 1-0
Rakshaswadi Bk.; KRT. राक्षसवाडी बु.	.. W 14-0	4014; 693; 188; 200	Kuldha-ran; 4-0
Rakshaswadi Kh.; KRT. राक्षसवाडी खु.	.. W 14-0	3591; 443; 88; 108	Kuldha-ran; 4-0
Rakshi; SVG. राक्षी	.. E 6-2	1647; 828; 151; 415	Local; ..
Ralegan; AMNR. राळेगाण	.. SE 18-0	6247; 2437; 398; 492	Local; ..
Ralegan Shindi; PNR. राळेगाण शिंदी	.. S 9-0	2428; 1209; 178; 480	.. 1-4
Ralegan Theripal; PNR. राळेगाण थेरपाळ	.. S 12-0	2473; 1050; 55; 264	Local; ..
Ramdoh; NWS. रामडोह	.. E 16-0	2643; 789; 152; 311	Local; ..
Rampur; RHI. रामपूर	.. NW 14-0	976; 1463; 227; 586	Local; ..
Rampur; SRP. रामपूर	.. N 9-0	966; 435; 73; 219	Naur; 1-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Rahuri; 4-6	Rahuri Bk; 0-6; Thu.	.. 0-3	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs. Buva Saheb Urus Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl; dh; ch.
Belwand; ..	Ghodnadi; 5-0; ..	Dhawal- gaon; 5-0	W.	3Sl(pr); Cs; Bhairava- nath Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; dh; ch.
Nasik Rd; 38-0	Sangmner; 3-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-1	W; rv.	Sl (m); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 4tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp. (Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq.
.. 14-0	Ghode- gaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	5Sl (2pr, 2m, h) ; Pir urus in April-May; Khanderao Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 10tl; 2mq; 2dg; ch; lib; 3dp.
Ghoti; 28-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ramnava- mi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; gym; ch; lib.
.. 53-0	Jamkhed; 7-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (m); Gahininath Urus in Feb. March; 3tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Belapur Bk; 8-0	Mamdapur; 1-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W; Cl.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. vad. 8; 3 tl; ch.
Pimpri; 10-0	Kuldharan; 4-0; Fri.	Kuldha- ran; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 tl.
Shrigonda ..	Kuldharan; 4-0; Fri.	Kuldha- ran; 4-0	W.	Cs (mp); Syed Buva Urus (March -April); tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Ahmad- naga; 42-0	Chapad- gaon; 4-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 7tl, 2m; mq, dg; gym; ch; Cch.
Sarole- kasar; 10-0	Mandav- gaon; 4-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl; Pyt; Cs; Padmavati Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 3tl; dh; ch.
Ahm d- nagar; 32-4	Sirur; 9-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; ch.
Visapur; 24-0	Sirur; 8-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch; Cch.
Auranga- gabadi; 28-0	Warkhed; 2-0; Tue.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp) ; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl; Cch.
Rahuri; 15-0	.. 2-0; Fri.	..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Malisha Ali Fr. March April; 2tl.
Puntamba; 8-0	Puntamba; 8-0; Mon.	Naur; 1-0	rv.	

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
Ranad Bk.; AKL. रणद बु.	W 21-0	1370; 615; 104; 171	2-0
Rand Kh.; AKL. रणद खु.	W 20-0	374; 63; 13; 16	3-0
Randhe; PNR. रांधे	W 16-0	4514; 1764; 287; 743	Darodi; 2-0
Ranegaon; SVG. राणेगांव	SE 14-0	3896; 1465; 256; 688	Shingori; 1-0
Ranjangaon; PNR. रांजणगांव	SE 18-0	8991; 2551; 451; 916	Local; ..
Ranjangaon; NWS. रांजणगांव	S 8-0	5095; 1572; 265; 618	Local; ..
Ranjangaon; KPG. रांजणगांव खु.	SE 18-0	1748; 5664; 1132; 1045	Local; ..
Ranjangaon Deshmukh; KPG. रांजणगांव देशमुख	SW 20-0	6034; 2282; 420; 863	Local; ..
Ranjani; AMNR. रांजणी	E 16-0	2085; 850; 118; 333	Agadgaon; 2-0
*Ranjankhol; SRP. रांजणखोल	W 3-1	1245; 5407; 1042; 600	Local; ..
Ranzani; SVG. रांझणी	NW 17-0	2430; 444; 112; 146	Dahi- 1-0 gaon (ne);
Raotale; SVG. रावताळे	NE 7-6	803; 224; 37; 68	Rakshi; 2-0
Rashin; KRT. राशीन	S 10-0	27289; 9174; 1439; 3010	Local; ..
Rastapur; KPG. रास्तापूर	SE 11-0	4724; 426; 60; 155	Shingve; 2-0
Rastapur; NWS. रास्तापूर	S 16-0	5672; 1664; 269; 660	Local; ..
Ratanjan; KRT. रातंजन	N 18-0	2035; 667; 120; 226	Kokan- 6-4 gaon.
Ratanwadi; AKL. रतनवाडी	W 40-0	6715; 602; 113; 173	Shendi; 10-0

* Urban Area III has been cancelled.

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ghoti; 20-0	Rajur; 7-0; Mon.	Rajur; 7-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); pyt; 2tl; dg.
.. 20-0	Rajur; .. Mon.	.. 7-0	rv.	Ghorpad Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Darodi; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 5tl; mq; ch.
.. ..	Bodhegaon; 5-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Thu.	Stage; 2-0	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Kalu- sha Valli Fr; Mukta bai Fr.; 3 tl; m; dg.
Wambori; 18-0	Kukane; 6-0; Thu;	Bhana- 3-0 shivane;	W.	2SI (pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; Cch.
Chitali; 6-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W; pl; n.	3SI (pr, m, h); 2Cs; 2tl; mq; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Kopar- gaon; 22-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi and Chandkhan Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; m; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 17-0	Kaudgaon; 4-0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; gym.
Shriram- pur; 3-1	Shriram- 3-1; Fri.	Local; ..	W, pl.	SI (h); Cs; Mhasoba Fr.; Ct.; 3tl; mq; ch; lib; dp; 2Cch.
Shriam- pur; 49-0	Dahigaon- 1-0; Sun.	Dahi- 1-0 gaon(ne);	W.	SI (pr); 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 44-0	Erand- 4-0; Fri.	Rakshi; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Bhigwan; 16-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. ..	W; w.	3SI (pr, m, h); 2Cs; Mahadev Rath Fr. Srn. Sud. 15; Navratra Utsav An. Sud. 1 to 15; 4tl; 2m; 2mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; 3lib; 4dp.
Puntamba; 3-0	Puntamba; 3-0; Mon.	Pun- 3-0 tamba;	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	Ghode- 7-0; Fri.	.. 6-0	W.	SI (p); Cs; 2tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 34-2	Mirajgaon; 2-2; Wed.	.. 2-2	W.	SI (pr); CS; 2tl; ch.
Ghoti; 30-0	Shendi; 10-0; Sun.	.. 10-0	W; ..	SI (pr); Mahashivratri Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.

VF 4388-67a

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
Ratnapur; JMD. रत्नापूर	W 6-0	2966; 1191; 222; 481	Patoda; 2-0
Ratodgaon; AMNR. रतोडगांव	NE 9-0	2434; 685; 115; 206	Mehekari; 3-0
Ravalgaon; KRT. रवलगांव	NW 20-0	4811; 1495; 232; 638	Kokan- gaon; 2-0
Rawande; KPG. रवंदे	N 10-0	2794; 2539; 431; 907	Local; ..
Rayagavan; SGD. रायगव्हाण	NW 30-0	3446; 485; 94; 129	Pimpri- kolandar; 2-0
Rayate; SGN. रायते	S 2-4	1481; 1254; 199; 257	Sangam- ner; 2-4
Raytale; PNR. रायतळे	SE 13-0	2536; 1124; 185; 254	Walwane; 2-0
Rede; AKL. रेडे	E 2-0	695; 261; 348; 84	Akola; 2-0
Rehekuri; KRT. रेहेकुरी	NW 5-0	5123; 988; 261; 251	Local; ..
Renwadi; PNR. रेनवडी	W 20-0	849; 745; 130; 324	Alkuti; 4-0
Rui; KPG. रुई	S 8-4	3614; 3945; 737; 1663	Local; ..
Rui; PNR. रुई	SE 13-0	2853; 1396; 228; 202	Local; ..
Rui Chattishi; AMNR; रुई छत्तिशी	SE 14-0	3537; 2379; 384; 758	Local; ..
Ruigavan; KRT. रुईगव्हाण	NW 20-0	4997; 756; 60; 333	Shinde; 2-0
Ruikhel; SGD. रुईखेळ	NE 22-0	9699; 1342; 197; 553	Ghogar- gaon; 2-0
Rumbhodi; AKL. रंभोडी	W 5-2	2098; 1895; 309; 447	Local; ..
Sadatpur; SGN. सादतपूर	E 16-0	2155; 560; 82; 173	Loni; 2-0
Sade; KPG. सडे	SE 6-0	2773; 872; 124; 263	Kokam- than; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Jeur; 30-0	.. 2-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 4tl; mq; dg; 2dh; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	 Fri.	.. 6-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 4tl; m; mq; ch; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 32-0	Mirajgaon; 2-4; Wed.	Kokan- gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khanderav Dev Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 5tl; mq; ch
.. 12-0	Local; .. Fri.	Stage; 0-6	W.	2Sl (m,h); Mahadev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 4tl.
Belwandi; 11-0	Sirur; 14-0; Sat.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 28-4	Sangamner; 2-4; Sat.	Sangam- ner; 2-4	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1 to 10; 3tl.
Sarola; 6-0	Supa; 5-0; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; ch.
Nasik Rd; 44-0	Akola; 2-0; Thu.	Akola; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 7
Jeur; 24-0	Karja; 5-0; Mon.	Walwad; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4 and 5; 4tl; mq; ch
.. ..	Alkuti; 4-0; Sun.	Alkuti; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Muktai Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; 4tl.
Kanhe- gaon; 6-0	Savalvahir Bk.; 2-4; Thu.	Local; ..	W; pl.	3Sl (pr,m); pyt; 2Cs; Maruti Fr. Phg.; 5tl; mq; m; lib; dp.
Ranjan- gaon; 5-0	Ranjan- gaon; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,h); 2Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2tl; mq; ch; 2lib; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 16-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Khan- doba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 8; 6tl; mq; gym; ch; lib; 2dp.
Shrigonda Rd.; 15-0	Shinde; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus March April; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 25-0	Ghogar- gaon; 2-0; Sun.	Ghogar- gaon; 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Maha- dev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; tl; gym; lib.
Shriram- pur; 50-0	Akola; 5-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5tl; lib; dp.
Shriram- pur; 16-0	Loni; 2-0; Wed.	Nim- gaon Jali; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti. Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl.
Kanhe- gaon; 2-0	Wari; 2-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; 2 ch.

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
Sade; RHI. सडे	S 3-4	3318; 1147; 205; 410	Local; ..
Shahajapur; SVG. शहाजापूर	S 5-0	861; 445; 83; 185	Amrapur; 1-0
Shahajapur; KPG. शहाजापूर	W 18-0	1059; 502; 83; 176	Kolape- 2-0 wadi;
Saidapur; PTD. सैदापूर	NW 4-0	1564; 432; 84; 138	Pathardi; 4-0
Sakat; JMD. साकत	NE 10-0	8574; 2827; 603; 800	Local; ..
Sakat Kh. AMNR. साकत खर्द	SE 10-3	1966; 557; 83; 177	Shira- 2-0 dhan;
Sakegaon; PTD. साकेगांव	N 4-5	6118; 2012; 331; 683	Local; ..
Sakirwadi; AKL. साकीरवाडी	SW 20-0	2131; 1516; 216; 546	Local; ..
Sakur; SGN. साकर	S 22-0	14399; 4695; 816; 1093	Local; ..
Sakuri; KPG. साकुर्गी	S 13-3	2250; 4180; 769; 1564	Local; ..
Salabatpur; NWS. सलाबतपूर	E 9-0	2309; 2254; 385; 657	Local; ..
Salwadagaon; SVG. सालवडगांव	S 3-0	1888; 976; 171; 302	.. ..
Samangaon; SVG. सामनगांव	W 5-0	2642; 877; 138; 222	Wadule 2-0 Bk;
Samnapur; SGN. समनापूर	NE 3-0	1660; 2166; 276; 534	Local; ..
Samsherpur; AKL. समशेरपूर	N 14-0	6466; 3366; 541; 909	Local; ..
Samarad; AKL. सामरद	W 40-0	7865; 294; 58; 83	.. 15-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Wambori; 3-0	Rahuri; 3-4; Thu.	Rahuri; 3-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hasanpir Urus (June/July); 3tl mq; 2 dg; ch; Cch. tl; ch.
.. ..	Shegaon; 5-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
Kopar- 18-0	Kolape- 2-0; Sun.	Kola- 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Saiduba Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; tl.
Ahmad- 28-0	Pathardi; 4-0; Wed.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Sakeshwar Mahadev Fr. ct. Sud. 15; 2 tl; mq; ch; lib.
Ahmad- 56-0	Jamkhed; 10-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus (June/July); 4 tl; mq; gym; ch.
Ahmad- 11-0	Walki; 5-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Saiduba Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 2 tl; m; mq; dh; ch; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- 36-0	Pathardi; 4-0; Wed.	.. 0-4	rv.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5 tl; lib.
Igatpuri; 40-0	Rajur; 7-0; Mon.	Rajur; 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Chankhal Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 15 tl; 4 mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- 55-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	n.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Virbhada Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9 tl; mq; m; lib; 2 dp.
Chitali; 11-0	Rahata; 0-3; Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Vithoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; Urus in November-December; 5 tl; mq; dg; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Shriram- 29-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (mp); 2 tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; Cch. Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Ahmad- 42-0	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Syed Baba Fr. Jan. Feb. 5 tl; mq; 2 dg.
Ahmad- 40-0	Sheogaon; 5-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	6 Sl (4 pr, m, h); 2 Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 7 tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Shriram- 29-0	Sangam- 3-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nasik- 35-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; rv.	
.. ..	Shendi; .. Sun.	.. 15-0	W; rv; t.	

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
Samvatsar; KPG. सवत्सर	E 5-0	8803; 10,013; 1911; 3529	Local; ..
Sandwe; AMNR. सांडवे	SE 11-0	2604; 1122; 184; 422	Local; ..
Sangamner Bk.; SGN. संगमनेर बुद्रुक	.. ..	10697; 9387; 1481; 2193	.. ..
Sangamner Kh.; SGN. संगमनेर खुद	S 1-0	1259; 1780; 273; 262	Sangamner Bk.; 1-0
Sangamner (Urban area V) SGN. संगमनेर (नागरीविभाग ५)	H	16-32; 28594; 5081; 642	.. ..
Sangavi; AKL. सांगवी	NW 21-0	2736; 1228; 219; 664	Samsher-pur; 7-0
Sangavi; SGN. सांगवी	W 10-0	706; 512; 82; 98	Kalas Bk; 1-0
Sangavi Bk; PTD. सांगवी बुद्रुक	N 6-0	863; 468; 86; 168	Pagori Pimpalgaon; 1-0
Sangavi Dumala; SGD. सांगवी दुमाला	SW 14-0	1405; 1077; 196; 289	.. ..
Sangavi Kh; PTD. सांगवी खुद	N 6-0	1074; 335; 68; 136	Pagori Pimpalgaon; 1-0
Sangavi; JMD. सांगवी	W 9-0	949; 451; 70; 124	Patoda; 1-0
Sangvi Bhusar; KPG. सांगवी भुसार	NW 14-0	3253; 1808; 329; 801	Local; ..
Sangvisurya; PNR. सांगवी सुर्या	S 10-0	2305; 846; 153; 421	Local; ..
Sankrapur; RHI. संक्रापुर	N 11-0	1102; 491; 73; 115	Ambi; 1-4
Sarola; JMD. सारोळा	S 4-0	3371; 1391; 224; 442	Rajuri; 3-0
Sarola Adwai; PNR. सारोळा आडवाई	E 9-0	2288; 725; 56; 165	Jamgaon; 1-0
Sarola Baddi; AMNR. सारोळा बढी	E 6-0	217; 1005; 148; 353	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institution and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W; rv.	5 Sl (pr. h); 2 Cs; Jangeli Pir urus Feb-March; Biroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 8 tl; mq; lib; 2 dp.
Ahmad-nagar; 11-0	Chichondi- 2-0; Fri. Patil;	.. 1-4	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Kanifnath Fr. Phg. Vad. 9.
Shriram-pur; 33-0	Sangamner Bk; 1-0; Sat.	Sangamner Bk; 1-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2 Cs; 2 tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; Cch.
Nasik-Road; 31-0	Thangaon; 5-0; Fri.	Local; ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Kasha Ai Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 6 tl; ch.
Shriram-pur; 42-0	Dhandar-phal Bk; 3-0; Tue.	Kalas Bk; 1-0	w; str.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs; Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3; tl; ch; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 38-0	Pathardi; 6-0; Wed. Kasti; 2-0; ..	.. 6-0	W; rv.	tl; ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; dg; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 38-0	Pathardi; 6-0; Wed.	Pathardi; 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp); dg; tl; ch.
Jeur; 32-0	Patoda; 1-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Kopar-gaon; 17-0	Kolape-wadi; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 7tl; m.
Visapur; 25-0	Javale; 3-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; 9-0	Belapur; 5-0; Sun.	Belapur; 5-0	rv; cl.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. 49-0	Jamkhed; 5-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; lib; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 14-0	Jamgaon; .. Sat.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; gym; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 7-0	Bhingar; 4-0; ..	Stage; ..	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 6; 5tl; m; dg; ch; lib.

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
Sarole Kasar; AMNR. सारोळे कामार	S 12-0	4637; 2874; 446; 795	Local; ..
Sarole pathar; SGN. सारोळे पठार	S 16-0	3075; 1594; 247; 269	Local; ..
Sarolesomvanshi; SGD. सारोळे सोमवंशी	NW 29-0	1954; 1037; 152; 235	Local; ..
Satephal; JMD. सानेफळ	SE 15-0	1399; 570; 103; 133	Khorda; 3-0
Satewadi; AKL. सानेवाडी	SW 8-0	4108; 1302; 254; 649	Kotul; 8-0
Satral; RHI. सात्रळ	NW 14-0	3700; 3938; 596; 933	Songaon; ..
Satwad; PTD. सातवड	SW 12-0	1252; 575; 93; 284	Ghat-shiras; 2-0
Saundala; NWS. सांदळा	SE 10-0	1890; 888; 153; 261	Bhende Kh.; 1-0
Savalvihir Bk; KPG. सावलविहीर बुद्रुक	S 6-0	1368; 7959; 1812; 1804	Local; ..
Sawalgaon; KPG. सावलगांव	NE 10-4	644; 398; 58; 128	Shiras-gaon; 0-4
Sawargaon; PNR. सावरगांव	NW 19-0	4418; 1512; 244; 415	Nandur Pathar; 3-0
Sawargaon Ghule; SGN. सावरगांव घुले	S 18-0	5142; 1475; 213; 384	Local; ..
Sawargaon Pat; AKL. सावरगांव पाट	N 12-0	3637; 1403; 195; 479	Akola; 12-0
Sawargaon Tal; SGN. सावरगांव तळ	S 9-0	4227; 1955; 248; 526	Local; ..
Sawarchol; SGN. सावरचोळ	SW 20-0	2100; 1092; 173; 437	Akola; 7-6
Sawalvihir Kh.; KPG. सावरविहीर खुंदे	S 7-0	1140; 2800; 555; 645	Laxmi-wadi; 0-4
Sawargaon; JMD. सावरगांव	E 4-0	2330; 727; 140; 192	.. ..
Sawarkute; AKL. सावरकुटे	W. 19-0	1758; 707; 147; 209	Maveshi; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, h); Cs; Urus Wali (March-April); 4tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	Sakur; 12-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, h); Malik Baba Fr. March-April; 4tl; mq; lib; dp.
Visapur; 5-0	Visapur; 5-0; Sun.	Visapur; 5-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 4tl; mq; gym; ch.
Jeur; 62-0	Khorda; 3-0; Mon.	Khorda; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 63-0	Kotul; 8-0; Wed.	.. 8-0	W.	3SI (pr,m); Mukta ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; 3tl.
Rahuri; 17-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	rv.	3SI (pr, m, h); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; gym; lib; dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 25-0	Karanji; 3-0; Tue.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Ramnavmi Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; tl; ch.
Shriram- Pur; 30-0	Kukane; 4-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; dh.
Kopar- gaon; 8-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	3SI (pr,m,h); Cs; Laxi- mi Ai Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; Parshuram Maha- raj Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 6tl; dh; lib; 4dp; Cch.
Samvatsar; 5-4	Shirasgaon; 0-4; Wed.	Kopar- gaon; 10-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	Ane; 3-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-4	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 2tl; dh.
Ahmad- nagar; 66-0	Sangam- ner; 18-0; Sat.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; dh; ch; lib.
Nasik Rd; 35-0	Samsher- pur; .. Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Vad. 10; 3tl;m.
Shriram- pur; 42-0	Sangam- ner; 9-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 4tl.
.. 60-0	Akola; 7-6; ..	Stage; 0-6	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 4tl.
Kopar- gaon; 10-0	Savalvihir Bk.; 0-6; Thu.	Savali- vihir; 0-6	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Laximi Ai. Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
.. 50-0	Jamkhed; 4-0; Sat.	Jamkhed; ..	W.	SI (pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Igatpuri; 33-0	Rajur; 5-0; Mon.	Rajur; 5-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mari ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 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
Sawedi (1); AMNR. सावेडी (१)	N 3-0	3959; 787; 130; 231	Local; ..
Sawedi; AMNR. सावेडी		Included in Urban Area I	
Saykhindi; SGN. सायखिंडी	NW 6-5	3475; 1317; 204; 433	Chikani; 1-0
Shahapur; AMNR. शहापूर	E 5-0	1063; 366; 61; 125	.. 3-0
Shahapur; KPG. शहापूर	SW 17-0	778; 585; 87; 191	Javalke; 2-0
Shahapur; NWS. शहापूर	SE 18-0	1192; 650; 121; 204	Deogaon; 1-0
Shahapur; SVG. शहापूर	SW 8-0	609; 138; 22; 33	.. 0-2
Sahajapur; PNR. शहाजापूर	E 13-0	1635; 711; 116; 147	Hange; 8-0
Shahartakali; SVG. शहरटाकली	NW 12-0	2231; 1947; 339; 811	Local; ..
Shedgaon; SGD. शेडगांव	SE 16-0	4656; 2130; 316; 562	Takli-kadewalit; 1-4
Shedgaon; SGN. शेडगांव	SE 10-0	2121; 1324; 203; 303	Local; ..
Shekate; PTD. शेकटे	E 7-0	1619; 1030; 154; 307	Bhute-takali; 1-0
Shekate Bk.; SVG. शेकटे बुद्रुक	SE 23-0	1112; 627; 111; 285	Local; ..
Shekate Bk; SVG. शेकटे बुद्रुक	E 22-0	1321; 359; 57; 220	.. 2-0
Shelad; AKL. शेलद	SW 20-0	1960; 893; 144; 402	Padalane; 2-0
Shelvihiere; AKL. शेलविहीरे	W 17-0	1385; 654; 121; 179	Pimpa-rane; 1-0
Shendi; AKL. शेंडी	W 28-0	655; 971; 262; 80	Local; ..
Shendi; AMNR. शेंडी	N 5-6	4392; 2214; 355; 671	Local; ..
Shenit AKL. शेणीत	NW 34-0	3760; 1401; 224; 435	Rajur; 15-0
Shenvadagaon; RHI. शेनवडगांव	NE 14-0	914; 291; 37; 93	Pathare Kh.; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad-nagar; 3-0	Ahmad-nagar; 3-0; Tue.	Local;	W.	Cs; 3tl; mq; dh; ch; 3Cch.
.. ..				
Shriram-pur; 22-0	Sangam-ner; 6-5; Sat.	Stage; 1-0	W.	3 Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. in Ct; Devi Fr. in Mg; 4tl; ch.
.. 7-0	Bhingar; 3-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl; (m); 2tl; m; dg; ch.
Kopar-gaon; 19-0	Pohegaon; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laximi Fr. Ct. Vad. 7; tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 33-0	Kukane; 4-0; Thu.	Deo-gaon; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. in Ct; 2tl.
Ahmad-nagar; 37-0	Avhane Bk; .. Tue.	Amra-pur; 2-0	W.	tl.
Sarola; 13-0	Supa; 5-0; Wed.	Supa; 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Agyaba Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; Palakhi Bdp. Vad. 12; tl; gym; ch; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 50-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 3tl; dh; ch; lib; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd; 20-0	Shri-gonda; 16-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W,rv.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Shriram-pur; 25-0	Ashwi Bk; 2-0; Mon.	Malunje; 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Vad. 8; 4tl; ch; Cch.
Ahmad-nagar; 40-0	Pathardi; 7-0; Wed.	.. 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Ahmad-nagar; 66-0	Bodhe-gaon; 6-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	2 Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; lib.
Ahmad-nagar; 62-0	Bodhe-gaon; 6-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Igatpuri; 40-0	Rajur; 7-0; Mon.	Rajur; 7-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl.
Igatpuri; ..	Rajur; 5-0; Mon.	Rajur; 5-0	Str.	Cs; Vetal Dev Fr. Phg. Vad. 5; 2tl.
Ghoti; 20-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	t.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Ahmad-nagar; 8-0	Ahmad-nagar; 5-6; Tue.	.. 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); 7tl; m; mq; dg; 2gym; dp; Cch.
Ghoti; 37-0	Rajur; 15-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (m); Bhavani Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; ch.
Rahuri; 11-0	Manjari; 2-4; Wed.	Bherda-pur; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Sherankhel; AKL. शेरणखेल	NW 10-4	2044; 691; 99; 306	Rumbhodi; ..
Sheri Kasare; PNR. शेरी कासारे	W 17-0	991; 470; 72; 198	Alkuti; 2-0
Sheri Koldara; PNR. शेरी कोळदरा	W 8-0	1460; 65; 9; 39	Local; ..
Shevagaon; SVG. शेवगांव	HQ. ..	13374; 12615; 2335; 1570	Local; ..
Shibalapur; SGN. शिबलापूर	E 12-0	3017; 123; 168; 367;	Panodi; 2-0
Shilegaon; RHI. शिलेगांव	E 5-4	1541; 757; 128; 280;	Arad- gaon; 0-6
Shilvandi; AKL. शिलवडी	SW 22-4	750; 451; 86; 178	Rajur; 11-0
Shimpore; KRT. शिंपोरे	SW 18-0	2422; 1470; 228; 357	Khed- nagar; 18-2
Shinde; KRT. शिंदे	NW 16-0	10367; 2985; 531; 886	Local; ..
Shinde; AKL. शिंदे	SW 25-0	367; 102; 14; 27	Rajur; 10-0
Shindodi; SGN. शिंदोडी	SE 25-0	4536; 703; 100; 163	Rahuri; 12-0
Shinganapur; KPG. शिंगणापूर	NE 3-0	1740; 5560; 1184; 1550	Local; ..
Shinganavadi Rajur; AKL. शिंगणावाडी राजूर	W 12-0	2044; 451; 102; 156	Shendi; 12-0
Shingave; KPG. शिंगवे	SE 8-0	6463; 2856; 532; 862	Local; ..
Shingave Keshav; PTD. शिंगवे केशव	NW 22-0	2322; 942; 169; 371	.. 6-0
Shingave Tukai; NWS. शिंगवे तुकाई	S 21-0	3356; 1544; 242; 440	Local; ..
Shingori; SVG. शिंगोरी	SE 14-0	2680; 971; 176; 534	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Akola; 10-0; Thu.	Induri; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 43-0	Alkuti; 2-0; Sun.	Alkuti; 2-0	W; n.	Sl (pr); Pirsahab Urus in March-Apr.; tl.
Visapur; 26-0	Wadzire; 1-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 4-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	3 Sl (pr, m, h); 2Cs; Urus (Nov. Dec.) Khandoba Fr. on Mrg. (1st Sunday); 3tl; mq; 2dg; 5dh; ch; lib; 12dp; 2Cch.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Ashwi Bk; 2-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bahiroba Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 2tl; mq; dh.
Rahuri; 1-4	Rahuri; 5-4; Thu.	.. 1-4	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. (3rd Tuesday); 4tl.
Ghoti; 51-0	Kotul; 9-0; Wed.	.. 9-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Mukta Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 2tl.
Bhigwan; 6-4	Rashin; 7-4; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; dh.
Shri- gonda Rd; 20-0	Local; .. Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Nag- nath Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 5tl; lib; dp.
Igatpuri; 42-0	Rajur; 10-0; Mon.	Kohone; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Sakur; 7-0; Wed.	Sakur; 7-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 3tl; ch; Cch.
Kopar- gaon; 3-0	Kopar- gaon; 3-0; Mon.	Kopar- gaon; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 2tl; gym.
.. ..	Shendi; 12-0; Sun.	.. 12-0	W; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kanhe- gaon; 2-0	Wari; 2-0; Sun.	Local ..	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 7ti; mq; m; 2dg; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 22-0	Miri; 4-0; Sat.	.. 4-0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Keshav Govind Fr. Ct; 4tl; lib.
.. 12-0	Ghode- gaon; 2-0; ..	.. 0-7	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; Tukai Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 4dp; mq; dg; lib; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 56-0	Bodhe- gaon; 8-0; Thu.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rishi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq.

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
Shingwe; AMNR. शिंगवे	NW 15-0	1861; 1526; 242; 614	Local; ..
Shiradhon; AMNR. शिराढोण	SE 8-0	1591; 559; 181; 343	Local; ..
Shirapur; PNR. शिरापुर	W 19-0	4867; 1166; 201; 500	Alkuti; 3-0
Shirapur; SGN; शिरापुर	S 4-0	1115; 612; 81; 159	Nimgaon 1-0 Tembhi;
Shirdi; KPG. शिर्डी	S 10-0	3246; 6358; 1310; 1563	Local; ..
Shirsule; PNR. शिरमुळे	W 14-0	1020; 202; 52; 94	Nighoj; 2-0
Shirasgaon; KPG. शिरसगांव	NE 10-0	1379; 623; 135; 307	Local; ..
Shirasgaon; NWS. शिरसगांव	E ..	2892; 1744; 264; 549	.. ..
Shirasgaon; SGN. शिरसगांव	SW 23-0	1843; 361; 75; 157	Akola; 10-0
Shirapur; PTD. शिरापुर	W 10-0	4549; 1608; 297; 521	Tisgaon; 2-0
Shiregaon; NWS. शिरगांव	SW 12-0	1085; 1364; 226; 733	.. 0-2
Shiral; PTD. शिराल	NW 23-0	6403; 1975; 332; 463	Chin- chodi; 1-4
Shirasgaon Bodakha; SGD. शिरसगांव बोडका	NW 13-0	3045; 524; 81; 141	Madhe 2-0 wadgaon;
Shirpunje Bk.; AKL. शिरपुजे बद्रुक	W 26-0	1061; 724; 143; 207	Rajur; 12-0
Shirpunje Kh.; AKL. शिरपुजे खर्द	SW 30-0	2735; 184; 30; 45	Rajur; 16-0
Shiswad; AKL. शिसवड	SW 24-0	1536; 398; 79; 115	Rajur; 10-0
Shiur; JMD. शिउर	E 4-0	6817; 1971; 319; 556	Jamkhed; 4-0
Shivapur; SGN. शिवापुर	NE 8-0	735; 592; 65; 177	Kokan- gaon; 0-1
Shrigonda; SGD (HQ). श्रीगोंदा	HQ ..	20,670; 13,050; 2285; 2270	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. 1-4	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct; 15tl; m; mq; dh; ch; dp; Cch. Sl (pr); 3tl; mq; dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 9-0	Walki; 4-0; Mon.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Siddheshwar Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 43-0	Alkuti; 3-0; Sun.	Alkuti; 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 46-0	Sangamner; 4-0; Sat.	Deogaon; 2-0	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); 3Cs; Sai- baba Utsav Ct. Sud. 9; 5tl; mq; dg; 2dh; lib; 3dp.
Kopar- gaon; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W; pl.	Sl (pr); Khanderao Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; ch. Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq. Jagdamba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Nighoj; 2-0; Tue.	Nighoj; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq.
Samvatsar; 4-0	Local; .. Wed.	.. 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	Jagdamba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Nasik Rd; 63-0	Pengiri; 4-0; Fri.	Sawar- chol; 3-0	t.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 27-0	Tisgaon; 2-0; Thu.	Tisgaon; 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch; Cch.
Rahuri; 12-0	Sonai; 5-0; Sun.	Sonai; 5-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Krishna Jayanti Srm. Vad. 8; tl; Cch. 3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; Durga Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 1; 6tl; mq; ch; lib; Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus Feb/March; ch; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 22-0	Chinchodi; 1-4; Mon.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Mukta Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Belwandi; 4-0	Belwandi; 4-0; Thu.	Madhe 2-0 Wadgaon;	n.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ghoti; 40-0	Rajur; 12-0; Mon.	Rajur; 12-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ghoti; 44-0	Rajur; 16-0; Mon.	Rajur; 16-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; 2dg; gym; ch.
Ghoti; 38-0	Rajur; 10-0; Mon.	Rajur; 10-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jeur; 47-0	Jamkhed; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; 2dg; gym; ch.
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Sangam- ner; 8-0; Sat.	Kokan- gaon; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr).
Shrigonda Rd; 4-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; t.	4 Sl (pr, m, h); 3Cs; Mahamed Maharaj Fr. Phg. Sud. 11; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 11; 5tl; m; 2mq; dg; dh; gym; 2lib; 9dp; Cch.

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
Shrirampur (Rural); SRP. श्रीरामपुर (ग्रामीण)	.. ..	6096; 1231; 653; ..	..
Shrirampur Urban Area; SRP. श्रीरामपुर नगरी विभाग (४)	HQ	2686; 39492; 7549; 1947	Local; ..
Shirasgaon; SRP. शिरसगाव	E 1 0	3233; 1117; 188; 243	Shriram- 1-0 pur;
Siddhatek; KRT. सिद्धटेक	SW 26 0	2008; 938; 159; 285	Bhambora; 6-0
Somalwadi; AKL. सोमळवाडी	SW 22 0	1075; 424; 83; 216	Rajur; 12 0
Somthane Bk; PTD. सोमठाणे बुटक	N 12 0	1146; 465; 85; 131	Akhgaon 1-0 Titarka;
Somthane Kh. PTD. सोमठाणे खुंदे	W 11 0	1097; 463; 75; 226	Tisgaon; 2-0
Somthane Nalwade; PTD. सोमठाणे नळवडे	NE 12 0	1254; 727; 127; 289	Akhgaon 1-0 Titarka;
Sonai; NWS. सोनई	S 22 0	20340; 12552; 2080; 3936	Local; ..
Sonari; KPG. सोनारी	NW 6-0	1485; 624; 100; 254	Malegaon- 2-0 thadi;
Sonavihir; SVG. सोनविहीर	E 17-0	1502; 678; 129; 218	Thakur 2-0 Pimpal- gaon;
Songaon; RHI. सोनगांव	NW 17-0	963; 2330; 362; 470	Local; ..
Sonegaon; JMD. सोनेगाव	S 20-0	2716; 1365; 203; 358	Local; ..
Sonesangavi; SVG. सोनेसांगवी	E 10 0	644; 628; 103; 171	Chapad- 3-0 gaon;
Sonewadi; AMNR. सोनेवाडी	SW 7-0	1523; 725; 166; 181	Akolner; 3-0
Sonoshi; PTD. सोनोशी	NE 12-0	1826; 1125; 185; 467	Nandur 2-0 Daitya;
Sonoshi; SGN. सोनोशी	N 8-4	2212; 763; 98; 175	Nannaj 2-0 Dumala;
Soyegaon; KPG. सोयेगांव	SW 21-2	1102; 229; 26; 65	Javalke; 1-3

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	
Local; ..	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	Pl.	2Clg; 11tl; mq; 2m; dg; 2gym; lib; 2Cch.
Belapur; 1-0	Shriram- 1-0; Fri	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Bahi- roba Fr. Ct; 4tl; mq; m; dh.
.. 6-0	Bhambora; 6-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Sud. 4; ch.
Ghoti; 52-0	Kohone; 1-0; Fri.	Kotul; 10 0	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Muktabai Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl; ch.
Ahmad- 30-0	Pathardi; 12 0; Wed.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Changoba Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; mq; dg.
Ahmad- 25-0	Tisgaon; 2-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Ahmad- 30-0	Pathardi; 12-0; Wed.	.. 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; (mp); Changoba Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl; lib.
Rahuri; 10-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl (2pr, h); 9Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Vad. 3; 22tl; m; mq; 2dg; ch; lib; 3dp; Cch.
Kopar- 12-0	.. 4-0; ..	Stage; 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl; dg.
Ahmad- 60 0	Chapad- 4-0; Fri.	.. 0-3	W.	Sl (pr); Gahininath Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 4tl; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	 Tue.	Local; ..	rv.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Krishnaji Fr. Mrg. Vad. 13; 3tl; lib; 2dp.
Jeur; 67-0	Local; .. Mon.	.. 7-0	W; rv.	2Sl (m, h); Cs; tl; mq; dh; ch.
Ahmad- 43-0	Chapad- 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; ch.
Akolner; 3-0	Ahmad- .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; gym; ch; lib.
.. ..	Tondoli; 2-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Brahmanath Fr. Ct; 4tl; mq; ch.
Shriram- 30-0	Nimon; 3-0; Mon.	Nannaj 2-0 Dumala;	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; Vatmai Devi Fr. Mrg. Vad. 9; 2tl; ch.
Kopar- 25-0	Pohegaon; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W.	..

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
Sujalpur; AMNR. गुजालपूर	W 20 0	2388; 267; 48; 73	Shingwe; ..
Sukali; SVG. मुक्ली	E 22 0	1702; 661; 111; 275	Shekte Bk; 1 4
Sukali Bk.; NWS. मुक्ली बुद्रुक	SE 19 0	1091; 264; 60; 127	Shaharta- 3-0
Sukali Kh.; NWS. मुक्ली खुंदे	SE 19 0	437; 253; 63; 68	Shaharta- 3-0
Sule Pimpalgaon; SVG. मुळे पिंपळगांव	E 14 0	668; 191; 37; 73	.. ..
Sultanpur; AKL. मुल्तानपूर	SE 6 0	422; 59; 11; 24	Kalas Bk; 1-0
Sultanpur; NWS. मुल्तानपूर	SE 13 0	1796; 585; 89; 170	Georai; 1-0
Sultanpur; PNR. मुल्तानपूर	S 6 0	343; 307; 54; 124	.. ..
Sultanpur Bk; SVG. मुल्तानपूर बुद्रुक	NW 11 0	854; 1007; 179; 534	Shaharta- 2-0
Sultanpur Kh; SVG. मुल्तानपूर खुंदे	S 4-0	612; 769; 138; 363	Amrapur; 1-0
Supa; PNR. मुपा	SE 8-0	4966; 2247; 357; 329	Local; ..
Supe; KRT. मुपे	N 9-0	2614; 447; 83; 218	.. 2-0
Suregaon; KPG. सुरेगांव	NW 18-0	2929; 5966; 1156; 776	Warkhed; 2-0
Suregaon; SGD. सुरेगांव	N 28-0	6485; 1810; 277; 539	Local; ..
Suregaon Dahigaon; NWS. सुरेगांव दहिंगांव	NE 18-0	928; 330; 59; 90	Warkhed; 2-0
Suregaon Gangapur; NWS. सुरेगांव गंगापूर	N 6-0	1408; 1222; 202; 574	Local; ..
Surodi; SGN. सुरोडी	N 8-0	1699; 475; 74; 199	Wadali; 2-0
Susare; PTD. मुसरे	N 11-0	4157; 2157; 348; 858	Local; ..
Tahakari; AKL. टाहाकारी	N 17-0	2342; 1093; 151; 307	Samsher- 3-0
Taharabad; RHI. तहाराबाद	W 14-0	7444; 1614; 242; 362	Local; ..
Tajanapur; SVG. ताजनापूर	N 6-0	1311; 597; 107; 147	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. 6-0	Shingwe; .. Wed.	.. ..	rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Ahmad- 65 0	Bodhe- 6-0; Thu.	.. 0-2	W.	..
Shriram- 40 0	Kukane; 5 0; Thu.	.. 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); 5tl.
Shriram- 40 0	Kukane; 5 0; Thu.	.. 5-0	W.	tl.
Ahmad- 54 0	Bodhe- 4-0; Fri.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
.. ..	Kalas Bk; 1-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	tl.
Shriram- 32 0	Kukane; 4 0; Thu.	.. 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Visapur; 12-0	Supa; 5-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15.
Ahmad- 50 0	Shahar- 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
.. ..	Sheogaon; 4-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; ch.
Sarola; 8-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Tulja- pur Palakhi B dp. Vad. 12.8 tl; mq; 2 dg; dh; Malabai Ct. Vad. 7. ch; 3 dp; Cch.
Shrigonda- 20-0	Karjat; 7-0; Mon.	.. 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Urus March/ April; 5 tl; dg; gym; ch.
Kopar- 18-0	Kolape- 2-0; Fri.	Kolpe- 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairrav- nath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 3; 4 tl.
Visapur; 2-0	Visapur; 2-0; Sun.	Visapur; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Pir Urus March/April; 2 tl; ch.
Shriram- 36-0	Warkhed; 2-0; Tue.	.. 12-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Shriram- 20 0	Newase; 6-0; Sun.	.. 6-0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Belwandi; 7-0	Shrigonda; 8-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Tukai Devi Fr. Tuesday after Vsk. Sud. 3; 3 tl.
.. ..	.. 6-0; Sat, Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Jagdamba Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 6 tl; mq; dg; lib; ch.
Nasik 31-0	Samsher- 3-0; Wed.	Local; ..	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl.
Rahuri; 20-0	Songaon; 12-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); 6 tl; Cch.
Ahmad- 48-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun.	Sheo- 6-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2 tl; dg; Cch.

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
Taju; KRT. ताजू	SW 20-0	3159; 507; 89; 132	Barad- gaon Sudrik; 4-0
Takali; AKL. टाकळी	N 2-0	1479; 714; 117; 315	Akola; 2-0
Takali; KPG. टाकळी	N 5-1	1877; 4333; 814; 1830	Local; ..
Takali Bhan; SRP. टाकळी भान	E 9-0	7438; 5856; 1053; 2056	Local; ..
Takali Dhokeshwar; PNR. टाकळी धोकेश्वर	N 12-0	5793; 2655; 416; 768	Local; ..
Takali Kadewalit; SGD. टाकळी कडेवळीन	SE 14-0	4691; 1400; 243; 368	Local; ..
Takli Kaji; AMNR. टाकळी काजी	E 7-0	80; 1005; 145; 367	Narayan doho; 2-0
Takli Khandeshwari; KRT. टाकळी खंडेश्वरी	NE 10-0	4959; 1709; 287; 474	Local; ..
Takli Khatgaon; AMNR. टाकळी खातगांव	W 8-4	2129; 1455; 227; 495	Local; ..
Takli Lonar; SGD. टाकळी लोणार	NE 10-0	5629; 1501; 238; 536	Local; ..
Taklimanur; PTD. टाकळीमानूर	SE 13-5	5781; 3154; 350; 641	Local; ..
Takli Miya; RHI. टाकळी मिया	N 6-0	6665; 7085; 1144; 2293	Local; ..
Talani; SVG. तळणी	NE 2-6	1885; 800; 107; 254	Ghotan; 2-4

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shrigonda Rd.; 8-0	Bhambora; 2-0; Thu.	Barada- gaon Sudrik; 4-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Dhangan Dev Fr. Ct. Vad. 5;
Shriram- pur; 48-0	Akola; 2-0; Thu.	Akola; 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Kopar- gaon; 7-0	Kopar- gaon; 7-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Laxmi Ai Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 5 tl; 2 mq; ch.
Shriram- pur; 9-0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W; pl.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Maha- dev Fr. Vsk. Sud. 3; 5tl; mq; dg; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 24-0	Local; .. Tue.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Bana Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 4; 3 tl; dh; 2 dg; ch; lib; 2 dp; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd.; 14-0	Shri- gonda; 14-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Bhairo- ba Fr. Vsk. (1st Sunday in 2nd Fortnight); 5tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 10-0	Ahmad- nagar; 7-0; Tue.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib; Cch.
Shrigonda Rd.; ..	Miraj- gaon; 10-0; Wed.	.. 0-4	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; Sthapl- ing Dev Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 3 tl; mq; 5 dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 8-0	Local; .. Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr, m); Cs; Urus (February March); 3tl; mq; gym; ch.
Shrigonda Rd.; 13-0	Shri- gonda; 10-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Syed Baba Urus (March/April); mq; 2dg; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 45-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Shahasharif Baba Urus March/April; Laxmi Ai Fr. Asd; (4th week Tue.); 4 tl; 2 mq; dg; ch; 2 dp.
Rahuri; 3-0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W; w.	2Sl (pr, h); 2 Cs; Miya Saheb Urus (April/May); Bahirinath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9tl; mq; 4 dg; dh; 2 lib; 3 dp (1 vet).
Ahmad- nagar; 46-4	Sheogaon; 2-6; Sun.	Stage; ..	W.	2 Sl(pr); Cs (mp); tl.

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Tale; AKL. तळे	SW 28-0	2121; 385; 75; 134	Rajur; 14-0
Talegaon; SGN. तळेगाव	N 12-0	6826; 3687; 584; 1002	Local; ..
Talegaon Male; KPG. तळेगाव मळे	E 11-0	2538; 792; 153; 202	Dahi- 3-0 gaon Bolka;
Talwadi; KRT. तळवडी	SW 16-0	2427; 482; 108; 238	Baragaon 4-0 Sudrik;
Tamasvadi; NWS. तामसवाडी	SE 7-0	3262; 1670; 272; 629	Local; ..
Tambhere; RHI. ताम्भेरे	NW 11-2	4027; 2584; 358; 867	Local; ..
Tambhol; AKL. ताम्भोळ	N 4-0	2080; 759; 155; 325	Akola; 4-0
Tandali Dumala; SGD. तांदळी दुमाळा	NE 12-0	5449; 1640; 258; 449	Local; ..
Tandli; AMNR. तांदळी	SE 13-0	2420; 721; 120; 243	.. 0-4
Tandulner; RHI. तांदूळनेर	NW 11-6	1464; 728; 108; 157	Tambhere; 0-5
Tandulvadi; RHI. तांदूळवाडी	NE 3-0	1445; 1308; 232; 336	Arad- 1-0 gaon;
Taradgaon; JMD. तरडगाव	S 19-0	3717; 1137; 208; 378	.. 1-0
Taradgaon; KRT. तरडगाव	NE 24-0	1166; 683; 126; 170	.. 2-0
Taradgavan; SGD. तरडगाव	NE 22-0	1356; 442; 79; 199	Ghogar- 1-4 gaon;
Tarvadi; NWS. तरवडी	SE 15-0	3302; 1423; 228; 474	Local; ..
Tas; PNR. ताम	N 29-0	2218; 204; 33; 107	Palashi; 5-0
Telangashi; JMD. तेलंगशी	E 11-0	8000; 1926; 351; 514	Local; ..
Telkudgaon; NWS. तेलकुडगाव	SE 19-0	3488; 1484; 273; 568	Local; ..
Terungan; AKL. तेरुंगण	W 21-0	2684; 803; 152; 227	Katala- 3-0 pur;
Thakur Nimgaon; SVG. ठाकूर निमगाव	E 6-0	1937; 1079; 177; 472	.. 1-3

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Igatpuri; 46-0	Rajur; 14-0; Mon.	Kohone; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs (gr); Vetal Dev Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl; ch.
Kopar- 26-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; 4 tl; mq; lib; dp; Cch.
Samvatsar; 4-0	Dahigaon 3-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W; w.	2SI (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; 5tl; ch.
Shrigonda 14-0	Bolka; 7-0; Tue.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 4 tl.
Rd.;	Rashin; .. Wed.	.. 4-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Saidoba Fr. in March/April; tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Rahuri; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Stage; ..	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Shri Ramnavami Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 6 tl; lib.
Rahuri; 13-0	Local; .. Mon.	Akola; 4-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3 tl.
.. ..	Akola; 4-0; Thu.	Akola; 4-0	W.	2SI (pr, m); Cs; Pirs- heb Urus April/May; 2 tl; mq; dg; gym; ch.
Shrigonda 15-0	Shri- 12-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Dharamaraya Fr. Srn. (3rd Satur- day); 3 tl; lib.
Rd.;	gonda; ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Biruba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Sarale 8-0	Walki; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Kasar; ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); 2tl; mq; dh; gym; ch.
Rahuri; 13-6	Kolhar; 4-0; Fri.	Tam- 0-6	W.	Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Local; ..	Rahuri Bk.; 3-0; Thu.	bhere; 1-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Jeur; 66-0	Sonegaon; 1-0; Mon.	Rahuri; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; dg.
.. 55-0	.. 2-0; Fri.	Sone- 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Ahmad- 25-0	Ghogar- 1-4; Sun.	gaon; 2-0	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; dg.
nagar; 38-0	Kukane; 1-0; Thu.	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Shriram- 40-0	Wankute; 5-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; dg.
Nagad; ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; tl.
Jeur; 50-0	Khanda; 6-0; Tue.	Palashi; 5-0	rv.	SI (pr); 2tl; gym; Ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; dh; Ch.
Shriram- 38-0	Kukane; 5-0; Thu.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (m); 5tl.
Ghoti; 36-0	Rajur; 7-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Mahadeo Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 2tl.
Ahmad- 41-0	Sheogaon; 6-0; Sun.	.. 1-3	W.	SI (pr); Cs(mp); 4tl; mq; Cch.
nagar; ..			W.	SI (pr); Cs(mp); 4tl; mq; Cch.

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DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

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
Thakur Pimpalgaon; SVG. ठाकूर पिंपळगाव	E 12-0	1238; 812; 140; 452	Local; ..
Thate; SVG. थाटे	SE 12-0	1396; 562; 210; 147	Shingori; 2-0
Thergaon; KRT. थेरगाव	N 20-0	3993; 1343; 192; 458	Local; ..
Therwadi; KRT. थेरवडी	SW ..	3414; 1007; 149; 360	..
Thite Sangavi; SGD. थिते सांगवी	NE 22-0	1561; 734; 182; 182	Manda- vgan; 3-0
Thugaon Bk.; AKL. थुगांव बुद्रुक	E 3-0	1504; 1301; 202; 222	Local; ..
Thugaon Kh.; AKL. थुगांव खुदे	E 1-0	980; 511; 81; 171	Akola; 1-0
Tigaon; SGN. तिगांव	N 10-0	1714; 697; 100; 122	.. 2-0
Tikhi; KRT. तिखी	N 18-0	647; 419; 72; 135	Kokan- gaon; 4-0
Tikhol; PNR. तिखोल	N 15-0	2700; 958; 157; 246	Takli 5-0 Dhoke- shwar;
Tilapur; RHI. तिळापूर	NE 17-0	1686; 718; 109; 212	Pache- gaon; 3-0
Tilwani; KPG. तिळवणी	NE 12-0	1583; 479; 88; 125	Shiras- gaon; 0-2
Tinkhadi; PTD. तिनखडी	SE 12-5	1298; 769; 128; 291	Takali Manur; 1-0
Tirdhe; AKL. तिरडे	NW 31-0	11545; 2704; 509; 1056	Local; ..
Tisgaon; PTD. तिसगाव	W 7-0	4190; 3327; 553; 896	Local; ..
Tisgaon; SRP. तिसगाव	SW 12-0	530; 1147; 186; 362	Babhale- shwar; 2-0
Titavi; AKL. टिटवी	W 22-0	1819; 562; 102; 131	.. 3-0
Toka; NWS. टोका	N 10-0	699; 663; 116; 184	Pravara- sangam; ..

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Ahmad- nagar; 52-0	Bodhgaon; 4-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. (2nd Tuesday); tl; Ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Sheogaon; 12-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 12-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl; Ch.
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	Nageshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 12.
.. ..			..	..
Ahmad- nagar; 22-0	Ghogar- gaon; 1-4; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr,m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 44-0	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Local; ..	rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; lib.
.. ..	Akola; 1-0; Thu.	Thugaon Bk.; 0-4	rv.	SI (pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 3; 2tl.
Kopar- gaon; 28-0	.. ..	Stage; 0-2	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Mrg. 9; 3tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 34-0	Mirajgaon; 2-0; Wed.	.. 2 0	W.	Cs; Babaji Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 19-0	Kanhoor; 5-0; Wed.	Stage; 3-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Muktabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 2tl. mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; lib.
Padhegaon; 9-0	Pacheagaon; 3-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; Cch.
Vaijapur; 5-0	Shirasgaon; 0-2; Wed.	Stage; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Takali Manur; ..	Takali 1-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-2	W.	SI (pr); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; dh.
Igatpuri; 35-0	Thangaon; 8-0; Fri.	.. 8-0	W.	7SI (pr); Cs; Padya Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 14; Kasha ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 5tl; 2 gym.
Ahmad- nagar; 26-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W; w.	3SI (pr,m,h); Cs; 8tl; 2m; mq; 3dg; ch; lib; 3dp; 2Cch.
Shriram- pur; 12-0	Kolhar; 2-0; Fri.	Stage; 0-4	W; w.	SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; tl.
.. 21-0	Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Rajur; 6-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); pyt; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Pravara- sangam; .. Wed.	Pravara- sangam; 0-2	rv.	SI (pr); Cs(gr); Siddhe- shvar Fr. mg. Vad. 13; 5tl; m; dh; dp; 2Cch.

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
Tondoli; PTD. होडोली	NE 15-0	1950; 1162; 222; 301	Local; ..
Tribhuwanwadi; PTD. त्रिभुवनवाडी	W 12-0	763; 611; 75; 123	Ghatshi- 3-0 ras;
Trimbakpur; RHI. त्रिंबकपूर	N 11-0	870; 470; 79; 175	Lakh; 1-0
Tuljapur; NWS. तुळजापूर	E 19-0	1684; 494; 117; 116	.. 2-0
Tulapur; RHI. तुळापूर	NW 17-0	1302; 798; 137; 378	Nimbhere; 0-1
Udadavane; AKL. उडदावणे	W 35-0	8132 725 166 224	Shendi; 9-0
Udarmal; AMNR. उदरमल	NE 18-0	2280 724 316 165	Chin- 3-0 choli;
Ukalgaon; SRP. उकलगवाव	SW. 6-0	5147; 4274; 756; 1422	Local; ..
Ukhalgaon; SGD. उखलगवाव	N. 30-0	2947; 1407; 193; 272	Local; ..
Ukkadgaon; MNR. उक्कडगाव	SE. 9-0	2844; 994; 173; 391	.. 2-0
Ukkadgaon; KPG. उक्कडगाव	NE. 15-0	3203; 1123; 182; 322	Shiras- 3-0 gaon;
Ukkadgaon; SGD. उक्कडगाव	NW. 22-0	4156; 918; 149; 236	Local; ..
Unibargaon; SRP. उंबरगाव	S. 6-0	1802; 1661; 291; 605	Belapur 2-0 Bk.;
Umbre; RHI. अंबरे	SE. 6-0	3778; 2685; 431; 839	Local; ..
Umbri; SGN. अंबरी	E. 18-0	1857; 1540; 221; 441	Ashwi Bk; 1-0
Unchakhadak Bk; AKL. अंचखडक बुद्रुक	W. 3-0	818; 470; 71; 234	Rumbhodi; 3-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
.. ..	Local; .. Mon.	.. 0-3	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk.; Mahadev Fr. Sr. (3rd Mon.); 7tl; mq; dh.
Ahmed- 24-0	Karanji; 3-0; Tue.	Deorai; 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
nagar; Padhegaon; 4-0	Takali- 3-0; Wed.	Takali- 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; ch.
Auranga- 26-0	miya; 2-0; Sat.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
bad; Rahuri; 18-0	Kalegaon; 2-0; Sat.	.. 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
.. ..	Songaon; 4-0; Tue.	.. 9-0	W; rv; t.	Sl (pr); tl.
.. ..	Shendi; .. Sun.	.. 2-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Udar- mal (Mahadev) Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 4 tl; dg; ch.
Wambori; 15-0	Chincholi; 3-0; Mon.	..	W.	2 Sl (m); 3 Cs; Keshav Govindji Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3 tl; mq; gym; lib; Cch.
Belapur; 6-0	Belapur; 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5 tl; ch.
Ranja- 0-3	Visapur; 3-0; Sun.	Ukhal- 0-4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus (March / April); 4tl; mq; ch.
ngaon Rd.; .. 11-0	Ahamad-	gaon Phata; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Phg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Samvatsar; 10-0	Vaijapur; 5-0; Mon.	Va- 5-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Manjaba Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 3 tl; ch.
Belwandi; 7-0	Pimpal- 4-0; Fri.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairava- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 2 tl.
Padhegaon; 2-8	Belapur- 2-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; n.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs Dawalmalik Uru- (March/April) ; 7tl mq; dg; dh; gym; ch 2 lib; 4 Cch.
Rahuri; 4-0	Rahuri; 6-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Mahade- Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl gym; lib; Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; n
Shriram- 20-0	Ashwi Bk; 1-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Mahade- Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3 tl gym; lib; Cch. Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; n
Shriram- 52-0	Akola; 3-0; Thu.	Akola; 3-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3 tl; n

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
Unchkhadak Kh.; AKL. अंचखडक खद	W. 4 0	1458; 605; 112; 277	Akola; 4-0
Undirgaon; SRP. अंदीरगाव	NE. 8 0	4973; 7180; 1279; 2103	Local; ..
Usthal Dumat; NWS. उस्थळ दुमाटा	S. 4 0	2189; 1581; 291; 423	.. 2 0
Usthal Khalasa; NWS. उस्थळ खालसा	N. 7 0	1667; 430; 103; 150	Bhad- gaon; 2 0
Vadgaon Gupta; AMNR. वडगांव गुप्ता	N. 6-0	3876; 2151; 292; 601	Ahmad- nagar; 6-0
Vadgaon Landga; SGN. वडगांव लंडगा	N. 10-0	3579; 1990; 304; 867	Local; ..
Vadgaon Pan; SGN. वडगांव पान	E. 6-0	2845; 2706; 439; 414	Local; ..
Vadgaonshindodi; SGD. वडगांव शिंदोडी	NW 32 0	1586; 267; 42; 63	Mhase; 2-0
Vadgaon Tandali; AMNR. वडगांव तंदली	SE 13-0	3182; 1353; 211; 543	Local; ..
Vadner; RHI. वडनेर	NW 11-0	2741; 1081; 148; 276	Kangar; 2-0
Vadzari Bk.; SGN. वडझरी बु.	NE 14-0	1838; 735; 105; 348	.. 2-0
Vadzari Kh.; SGN. वडझरी खु.	N. 14-0	2173; 586; 92; 274	Talegaon; 2-0
Vaiju Babhulgaon; PTD. वैजू बाभुलगाव	W. 19-0	3621; 907; 156; 235	Khand- gaon; 2-0
Valan; RHI. वळण	NE 10-0	2253; 1295; 227; 432	Khedale 0-6 Parmanand;
Vankute; SGN. वनकुटे	S. 30-0	3772; 1057; 241; 491	Ghar- gaon; 10-0
Varashinde; RHI. वरशिंदे	W. 15-6	4804; 925; 149; 197	Tahrabad; 3-4
Vasere; AKL. वासेरे	S. 5-0	1811; 681; 104; 185	Akola; 5-0
Velapur; KPG. वेळापूर	NW 18-0	2219; 1659; 272; 743	Kola- pewadi;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shriram- pur; 50-0	Akola; 4-0; Thu.	Akola; 4-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4 tl.
.. 8-0	.. ..	.. 1-0	W.	4 Sl (2 pr., 2 m); Maha- dev Fr. Vsk Sud. 3; 4tl; mq; dh; gym; ch; 4 dh; Cch.
.. 27-0	.. 4-0; ..	.. 2-0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Bara Imam; Urus in April-May. 3 tl; mq; lib; Cch
Shriram- pur; 24-0	Newase; 7-0; Sun.	.. 2-0	rv.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Vilad; 4-0	Ahmad- nagar; 6-0; Tue.	Vilad; 4-0	W.	Sl (pr); 2 Cs; 5 tl; m; mq; 3 dg; ch; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 42-0	Dhan- darphal Bk; 3-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; lib; dp.
Shriram- pur; 32 0	Sangamner; 6-0; Sat.	Stage; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); pyt; 2 Cs; Kanfnash Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 10; 4 tl; mq; ch; dp.
Shrigond Rd.; 28-0	Chinchani; 2-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); 3 tl.
Saroleka- sa; 8-0	Walki; 2-0; Mon.	Walki; 3 0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; gym; lib; dp.
Rahur; 11 0	Tambhere; 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Baka sat Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 30-0	Loni; 12-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shriram- pur; 26 0	Loni; 12-0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dh.
Ahmad- nagar; 19-0	Karanji; 5-0; Tue.	.. 3-0	W; w.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; mq; dg; gym.
Rahuri; 7-0	Manjari; 2-0; Wed.	.. 7-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Biroba Said Baba Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 4 tl; 2 mq; dg; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 68-0	Ghargao; 10-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Rahuri; 19-0	Songaon; 15-0; Tue.	.. 3-4	W.	2 Sl (pr); 2 Cs; Khando- ba Fr. Ps. Sud. 15; 6 tl; m; ch; Cch.
Ghoti; 42-0	Akola; 5-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Viroba Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; ch.
Kopar- gaon; 21-0	Kolpewadi; 3-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W; w.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 7 tl; ch.

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
Velhale; SGN. वेल्हाळे	NE 5-0	3564; 1601; 254; 529	Rajapur; 2-0
Velue; SGD. वेळु	SW 4-0	1918; 334; 49; 171	Lipan- gaon; 4-0
Ves; KPG. वेस	SW 21-0	3916; 1489; 259; 413	Javalke; 1-0
Vihir; AKL. विहीर	SW 26-0	1243; 329; 70; 92	Rajur; 12-00
Vijaypur; SVG. विजयपूर	N 12-0	1607; 514; 99; 150	Agarnan- dur; 0-4
Vilad; AMNR. विळद	N 9-0	6987; 2184; 407; 576	Local; ..
Virgaon; AKL. वीरगांव	N 7-0	3303; 1468; 242; 406	Local; ..
Visapur; SGD. विमापूर	NW 23-0	4112; 3407; 489; 198	Local; ..
Vithe; AKL. विटे	W 8-0	2888; 1299; 240; 401	Local; ..
Wadala Bahiroba; NWS. वडाळा बहिरोबा	S. 10-0	2154; 2385; 430; 475	Local; ..
Wadala Mahadeo; SRP. वडाळा महादेव	E. 1-0	3577; 3581; 641; 915	Local; ..
Wadali; SGD. वडाळी	N 6-0	3124; 855; 140; 204	Local; ..
Wadegavhan; PNR. वाडेगव्हाण	S 11-0	6998; 2592; 456; 921	Local; ..
Wadgaon; KPG. वडगाव	NW 24-0	1033; 735; 121; 309	Chas; 2-0
Wadgaon; PTD. वडगाव	SE; 18-0	3437; 1355; 267; 380	Chinch- pur Pangul;

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
.. ..	Sangamner; .. Sat.	.. ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; Haribaba Dev. Fr. Ct. Vad. 4; 9 tl; 2 m; dg.
Shrigonda 6-0 Rd.; Kopar- gaon; 25-0	Shrigonda; 4-0; Mon. Pohegaon; 3-0; Wed.	.. 4-0 Stage; 1-0	W. W; rv.	SI (pr); Mahadev Fr. Ct. (1st Monday); 2 tl. SI (pr); Cs; Pirsahab urus March-April; Gokul Ashtami Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; tl; mq; lib.
Igatpuri; 44-0	Rajur; 12-0; Mon.	Kohone; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs. (gr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 8; 2 tl; ch.
Auranga- bad; 24-0 Local; ..	Lohagaon; 6-0; Tue. Dehere; 3-0; Sat.	.. 6-0 Local; ..	rv. W.	SI (pr); tl; ch. SI (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 2; 4 tl; mq.
Nasik 36-0 Rd.;	.. 2-0; Thu.	Stage; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk; Vad. 4; 3 tl; lib; Cch.
Local; ..	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	2 SI (pr, h); Cs; Jagadamba Fr. An; Ganesh Fr. Bdp. Ct. Vad. 7; Devi Fr. Mg. Sud. 15; 3 tl; mq; dh; 2 dp.
Ghoti; 32-0	.. 5-0; Mon.	.. 0-1	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 6 tl; lib.
.. 26-0	Ghode- gaon; 6-0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, h); Cs; Bahi- roba Fr. in ct; 4tl; dg; dh; lib; 2dp; Cch.
Shriram- pur; 0-8	.. 2-0; Thu.	Stage; 0-1	W.	3SI (pr, m, h); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; mq; ch; Cch.
Belwandi; 6-0	Shrigonda; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W;n.	SI (pr); Cs; Nizam Baba Urus March/April; 2tl; dg; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 28-0	Chodnadi; 4-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	2SI (pr, h); Cs; Alam- prabhu Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Sud. 4; Tukai Devi Fr. An. Sud. 7; 3tl; ch; lib.
Lasalgaon; 2-0 gaon; Ahmad- nagar; 50-0	Chas; 3-0; Wed. Takali- Manur; 7-0; Thu.	Chas; 3-0 Takali- Manur; 7-0	rv. W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch. SI (pr); Cs; Salsidhadev Fr. ct; 2tl; ch.

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
Wadgaon; SVG. वाडगाव	SE 10-0	1836; 642; 108; 150	Akhe- gaon 2-0
Wadgaon Amli; PNR. वडगाव आमली	NE ..	1347; 718; 110; 307	Titarfa; Bhalawani; 2-0
Wadgaon Darya; PNR. वडगाव दर्या	NW 15-0	1655; 627; 197; 138	Local; ..
Wadgaon Gund; PNR. वडगाव गुंड	W 14-0	1079; 285; 145; 649	Nighoj; 2-0
Wadgaon-Sawtal; PNR. वडगाव-सावताळ	N ..	7429; 1656; 251; 621	Wasunde; 6-0
Wadgaon Tanpure; KRT. वडगाव तनपुरे	NW 4-0	4942; 1010; 180; 261	Karjat; 4-0
Wadghul; SGD. वडघूळ	N 16-0	3226; 601; 79; 146	Mandav- gan; 4-0
Wadner Bk; PNR. वडनेर बुद्रुक	W 19-0	2667; 1299; 210; 539	Local; ..
Wadner Haveli; PNR. वडनेर हवेली	S 4-4	2859; 982; 167; 481	Local; ..
Wadule; NWS. वडुले	SE 17-0	2067; 429; 86; 143	Kukane; 3-0
Wadule; PNR. वडुले	S 5-0	1530; 424; 63; 125	Pimpalner; 2-0
Wadule Bk; SVG. वडुले बुद्रुक	E 3-0	3346; 1953; 298; 731	Local; ..
Wadule Kh; SVG. वडुले खुर्द	SW 13-0	3113; 1356; 233; 594	Wagholi; 0-2
Wadzire; PNR. वडसिरे	W 8-0	5116; 2927; 475; 1227	Local; ..
Wagha; JMD. वाघा	S 13-0	1857; 446; 71; 108	Nandnaj; 3-0
Waghapur; AKL. वाघापूर	S 18-0	2502; 865; 122; 435	Kotul; 5-0
Waghapur; SGN. वाघापूर	SE. 3-0	815; 579; 95; 142	Sangam- ner; 5-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Ahmad- nagar; 52-0	Sheogaon; 10-0; Sun.	Sheo- gaon; 10-0	W,	SI (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 11-0	Bhalawani; 2-0; Wed.	Bhala- wani; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Syed Pir Urus in March-April; 3tl; gym; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Kanhoor; 5-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W.	SI; Cs; Daryabai Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 2tl; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 38-0	Nighoj; 2-0; Tue.	Nighoj; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Takli; 6-0; Tue.	Stage; ..	W.	SI; Cs; 2tl; ch.
Jeur; 25-0	Karjat; 4-0; Mon.	.. 0-1	W;w.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 3tl; mq; ch.
Shrigonda Rd; 19-0	Mandav- gan; 4-0; Tue.	Khand- gaon- phata; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 43-0	Nighoj; 3-0; Tue.	Nighoj; 3-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Muk- tabai Fr. Ct. Vad. 13; 5tl.
Visapur; 14-0	Parner; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-6	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Pir Urus in March-April; 4tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 27-0	Kukane; 3-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 4tl.
Visapur; 17-0	Parner; 5-0; Sun.	Stage; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 14; 2t.
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	Local; ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs (mp); Syed- pir Urus 1st Friday of May; 5tl; mq.
.. ..	Sheogaon; 13-0; Sun.	Nimbe Nandur; 2-0	W.	SI (pr); Kanifnath Fr. Phg. Sud. 10; 3tl; ch; Cch.
Visapur; 26-0	Local; .. Thu.	Local; ..	W.	6 SI (5pr, m); Cs; Tukai Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 30; 3tl; mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; dp.
Jeur; 45-0	Nandnaj; 3-0; Mon.	.. 3-0	W.	SI (pr); tl; ch.
Shriram- pur; 65-0	Kotul; 5-0; Wed.	Kotul; 5-0	W.	2SI (pr); Avbai Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Mukta Ai Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 4tl.
Shriram- pur; 29-0	Sangam- ner; 3-0; Sat.	.. ..	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs; 10tl; dg; ch

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
Waghdari; AKL. वाघदरी	SW 25-0	1057; 397; 74; 121	Rajur; 10-0
Wagholi; SVG. वाघोली	SW 13-0	3758; 1502; 263; 397	Local; ..
Waghunde Bk; PNR. वाघुंडे बुद्रुक	SE 10-0	1841; 637; 89; 156	Apdhup; 2-0
Waghunde Kh; PNR. वाघुंडे खुर्द	SE 10-0	867; 721; 147; 286	Apdhup; 2-0
Wakadi; NWS. वाकडी	E 14-0	1852; 1173; 287; 436	Local; ..
Wakadi; SRP. वाकडी	NW 7-0	9927; 8137; 1361; 2521	Local; ..
Waki; AKL. वाकी	W 21-0	1044; 452; 96; 145	Shendi; 3-0
Waki; JMD. वाकी	SE 14-0	3197; 888; 160; 200	Khorda; 3-0
Wakodi; AMNR. वाकोडी	S 4-0	2311; 1882; 285; 455	Ahmad-nagar; 4-0
Waladgaon; SRP. वळदगाव	S 6-0	1927; 2180; 412; 1066	Belapur Bk; 2-0
Walaki; AMNR. वाळकी	SE 11-0	19422; 4975; 778; 1646	Local; ..
Walaki; KPG. वाळकी	S 20-0	921; 539; 83; 213	Dorhale; 2-0
Walunj; AMNR. वाळूज	S 7-0	3441; 1533; 240; 339	Walki; 3-0
Walunj; PTD. वाळूज	E 2-4	862; 532; 85; 194	Pathardi; 2-4
Walwad KRT. वालवड	NE 11-0	3272; 734; 156; 201	Rehkuti; 1-0
Walawane; PNR. वाळावणे	SE 10-0	3790; 1371; 135; 533	Local; ..

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Igatpur; 42-0	Rajur; 10-0; Mon.	Kohone; 4-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Cs (gr); tl; ch.
.. ..	Maka; 2-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	SI (pr); Wagheshwari Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; mq; ch; lib; Cch.
Visapur; 11-0	Supa; 3-0; Wed.	Stage; 1-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 4tl; gym; ch.
Visapur; 12-0	Supa; 0-2; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Datta Jayan ti Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl; dh.
Shriram- pur; 33-0	Kukane; 7-0; Thu.	.. 7-0	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg. Sud. 6; tl; mq; Cch.
Chitali; 2-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); 2Cs; Khandoba Fr. Mrg; 4tl; dp; 2Cch.
Ghoti; 18-0	Bhandar- dara; 3-0; Sun.	Stage; 0-2	W.	SI (pr); Cs; 2tl.
.. ..	Khorda; 3-0; Mon.	.. ..	W; rv.	SI (m); Cs; Hanuman Jayanti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 6-0	Ahmad- nagar; 4-0; Tue.	.. 1-4	W.	2 SI (pr, m); Cs; Bhairav- nath Fr. Ct. Vad. 9; 3tl; mq; gym.
Padhe- gaon; Sarole Kasar; 3-0	Belapur Bk; 2-0; Sun.	Stage; 2-0	W; rv.	2SI (pr); Cs; tl; m; mq; dg; ch.
.. ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3 SI (pr; m); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Vad. 8; 9 tl; m; 2mq; gym; ch; 2lib; 2dp; 2Cch.
Chitali; 20-0	Rahata; 7-0; Thu.	.. 1-0	W.	SI (pr); 2tl; mq; dg; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 7-0	.. 3-0; Mon.	.. 0-4	W.	4 SI (pr, m); Cs; Bhair- roba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4tl; mq; gym; ch; lib.
Ahmad- nagar; 35-0	Pathardi; 2-4; Wed.	.. 0-3	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Jagdamba Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 3tl; lib.
Shrigonda Rd; 18-0	Karjat; 11-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Urus March- April; 4tl; dg; gym; ch.
Sarola; 6-0	Supa; 2-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	SI (pr); Cs; Bhairavnath Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 6tl; mq; gym; 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
Wambori; RHI. वांबोरी	SE 11-0	15132; 9942; 1698; 1310	Local; ..
Wangdari; SGD. वांगदरी	W 12-0	4425; 2899 499; 917	Local; ..
Wangi; SRP. वांगी	SE 14-0	3376; 979; 177; 350	Khirdi; 0-6
Wanjoli; NWS. वांजोली	S 23-0	3176; 954; 193; 281	Khospuri; 2-0
Wanjulpoi; RHI. वांजुळपोई	NE 16-0	1274; 543; 71; 150	Pache- gaon; 4-0
Wanjulshet; AKL. वांजुळशेत	SW 20-0	1650; 516; 98; 339	Maveshi; 2-0
Wankute; PNR. वनकुटे	N ..	14545; 2171; 395; 881	Palshi; 6-0
Waranghushi; AKL. वारंगुशी	W 24-0	4028; 1781; 322; 442	Local; ..
Wari (Urban area VII); KPG. वारी (नागरी विभाग ७)	SE 12-0	2106; 9180; 1946; 1151	Local; ..
Warkhed; NWS. वरखेड	NE 18-0	2918; 1067; 185; 326	Local; ..
Warkhed; SVG. वरखेड	E 10-0	1457; 737; 129; 261	Hasanapur; 3-0
Warudi Pathar; SGN. वरुडी पठार	S 14-0	2035; 733; 141; 156	Local; ..
Warur Bk; SVG. वरूर बुद्रुक	S 3-0	3019; 2272; 390; 714	Local; ..
Warur Kh; SVG. वरूर खुर्द	S 3-0	748; 185; 25; 67	.. 0-4
Warvandi; SGN. वरवंडी	SE. 18-0	6608; 1644; 245; 452	Panodi; 5-0
Warwandi; RHI. वरवंडी	S 7-0	3072; 5269; 1292; 220	Mula- nagar; 2-0

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Local; ..	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	5Sl (4 pr, h); Khandoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 25tl; 6m; 2mq; dg; 2dh; gym; ch; 4lib; 4dp, 3Cch.
Shrigonda Rd; 7-0	Kasti; 5-0; ..	Wad- gaon; 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Ambika Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 5; 2tl; ch; dp.
Padhe- gaon; 6-0	Pachegaon; 3-0; Tue.	Stage; 6-0	W; rv.	Bhairavnath Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 3tl.
Wambori; 7-0	Ghode- gaon; 6-0; Fri.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Vsk. Sud. 6; tl; mq; ch.
Padhe- gaon; 11-0	Manjari; 2-0; Wed.	Bherda- pur; 5-0	W; rv.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; ch; Cch.
Igatpur; 34-0	Rajur; 6-0; Mon.	Rajur; 6-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mis) Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 48-0	Local; .. Sun.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Jadjan Buva Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; Bimba Fr. Ct. Sud. 10. 2tl; mq; gym; ch.
Igatpuri; 20-0	Shendi; 4-0; Sun.	.. 1-0	W.	Sl (pr); Mari Ai Fr. Mrg. Sud. 15; 4tl.
Kanhe- gaon; 1-0	Local; .. Sun.	Kanhe- gaon; 1-0	W; rv.	6Sl (4pr, 2h); 3Cs; 10tl; mq; 2lib; 2dp; 2Cch.
Shriram- pur; 38-0	Local; .. Tue.	.. 12-0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Laxmi Devi Fr. Ct. Vad. 5; 6tl; mq; dh; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 54-0	Chapad- gaon; 3-0; Fri.	.. 3-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
.. ..	Sakur; 10-0; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mhasoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 13; 2tl; dp.
Ahmad- nagar; 42-0	Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; (mp) Vithoba Fr. Asd. Sud. 11; 4tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; Cch.
.. 42-0	Sheogaon; 3-0; Sun.	.. ..	W.	Sheikh Farid (Muhar- ram); tl.
Rahuri; 30-0	Khambe; 2-0; Fri.	Sakur; 13-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Sud. 6; 3tl; Cch.
Wambori; 4-4	Mulanagar; 2-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Varvandi Ai Fr. Vsk. Sud. 15; 4tl; m; mq; ch; lib; Cch.

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
Washi m; NWS. वाशीम	N	664; 125; 21; 56	Toka; 3-0
Wasu; PTD. वसू	NE	8-0 284; 203; 30; 114	Nipani- 0-1 Jalgaon;
Wasunde; PNR. वासुंदे	N	15-0 11286; 2658; 425; 1181	Local; ..
Watapur; NWS. वाटापूर	SW	7-0 1356; 630; 94; 185	.. ..
Watephal; AMNR. वाटेफळ	S	13-0 2099; 841; 137; 229	Local; ..
Wavarath; RHI. वावरथ	SW	18-0 9613; 1373; 360; 355	Rahuri; 18-0
Wesdare; PNR. वेसदरे	N	10-0 1679; 476; 82; 186	Kanhoor; 2-0
Wirol; PNR. विरोली	N	7-0 2098; 646; 88; 140	Kanhoor; 2-0
Yalapne; SGD. यळपण	W	16-0 6974; 2047; 370; 807	Local; ..
Yeli; PTD. येळी	E	14-0 529; 3154; 978; 702	Local; ..
Yesgaon; KPG. येसगांव	N	6-0 2163; 3147; 1625; 895	Local; ..
Yeswadi; KRT. येसवडी	SW	6-0 3091; 576; 83; 250	Belwandi; 2-0
Yevti; SGD. येवती	NW	32-0 3219; 932; 160; 191	Dhawal- 2-0 gaon;
Zarekathi; SGN. झरेकाठी	E	22-0 1204; 907; 139; 195	Dadh Bk; 3-4
Zikri; JMD. झिक्री	S	6-0 1294; 496; 85; 214	Dhond- 2-0 pargaon;
Zole; SGN. झोळे	S	4-0 2953; 1294; 176; 451	Chandana-0-3 puri;

Railway Station; Distance 5	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day 6	Motor Stand; Distance 7	Drinking Water facilities 8	Institutions and other information 9
Shriram- pur; 33-0	Pravara Sangam; 3-0; Wed.	Pravara 3-0	rv.	Cs; (gr); 2tl.
Ahmad- nagar; 40-0	Pathardi; 8-0; Wed.	Korad- gaon; 1-4	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
.. ..	.. ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (h); Cs; tl; mq; dh; 2gym; ch.
.. ..	Tamas- wadi; .. Wed.	.. 3-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Bahirnath Fr. on Mon. after Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; Cch.
Ahmad- nagar; 13-0	.. 2-0; ..	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Urus (June/ July); 4tl; ch; lib.
Rahuri; 18-0	Rahuri; 18-0; Thu.	Rahuri; 18-0	rv.	5 Sl (pr); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 3tl; dg.
Ahmad- nagar; 33-0	Kanhoor; 2-0; Wed.	Stage; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Bhairoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 2tl; gym; ch.
Ahmad- nagar; 30-0	Kanhoor; 2-0; Wed.	Kan- hoor; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl; dh; gym; ch.
Belwandi; 6-0	Belwandi; 6-0; Thu.	.. 2-0	W; rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandesh- war Fr. Mg. Sud. 14; 3 tl; dh; lib.
.. 51-0	Pathardi; 14-0; Sat.	Pathar- di; 14-0	W.	5 Sl (3 pr, m, h); Cs; Yeleshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 9 tl; ch; 2 dp; Cch.
Kopar- gaon; 7-0	Kopar- gaon; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Rokadoba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; Bahi- roba Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl; dh; ch; lib.
Daund; 40-0	Karjat; 5-0; Mon.	.. 2-0	W.	2 Sl (pr, m); Cs; Hari- baba Fr. Krt. Sud. 5; 3 tl.
Belwandi; 13-0	Sirur; 9-0; Sat.	Dhawal- gaon; 2-0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Vsk; Sud. 1; 2 tl; dh; ch.
Shriram- pur; 22-0	Ashvi Bk; 6-0; Mon.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vsk. Sud. 9; tl; ch; Cch.
Jeur; 21-0	Jamkhed; 6-0; Sat.	Local; ..	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch.
Belapur; 26-0	Sangam- ner; 4-0; Sat.	Stage; 0-1	W; str.	2 Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Gan- pir Baba Fr. March- April; 3tl; gym.

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT—

Ghanegaon; AMNR. घानेगाव

Pimpri Ghumat; AMNR. पिंप्री घुमत

Mhalapur; NWS. म्हाळापुर

Nimbari; SVG. निबारी

Bhingan Dumala; SGD. भिंगाण दुमाला

APPENDIX I

A KEY TO DIACRITICAL MARKS

ā — आ	ī — ई	ū — ऊ	r — ॠ	c — च	ch — छ
t — ट	th — ठ	d — ड	dh — ढ	n — न	ñ — ण
ṇ — ण	ṇ — ण	s — स	ś — श	ṣ — ष	l — ल

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling	Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Acharya	Ācārya	Maharashtra	Mahārāṣṭra
Adilshah	Ādilsāh	Mahmud Begada	Mahmūd Begādā
Ajanta	Ajaṇṭā	Mangalashtaka	Maṅgalāṣṭaka
Akhada	Akhādā	Marathvada	Marāṭhvādā
Akola	Akolā	Matribhojana	Matribhōjana
Akshatas	Akṣatās	Matrika	Matrkā
Ashmaka	Aśmaka	Medhajanana	Medhājanana
Ala-ud-din	Alā-ud-dīn	Murtaza	Murtazā
Annaprashana	Annaprāṣana	Nagapanchami	Nāgapāñcamī
Balaji Vishwanath	Bālājī Viśvanāth	Nana Phadnis	Nānā Phadñis
Baloba Tatyā	Bālobā Tātyā	Narayana Bali	Nārāyana Balī
Barbhais	Bārbhāis	Nevasa	Nevāsā
Barid Shah	Barid Sāh	Nizam Shah	Nizām Sāh
Belavandi Kothar	Belavaṇḍī Koṭhār	Palas	Paḷas
Bharni	Bharnī	Pancha	Pañcā
Bhikshavala	Bhikṣāvāḷa	Panhala	Panhālā
Chalukya	Cālukya	Parner	Pārner
Chincholi	Ciñcoli	Pat	Pāt
Danda	Daṇḍa	Pathardi	Pāthardī
Dandaniti	Daṇḍaniti	Pedgaon	Pedgāñv
Devakpratishta	Devakpratiṣṭhā	Peshwa	Pēśavā
Devdaithan	Devdaithaṇ	Pitrapaksha	Pitrapakṣa
Divali	Divālī	Pune	Puñe
Gadegner	Gaḍegner	Puntamba	Puñtāmbā
Gavalana	Gavaḷana	Punyaha-Vachana	Puñyāha-Vācan
Golkonda	Goḷkoṇḍā	Rahuri	Rāhūrī
Gudhipadva	Gudhīpādva	Rashttrakutas	Rāṣṭrakūṭas
Harishchandrāgad	Harīścandraḡaḍ	Rishi Panchami	Rṣi Pañcamī
Harishena	Harīṣeṇa	Sangamner	Sāṅgamner
Harsh	Harṣa	Satakarni	Sātakarnī
Hemadpant	Hemādpaṇṭ	Shahaji	Shāhājī
Imad Shah	Imād Sāh	Shah Tahir	Sāh Tāhīr
Jalgaon	Jalgāñv	Shevgaon	Śevgāñv
Jamkhed	Jāmkheḍ	Shingnapur	Śiṅgnāpūr
Janmashtami	Janmāṣṭamī	Shirdi	Śirdī
Javal	Jāvaḷ	Shivaji	Śivājī
Kalachuri	Kalacurī	Shrigonda	Śrīgondā
Kanhoba	Kāñhobā	Shrirampur	Śrīrāmpūr
Karhadas	Karhādās	Simantapujana	Simāntapujana
Karnavedha	Karṇavedha	Sodmuni	Sodmūñj
Kelavana	Keḷavana	Toka	Ṭokā
Kharda	Khardā	Tophkhana	Tophkhānā
Kondana	Koṇḍānā	Tulashi	Ṭulāśī
Kopargaon	Kopargāñv	Vakatakas	Vākātakas
Langoti	Laṅgotī	Vangnishchaya	Vāṅniścaya
Lavani	Lāvāñi	Vatapurima	Vatapurīmā
Limpangaon	Limpāṅāñv	Vishramgad	Viśrāṅgaḍ
Madhyanha	Mādhyañha		

APPENDIX II

TABLE No. 1—LAND UTILISATION IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

					(In hectares)
Total geographical area	Forests	Barren and unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste	
1	2	3	4	5	
17,02,039	1,84,055	1,56,343	6,565	14,420	
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
6	7	8	9	10	11
43,341	67,929	64,679	11,61,707	37,063	12,01,770

TABLE No. 2—AREA UNDER CEREALS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Other cereals	Total cereals
5,814	44,332	7,14,982	1,60,040	9,356	9,34,524

TABLE No. 3—AREA UNDER PULSES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

Gram	Horse-gram	Tur	Mug	Other pulses	Total pulses
9,156	6,745	3,864	3,487	8,461	31,713

TABLE No. 4—AREA UNDER OIL-SEEDS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1972-73
(In hectares)

Groundnut	Other oil-seeds	Total oil-seeds
8,049	2,969	84,679

TABLE No. 5—AREA UNDER DRUGS AND NARCOTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

Tobacco	Other drugs and narcotics	Total drugs and narcotics
68	45	113

TABLE No. 6—AREA UNDER CONDIMENTS AND SPICES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

Particulars	(In hectares)
Total condiments and spices	1,964

TABLE No. 7—AREA AND OUT-TURN OF SUGARCANE IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73

Area (in hectares)	Out-turn (in '00' m. tonnes)
48,248	3,294

TABLE No. 8—AREA UNDER FIBRES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1972-73
(In hectares)

Cotton	Other fibres	Total fibres
6,476	76	6,552

TABLE No. 9—AREA UNDER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1972-73
(In hectares)

Particulars	(In hectares)
Fruits and vegetables	5,897

TABLE No. 10—AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1971-72 AND 1972-73

Year	Area irrigated in hectares		
	Total net area irrigated	Total gross area irrigated	
1971-72	1,55,964	1,74,639	
1972-73	1,35,320	1,49,476	

TABLE No. 11—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY AND AREA IRRIGATED IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT IN 1970-71 AND 1972-73

Year	Government canals	Private canals	Wells	Total net area irrigated	Total gross area irrigated
1970-71	43,644	255	1,03,961	1,47,860	1,74,209
1972-73	41,584	34	93,702	1,35,320	1,49,476

TABLE No. 12—NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AND POPULATION COVERED IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS ON 31st MARCH 1970, 1973 AND 1974

Agency	Year	Total in the District		Villages electrified		Towns electrified		Total electrified	
		Villages	Towns	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Maharashtra Board	1970	..	..	411	5,33,733	2	39,671	413	5,73,404
	1973	..	..	603	11,13,126	5	2,12,008	608	13,25,134
	1974	..	..	732	12,60,641	5	2,12,008	737	14,72,649
Private Companies	1970	..	..	1	7,403	2	1,40,749	3	1,48,152
	1973	..	..	109	9,11,304	1	39,492	110	3,50,796
	1974	..	..	113	3,23,967	1	39,492	119	3,63,459
Total	1970	1,323	5	412	5,41,136	4	1,80,420	416	7,21,556
	1973	1,317	6	712	14,24,430	6	2,51,500	718	16,75,930
	1974	1,317	6	856	15,84,608	6	2,51,500	886	18,36,108

TABLE No. 13—AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS IN FACTORIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1972

Industry Group	No. of registered factories	No. of closed factories	No. of working factories submitting returns	Total		Total No. of man-days worked	No. of working factories not submitting returns	No. of workers in factories
				4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Gins and Presses	..	17	8	348	34,331	3	119	
Manufacture of bakery products	..	1	1	16	4,608	..	..	
Sugar factories and refineries	..	25	13	4,611	12,70,903	5	1,438	
Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparation	4	1	3	25	7,344	..	..	

TABLE No. 13—Contd.

Industry Group	No. of registered factories	No. of closed factories	No. of working factories submitting returns	Total		Total No. of man-days worked	No. of working factories not submitting returns	No. of workers in factories
				4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirit	..	3	..	3	365	1,26,821	..	..
Tobacco manufacturers	..	154	17	131	10,016	30,58,339	6	547
Spinning, weaving and finishing of textile	..	4	2	2	277	96,330	..	..
Printing, book-binding etc.	..	5	..	3	107	32,488	2	23
Tanneries and leather finishing	..	1	..	1	30	9,000	..	..
Basic chemicals including fertilisers	..	2	..	2	70	4,915	..	..
Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	..	1	..	1	146	14,238	..	..
Manufacture of structural clay products	..	1	..	1	17	4,930	..	..
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	14	2	9	280	79,991	3	131	
Basic metal industries ferrous	..	3	..	3	54	16,528	..	..
Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
Manufacture of machinery (except electrical machinery)	9	..	7	551	1,63,470	2	99	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	1	..	1	75	23,025	..	..	
Repairs of motor vehicles/cycles	..	7	..	7	547	1,83,996	..	..
Manufacture of musical instruments	..	1	..	1	8	2,464	..	..
Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	5	..	5	138	41,769	..	..	
Total	259	35	202	17,690	52,05,490	22	2,455	

TABLE No. 14—REGISTERED MONEY-LENDERS AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THEM IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Items	Year		Amount
No. of Money-lenders	..	..	205
Loans advanced to traders (Rs.)	..	..	192
Loans advanced to non-traders (Rs.)	..	..	7,62,443
District Total (Rs.)	..	..	11,55,381
	..	..	70,62,364
	..	..	82,05,538
	..	..	78,24,807
	..	..	93,60,919

TABLE No. 15—STATISTICS RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74

Names	No. of Branches	Members		Share-capital (Rs.)	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Loans advanced	
		Societies	Individuals				Short-term (Rs.)	Medium-term (Rs.)
District Central Co-op. Bank ..	76	1,499	1,709	2,71,48,550	1,67,14,717	39,77,25,557	14,11,03,000	2,28,62,000
Urban Bank ..	18	..	14,680	16,58,000	15,14,000	4,09,28,000	10,48,73,000	30,10,000

TABLE No. 16—OPERATION OF REGULATED MARKETING IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74

	Quantity and value of turnover	Kopar-gaon												Shri-Jamshed District			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	gonda	gonda	gonda	Total
Jowar	Q.	..	602	171	2,462	784	119	1,886	5,034	511	745	674	12,988	..	..	..	..
Bajri	V.	..	1,022	290	3,710	1,262	239	3,083	7,888	794	1,140	1,146	20,574	..	..	..	..
Wheat	Q.	..	2,740	155	3,738	748	92	4,407	6,434	3,374	208	116	22,012	..	..	..	..
Wheat	V.	..	3,162	181	4,164	639	129	7,475	8,272	3,782	273	139	28,219	..	..	..	..
Safflower	Q.	..	3,296	1,202	3,317	487	9	823	2,035	204	81	16	11,470	..	..	..	..
Safflower	V.	..	6,158	2,526	6,206	957	19	1,624	3,742	509	147	31	21,919	..	..	..	..
Groundnut (shelled)	Q.	..	31	2	758	421	471	1,847	2,139	137	1,500	56	7,362	..	..	..	..
Groundnut (shelled)	V.	..	62	3	1,440	846	1,177	3,857	4,338	263	2,125	106	14,217	..	..	..	..
Groundnut (un-shelled)	Q.	..	778	2,034	2,448	1,509	16	17	545	2	133	54	7,436	..	..	..	..
Groundnut (un-shelled)	V.	..	1,292	5,312	5,327	3,183	26	44	1,204	53	287	108	16,788	..	..	..	..
Sesamum	Q.	..	..	..	2	99	..	..	1,245	53	..	..	1,399	..	..	..	..
Sesamum	V.	..	..	..	7	434	..	..	4,963	213	..	..	5,617	..	..	..	..
Linseed	Q.	..	2	5	69	2	4	17	78	2	1	2	182	..	..	..	..
Linseed	V.	..	7	20	217	8	13	54	273	6	3	6	607	..	..	..	..
Tur	Q.	..	1	..	19	4	11	44	145	..	3	..	227	..	..	..	..
Tur	V.	..	2	..	56	12	30	121	468	..	8	..	697	..	..	..	..
Gram	Q.	..	74	45	246	193	58	129	1,606	47	86	281	2,663	..	..	..	..
Gram	V.	..	123	50	350	140	84	261	2,311	72	129	492	4,012	..	..	..	..
Gram	Q.	..	185	776	634	235	156	310	1,925	195	166	125	4,707	..	..	..	..
Gram	V.	..	391	1,441	1,407	510	311	658	3,733	419	336	281	9,487	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 16—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mug	Q.	5	21	10	29	2	10	1,032	7	31	70	1,217
Udid	V.	9	32	19	49	5	20	2,061	13	56	123	2,387
Math	Q.	...	14	3	...	...	...	32	...	...	104	153
Kulthi	V.	...	19	5	...	...	...	48	...	...	114	186
Gur	Q.	87	206	178	270	67	742	1,250	108	2	57	2,967
Cotton	V.	129	287	230	391	100	1,063	1,697	148	3	55	4,133
Onion	Q.	...	...	196	28	3	10	864	23	357	36	1,517
Cotton seed	V.	...	...	196	28	4	10	875	29	353	36	1,521
Warai	Q.	822	91	624	699	...	49	7,841	599	708	22	11,455
Mosambi	V.	1,320	161	975	1,213	...	77	12,116	970	1,087	34	17,953
Tomato	Q.	303	82	651	66	...	37	632	...	...	1	1,772
Potato	V.	1,195	284	1,718	241	...	1,043	1,038	...	...	3	5,662
Rice	Q.	...	3,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	3,990
	V.	...	1,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	1,751
	Q.	...	...	...	1	...	...	698	49	...	...	748
	V.	...	...	...	1	...	...	698	76	...	...	775
	Q.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	24	45	...
	V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	27	51
	Q.	...	...	...	8,86,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,86,500
	V.	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
	Q.	...	4,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033
	V.	...	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403
	Q.	...	2,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112
	V.	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
	Q.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Q=Quantity in tonnes. V=Value in '000' Rs.)

TABLE No. 17—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT 1973-74

No. of societies	No. of members	Share capital (in Rs.)	Reserve and other funds (in Rs.)	Working capital (in Rs.)
1,099	2,25,719	7,41,00,810	1,91,23,625	32,58,30,742

Loans advanced by Agricultural Credit Societies during 1973-74 were as follows:—

	Rs.
Advanced	20,52,90,924
Recovered	14,75,81,880
Outstanding	22,50,59,065
Overdues	5,55,85,504
Percentage of advances recovered	71.88

TABLE No. 18—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74

No. of candidates registered	No. of vacancies notified	No. of employers using exchange	No. of candidates placed in employment		No. of backward class candidates placed in employment
			Private sector	Public sector	
10,575	1,444	222	3	989	992

TABLE No. 19—RURAL BROADCASTING STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT AS ON 31st MARCH OF 1972, 1973 AND 1974

Items	1972	1973	1974
Number of villages having community radio sets.	1,093	1,117	1,121
Number of radio farm forums	29	159	159

TABLE No. 20—POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE STATISTICS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1972-73 AND 1973-74

Year	Post offices	Telegraph offices	Letter boxes	No. of postmen	No. of telephones	Radio licences issued and renewed
1972-73	551	53	1,287	167	2,692	57,915
1973-74	552	53	1,373	167	3,079	62,050

TABLE No. 21—OPERATION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD
TRANSPORT CORPORATION DURING 1973-74

Items	1973-74
No. of routes as at the end of the year	304
Route distance (km)	20,695
Average route distance (km)	68
Average per day effective kilometres operated	63,358
Average No. of buses held during the year	359
Average No. of buses on road per day	254
Average vehicle utilisation (km)	244
Percentage load factor	94
No. of passengers travelled per day	88,334
Average distance travelled per passenger (km)	34
Total traffic receipts during the year ('00' Rs.)	45,767
Average earnings per passenger (in Paise)	142

TABLE No. 22—CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT
AS ON 31st MARCH 1974

Particulars	Length (in km)
<i>Category:</i>	
National highways	61
State highways	824
Major district roads	1,277
Other district roads	1,276
Village roads	7,018
Total	10,456
<i>Surface Classification:</i>	
Cement-concrete	112
Blacktopped	558
Water-bound macadam	1,364
Granular material	2,441
Lower types	5,981
Total	10,456

TABLE No. 23—TRENDS IN SELECTED INDICATORS

Items	Units	1972-73
<i>I. Transport and Communication—</i>		
(1) Road length (Extra Municipal)	Km.	8,932.00
(2) Length of Road—		
(a) Per 100 sq. km	Km.	52.43
(b) Per lakh of population	Km.	393.63
(3) Total Railway length	Km.	197
(4) Post Offices	No.	551
(5) Telegraph Offices	No.	53
(6) Radio Licenses issued—		
(a) New	No.	57,915
(b) Renewed		
<i>II. Area and Population 1971-72—</i>		
(1) Total population	No.	22,69,117
(2) Density of population per Sq. Km.	No.	133
(3) Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture (including Agri. Labourers) to total workers.	Per cent	76.80
<i>III. Agriculture and Irrigation—</i>		
(1) Area Under Forest	Hect.	1,84,055
(2) Cultivable Area	"	13,11,735
(3) Cultivable area per Agri. Worker (for 1971-72)	"	2.14
(4) Gross Cropped Area	"	12,01,770
(5) Net Cropped Area	"	11,64,707
(6) Area under foodgrains	"	9,66,237
(7) Area under Sugarcane	"	48,248
(8) Area under Cotton	"	6,476
(9) Area under Groundnuts	"	8,049
(10) Net area sown per Agri. Worker (1971-72)	"	2.02
(11) Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown	Per cent	3.18
(12) Gross Irrigated Area	Hect.	1,49,476
(13) Percentage of gross irrigated to gross cropped area	Per cent	12.44
(14) Net Irrigated Area	Hect.	1,35,320
(15) Area Irrigated under—		
(a) Foodgrains	Hect.	78,917
(b) Sugarcane	"	48,248
(c) Groundnuts	"	1,317
(d) Cotton	"	4,600
(e) Fruits	"	N. A.

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

Items	Units	1972-73
IV. <i>Soil Conservation Works</i> (Total)	Hect	1,51,500
V. <i>Agricultural Implements</i> (1972)—		
(1) Ploughs—		
Wooden	No.	26,864
Iron	No.	61,551
(2) Oil Engines with pumps (for Irrigation purpose)	No.	22,898
(3) Electric Pumps (for irrigation purpose) ..	No.	24,186
(4) Sugarcane crushers—		
Power Operated .. }	No.	662
Bullock Driven .. }		
VI. <i>Live-stock</i> (for the year 1972)—		
(1) Total live-stock	No.	17,73,067
(2) Net cropped area per pair of bullock (Male Cattle over 3 years).	Hect.	6.60
(3) Poultry	No.	7,73,317
VII. <i>Factory Employment</i> —		
(1) Working Factories	No.	224
(2) Average daily employment	No.	20,145
3) Number of workers employed in registered factories per lakh of population.	No.	888
VIII. <i>Electricity</i> —		
(1) Electricity Generated	Million 'KWH'	N. A.
(2) Electricity Consumed	"	227
(3) Towns Electrified	No.	6
(4) Villages Electrified	No.	712
IX. <i>Co-operation</i> —		
1. Societies—		
(a) Agricultural Credit	No.	1,097
(b) Other Agricultural	No.	149
(c) Non-agricultural	No.	410
(2) Members—		
(a) Agricultural Credit	No.	2,21,649
(b) Other Agricultural	No.	40,541
(c) Non-Agricultural	No.	86,742

TABLE No. 23—*contd.*

Items	Units	1972-73
3. Working Capital—		
(a) Agricultural Credit	'000' Rs.	5,52,868
(b) Other Agricultural	"	44,702
(c) Non-Agricultural	"	2,76,011
4. Loans Advanced—		
(a) Agricultural Credit	"	5,15,714
(b) Other Agricultural	"	N. A.
(c) Non-Agricultural	"	87,656
X. <i>Education</i> —		
Primary—		
(a) Institutions	No.	2,054
(b) Students	"	3,57,610
(c) Teachers	"	9,654
Secondary—		
(a) Institutions	"	252
(b) Students	"	71,589
(c) Teachers	"	2,911
Higher—		
(a) Institutions	"	19
(b) Students	"	12,884
(c) Teachers	"	466
XI. <i>Medical and Health</i> —		
(1) Dispensaries	"	15
(2) Hospitals	"	3
(3) Primary Health Centres	"	17
(4) Beds	"	722
(5) Beds per lakh of Population	"	32
(6) Patients Treated—		
Out-door .. }	"	6,20,910
In-door .. }		
XII. Banking Offices	"	138

TABLE No. 24—PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT DEVELOPMENT HEADS/SUB-HEADS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74

Development Head/Sub-Head	State Sector	Local Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Agricultural Programme—</i>			
Total Agricultural Programme	95,800	7,824	17,404
<i>II. Co-operation and Community Development—</i>			
Total Co-operation and Community Development.	179	1,141	1,320
<i>III. Power Projects</i>	880	...	880
<i>IV. Industries and Mining</i>	240	...	240
<i>V. Transport and Communications</i>	1,210	831	2,041
<i>VI. Social Services—</i>			
Total Social Services	9,042	2,430	11,471
<i>VII. Miscellaneous—</i>			
Total Miscellaneous	920	...	920
Total State Plan	22,051	12,226	34,277

CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES

<i>I. Agricultural Programme—</i>			
Total Agricultural Programme	2,004	7,500	9,504
<i>II. Social Services—</i>			
Total Social Services	1,829	3,166	4,995
<i>III. Miscellaneous—</i>			
Total Miscellaneous	924	...	924
Total Centrally-sponsored Schemes	4,757	10,798	15,555
Total State Plan + Centrally-sponsored Schemes ..	26,809	23,024	49,832

TABLE No. 25—LAND REVENUE COLLECTION IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74

Particulars	Rs.
Consolidated demand of Land Revenue in current year (excluding collections of previous years)	29,24,182
Arrears of consolidated land revenue	43,27,268
Gross consolidated demand of land revenue	72,51,450
Remissions	9,28,230
Suspensions	34,38,125
Collections	28,85,065
Actual Collection	28,85,065

TABLE No. 26—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74 (Rs. in '000')

Municipality	Income	Expenditure
Ahmadnagar	12,094	11,919
Kopargaon	1,942	1,779
Sangamner	1,611	1,335
Shrirampur	2,688	2,109
Rahuri	1,153	1,169

TABLE No. 27—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973-74 (Rs. in '000')

No. of village panchayats	Income	Expenditure
1,096	24,062	21,537

TABLE No. 28—NO. OF INSTITUTIONS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1971-72 AND 1972-73

Particulars	District Total	
	1971-72	1972-73
<i>Pre-Primary—</i>		
Institutions	11	11
Pupils—		
Boys	318	443
Girls	270	378
Teachers	19	22
<i>Primary—</i>		
Institutions	2,053	2,054
Pupils—		
Boys	2,16,857	3,57,610
Girls	1,36,866	1,39,892
Teachers	8,797	9,654
<i>Secondary—</i>		
Institutions	242	252
Pupils—		
Boys	50,079	53,531
Girls	15,460	18,058
Teachers		
<i>Higher Institutions—</i>		
Institutions	17	19
Pupils—		
Boys	8,765	11,291
Girls	1,324	1,593
Teachers	326	466

TABLE No. 29—MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE THROUGH PUBLIC AND PUBLIC-AIDED BODIES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973

Particulars	Number
Hospitals	4
Dispensaries	15
Maternity homes	8
Health Centres	29
Primary health centres	17
Doctors	78
Vaidyas	32
Nurses	340
Beds—	
Males } Total	769
Females }	
Children }	
Indoor patients treated—	
Males } Total	80,996
Females }	
Children }	
Outdoor patients treated—	
Males } Total	5,55,976
Females }	
Children }	

TABLE No. 30—BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973

Particulars	Number
<i>Births registered—</i>	
Male	22,080
Female	19,501
Total	14,481
<i>Deaths registered—</i>	
Male	9,399
Female	8,189
Total	17,588
<i>Infant deaths registered—</i>	
Male	1,509
Female	1,266
Total	2,775

TABLE No. 31—DEATHS DUE TO DIFFERENT DISEASES IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1971-1973

Year	Malaria	Cholera	T.B.	Pneumonia	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Typhoid
1971 ..	88	7	639	141	613	193
1972 ..	48	11	772	131	637	260
1973 ..	72	....	706	114	598	237

Year	Cancer	Respiratory diseases	Suicide	Accident	Others	Total
1971 ..	203	1,351	20	544	14,215	18,014
1972 ..	247	1,604	28	588	14,012	18,338
1973 ..	228	1,311	13	585	13,724	17,588

TABLE No. 32—VACCINATION STATISTICS AND CHOLERA INOCULATIONS IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT DURING 1973

Particulars	Number
Primary vaccinations—	
Below one year	45,121
Above one year	53,269
Re-vaccinations	2,49,669
Cholera inoculations	5,67,409

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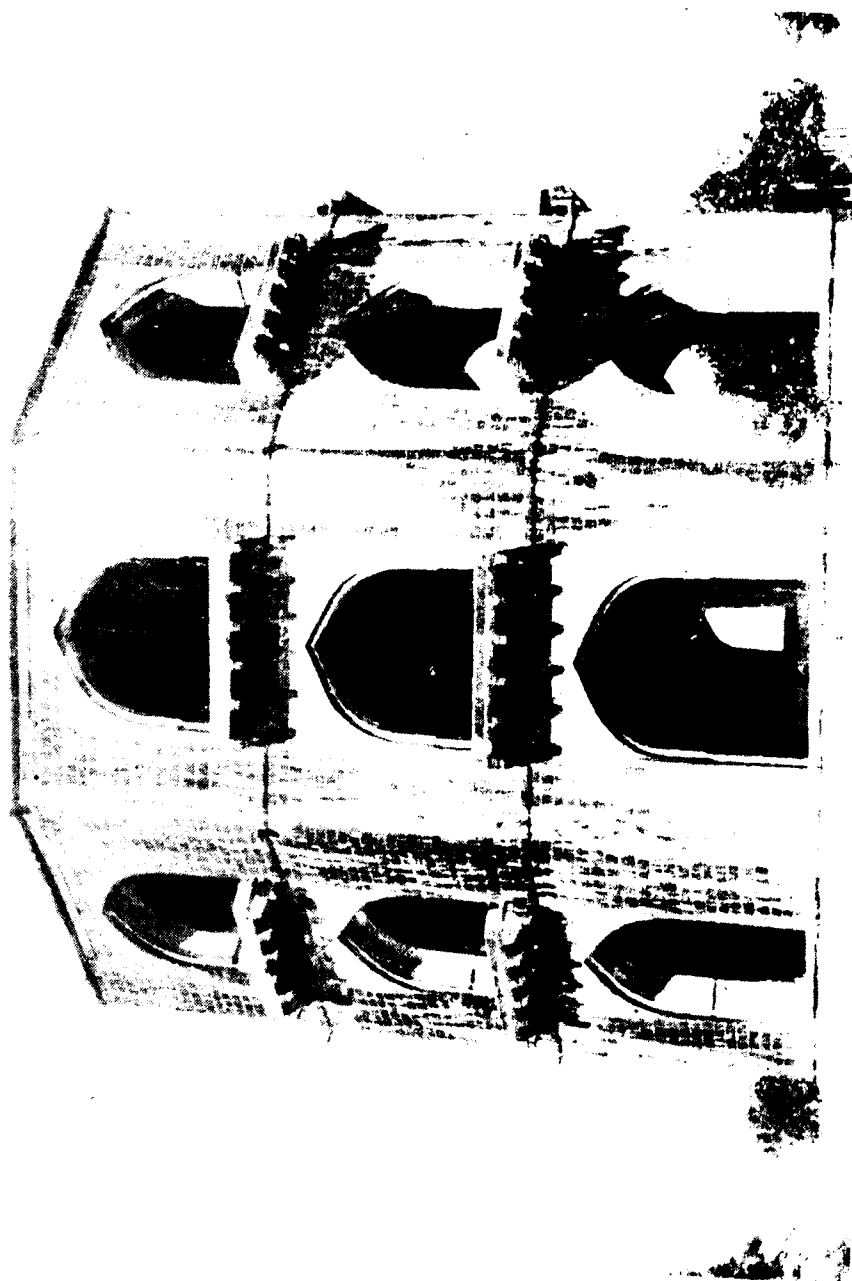
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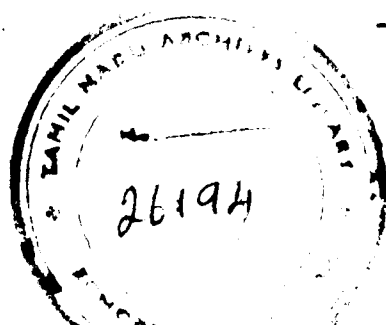
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