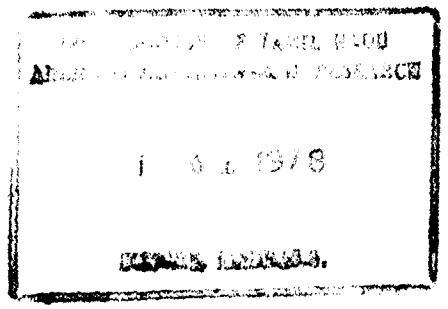
AKOLA DISTRICT GAZETTEER



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Government of Maharashtra

AKOLA DISTRICT

(REVISED EDITION)



BOMBAY
GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
1977

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PREFACE

THE AKOLA DISTRICT GAZETTEER was first published in 1910. It was edited by Mr. C. Brown. This revised edition of the Akola 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, Dr. V. N. Gurav, M. A., Ph. D., Statistical Officer and Shri K. V. Yohannan, B. A., LL. B., Compiler (Administration) for their valuable assistance throughout the work. I am also thankful to Shri M. H. Ranade, B. A., Shri P. N. Narkhede, M. Com., Smt. N. S. Alawani, B. A., Shri S. K. Khilare, B. Com., LL. B., Smt. M S. Modikhane, M. A., and Shri N. R. Patil, M. Com. (Research Assistants) for their assistance in the publication of this volume. I am also thankful to the other members of the staff for their association in the preparation of this volume.

I will be failing in my duty, if I do not express my thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A., Ph. D., Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare 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. 30,000 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 10th October 1972 after approval of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India.

Shri S. A. Sapre, Director, Government Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bombay, Shri M. Y. Mankame, former Manager, Government Press, Aurangabad and Shri C. P. Pais, Manager, Government Press, Aurangabad 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, 1977.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Akola District, with the rest of Berar was assigned to the East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad following the Treaty of Assignment of 1853. After the Province was assigned to the Company it was divided into two districts, East Berar and West Berar, Akola being the headquarters of the latter. In 1903 the Treaty of Assignment was superseded by an agreement under which the Nizam ceded Berar to the Government of India in perpetuity. Administration of Berar was then transferred from the Resident of Hyderabad to the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.

The area which now forms the present Akola district was created by the transfer of Murtizapur tahsil from Amravati to Akola district and by the transfer of Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils from Akola to Buldhana district. Washim district was broken up and two of its tahsils, *viz.*, Washim and Mangrul, were included in Akola district.

The Gazetteer for the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad which were known as Berar was compiled in 1870 and it was edited by Sir A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar. The Volume contained a few pages on the various tahsils which now form Akola district.

Subsequently the Government of Central Provinces and Berar compiled the Gazetteers for various districts in the beginning of this Century. In this series, Mr. C. Brown, I. C. S., compiled the first Akola District Gazetteer in 1910. Mr. C. Brown had taken freely the information from Sir A. C. Lyall's Gazetteer for the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (1870) as also from the Settlement Reports and other official records.

In the Bombay Presidency on the other hand 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 Gazetteers. 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.

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 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.

* *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. 1, Part I (History of Gujarat), p. vii*

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

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

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

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.

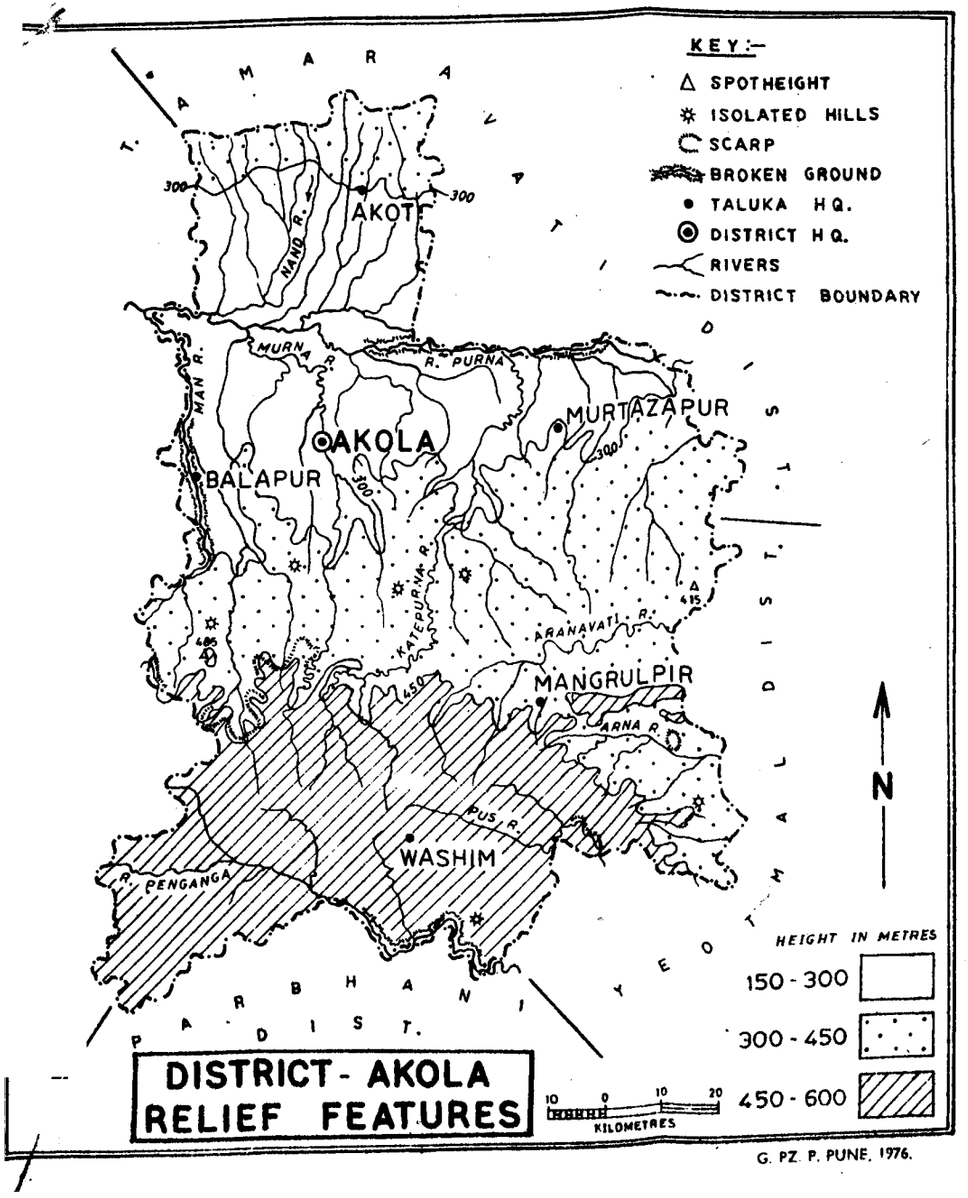
The revised Gazetteers are published in two series :—

(1) *General Series.*—This comprises Volumes on subjects which can best be treated for the State as a whole and not for the smaller area of a district. As planned at present, they will deal with Geography, Fauna, Maharashtra-Land and its People, History, Language and Liturature, Botany, Public Administration and Places of Interest.

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

BOMBAY :
1st May, 1977.

B. G. KUNTE,
Executive Editor and Secretary.



AKOLA

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL

GEOGRAPHY*

Situation. The district of Akola lies in the western parts of the Nagpur Division of Maharashtra State and is surrounded by Amravati district in the north and north-east, Yeotmal in the south-east, Parbhani in the south and Buldhana in the west. The district lies between 19° 51′ and 21° 16′ latitude and 76° 38′ and 77° 44′ longitude. It has a total area of 10,567 square kilometres and a population of 15,01,478 which constitute 3.43 percent and 3.57 percent of the State figures, respectively as per the 1971 Census.

Territorial changes. What constitutes Akola district at present was originally a part of the Nizam's dominion assigned in 1853 to the East India Company in liquidation of the large debt due on account of arrears of pay on the Hyderabad contingent and as a security for future payment of that force. At that time Berar was divided into two districts, South and North. In 1857 Berar was reconstituted into two districts, West Berar with headquarters at Akola and East Berar with headquarters at Amravati. In 1903, the treaties of assignment were superseded by an agreement under which the Nizam leased Berar to the Government of India for an annual rent of 25 lakhs of rupees in perpetuity.

The administration of Berar was transferred from Hyderabad to the then Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces. In 1864, when the district of Buldhana was constituted, a part of the west Berar district was transferred to Buldhana district. In 1875, again when the Washim district was created some parts were transferred and the district and tahsil boundaries were completely overhauled in 1905. Murtizapur tahsil was transferred from Amravati to Akola district and Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils were transferred from Akola to Buldhana district. The Washim district was broken and two tahsils of Washim and Mangrulpir were included in the newly constituted Akola district. There were no major changes in the boundaries of the district between 1911 and 1955. In 1956, with the Reorganisation of the States, the district was transferred from Madhya

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

Pradesh to the then Bombay State and in 1960 it became a part of the State of Maharashtra.

For administrative purposes, the district is at present divided into six tahsils, *viz.*, Akot in the north, Balapur, Akola, Murtizapur in the middle from west to east, and Washim and Mangrulpir in the south.

Boundaries. Starting from the tri-junction of Buldhana, Amravati and Akola districts, the boundary runs eastwards along the foot-hills of the Satpuda scarp at an elevation of 400 m. till reaching the celebrated triple hill forts of Narnala, Jafarabad and Teliaghat situated romantically at a height of 1,000 m. over a flat plateau overlooking the Payanghat plains. Thereafter, the boundary follows downstream the banks of Pathar river which it crosses near the village Popatkhed, continuing to skirt the Satpuda scarp keeping all the foot-hill villages within the district. Just near the village Khirkund *Budrukh* the boundary turns south to follow generally the Aran *nadi* initially, later its main stream the Bodli river, through a flat featureless country, meeting the river Purna near the big market village of Dahihanda. Thereafter, the boundary runs following the river Purna upstream eastwards keeping the left bank villages within the district till it reaches the confluence of Pedhi river on its left bank near the village Kolsara in the Murtizapur tahsil. Thereafter, the boundary runs across the country for a short distance eastwards and then turns south-south-eastwards crossing the Pedhi river near the village Kurhad and the Bombay-Nagpur railway line near Kuram railway station near the milestone 615 km. Then it turns towards south, keeping the Amravati and Chandur tahsils of Amravati district and Darwha tahsil of Yeotmal district to its east. Here again, the boundary runs through a gently sloping featureless terrain till it slowly ascends the slopes of the Buldhana plateau and having gained the top level of the plateau continuing to run in the same trend till reaching the village of Amkinhi of Mangrulpir tahsil and the fort of Shendona nearby. Thereafter, the boundary runs westwards along the crestline of a hill ridge at an average elevation of 500 m. for a distance of about 20 km. before turning south and following the edge of a plateau. Slightly deviating from this plateau rim westwards, the boundary descends down to the Penganga valley which it follows westwards midstream keeping the district of Parbhani to its south. After following the river for a considerable distance, the boundary deviates from it near the village Warud Topha. It runs generally west-south-westwards till reaching the village Mohojabandi at the extreme south-western corner of the Washim tahsil. Here, the boundary runs, north, keeping Buldhana district to its west; it crosses the

Penganga once again and descends down the northern slope of Buldhana plateau in the Ghotbari reserved forest area and skirts its edge northwards roughly till reaching the Thorna river near Lakhanwada and following it off and on eastwards till its confluence with the Mun river. Thereafter, the boundary runs north roughly parallel to the course of the Mun river at a distance of 1 to 2 km. for a distance of about 25 km. and finally joining it near the village Manarkhed and following it downstream till its confluence with the Purna river. Then, for a short distance the boundary runs upstream with the Purna river and turns north near the village Wangargaon through a rolling country till reaching the banks of the Ban river just south of Danpur. Then it follows the river till the tri-junction at the foot of Melghat.

Relief Features. In relief, the district shares a similarity of topographical arrangements as found in Buldhana district. It also falls into three physical units; a narrow northern strip in the Akot tahsil in the Satpuda foot-hills, the Payanghat or Purna plains in the middle, occupying nearly half the district area in the tahsils of Akot, Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur and the Balaghat on the top of the Ajanta ranges comprising Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils to the south. The landscape in the district though not highly hilly, still offers interesting contrasts between the plateau and the plains, further enriched by a forested *ghat* country and a bad land topography joining the Mun river.

Hills. The district does not have any large area under extensive hill ranges. The northern extreme of the district in the foot-hills of Satpuda and the *ghat* country through which the land rises from the Purna plains to the Balaghat plateau as well as the isolated broken hill terrain in the extreme south-east in Mangrulpir tahsil are the only regions of relatively higher elevation.

Melghat.—The Melghat referred as the Satpuda scarp in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State forms a very small part within the district. In fact, it is only the extreme southern foot-hill slopes, at an average elevation of about 400 m. that are found within the district forming a linear strip of average width of 2 to 5 km. The only true sections of higher elevation in this area that are found within the district are where the boundary completely dips north over a distance of 5 km. to include a high level mesa with its overhanging cliff slopes facing south. This plateau at an elevation of 940 m. has the celebrated uninhabited Narnala fort on its top overlooking the Payanghat plains. The ascent to this fort from the plains below is through a spur of hills and ridges through intermediary flat structural levels.

This foot-hill region everywhere is scoured by hill torrents and gullies that have in many places developed extensive debris slopes.

Ajanta Range.—The Ajanta range carrying on its flat top the Buldhana plateau (Balaghat) of Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils has steep rims facing north and descending to the Purna plains. This hilly ghat country at an overall elevation of about 400 m. is extremely uneven and rough with a tangle of hill masses covered by jungles. This escarpment is much less defined than the Satpuda scarp. It has a curving trend from west to east. It is highly dissected, carrying everywhere small undissected sections of plateaus forming isolated stretches of mesa separated by deep river valleys in which the rivers have serpentine courses. This scarp edge is comparatively more well defined in the southern parts of Balapur and Akola tahsils.

Another area of hill terrain within the district is seen in the southern part of the Mangrulpir tahsil particularly, along the boundaries of Yeotmal district. This tangle of the hill masses rising to an elevation of 500 to 600 m. is much less dissected than the northern scarp slope at a comparatively lower elevation. This slope in many places is cut into by the tributaries of the Penganga forming deep entrenched valleys that constitute the main lines of the access and habitation development.

Plateaus. The Washim and Mangrulpir plateaus in the Balaghat are at an elevation of about 400 to 500 m. sloping gently to the east. It is a rolling country with a number of residual hills and knolls dotting the country plains. It is along the rim of the plateau that the terrain becomes much more rugged and uneven developing a ghat aspect. Comparatively the Washim tahsil is much more level and even than Mangrulpir. The plateau is drained eastwards mainly and to a lesser extent to the north due to the recession of scarp on the northern edge.

Plains. The Payanghat plains of the Purna valley occupy the middle and northern sections of the district at an average elevation of 260-300 m. gently sloping the west. The plain is on an average 50 km. wide. It is bounded in the north by the scarp of Melghat and in the south by the Ajanta scarp and it is believed by the geologists to be the graben floor developed as a result of faulting during the recent geological past. It is alluvially infilled, the alluvium having been brought and deposited by the Purna and its tributaries. The alluvium in most of the places contains calcareous kanker nodules and is fossiliferous. The thickness of alluvium in most of the places exceeds 400 m.

Drainage. The two main rivers of the district are the Purna and the Penganga, the other less important rivers being the tributaries of these two rivers. They are the Katepurna, Shahanur. Morna, Mun, Nand, Man and Uma, which are the tributaries of the Purna, and the Adan, the Arna and the Pus which are the tributaries of the Penganga.

Purna.—The only perennial stream of the Payanghat plain, the Purna, rises in the south facing scarps of Gavilgad hills in the district of Amravati. It flows westwards through the district, forming the northern boundary of Murtizapur, Akola and Balapur tahsils and the southern boundary of Akot tahsil. Though perennial, the river is not navigable. Its channel in many places is 30 m. deep and 200 m. wide. The banks are of soft alluvium. A large number of streams rising in the scarp to its north and to its south join the river and drain the region with a fairly dense network. Most of these tributaries are pools of water during hot weather developing swirling floods during rains. The river has a length of about 100 km. in the district. The immediate banks of the Purna river are badly broken and dissected by a strong rill erosion and undercutting of banks. The right bank in general is at a higher level than the left bank which seems to be the main reason for a large number of rural settlements being found on its northern banks. The aggraded valley of Purna has many streams developing a sub-parallel drainage to the main river before their confluence with the main river. Of these tributaries, the Katepurna is the most significant.

Katepurna.—The Katepurna, rises in the northern slopes of the Ajanta ranges about 20 km. east of Barsi Takli at an elevation of 320 m. It mainly flows north in a non-perennial channel. It joins the main river on the left bank of the village Batori. It has an overall length of 100 km in the district. The river in its lower course turns by sharp bends westwards and northwards. Its immediate banks are mostly liable to flooding.

Uma.—The Uma rises in the extreme southern parts of Murtizapur tahsil near the village Poho and flows to the north. The river almost from the source is perennial. It has a fairly straight course, braided in sections and crossed at many points by fords. It joins the Purna near the village Durgavad about 10 km upstream of the Katepurna confluence after flowing sub-parallel to the main river on its left bank for about 10 km. The river has low banks throughout and a narrow channel and is liable to flooding during the rains. The river, flowing entirely within the district, has an overall length of 60 km. Unlike the other tributaries of the Purna, this river is perennial flowing through a generally better watered region.

Pedhi.—The Pedhi rising in the Melghats of the Amravati district initially flows south-westwards and then flows westwards to join the Purna on its left bank near the village Kolsar. This river too is perennial in its lower course and it has gullied banks like the main river. The river has an overall length of 12 km within the district.

Morna.—The Morna river rises in the Washim tahsil near Shirpur village and flows through an open and flat country of the plateau, before passing through the large village of Medsi on the edge of the plateau. From here, the river goes through the ghats in a romantically picturesque country with sharp bends in between interlocking spurs developing a deep valley with a cliff face on the outer bank and wide alluvial flats on the inner bank before entering into the Payanghat plains. In this section, the Purna-Akola-Khandwa railway line closely follows the river and sticks to the narrow ledge adjoining the valley-side and crosses the river at no less than four different places to gain a foothold from one side of the deep valley to the other. Descending down from the scarp, the river flows through a fairly gently sloping country with a perennial channel on its bed. It skirts past the town of Akola just after it is joined on its right bank by the tributary, Indrupa. In its lower course, the river has developed extensive meanders and cut off loops, unlike many other left bank tributaries of the Purna. It develops a sub-parallel course for nearly 20 km before joining the main river near the village Andura. The length of the river is 113 km.

Mun.—The Mun river rises in the northern Ajanta scarps of the Chikhli tahsil of Buldhana district and flows east through the Ghatbori reserve forest area to enter the district of Akola. It is joined by a right bank tributary, the Uttavli, also rising in the scarps in Buldhana district and joining the Mun at the foot of the scarp near the village Pimpalkhuta after which the combined flow northwards is fed by another stream the Vishwamitri rising on a similar scarp within the district and flowing north. After the confluence, the river flows through a flat alluvial country making curves and graceful meanders; it flows past the township of Balapur; to the immediate north of Balapur, it is joined by a left bank tributary, the Mas river, and another 6 km further downstream by a fairly long source stream, the Nirguna river and its tributary the Bordi river, both of which rise in the Medshi and Pathar reserved forest sections of the ghat country and flow north. After its confluence with the Bhuikund, the Mun is crossed by the Bombay-Nagpur railway line over a bridge which is south-east of Nagjhari railway station. In its lower course, the Mun makes excellent meanders and oxbow lakes in wide plains; its immediate banks

are highly gullied. It joins the Purna river near the village of Khajikhed on its left bank. It forms for quite some distance the boundary between the Buldhana and Akola districts.

The right bank tributaries joining the Purna from the north are comparatively smaller hill torrents draining the foot-hill slopes of Melghat. Of these the Nagjhari, the Gautami, the Witruba and the Shahanur are the most important tributaries. The last said Shahanur river at the end of the last century was diverted at Dahihanda in the south-east of Akot tahsil so that it joins the Purna immediately after entering the district. This new channel carries the water so rapidly that it always remains dry except during short intervals of floods. The overall length of the river is 130 km.

All these tributaries of the Purna river share certain common characteristics. These tributaries by and large are dry in their low courses and their banks are subject to enormous gully erosion in thick deposits of alluvium, so much so that the villages in general avoid these gullied immediate banks which are also liable to floods. The sub-parallel drainage pattern in the aggraded Purna valley is strongly suggestive of the nature of the evolution of drainage pattern. Most of the larger townships have developed along the banks of the tributaries at some distance from the main river at nodal points. The left bank tributaries are more important than the right ones and the main river itself flows closer to the northern scarp slopes than the southern one.

Penganga.—The Penganga river rises in the Deulghat hills of the Buldhana plateau and flows east to enter Akola district in its south-western parts in Washim tahsil near the village Wakad. The river has an overall length of 100 km. in its course through the district. Initially, it flows through a rolling plateau country in a narrow channel less than 100 m wide with sharp bends. It forms the boundary between this district and Parbhani from the village Warud Topha downstream till its exit into the Yeotmal district. In this section, where it forms the boundary, the river bed is wider and rugged and the river channel itself is braided. The river turns at sharp bends, suggestive of the joint control of the bed rocks. In its entire course through the district, the river is non-perennial. It has many tributaries within the district which are also non-perennial. The Kas river rises in Washim tahsil and flows south to join the Penganga near the village Masla. The Adol river flowing past Shirpur and the Chandrabhaga are other small tributaries.

Pus.—The Pus river rises in the south-eastern part of Washim tahsil and descends down the rugged plateau edge through a series of sharp bends controlled by the pentagonal joints in the basalt, before leaving the district to enter Yeotmal district near the village Rui. The scarp on its banks has retreated by parallel recession to develop wide alluvial flats that are dotted with villages in the deep valley bottom, and are enclosed by hills to remain isolated in many parts. Its significant source tributary, Bopalpandi river also rises in this district.

Adan.—It rises in the eastern parts of Washim tahsil and then flows towards east through the northern parts of Mangrulpir tahsil before entering into Darwha tahsil of Yeotmal district. The Arna and its tributary, the Kupti, rise in Mangrulpir tahsil and flow east in the southern parts to enter Yeotmal district.

Lakes and Tanks. There are not many perennial tanks or lake depressions within the district in the Payanghat plains. A few are found around the villages Mardi and Punda both in the foothill slope of Akot tahsil; around the villages Banbada *Budrukh*, Kutasa both in the Shahanur valley and Ghusar and Akkatwada both in a minor tributary valley on the left bank of the Purna.

A few deep and perennial tanks are found in the trap country of the Washim plateau around Mohoja, Bhat, Wakad and Risod. All these appear to be small basin like depressions collecting the rain water from amphitheatre like basins and supplemented springs.

Springs. A number of springs occur on the southern slope of the Balaghat plateau descending down to the Godavari valley. These springs occur at 500 m level probably due to exposure of an intratrappean acuiter. Not many springs are found on the northern scarp slope.

Geographical Regions. The foregoing description of the physical features helps in appreciating the local and regional variations within the district in terrain,slopes, water supply and soil conditions and their impact on human response. The district as a whole is a prosperous cotton-jowar farming zone in the core of the Purna valley; the key-note of human response to the physical setting in the district is very well reflected in the farming practices, the cropping pattern and the associated agro-based cottage and factory industries. The local variations within the district are mainly the outcome of underlying relief and soils.

The district area falls broadly into three distinct regional units, two of them being sub-divisible into lesser micro units:—

(1) The Satpuda foot-hill zone in the north, 2 to 6 km wide;

(2) The Purna valley or Payanghat plains, an alluvial infilled rift valley comprising —

(a) the southward sloping rolling plains north of the Purna, and

(b) the flat plains, south of the Purna;

(3) The Balaghat or the Washim-Mangrulpir plateaus on the crest of the Ajanta range further divisible into—

(a) the ghat country on the northern scarp edge of the Ajanta range;

(b) the rolling uplands of Washim and western Mangrulpir tahsils including the Penganga and upper Adan valleys;

(c) the eastern and southern hill country of Mangrulpir including the entrenched valleys of the Adan, the Arna and the Pus rivers.

Satpuda foot-hill Region.—The Satpuda foot-hill zone in the northern extremities of Akot tahsil is at an average elevation of about 400 m. This region consists of an upper hill zone with fairly steep slopes followed by a zone of debris developed in the piedmont, together having a width of about 6 km. The piedmont zone is a region of numerous seasonal rain-water gullies and coarse porous gravelly soils. The streams get swollen during rains ; otherwise the area presents a dry appearance. The ground water-table is extremely shallow and the river banks are lined with *babul* trees.

The region as a whole is an area of negative human response. The hill slopes are covered by a poor deciduous forest-cover that provides the basis of a precarious livelihood for the rural dwellers of the region. All along the break of slope at the upper edge of the piedmont, above the zone of shallow ground water and high malarial incidence, hamlets are strung in a line. These hamlets are connected with larger settlements lower down the piedmont slope by tracks that follow the beds of streams.

The only feature of interest of the region is a high level mesa that caps the basaltic precipices in the north-eastern extreme of the tahsil. The plateau has on its top a large fortification containing within it 3 forts, *viz.*, Teliaghat in the west, the Narnala in the middle and Jafarabad in the east. The fort overlooks the Purna plains to the south and presents a picturesque plain country in the foreground.

Purna Plains-North.—The Purna plains, north of the river is a compact tract, with an average north to south length of 40 km. and a breadth of 30 km. It is almost entirely plain though in the south a few gullies running from east to west cause considerable depression. The rolling plains in the north have a comparatively steeper gradient of about 6 metres to a kilometre which gradually decreases southwards. The numerous gullies and hill torrents descend down the piedmont slope on entering into the plains in the northern limits of the area and merge together to develop into a number of sub-parallel streams flowing southwards. These streams on approaching the main river Purna turn westwards and flow parallel to the main stream in longitudinal depressions before joining the main river. The Shahanur, the Witruba, the Gautami and the Nagjhari are the most significant of them. The Shahanur which formerly flowed for some miles past Dahihanda and Kadholi was diverted towards the end of the last century during a famine from the village of Dahihanda to join the Purna two miles away and has from that time ceased to have a continuous current. Most of the streams change their course quite often during the floods eating away the soils on their banks and washing out the valuable cultivable lands.

This region, lying entirely within the Akot tahsil, is the most productive region of the Purna valley with very rich deep black soils. However, along the northern edge, adjoining the piedmont the soils tend to be stony and lighter.

The region records the highest percentage of net cropped area within the district accounting for more than 90 per cent of the land area. The cropping pattern in general is superior to what is found in the other parts of the district and reveals a predominance of cotton accounting for nearly 55 per cent of the net cropped area, followed by jowar (22 per cent). Both these crops are tilled in the *Kharif* season. *Tur* amongst pulses is a minor significant *Kharif* crop. *Rabi* crops are much less important and account for less than 10 per cent of the net sown area. Wheat and gram are the only two *rabi* crops. In the more coarse and gravelly soils of the north, chillis and mango orchards are of some importance. The wheat soils are generally found away from the river and have a good admixture of lime.

The villages of the region are medium sized with a population of 700 on an average. They are fairly compact and aligned on the flanks of stream valleys but perched on high sites avoiding in general the immediate banks of the streams. The rural population densities recorded in this region reach the highest values within the district as well as in cotton-jowar farming zone of the entire Tapi-Purna valley. Desertion of

sites is quite common, particularly in the neighbourhood of Akot town partly due to flooding and partly due to migration of the rural population to the larger market villages or the nearby townships. Many villages in the south, adjoining the main river and the depressions of the tributary streams, suffer severely from lack of water; throughout larger area, water when found is too brackish to drink. In some cases, drinking water is generally obtained only from the shallow streams (*jhiras*) sunk in the alluvium and has during hot weather to be fetched from a village, 2 or 3 km away. Even cattle have to migrate over a large distance.

Purna Plains-South.—The Plains, south of the Purna river about 60 km wide in a north-south direction and about 80 km. long east-west slopes northwards, with the highest elevations in the south reaching about 550 m along the scarp edge of the Ajanta *ghat* country. The entire region is drained by a number of tributaries of the Purna, northwards, the Mun, the Bhuikund, the Morna, the Katepurna and the Uma being the most significant of them. The Bemla, a tributary of the Wardha, drains eastwards in the extreme eastern parts of this region.

The tract covered by this region falls within the tahsils of Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur from west to east. The region as a whole is a rolling alluvial plain country with a hilly and stony waste country in the central parts of the Akola tahsil. Mangrulpir tahsil is more uneven than the plains further west but it is better watered and has a more perennial supply of water throughout the year.

The greater portion of the country in this tract has a rich black soil zone becoming more open and lighter southwards in the vicinity of the hills. The soils in the extreme east also tend to be shallow and stony. All along the Purna valley, the soils tend to be somewhat saline and somewhat silty. About three-fourth of the land is under the plough, comparatively a lower percentage being recorded in the Akola tahsil on account of the stony waste found in the centre on either bank of the Katepurna river.

The cropping pattern in the region is practically the same as that in the Akot plains but the yields are somewhat lower on account of less productive soils. Cotton is still the main crop grown during the *kharif* season but its proportion is about 40 per cent of the net sown area. *Kharif* jowar is somewhat more important than in Akot tahsil about 30 per cent of the net sown area, probably on account of the more open soils. *Tur* amongst the pulses is a significant minor crop particularly in

Murtizapur. Groundnut is another minor cash crop. *Rabi* crops accounting for about one tenth of the sown area mainly consist of wheat and gram. Linseed used to be an important crop during the past but with the increase of cotton area it has declined in importance. The entire crop is practically rainfed and this explains as in the Akot plains the predominance of the *kharif* crop.

However, recently, a number of irrigation projects have been initiated particularly to improve the cash crop economy. The Katepurna project in Akola tahsil, recently completed, irrigates about 24,000 hectares mainly in the central parts of Akola tahsil where cultivation was at a lesser level till recently.

The Morna river project also in Akola tahsil and the Rishi tank project near Karanja in Murtizapur tahsil, apart from a number of wells and *bandharas,* irrigate about 6,000 hectares of land. The irrigated crops are mainly the food crops, often, jowar, sugarcane, condiments and spices. Potato under irrigation is grown in Murtizapur tahsil while chillis are the main crops irrigated in Akola tahsil.

The villages in these fertile plains are medium sized although they tend to be larger in the west and smaller in the east. On an average, about 40 villages are found in every 250 square kilometre area, which indicates the relative close spacing of the villages. The villages are by and large linear or have a ribbon pattern, mostly divided by the roads. The siting of the villages mainly concentrated in the tributary river valleys is however not on the immediate banks, in order to avoid flooding; particularly the immediate banks of the Purna are avoided. The villages on the Purna banks are comparatively smaller but are perched on high sites of river bluffs, comparatively less eroded. In fact the string of larger village market settlements and townships exist in a linear fashion west to east at an average distance of 20 km south of the Purna. It is along this belt that the main Bombay-Nagpur railway line and the Dhulia-Nagpur highway run. The feeder roads run south from this main highway along the river valleys and gain access to the plateau through a *ghat* country, following the rivers closely. A few roads take off to the north also, crossing the Purna at three bridgeable points.

The people of these plains are mainly the *Kunbi* farmers. The plains as a whole record fairly high densities of more than 150 people per square kilometre but the density decreases southwards. This tract also has larger proportion of urban population, nearly a quarter of the population living in them.

Compact, nucleated villages, well spaced at an average distance of 10 km from each other and nodally located at the junction of the district and tahsil roads dot the entire plains and constitute the main market centres for cotton, jowar, groundnut, *tur* and chillis, indicative of the agricultural prosperity of the entire region. Of these, the larger and the more important are Wyala and Wadegaon in Balapur, Barsi Takli, Borgaon Manju, Khirankhed, Pinjar all in Akola tahsil and Jamti, Poho, Manbha, Kamargaon and Kuram all in Murtizapur tahsil. A few of the larger settlements have mud forts and watch towers reminding one of bygone days during which these prosperous villages lying on the march routes of Moghal armies and the Pendhari invaders used to suffer huge damages. The number of forts particularly increases eastwards and are very common in Murtizapur tahsil especially in the more wealthy larger villages.

The northern scarps of Ajanta range lying on the border between the Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur tahsils, in the north and the Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils in the south is a rugged hill country at an average elevation of 500 to 600 m highly dissected with small isolated plateau tops; eastwards particularly in Murtizapur tahsil, the heights come down. This entire region is dissected by a number of Purna tributaries flowing north; these rivers have actively eroded their head-waters and pushed their sources well upto the crest of the plateau. It is only the alluvial flats adjoining the rivers that constitute the only good cultivable tracts. The Nirguna river and the Katepurna river having comparatively wider valley bottoms are tilled fairly intensely. The hills are extensively covered by mixed deciduous forests that are reserved. *Babul,* poor grade teak, *ain, salai* are the common trees. The undergrowth, luxuriant during the rains, produces a number of grass *ramanas* that provide grazing ground. The hills have mostly *Banjara* and *Labhana* hamlets and *wadis,* most of which are deserted at their earliest excuse. The larger villages are all along the stream courses which are also the main lines of access between the Purna plains and the Balaghat. In this zone, with lighter, coarser and shallow soils, pulses and grams are of some importance.

Washim-Mangrulpir Plateau Zone.—This area lies on the crest of the Balaghat at an average elevation of 550-600 m. The eastern and south-eastern parts are more rugged and hilly. The area slopes in general to the south, towards the Penganga river. The area is a rolling upland country with knolls and low plateaus dotting the landscape. Mangrulpir is much more undulating than Washim. The northern and western parts of Mangrulpir contain productive

black soil more variable in depth while in Washim the richest portions are found in the centre, with a considerable depth. The proportion of the cultivated area in this tract is somewhat less as compared to the Purna plains ranging about 60 per cent. Current and permanent fallows assume significant proportion about 8 per cent while permanent pastures in the whole district are significant only on this tableland and account for about 10 percent of the land area.

Though the general cropping economy is similar to that of the Purna plains, it differs in certain respects. *Rabi* crops are comparatively more important in this area. Cotton, though still the predominant crop, declines in importance to occupy a third of the net sown area and another third is devoted to *kharif* jowar. In contrast, the area under pulses is somewhat larger, about 10-15 per cent. Groundnut is significant particularly in Mangrulpir. Of the *rabi* crops, wheat and gram in the Penganga lowlands of Washim and groundnut in the light medium soils of Mangrulpir are noteworthy. The entire crop is rain-fed though some measures have been initiated to irrigate small areas under tank and well irrigation. The recently completed Ekburji tank project in Washim, irrigates about 7,500 hectares of land. Potato under irrigation is grown in patches in Mangrulpir.

Settlements on the plateau are comparatively farther spaced, and are squarish and compact, with few hamlets. The average size of the settlements is medium with a population of about 650 people. The villages are essentially located at water sites, desertion of sites being only due to lack of secure water supply. Most of the larger villages have mud forts or *gadhis* outside the main village, indicative of a troubled past when the more prosperous villages were open to robbery and plundering by tribals. The number of such fortified villages increases in general eastwards.

The hill region south and east of Mangrulpir is drained eastwards by the Pus, the Adan, the Arna and the Kupti rivers. The whole country has a rugged uneven terrain, the hill slopes being covered with mixed forests and uneven lands by a permanent pasture cover. The soils are light, gravelly and shallow and cultivation is not of any great importance except along the immediate banks of rivers. Villages are small but nucleated and possess fortifications; they are fairly well spaced and are nodal. Anshang and Kupal are the two of the larger settlements of this area.

General Summary. The district as a whole is typical of the Berar plains. Agriculture dominates the rural economy and even

the urban landscape to a considerable extent. Manufacturing and household industry barely account for 15 percent of the working population while services, trade and commerce account for a greater proportion in this district. Factory manufactures are insignificant and relatively recent. Industries are agro-based, *viz.*, cotton ginning and pressing, spinning and weaving, and flour mills, oil crushing and *dal* mills.

There is a considerable seasonal migration of population within the district particularly from rural to urban areas. One movement is the migration of labour after the main harvest of jowar in October to the cotton fields for picking of cotton. This labour returns home soon after the cotton picking season is over. During this season, the urban areas and cotton mill centres also attract some labour due to high market arrivals of cotton. The reverse movements back to the food crop zone generally starts in the months of February and March.

With a number of medium and small scale irrigation projects in erection during the plan periods, measures of improvement of agriculture, use of better quality agricultural implements and considerable amount of agricultural research done within the district itself in four different centres, agriculture within the district is at a much more sound footing than in the adjoining districts of Berar. This is well reflected in the phenomenal growth of the larger trade centres and the city of Akola itself during the last two decades has grown rapidly. The district is well set on the road to economic prosperity.

GEOLOGY*

Akola district is bounded on the north by the southern foot-hill of the Gavilgarh range which, in turn forms a part of the Satpuda range of hills, whereas, on south, it is bounded by the Ajanta and Satmala hills. Another range comprising of steep hills runs across the middle of the southern tahsil; but for the above abruptly rising hills, the entire district is more or less a fertile alluvial tract drained by the Purna, Katepurna, Adan and Penganga rivers. The entire district remains geologically unmapped but for the inspection of a few particular sites carried out by the officers of the Geological Survey of India for studies on ground water problems and suitability of dam sites. A brief reference to the geology of the district is made by Blanford (1869) in his publication, *"On the geology of the*

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

Taptee and Nerbudda valleys and some adjoining districts" wherein the salient features of the southern parts of the Gavilgarh range and the Purna plain are outlined. Engineering geology and ground water problems of specific areas have been dealt with in the unpublished reports of the Geological Survey of India by Jhingran 1950-1951-1952, Krishnaswamy (1958, 1959), Roy (1951) and Vaidyanath (1961, 1961-1962).

But for a small patch of the Upper Gondwana Sandstone (?) reported by Vaidyanath (1961), the entire district is occupied by Deccan basalt flows with intertrappean beds at places, river alluvia and soils. The stratigraphic sequence of these rocks is tabulated below :

Formation	*Age*
Soil, river alluvia, calcareous Kankar and sands, etc.	Recent.
Conglomerates ...	Sub-recent.
Trap dykes ...	Cretaceous to Eocene
Deccan basalt flows with inter-trappean Beds, ash beds. ...	
Erosional Unconformity :	
Upper Gondwana sandstones ?	Lower cretaceous.

Upper Gondwana sandstones.—The outcrops of the upper Gondwanas (?) have been reported by L. N. Vaidyanath (1961) about 0.3km. towards NE of village Wari (55 C/10, 21° 10'; : 76° 47'). They comprise soft sandstones having a strike in N 80° E-S80° W direction and dip of about 30° towards N 10° W. One more outcrop of this rock appears near the dam site of the Man river project, about 1.6 km south-east of Wari.

Deccan Traps.—The trap covers a major part of the district and is characterised by basalt lava flows which are generally dark grey, hard and compact. The tops of individual flows are usually vesicular and zeolitic whilst the middle zone is fairly compact and non-zeolitic. Amygdalloidal, porphyritic, or glomeroporphyritic textures are noticed locally. The vesicles are filled by secondary minerals like zeolites, quartz, calcite or some earthy or ferruginous material. Well developed columnar joints and spheroidal weathering are characteristic features of the massive basalts. Weathered zeolitised traps occur in the river beds and bluish grey, soft volcanic ash beds are encountered locally. The basalts are composed of laths of plagioclase felspars (andesine to labradorite), augite, pigeonite, glass, and minor amounts of opaque ores.

Inter-trappean beds.—These represent sedimentary, lacustrine or fluviatile deposits intercalated with the lava flows and presumably laid down during the interval between successive lava eruptions. Such beds have been reported at the following places in Akola tahsil :—

(*i*) From the hills, 9.6 km. south of Wahan village (20°29'50" : 70°9'50") close to the Katepurna Dam site near the villages Vastapur (20°28'30": 70°81') and Khambora (20°36:77°12'), and,

(ii) In the hills close to the village Donad Buzurg (55 H/2, 20°34, : 77°10'30").

Conglomerates, Kankar, Alluvium and Soils:—In the alluvial tracts, a fairly thick alluvium is underlain by layers of false bedded sandy soils, conglomerates and yellowish, hard calcareous kankary beds. Near Donad Buzurg the Katepurna river flows over a bed of recent conglomerates and sands. The black soil or Megur is clayey or loamy. It is appreciably thick in certain areas but generally it occurs as a thin cover over the weathered basalt or *mooram*. The alluvial soils represent both the transported and residual soils. A generalised section of 36.6 metres deep well near Dahihanda (spelt as Dhyanda by Blanford, 20°52' : 77°08') north of Akola, near the Purna river has been described by Blanford (1869) as below :

1. Ordinary brown alluvial clay.
2. Yellow sandy clay.
3. Reddish clay.
4. Gravel and sand of varying thickness.
5. Tenacious gravelly clay. This is the saliferous stratum, on tapping which the salt water rises with great force.

A large number of boreholes put in areas of Katepurna, Man, Nirguna and Ekburji dam sites in the Akola, Akot, Balapur and Basim tahsils of the district respectively have revealed that the thickness of soil and alluvium cover range from a few metres to as much as 25 metres. This cover is admixed with boulders and pebbles of the country rock or Kankar together with some sandy and earthy material.

Structure.—The entire district, forming part of the Purna valley, is a basin shaped depression in the Deccan Traps filled by river deposit. The northern edge of the basin in contact with the Satpuda hills is supposed to be a fault line (Roy, 1951), and is covered by boulders and debris derived from the disintegration of the traps. The basalts in the Narnala and other

hills in more or less east-west alignment display dips towards north. The flows in other areas are almost horizontal in disposition. In general, the valley is free from structural disturbances of any significance ; but local faults have been reported from a few places. For example, the conglomerate bed in the Katepurna river near Donad Buzurg is suspected to indicate a fault plane (Krishnaswamy, 1959). Since the district has not yet been geologically mapped, likelihood of encountering such local disturbances cannot be ruled out. The basalt exposures on the high hills as well as the rocks met with in boreholes show a large number of joints, both vertical as well as basal. Columnar joints are more conspicuous in massive basalts. The boreholes also encountered jointed basalt. A small patch of Upper Gondwana Sandstone (?) having a fairly high dip of 30^0 towards N 10^0 W appears to be an inlier; this also indicates possibility of existence of such inliers in the area which may be deciphered on systematic geological mapping of the district.

Groundwater. From the hydrological point of view the parts of the Purna valley falling in the district could be divided in two categories, viz., (1) the fresh water tract and, (2) the saline tract.

Fresh Water Tract.—This tract occupies the northern part of the district, close to the Gavilgarh range covered by the boulders and debris. Here abundant supplies of fresh water are available at a depth of 3 to 5 metres from the surface. Roy (1951) has estimated the annual rate of replenishment of groundwater in the fresh water tract to be of the order of 20 million cubic feet per sq. mile (0.22 million cubic metre per sq. kilometre). The groundwater is potable with chloride content varying between 8 and 50 parts per million.

Saline tract.—The salinity map of the area reveals that the chloride content increases in general towards the Purna river from either edge of the Purna valley. In the inner regions of the valley the chloride content is between 2,000 and 5,000 p. p. m., the maximum being 12,917 p. p. m. (Roy, 1951). The upper clays do not contain appreciable salt ; but at places, the shallow wells also encounter brackish water. Occasionally the carbonate of soda forms an efflorescence upon it but the chloride of sodium is obtained from beds below the gravels and calcareous conglomerates. This salt being stratum is interpreted by Blanford (1869) to be "something distinct from the upper fresh water alluvium, and of older geological age. The presence of common salt in large quantities may also indicate that the clays containing it are of marine origin. But the absence of marine remains is opposed to the idea of these plains having been delta

accumulations on a sea coast." Wells are sunk on both sides of Purna river for obtaining brine.

Since the district does not enjoy copious annual precipitation (annual incidence ranging between 750 and 1000 mm.) most of the small streams go dry in summer. The dams constructed across the various rivers might be helpful in partly meeting the irrigational and drinking water requirements of the tahsils. In general, the contacts of successive flows and those of the dykes with the country basalt having discordant relationship may be more suitable sites for tapping underground water.

Economic Geology.

Building material and road metal.—There is no dearth of dense, hard and compact basalts in the district for utilisation as building material, these rocks being quite durable and excellent.

Salt.—The entire belt along the Purna river is exceptionally rich in sodium chloride and a large number of wells are reported to have been sunk in the past to procure salt out of the brine. Wells are a little over 0.76 metre wide. Each well produces about 725 kg of salt per month. The brine is very strong and is evaporated by solar heat alone in shallow pans about 7.62 metre long and 1.32 metre wide.

There does not appear to be any good prospect of the occurrences of minerals of major economic importance in the area.

CLIMATE*

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness throughout the year except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from about the middle of November to the end of February constitutes the winter season. The summer season extends from March to June. This is followed by the south-west monsoon season which extends upto the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall. Records of rainfall in the district are available for eleven stations for periods ranging from 67 to 100 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall of the district is 846.5 mm (33.33"). The rainfall generally increases from the north-west towards the

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

south-east in the district and varies from 767.3 mm. (30.21″) at Telhara near the north-western border of the district to 926.8 mm. (36.49″) at Washim near the south-eastern border of the district. The rainfall during the monsoon months constitutes about 85 per cent of the annual rainfall, July being the rainiest month. During the fifty year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 150 per cent of the normal occurred in 1949, while the lowest annual rainfall which was only 45 per cent of the normal occurred in 1920. In the same fifty year period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in ten years, two of them being consecutive. Considering the rainfall at the individual stations, it is seen that two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once or twice at nine out of the eleven stations and for three consecutive years, once each at Patur, Shirpur and Murtizapur.

It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,100 mm. (23.62″ and 43.34″) in 42 years out of fifty.

On an average there are 48 rainy days (i. e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 42 at Balapur to 52 at Washim, Shirpur and Karanja.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 355.6 mm. (14.00″) at Washim on 26th June 1914.

Temperature: There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Akola, and the data from this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions obtained in the district in general. Temperature rises rapidly after February till May which is the hottest month of the year. In May, the mean daily maximum temperature at Akola is 42.4° C. (108.3° F) and the mean daily minimum temperature is 27.5° C (81.5° F). The heat in the summer season is intense during the day and the nights are comparatively tolerable. During the period from April to June, on individual days, the day temperature rises upto about 46° or 47° C (114.8 or 116.6° F). The afternoon heat is sometimes relieved by thunder showers. With the arrival of the south-west monsoon in the district by about mid-June there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes pleasant. After the withdrawal of the monsoon the day temperature increases gradually and a secondary maximum in day temperature is reached in October. However, night temperature decreases progressively after September. Both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly from October till

December which is the coldest month in the year. The mean daily maximum temperature during this month is 29.3° C (84.7° F) and the mean daily minimum temperature is 11.9° C (53.4° F). In the rear of the western disturbances which move across north India in the winter months, cold waves affect the district at times and night temperatures may go down to about 2 to 4° C (35.6 to 39.2° F).

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Akola was 47.8° C (118.0° F) on May 22, 1947. The lowest minimum temperature was 2.2° C (36.0° F) on February 9, 1887.

Humidity. Except during the south-west monsoon season when the humidity is between 60 to 80 per cent, the air is generally dry over the district. The summer months are the driest when the relative humidity is even less than 20 per cent in the afternoons on many days.

Cloudiness. The skies are heavily clouded to overcast during the south-west monsoon season. In the latter half of the summer season and the post-monsoon season there is moderate cloudiness particularly in the afternoons. In the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded skies generally prevail.

Winds. Winds are generally light with some strengthening in speed in the latter part of the hot season and in the early part of the monsoon season. The winds are mostly from the north-east or the east during the post-monsoon and early cold weather seasons. By February, winds become westerly to north-westerly and continue to be so till June. In the south-west monsoon season, winds, from directions between south-west and north-west are most common.

Special weather phenomena. In association with monsoon depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move from west to north-westwards through the central parts of the country, the district experiences strong winds and wide-spread heavy rain. Thunderstorms occur in all the months of the year, their frequency being the least during the months of December and January and highest during the months of June, July and September. Less frequently, storms and depressions of post-monsoon months (October and November) also affect the weather over the district.

Table Nos. 3, 4 and 5 below give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and frequency of special weather phenomena, respectively, at Akola.

TABLE No. 1

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall, Akola District

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Akola	50	a	10.7	10.4	7.9	4.1	10.7	135.6	237.5	159.8	151.9	37.3
		b	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	7.9	12.6	9.3	7.5	2.3
Balapur	50	a	11.9	9.4	8.9	6.3	9.1	132.6	226.3	153.9	145.8	36.8
		b	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	7.3	12.1	8.7	7.1	1.9
Akot	50	a	12.7	11.9	7.1	4.6	10.4	132.6	246.1	156.7	139.9	34.5
		b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	7.4	12,5	9.0	7.7	2.2
Telhara	50	a	11.2	9.4	5.3	3.8	7.4	128.3	234.2	144.8	148.8	34.8
		b	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	7.6	11.9	9.1	7.8	2.0
Patur	50	a	10.4	10.7	9.7	8.4	14.2	151.9	267.5	177.3	160.5	38.3
		b	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	7.8	14.5	10.5	8.0	2.1
Washim	50	a	8.4	10.4	6.1	9.4	12.7	166.9	275.6	191.8	167.1	43.9
		b	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	8.6	14.4	11.1	9.2	2.6

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Station	No. of years of data		November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *	
								Amount (mm)	Date
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Akola	50	a	23.4	11.2	800.5	169 (1944)	39 (1920)	230.9	22, September 1945.
		b	1.2	0.9	45.6				
Balapur	50	a	22.3	9.9	773.2	138 (1910)	58 (1920)	207.0	22, September 1945.
		b	1.2	0.7	42.4				
Akot	50	a	29.2	8.4	794.1	176 (1944)	45 (1918)	225.5	2. July 1883.
		b	1.4	0.8	44.9				
Telhara	50	a	30.2	9.1	767.3	179 (1949)	32 (1918)	347.5	20, July 1894.
		b	1.5	0.8	44.0				
Patur	50	a	24.1	10.9	883.9	147 (1916)	47 (1920)	256.0	22, September 1945.
		b	1.5	0.8	49.3				
Washim	50	a	26.4	8.1	926.8	177 (1949)	43 (1920)	355.6	26, June 1914.
		b	1.5	0.6	52.3				

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall, Akola District

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mangrulpir ..	50	a	10.2	13.7	9.7	11.4	11.7	150.9	249.4	174.3	167.6	37.1
		b	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	8.1	14.2	10.2	8.5	2.4
Shirpur ...	50	a	8.6	12.2	9.7	8.6	12.5	163.3	265.4	187.2	160.3	44.2
		b	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	8.5	14.2	11.4	8.6	2.8
Risod ...	50	a	9.7	11.7	8.9	8.1	15.0	164.9	226.6	186.9	181.1	45.0
		b	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	8.5	12.8	10.7	9.3	2.7
Karanja ...	50	a	10.7	17.0	9.9	9.1	10.2	158.0	251.5	184.9	157.7	39.6
		b	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	8.4	14.5	11.0	8.3	2.6
Murtizapur ..	50	a	11.7	15.7	9.1	7.4	9.1	142.2	242.8	182.9	153.7	37.9
		b	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	7.9	12.9	9.6	8.2	2.9
Akola (District)	50	a	10.6	12.0	8.4	7.4	11.2	147.9	247.5	169.1	157.7	39.0
		b	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	8.0	13.3	10.1	8.2	2.4

TABLE No. 1—*contd.*

n	No. of years of data		November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *	
								Amount (mm)	Date
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mangrulpir ..	50	a	26.7	8.4	861.1	156 (1949)	40 (1918)	210.8	14, July 1890.
		b	1.4	0.6	50.1				
Shirpur ..	50	a	25.4	9.1	906.5	181 (1949)	42 (1920)	177.8	26, June 1914.
		b	1.6	0.7	52.0				
Risod ...	50	a	29.0	10.4	897.3	171 (1914)	36 (1920)	295.9	26, June 1914.
		b	1.4	0.6	50.3				
Karanja ...	50	a	22.6	11.7	882.9	146 (1938)	32 (1920)	300.2	9, June 1938.
		b	1.3	0.8	51.7				
Murtizapur ..	50	a	27.4	8.9	818.8	158 (1931)	37 (1920)	191.5	27, September 1891.
		b	1.3	0.7	47.8				
Akola (District)	50	a	26.1	9.6	846.5	150 (1949)	45 (1920)	—	—
		b	1.4	0.7	48.2				

(a) Normal rainfall, in millimetres and (b) average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more). *Based on all available data upto 1959 (** Years are given in brackets)

TABLE No. 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall, Akola District

(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
1	2	3	4
301—400	1	801—900	6
401—500	1	901—1,000	11
501—600	1	1,001—1,100	6
601—700	9	1,101—1,200	4
701 - 800	10	1,201—1,300	1

TABLE No. 3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

(AKOLA)

Month	Mean daily max mum temperature °C	Mean daily minimum temperature °C	Highest maximum ever recorded °C	Highest maximum ever recorded Date	Lowest minimum ever recorded °C	Lowest minimum ever recorded Date	Relative humidity 0830 %	Relative humidity 1730* %
1	2	3	4		5		6	
January ..	30.1	12.9	36.2	12, January 1958	3.9	8, January 1937	55	32
February ..	32.5	14.4	40.0	28, February 1953	2.2	9, February 1887	46	25
March ..	37.2	18.9	44.4	28, March 1892	5.6	2, March 1908	32	19
April ..	40.8	23.9	46.1	29, April 1942	11.1	1, April 1905	28	18
May ..	42.4	27.5	47.8	22, May 1947	18.3	6, May 1947	37	19
June ..	37.3	25.8	47.2	1, June 1923	20.0	16, June 1916	64	45
July ..	31.7	23.7	40.6	2, July 1900	21.6	12, July 1941	79	69
August ..	30.8	23.2	37.8	25, August 1950	18.3	27, August 1944	80	66
September ..	31.8	22.8	40.0	10, September 1899	17.2	30, September 1904	79	64
October ..	33.6	19.4	40.0	7, October 1899	10.0	26, October 1889	62	41
November ..	31.1	14.7	36.1	3, November 1899	5.6	29, November 1912	57	36
December ..	29.3	11.9	36.7	1, December 1896	3.9	8, December 1883	59	33
Annual ..	34.1	19.9	—	—	—	—	57	39

*Hours I. S. T.

TABLE No. 4

Mean Wind Speed in Kilometres per Hour

(AKOLA)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.3	5.1	6.0	7.4	12.1	12.7	11.4	10.5	8.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	7.5

TABLE No. 5

Special Weather Phenomena

(AKOLA)

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thunder ..	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.3	4.8	3.0	1.3	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	20.3
Hail ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-storm ..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Squall ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog ..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

FORESTS

The forests in this district are in scattered patches. Percentage of forests to the total area of Akola district is 7.8. Most of the area is confined to the compact blocks of Patur and Karanja ranges lying in the middle and the south-east corner of the district and rest of the forests are scattered in patches all over the district. Forests are mainly in Balapur, Akola and Mangrul-pir tahsils on the Balaghat plateau of Ajanta hills, the Narnala reserves of the Satpuda ranges and in the Payanghat along the plains of the Purna river.

The type of vegetation is mainly governed by the soil formation, configuration of the ground drainage and the influence of man. The variations of rainfall are very little in the district, average rainfall being about 30" to 40" received from the south-western monsoon. The forests in the district fall in the "South Indian Tropical dry deciduous" type. The chief species of the forests is teak. It is found all over except the forests thicketed with *babul* trees and grass *ramans*. The following broad local types are distinguished.

(1) *Teak Forests.*—In these forests, teak trees are found comparatively more in number than other species. This is the most common pole type in the division with few trees attaining bigger sizes. The general quality is IV-b ($M. P_3$) but there are long stretches of V quality (M. P.) and small patches of IV-a and III quality. This is most commonly worked out as coppice with Reserve System. Principal associates in these are *Salai (Boswellia serrata)*, *Dhaora (Anogeissus latifolia)*, *Ain (Terminalia tomentosa)*, *Tendu (Diospyros melanoxyton)*, *Palas (Butea frondosa)* and *Lendia (Lagerstroemia parviflora)*.

(2) *Mixed Forests.*—In these forests percentage of teak trees is comparatively less than that of other miscellaneous species. This type of specie is found interspersed with teak forests and occurs in all four ranges. Growing stock consists of generally young and middle aged sound crop *Salai (Boswellia serrata)* and is the most common species. *Dhaora (Boswellia serrata)*, *Ain (Terminalia tomentosa)*, *Khair (Acacia catechu)*, *Lendia (Lagerstroemia parviflora)* and *Mokha (Schrebera swietenioides)* are the other common species. The general quality of forests is of IV-b (M. P.) quality.

(3) *Anjan Forests.*—A small portion adjoining Buldhana division, lying to the west of Chikhalwal Reserve of Patur

range has *Anjan* growth. Except few patches of III and IV-a quality (M. P.) where *Anjan* has attained good height, the growth of *Anjan* is of IV-b quality (M. P.). Teak, *Ain* and *Dhaora* are common associates. But in fair patches, *Anjan* grows pure. Reproduction is generally scattered. Under-shrubs are few and climbers are almost absent.

(4) *Babul Forests.*—Principal species of *babul* forest is *Acacia arabica*. There are 5 felling series in the *babulbans* which form the patches of compact blocks in the plain areas of the district. Soil is quite rich and black. These forests are managed on the agri-silvi *bans* with rotation of 30 years. Regeneration is artificial by direct sowing of *babul* trees at 18′ apart.

(5) *Bamboo Forests.*—These are not much in extent (0.34 sq. miles) and are confined to eight felling series which are overlapping with the other felling series. *Bamboo* that is found in this area is of the type of *Dendro calamus strictus*. Growth of *bamboo* is not very dense and the quality is also medium. It is not available in large quantity and not even sufficient to meet the local demand.

(6) *Sandal Forests.*—Sandal wood found in this district is largely the result of sowings done in suitable areas in all ranges. This is exploited after maturity and the material derived from this alongwith the material seized in offence cases is sold annually in open auction. This yields a good revenue in this division and amounts on an average to Rs. 22,500 per annum.

Forest produce is transported by trucks to Akola and Washim which are the important forest produce collection centres. Most of the produce is consumed within the district and very small proportion is exported by trucks to Nagpur, Poona, Bombay and Marathwada region. Forest produce to meet local demands is imported from neighbouring forest divisions. Forest produce worth about Rs. 9 lakhs is extracted annually.

Classification of Forests.—Under the Indian Forests Act (XVI of 1927) forests of this circle are divided into two categories *viz.*, reserved forests and protected forests. Before forests are classified they have to be subjected to regular settlement by a Forest Settlement Officer who enquires into the existence of all public and private rights. In case of reserved forests the existing rights are either settled, transferred, or commuted. In case of protected forests rights are clearly

recorded and regulated. The details of reserved forests and protected forests in the district are as under :—

Area in charge	Reserved Forests in sq. miles.		Protected Forests in sq. miles
Forest Department	Class-A 225.34	Class-C 92.19	4.77

The reserved and protected forests of the division are organised and managed under the prescription of working plan.

The exploitation of forests in charge of the Forest Department is regulated under the working plan which applies to 'A' class forests. The 'A' class forests have an area of 225.34 sq. miles and are primarily intended for the production of timber and firewood. Under the scheme the forests are mainly divided into three working circles :—(1) Coppice with reserves, (2) *Babul* forests wherein system of clear felling with artificial regeneration with agri-silvi method is used and, (3) *Bamboo* overlapping working circles. In case of sandalwood forests only thinnings are prescribed.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Wild Animals. Forests in this district are very poor in wild life due to the existence of forests in patches surrounded by cultivations. Wild life is mostly confined to the forests of Naranala, Medsi, Patur, Chikhalwal, Palodi, Shendona and East and West Morna Blocks.

Tiger. Of the wild animals, tigers (*Wagha* or *Sher*) *(Panthera tigris)* are very few in number and are found only in Narnala forests, as this forest is somewhat undisturbed and more or less natural and adjoins the Melghat forests which is rich in wild life.

Panther. Panther, *Bibtya, Bibart* or *Tendua (Panthera Pardus)* is confined to the forests of Narnala, Chikhalwal, Medsi, Patur, Palodi, Shendona and West Morna Block of Akola range, specially in those areas which are nearer to the villages. Panthers are fairly large in size. Cattle-lifter panthers are common in the district.

Bear. Sloth-bear, Bhalu-Rich or *Aswal (Melursus ursinus)* is found only in Narnala forests. Due to its habit of unprovoked attack, it is much feared by local villagers. It is more confined to open grassy patches, rocky areas with fruit trees like *ber*, mohawa, etc.

Other carnivorous animals found in the district are *Kolha*, Jackal *(Canis aureus)*, and Wild Cat *Ran-manjar, (Felis chaus)*

In the forests of this district very few varieties of herbivorous animals are found. Their number is also very small. *Sambhar (Rusa aristotelis)* are generally noticed in the forests of Chikhalwal, Patur, Palodi, Shendona and Ansing, whereas *Chitals* or spotted deer *(Axis maculatus)* are found in the forests of Patur, Chikhalwal, Morgawhan and West and East Morna blocks. Blue-bulls or *Nilgais (Boselephas tragocamelus)* are common in the forest of Palodi, Morgawhan and East Morna Block of Washim range. Common Indian langurs or Monkeys or *Bunders (Semnopithecus entelkus)* and Rabbits *(Lepus ruficaudatus)* commonly called as *Khargosh* or *Sassa* are very common all over the forests of Akola district.

Birds. Pea-fowl or *Mor (Pavo cristatus)* is a fairly noticeable bird in the forest areas of Narnala, Chikhalwal, Medsi, Patur and West Morna Block of Akola range, while grey-wild fowl or *Jangli-murgi (Gallus Sonnerati)* is seen in the Narnala forests. Different varities of water birds are also noticeable in fluvial water located in Adsul, Karanja, Amna and West Morna Block of Akola range. It will thus be seen that Narnala forest is comparatively rich in wild life in the whole district though fauna in general is very poor in the district.

FISH AND FISHERIES

Water resources. The district is traversed by nearly 1,630 kilometres of fluvial waters, comprising mainly the river Purna and its important tributaries, viz., Man, Katepurna, Uma, Morna, Nirguna and Vidrupa, in the northern part of the district and the river Penganga, constituting a part of the southern boundary of the district. Other rivulets in the district are the Pus, Adan and Arunavati (Arna).

Impounded water resources in the district comprise nearly 1,215 hectares, including the Ekburji project (220 hectares), four perennial tanks (Rishi, Risod, Kapsi and Sawargaon) and about 150 seasonal tanks, most of which belong to the Grampanchayats.

Fishes. Names of fishes which are commonly found in the water resources of the district are given below :—

Scientific name		*Local name*
1. CARPS AND BARBS		
FAMILY : CYPRINIDAE		
Oxygaster clupeoides (Bl.)	...	Chela
Rasbora Daniconius (Ham.)	...	Kanheri
Danio devario (Ham.)	...	Dhutrie
Puntius ticto (Ham.)	...	Karwari
Puntius Kolus (Sykes.)	...	Kolshi
Puntius sarana (Ham.)	...	Poshti
Tor tor (Ham.)	...	Wadis
Cirrhinus Reba (Ham.)	...	Rewli
Cirrhinus mrigala	...	Mirgal
Labeo fimbriatus (Bl.)	...	Tambir
Labeo calbasu (Ham.)	...	Kanoshi
Labeo bata (Ham.)	...	Bata, Newari
Labeo rohita (Ham.)	...	Rohu
Catla catla (Ham.)	...	Catla
2. RAZOR FISHES		
FAMILY : NOTOPTERIDAE		
Notopterus notopterus (Pallas)	...	Patula
3. LOACHES		
FAMILY : COBITIIDAE		
Lepidocephalichthys guntea (Ham.)	...	Girgutchi
4. CATFISHES		
FAMILY : SILURIDAE		
Wallago attu (Schn.)	...	Shivda, Palau
FAMILY : SACCOBRANCHIDAE		
Heteropneustes fossilis (Bl.)	...	Singan
FAMILY : CLARIIDAE		
Clarius batrachus (Linn.)	...	Waghur
FAMILY : BAGARIDAE		
Mystus aor (Ham.)	...	Singharee
Mystus seenghala (Sykes)	...	Singata
5. EELS.		
FAMILY : ANGUILLIDAE		
Anguilla benagalensis (G. and H.)	...	Tambod, Tumb
6. GARFISHES		
FAMILY : BELONIDAE		
Xenetodon cancila (Ham.)	...	Suwa, Chacha

7. GRAY MULLETS

FAMILY : MUGILIDAE

Rhinomugil corsula (Ham.)	...	Arvati, Wardori

8. SNAKE-HEADS OR MURRELS

FAMILY : OPHIOCEPHALIDAE (CHANNIDAE)

Channa striatus (Bl.)	...	Dhok Dadkya
C. marulius (Ham.)	...	Phul, Murral
C. gachua (Ham.)	...	Bilona
C. punctatus (Bl.)	...	Botri

9. PERCHES

FAMILY : NANDIDAE

Nandus nandus (Ham.)	...	Dukkar

10. GLASS FISHES

FAMILY : AMBASSIDAE

Ambassis ranga (Ham.)	...	Zanjati
A. nama (Ham.)	...	Chandava

11. GOBIES

Glossogobius giuris (Ham.)	...	Ghasra, Rengsa

12. SPINY EELS

FAMILY : MASTOCEMBELIDAE

Mastocembelus pancalus (Ham.)	...	Bam
M. armatus (Lac.)	...	Wair

The bulk of the commercial catch, before pisciculture in the State was undertaken mainly consisted of cat fishes, murrels and minor carps. The major carps, *viz., Rohu, Catla* and *Mrigal* now constitute the bulk of the fish catch after pisciculture was undertaken in the district.

Fish Gear :—

Cast net.—The most common gear is the cast net, locally called *'bhovar jal'*, fabricated from cotton twine with a varying mesh from ¼" to 1".

Drag net.—These nets are locally called as *'zorli'* and *'tangadi'*. These were being made from cotton twine, but in the recent years fishermen have been progressively using twines of synthetic fibres. In *zorli*, meshes vary from ½" to 1" and in *tangadi* these vary from 1" to 4". Drag nets are operated by joining several pieces together, each piece measuring from 6 to 10 metres.

Gill nets.—These nets are also now progressively being fabricated from nylon twine which has gradually replaced cotton twine. The mesh and size of the gill net depends upon the respective sizes of fishes to be caught. These are generally operated during night hours and hauled in the morning.

Miscellaneous gears.—Scoop nets, called as *pelvi,* funnel shaped nets called as *zappa* and hook and lines are also used by fishermen for fishing in the water resources of the district.

Craft. Wooden plank built boats are not in vogue amongst the fishermen of this district. They generally use airtight drums tied together to serve as an improvised craft, or use motor rubber tubes to keep them afloat in water.

Fishermen. There are about 3,000 fishermen in the district, out of whom only 1,000 fishermen are full-time workers. The rest follow fishing as a subsidiary means of livelihood. They belong to the community of *Dheewars* and *Kahars.*

Developmental activities. In order to undertake the fisheries developmental activities and at the same time to bring about improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen, the Department of Fisheries established an office of the Superintendent of Fisheries under the Government of Maharashtra on October 27, 1967 at Akola. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Akola, is in charge of Akola, Amravati and Buldhana districts. To look after the developmental activities of this district the Superintendent is assisted by one Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries exclusively for the district. Pisciculture is given considerable importance in this district. As the natural waters are lacking in the quick growing varieties of carps, such as, *Catla, Rohu* and *Mrigal,* the impounded water resources in the district are being surveyed with a view to bring, on a progressive scale, as much area of water surface as possible under pisciculture with these three types of fishes. Intensification of stocking of fry of these fish is being undertaken every year for this purpose. The major quantity of the fry is being obtained from outside the State but progressive efforts are being made to produce fry within the district itself. The department undertakes the fishing activities in the Ekburji, Risod and Sawargaon tanks. Pisciculture is also undertaken by the local bodies, gram-panchayats and individual pisciculturists. In the socio-economic field, the fishermen of the district have been organised to form five co-operative societies with a total membership of 113 and a total share capital of Rs. 9,050. Financial assistance is granted to these societies by giving subsidy on purchase of nylon and other fishery requisites, loan and subsidy for construction of rearing ponds and nurseries, desilting and renovating of tanks and on purchase of carp fry to increase the stocking intensity of the tanks for increasing the production of fish.

*SNAKES

This district spreading over an area of 4,110 square miles is bounded by the Satpuda mountain ranges in the north, the Ajanta hill ranges in the centre and small hills in south-west regions. These hilly tracts have formed important plateaus in the district. One of them, is Payanghat area in the north which rises from 1,500 to 1,800 feet above sea level and the Balaghat area in the south, which encloses the Washim plateau. In the rural population of the district there are a number of tribals called Gonds, Korkus and Vanjaras. It is significant to note that the Korkus who live primarily in the hilly regions observe *Nagpanchami* as one of their religious annual festivals when they worship the images of cobra snakes, like the other Hindus in the villages. The Gonds worship Mahadeo and an assortment of wood marked concentrations called Lakkad-Deva. Snakes have been found in these concentrations. The Vanjaras (Lamanis) have an important temple at Pohra in Mangrul tahsil and this is designated as the temple of Pohradevi. There is no statue inside except a flag and a tamarind tree planted years back by the famous Saint Sewabhaya. Worship at this shrine is said to keep out chances of all troubles including snake bites.

History bears ample testimony to the fact that the region must have been well afforested, fertile and full of life. The equator theory probably justifies the present day heat of Akola, which is presumably the hottest area, and in olden times there may have been deep tropical forests with quite an amount of rainfall, and subsequent wild life in the region. This will include the snakes. At present some such forest is seen at Narnala fort which has extensive grasslands on top and some good forests all over. Within the rocky walls of Narnala fort it holds a number of species of snakes. Of late a number of Peacocks have been introduced which are probably driving these reptiles away. A new housing scheme recently launched would certainly reduce the snake population and increase the rats. At the foot of the hill in the Shanur village and further down people complain of snake-bites during the rainy season and instead of medication, they go to a snake temple at Shivpur which according to supposition would cure snake bite. Here in a mud hut lies a brass coiled image of a cobra. Persons with snake-bite go to this place, light a cotton-wick oil lamp and pray. There is a legend that about 200 years ago a cowherd on being caught in a storm met a man-figure of snake who informed him that no one bitten by a snake would die if

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

he went to this temple. Once a year a large number of pilgrims flock to the place to worship the snake image at Shivpur, which is about six miles from Akot. The local people call the different kinds of snakes by the name *bing*. They also mention other kinds, such as, *Fefra, Dudhiya, Nango, Tidkya, Landi* and *Kalanag*, which from their description may be equivalent to *Echis Carinatus*, Cobra, *Russell's viper, Dryophis nasutus, Eryx conicus* and a black variety of cobra, respectively.

On the way to Washim near Medshi forest there is a village called Nagthana, where a person bitten by a snake is taken. Similarly people in the Medshi-Patur region of scrubbed forest also take the victim of snake bite to temples for a positive cure. There are instances as for example near the village Duwa where a saintly person is supposed to cure snake bite cases. At this place is the *Samadhi* of one Nagenath Saint near about which lies buried a cobra. Though a visit to the place is supposed to cure snake bites it was revealed that many of these were cases of non-poisonous snake-bites. Local names like *Chilati, Piwalya Aar, Parad, Lohu, Shilati, Mandkya, Mandol, Dhaman, Fafrut*, etc., indicate the existence of snakes.

In the central region from Balapur to Karanja, cobra, rat snake, water snake, whip snake, Sandboa, *Natrix-stolata* are commonly known. Near Kamaragaon village there is a Nagthana with images of coiled cobras where victims of snake-bite are brought for cure.

It will thus be seen that the district has a variety of snakes both poisonous and non-poisonous. Instances of snake-bites are frequent and belief prevails that the victims could be cured by non-medical ministrations. Many of these instances are of non-poisonous snake-bites but in cases where the bite is from a poisonous snake which has given a lethal dose of venom the victims could be cured by the injection commonly of a specific serum.

The following are the snakes found in the district.

Non-Poisonous.

Typhlops Braminus.—This is a primitive blind snake, having imbricate scales on the body. It is about six inches long, brown in colour, and about one inch in diameter. One sometimes meets with this snake in gardens and even in bath-rooms in residential quarters. It feeds on decaying vegetation and insects. Locally it is known as *Kawdya* and is seen more in the forest regions.

Uropeltis Sp.—This snake is found in the forest regions of Narnala fort. It grows to a length of about one foot, and has a girth of about two inches. It is deep brown with small

patches of yellow and red spots on the body. The tail is blunt, and one end shows a rhomboid edge which is prominent on side only. This surface is rough and the tip is sharp. The entire tail end is probably used for digging. It is a rare snake found in the district and is seen more during the rainy season, digging inside rotting leaves and feeding on insects, spiders, slugs and probably small frogs.

Eryx Conicus.—This snake is found all over the district. It has a blunt tail which looks akin to a head region. There is a belief that this snake moves for some months from the tail side. This is erroneous. The colour is chocolate brown with variegated patches of white spots on the upper side. The scales on the lower side do not reach the ends. Normally it is found hiding but when seen in day light, it remains coiled and darts at the victim and gives a painful bite. It feeds on frogs, lizards, and small mammals Local people call it *Mandol.* In parts of the district it is also called *Aar* or *Landi.*

Ptyas Mucosus.—Locally known as *Dhaman,* this snake is very common all over the district. It grows to 10 feet in length and is camel yellow with black and brown marks especially in the tail region. It is a very agile snake that virtually jumps to climb a tree. It always ties a knot by its tail to hold a branch and also secretes a foul smelling odour when handled. It feeds on rats and is a friend of the farmer in this respect. The eggs of this snake laid in the month of June in moist earth are collected for food by many tribesmen.

Coluber Ventromaculatus.—This is a faint green snake with a white belly. It grows to three feet and the circumference is never beyond six inches. Sometimes it has black cross bars and a black stripe on the neck. People call it *Nagin.* In some varieties the colour is whitish grey and such snakes are called *Dudbuga.* They feed on frogs, lizards, birds and sometimes small mammals.

Lycodon Aulicus.—This is the common wolf snake known locally as *Chilati* or *Kawadivala,* found in cultivated gardens and often coming inside houses. This is brown with grey spots having white reticulated cross-bar type spots all over the upper surface. The snake is nocturnal in habit and grows upto 2 feet, feeding on lizards and eggs of birds.

Oligodon Arnensis.—This grey snake with deep brown or black cross-bars is also found near habitations and often mistaken to be a Krait. It differs from a Krait in having paired anal scales and the absence of hexagonal dorsal scales. It can be handled easily and is found to feed on lizards, birds and small mammals.

Poisonous.

Callophis Melanurus.—This snake is locally called *Lohu.* It is light-brown above with a brown mark at the end of each dorsal scale which forms longitudinal lines on head and back with yellow spots. The ventral surface is pink in living snakes. Local people in the hilly regions believe that the bite of this snake kills a man before sunrise, when bitten at night. That is why the snake is sometimes called *Raat.* The venom is neurotoxic.

Naja Naja.—This is cobra, a snake locally known as *Nag, Domi* or *Gahuwa.* It always has a hood, which may have a biocellate mark or no mark at all. No other snake can raise its head one foot above the ground and expand the hood in a menacing way when alarmed like this one. It hisses and tries to strike the victim within a radius of 2 feet on the frontside. Apart from the biocellate mark on the dorsal side of the hood it has three faint dark bands or spots. There are three scales behind the eye. The third upper lip scale is very big and touches the eye and the nasal part and there is a triangular wedge like scale between the 4th and 5th lower lip scale.

It is the most common poisonous snake in the district growing up to six feet and frequenting both grass-lands, farm and residential gardens. It is worshipped on the *Nagapanchami* day. People are normally reluctant to kill it. The snake feeds on frogs and small mammals and is oviparous laying a maximum of 60 eggs during April. The twining of the cobras observed during monsoon is not a mating dance but two males fighting.

Normally this snake hisses to give a warning. Similarly it is not seen during broad day light. It strikes to frighten and many a time it may cause a scratch without injecting any poison. When a lethal does of the poison is given, the patient can only be saved by the injection of an antivenin. The venom is neurotoxic, and the death is due to paralysis and consequent respiratory failure. In case of bite, it is always desirable to give the antivenin.

Bungarus Coeruleus.—This steel blue snake with single or double white cross-lines across the body is very timid and hides between stones. It has a central row of hexagonal scales on the dorsal side and a duplicate anal scale. The length does not go beyond four feet and the snake is seen hiding between crevices. It is a very poisonous snake. The lethal dose that could cause the death of a victim is 6 milligrams but the cobra injects 12 milligrams and a Russell's Viper 15 milligrams. The venom is highly neurotoxic and only a proper antivenin given in time saves the victim. The symptoms for

both cobra and krait snake poisoning are slight pain at the site and gradual loss of sensation of the extremities which travels up leading to paralysis of neck muscles and frothing by mouth. The death results due to respiratory failure. The snakes lay eggs in April which hatch in June. Locally it is called *Dandekar* or *Manyar*. It feeds on rats or small snakes.

Russell's Viper.—People call this snake as *Mandkya* or *Tidkya*. It frequents shady woody regions and when disturbed hisses very loudly and continuously. It is brown with three chains of elliptical deep brown marks dorsally and tiny black spots between scales ventrally. The head is triangular and bears tiny scales. It normally lies coiled up, but when disturbed it takes a lever spring force from the coils and hurls the head at the victim. It has bigger fangs than a cobra, and its teeth are hollow like the injection needle. The bite is very painful. There is a swelling at the site of the bite, which gradually goes up, along with liquid oozing from the bite. The death is due to heart-failure. The poison is vasotoxic and the victim can be saved only by the administration of an antivenin. This snake does not lay eggs, but the female gives birth to about 97 young ones within three days. It is also called *Ghonas* or *Gunus* and is seen to feed on rats.

Echis Carinatus.—This snake is called *Fafrut* or *Phoorsa* or *Afai* by local people. It is found in the reddish soil regions near rock accumulations. The snake is small, never growing to more than 18 inches. It moves by side winding motions by keeping its head in the centre and making a noise which is due to the rubbing of the serrated scales on the body. It often lies hidden in red dry soil and attacks by jumping to a height upto 12 inches. The body is deep brown with variegated brown patches all over and an arrow-head mark on the head. It feeds on insects, centipedes, lizards and small frogs. The poison of this snake is vasotoxic with the addition of a narcotic factor. The lethal does for an average size man is 6 milligrams, but due to the small size of the snake a much smaller dose is injected. The site of bite causes intensive pain and swelling. In due course there is oozing and also necrosis. The victim may not die due to this poison because often it is in a sub-lethal dose but the bite starts bleeding from nose, eyes, gums, and even kidney. The venom destroys the clotting attribute of blood and the patient may die due to the secondary reactions rather than the actual poison. The birth cycle of this snake is generally during the monsoon and it is at this time that the bite by this snake is more common.

CHAPTER 2 - HISTORY*

ANCIENT PERIOD

As no exploration or archaeological excavation has yet been undertaken in this district we have no definite information about its pre-historic and proto-historic periods. But this district forms a part of Vidarbha and excavations have recently been done at Kundinpur in the adjoining district of Amravati and also at Pavnar in that of Wardha. Though detailed reports of these excavations have not yet been published, short accounts of them have appeared in the papers, from which we can glean some information about these early periods. It seems that the Wainganga region was first occupied in Vidarbha. Though statigraphic evidence is still lacking, tools of trap rock, such as cleavers, scrapers and hand-axes have been found there. From there palaeolithic culture seems to have spread to other regions of Vidarbha. Some neolithic implements such as polished celts and perforated hammer stones have been found in the excavations at Kundinpur.

But the period about which we get considerable information from the excavations at Kundinpur and Pavnar is the chalcolithic or Early Bronze Age. It is evidenced by refined michroliths in association with orange-coloured pottery, painted with red or black bands. The characteristic features of this period as brought to light in the excavations in Vidarbha and other parts of Maharashtra such as Nasik, Nevasa and other places may be described as follows[1]:—

"The earliest habitations of the people of this period must have been in the river valleys. The thick forests which must have covered them were first cut down with their stone and copper tools. The elevated sites on the banks of rivers were chosen for settlements. The huts were small, measuring about 10 ft. by 9 ft. 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

*The section on Ancient Period is contributed by Mahamahopadhyava Dr. V. V. Mirashi, Nagpur.

The sections on Mediaeval Period onwards are contributed by Dr. B. G. Kunte, M. A., Ph. D. (Economics), Ph. D. (History), Executive Editor and Secretary.

1. Summarised from H. D. Sankalia's *Indian Archaeology Today*, p. 88 f.

of mud. Their houses were furnished with large and small storage jars, bowls (*vatis*) and vessels (*lotas*) with long spouts. Their red surface was painted in black with geometric designs or figures of animals. They wore garments of cotton and probably also of silk. For their ornaments they used beads of semi-precious, stones, crystal, terracotta and rarely of copper and even of gold. Silver was unknown. Bangles were made of copper, burnt clay or bones, rarely of ivory.

For weapons they used products of chalcedony blade industry, flat copper axes and slings with round balls of various sizes. Their tools were made of dolerite and copper. They pounded their grains with plano-convex rubber stones. Besides, they ate mutton, pork, venison and river fish. Hunting and animal grazing formed their 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. Some times the body lying in an extended position was covered by not 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 knowledge of iron, agriculture and town-planning.

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

In Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts of Vidarbha we have vestiges of the megalithic culture in the form of dolmens and other sepulchral monuments. In the Bhandara district they have been noticed at Pimpalgaon, Tilota, Khairi and Brahmi. In the Nagpur district they have been found in as many as eighteen places such as Junapani, Kamptee, Takalghat, and Wathora. In the Chanda district they have come to view at Chamorshi and Waghanakh. They have not yet been reported from the Akola district. Some of these megalithic monuments were opened first by Pearson and then by Hislop, but their detailed reports are not available. They are yet to be excavated and studied scientifically. Hislop described them as follows :—

"They are found chiefly as barrows surrounded by a circle of stones and as stone boxes, which when complete are styled

kistavens and when open, on one side, chromlechs. The kistavens, if not previously disturbed, have been found to contain stone coffins and urns."

"These monuments, though every one of them is some kind of a tomb, are not primary burials. Almost all are secondary burials, that is. the bodies after death were left exposed to beasts and weather and it was only later that the remains that were left were collected together and buried in a pot (called urn) or a chest-like stone (rectangular cist), but if above ground and in the shape of a table with one huge capstone covering three or four upright stones, it was called "a dolmen" or "dolmenoid cist", or a legged oblong vessel with a separate lid and legs (called sarcophagus) along with most important possessions of the dead-iron weapons and tools, shell ornaments, semi-precious beads, pots of various shapes and horse-bits and occasionally coins..... The fact that pits were prepared for secondary burials and then enclosed by large slabs of stones and the whole finally surrounded by a circle of stones implies a fairly well established and prosperous social organisation.

As for the identity of these megalithic builders, Haimendorf suggested that they were a people of mediterranean stock who probably came to the western coast by sea, entered South India in about 500 B. C. and spread northwards subduing the earlier neolithic and microlithic people who were in a seminomadic, food-gathering stage of culture. Further, since the distribution of south Indian megaliths was almost coterminous with that of the Dravidian languages, it is this people who should have introduced the Dravidian language (or languages) in the region. And it is their kings- the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas to whom the Ashokan edicts were addressed. Thus the ancient Tamil should go back to about 500 B. C.

These speculations, though interesting, have not yet been accepted by scholars ; for the chalcolithic people were not ignorant of the practice of burying the dead in pits or pots and could boast of a settled life in which, besides polished stone axes, spouted and other pots played an important part and the people had some idea of life after death. Credit must, however, be given to these megalithic people for introducing iron and perhaps irrigation also."[1]

We shall next see what light is thrown on this period by literary sources. In the *Puranas* various legends are told about some ancient places like Lonar and Mehkar in the adjoining

1. *Loc. cit.*

district of Buldhana. They tell us that these place were occupied by demons thousands of years ago and that they were rescued from their oppression by God Vishnu in his different incarnations. These legends are evidently without any historical basis and were plainly concocted in the *Puranas* to account for the names of those places. On the other hand, the mythical story of the sage Agastya and the Vindhya mountain will be found to reveal some historical events if we read between the lines. 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 corroborated 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 *Jana-sthana* 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*. "These shapeless and ill-looking monsters testify to their abominable character by various cruel and terrific displays. They implicate the hermits in impure practices and perform great outrages. Changing their shapes and hiding in thickets adjoining the hermitages, these frightful beings delight in terrifying the devotees, they cast away their sacrificial ladles and vessels; they pollute cooked oblations and utterly defile the offerings with blood. These faithless creatures inject frightful sounds into the ears of the faithful and austere hermits. At the time of the sacrifice they snatch away the jars, the flowers and the sacred grass of these sober-minded men."[1]

We learn from the *Ramayana* that Rama, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana and wife Sita, met Agastya 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 to have been 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. Even now there are some caves near Panchavati on the Godavari

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

which go by the name of *Sita-gumpha* or Sita's Caves and which have in a large niche in the back wall the images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. Here Rama is said to have lived for some time and killed many *Rakshasas* who were harassing the sages. From here Sita was abducted by the demon king Ravana, which ultimately led to the invasion of Lanka by Rama with the help of the monkey hosts.

Janasthana and Panchavati were situated on the fringe of the great forest called Dandakaranya, the story of which is narrated in the *Uttarakanda* of the *Ramayana*. We are told that a large country was founded north of the Godavari by Vidarbha, the son of Rishabhadeva. His capital was Kundinapura in the Amaravati District. Agastya married a princess of this country Lopamudra by name. Agastya is the seer of some hymns of the *Rigveda*. His wife Lopamudra is mentioned in *Rigveda*, I, 179,4. The *Ramayana* states that Danda or Dandaka, son of Ikshvaku and grand-son of Manu, ruled over the country between the Vindhya and Shaivala mountains with his capital at Madhumanta. He led a voluptuous life and once upon a time he violated the daughter of the sage Bhargava. The sage then cursed the king that his whole kingdom would be devastated by a terrible dust storm. The whole country between the Vindhya and Shaivala mountains extending over a thousand *yojanas* was consequently turned into a great forest, which, since then came to be known as Dandakaranya. It was in this forest that the Shudra ascetic Shambuka was practising penance. According to the notions of those days, this was an irreligious act and so Rama beheaded him and revived the life of a Brahman boy who had died prematurely. The place where Shambuka was beheaded is still shown on the hill of Ramtek, about 28 miles from Nagpur. In the *Uttararamacharita* Bhavabhuti tells us that the Dandaka forest extended southward from this place up to Janasthana on the Godavari.[1]

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 (modern Paithan) is mentioned in Pali literature. Pratishthana later became the capital of the Satavahanas. It is mentioned in some ancient inscriptions such as those at Pitalkhora and the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea*. As it lay on the trade-route from Tagara (Ter in the Osmanabad District) to Ujjayini in the north and Shurparaka (modern Sopara in the Thana District) in the west, it was a flourishing city. To the

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I. p. 18 f.

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 Bid Districts. Later, this region came to be included in the country of Kuntala, which extended far to the south. It comprised what is now called the Southern Maratha country as well as the Northern Karnataka. In an inscriptional passage[1] the upper valley of the Krishna is said to be included in the Kuntala country. In the *Udayasundarikatha* of Soddhala (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, Western Maharashtra and Kuntala. In later times Kuntala came to denote the predominantly Kanarese country now included in the Karnataka State. It is described as the seven and a half lakh province. The Early Chalukyas of Badami and the Later Chalukyas of Kalyani were known as the Kuntaleshvaras (the Lords of Kuntala). In early times, however, the districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar and Bid, which are now Marathi-speaking, were included in Kuntala. As we shall see later, the Early Rashtrakutas who were ruling over this territory, were known as Kuntaleshvaras (Lords of Kuntala).

Coming to historical times, we find that all this country was included in the Empire of Ashoka. An inscription issued by the *Dharmamahamatra* of Ashoka has been found at Deotek in the Chandrapur District of Vidarbha. It was issued in the fourteenth regnal year of Ashoka. It interdicts the capture and killing of animals[2]. The Akola District, like other parts of Vidarbha, was undoubtedly included in the Empire of Ashoka. Again, the fifth and thirteenth rock-edicts of Ashoka mention the Rashtrika-Petenikas and the Bhoja-Petenikas. According to many scholars, the Petenikas were the inhabitants of Pratishthana in the Aurangabad District. The Rashtrikas were ruling as Maharathis in the Deccan and the Bhojas held Vidarbha. It seems that the full set of fourteen rock-edicts of Ashoka was engraved at Sopara (ancient Shurparaka, the capital of Konkan) in the Thana District. One of these edicts was found several years ago and recently a fragment of Edict I was discovered in its vicinity.

According to the Buddhist chronicles *Dipavamsa* and *Mahavamsa* of Ceylon, the third Buddhist Council was held at

1. *Ep Ind.* Vol. XII, P. 153.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 109 f.

Pataliputra under the presidentship of Moggaliputta-Tissa in the seventeenth regnal year of Ashoka. After the Council session was over, Tissa sent missionaries to different countries for the preaching of Buddhism. Of these Dharmarakshita was sent to Aparanta (Konkan) and Mahadharmarakhsita to Maharashtra. From the *Mahavamsa* we learn that Mahadharmarakshita propagated Buddhism in Maharashtra by narrating the story of the *Narada-Kassapa Jataka* to the people. 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 it is evident that Buddhism was first introduced in Maharashtra in the reign of Ashoka. This led to tne excavation of caves at Bhaja, Pitalkhora, Ajanta and other places. Pitalkhora and Ajanta lay on the trade routes to Ujjayini in the north and Shurparaka in the west and so attained great prosperity.[1]

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, now a small village near Bhilsa. Vidarbha, which had seceded from the Maurya Empire during the reign of one of the weak successors of Ashoka, was then ruled by Yajnyasena. He imprisoned his cousin Madhavasena, who was a rival claimant for the throne. The sister of Madhavasena escaped to Malwa and got admission to the royal harem as a hand-maid to the queen Dharini under the name of Malavika. Agnimitra, who had espoused the cause of Madhavasena, and had sent an army against the king of Vidarbha, fell in love with Malavika and married her. The Malava army defeated the king of Vidarbha and released Madhavasena. Agnimitra then divided the country between the two cousins, each ruling on one side of the Varada (Wardha). The Akola District fell to the lot of the prince who got Western Vidarbha. The story of Malavika forms the plot of the Sanskrit play *Malavikagnimitra* of Kalidasa.

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

1. *Ancient India* (Arch. Deptt.) No. 15 p. 66 f.

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

Satakarni belonged to the Satavahana family. This family derived its name from king Satavahana, who rose to power soon after the death of Ashoka and had his capital at Pratishthana. It received support from local rulers called Maharathis, with whom it formed matrimonial alliances. This family is called Andhra in the *Puranas;* but that it originally belonged to Western Maharashtra is indicated by its earliest inscriptions which are found in the caves at Naneghat near Junnar and at Nasik. Its earliest coins issued by its founder Satavahana have been found at Aurangabad and in Vidarbha.[1] In later times it extended its rule to Andhra as shown by its later inscriptions and coins found in that region. The *Puranas* call it Andhra evidently because it was ruling in that country when the *Puranic* account was compiled in the early centuries of the Christian era.

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

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology,* Vol. III, p. 1 f.

The next ruler of the family was Satakarni I, who also is known from a relievo inscription in the aforementioned cave at Naneghat. King Kharavela of Kalinga, who was his contemporary sent an army to the west, not minding Satakarni, who is probably this very ruler. When the army reached Kanhabenna, which, as shown above, is probably identical with the Kanhan, *flowing near* Nagpur, it struck terror in the hearts of the people of Rishika (Khandesh). There was no clash of arms on this occasion, but two years later, Kharavela probably penetrated further west as he claimed to have received submission from the Rashtrikas and Bhojakas, who were probably ruling in the Deccan as feudatories of the Satavahanas.[1]

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

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

Vedishri was followed by a number of princes who are named in the *Puranas,* but about whom they furnish little information except their reign-periods, which also vary in different *Puranas* and even in the manuscripts of the same *Puranas*. But one name among them is noteworthy. It is that of king Hala, the reputed author of the *Gathasaptashati,* a unique collection of

1. *Ep Ind.,* Vol. XX, p. 79.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology,* Vol. I, p. 123 f.

seven hundred *Prakrit* verses descriptive of the social, religious and economic life of the period. Hala flourished in the first century A. D.[1].

Some years after Hala's reign Western Maharashtra was conquered by the Shaka *Kshatrapas*. Nahapana, a Shaka *Kshatrapa* probably appointed by the contemporary Kushana Emperor, was ruling over Konkan, Pune, Nasik and some other districts of Maharashtra as well as some portion of Central India as far north as Ajmer. Several inscriptions of his son-in-law Ushavadata (Sanskrit, Rishabhadatta) have been incised in the Pandu-lena caves near Nasik. Ushavadata was the son of Dinika and had married Dakshamitra, the daughter of Nahapana. These records in the Nasik caves describe the charities and conquests of Ushavadata, who was evidently governing Northern Maharashtra and Konkan on behalf of his father-in-law. We learn from them that Ushavadata gave away three hundred thousand cows, constructed ghats at the river Barnasa, gifted sixteen villages to gods and Brahmanas, fed a hundred thousand Brahmanas every year, got eight Brahmanas of Prabhasa or Somnath Patan married at his expense, constructed rest-houses, made gardens and tanks at Bharukachchha (Broach), Dashapura (Mandasor), Govardhana (near Nasik) and Sorparaga (Sopara), provided ferry-boats at the rivers Iba, Parada, Damana, Tapi, Karabena and Dahanuka and founded some benefactions at the village Nanangola for Brahmanas residing in Pinditakavada, Govardhana, Sorparaga and Ramatirtha. The same inscription further tells us that Ushavadata marched to the north at the command of Nahapana and rescued the Uttamabhadras, who had been attacked by the Malayas (the Malavas) and then proceeded to the *tirtha* Pushkara near Ajmer and there bathed and gave three hundred cows and a village in charity. He got a cave excavated in the Trirashmi hill near Nasik and assigned it to the Buddhist monks. He invested large sums of *Karshapanas* with the trade-guilds at Govardhan and assigned the yearly interest on them for the maintenance and well-being of the monks living in the cave excavated by him[2]. In another inscription in the cave-temple at Karla he is said to have assigned the village Karajika for the maintenance of the *Bhikshus* living in the cave at Valuraka (Karla)[3]. Another inscription at Nasik records the gifts made by his wife Dakshamitra. In an inscription at Junnar, Ayama, the *Amatya* of Nahapana has recorded the gifts of a *Mandapa* and a cistern evidently for the benefit of the monks

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. I. p. 76 f.
2. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 82 f.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 57 f.

living there. These inscriptions range in dates from the year 41 to 46, which are usually referred to the *Shaka* era. Nahapana, therefore, flourished in the first quarter of the second century A. D.

Vidarbha also was under the rule of another *Mahakshatrapa* named Rupiamma, whose pillar inscription was recently discovered at Pawni in the Bhandara District[1]. It records the erection of a *Chhaya-stambha* or sculptured pillar at the place. The Akola District was probably included in his dominion. The Satavahanas had, therefore, to leave Western Maharashtra and Vidarbha in this period. They seem to have repaired to their capital Pratishthana, where they continued to abide, waiting for a suitable opportunity to oust the Shaka invaders.

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

After defeating Nahapana, Gautamiputra called back his silver coins and restruck them. The hoard discovered at Jogaltembhi in the Nasik District, contained more than 10,000 silver coins so restruck. He himself issued a large number of potin coins with the figure of an elephant with the trunk uplifted on the obverse and the Ujjayini symbol on the reverse[2]. In the hoard of potin coins found at Tarhala in the Akola District, out of nearly 1200 coins as many as 575 were of Gautamiputra.

Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, who also ruled over a large kingdom, but seems to have lost some northern provinces such as Akaravanti (Malwa)

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. IV, p. 109 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 38 f.

and Saurashtra (Kathiawad) to the Kshatrapas. He is mentioned by Ptolemy as ruling at Pratishthana. He was succeeded by his brother Vasisthiputra Satakarni, who married a daughter of the Shaka Kshatrapa Rudradaman. Among his successors the most noteworthy was Yajnyashri Satakarni, whose inscriptions and coins have been found over a large area. They show that he ruled over a large kingdom extending from Konkan in the west to Andhradesha in the east. He issued among other types the ship-type lead coins indicative of his rule over the maritime province of the Coromandel coast [1].

In 1939 a large hoard of potin coins was discovered at Tarhala in the Mangrul tahsil of the Akola district. It contained about 1200 decipherable coins of the following Satavahana kings:—Gautamiputra Satakarni; Pulumavi, Vasishthiputra Satakarni, Skanda Satakarni, Yajnya Satkarni, Vijaya Satakarni, Kumbha Satakarni, Karna Satakarni, Shaka Satakarni and Pulumavi (IV). Of these all except Kumbha, Karna and Shaka are mentioned in the *Puranas*. Those whose names do not occur in the *Puranas* may have been ruling in Vidarbha only as their coins have not, so far, been found anywhere else These coins are all of one type. They have the figure of the elephant with the trunk uplifted and the legend running round the edge on the obverse and the Ujjayini symbol on the reverse. Some Satavahana kings issued lead coins also. A large hoard of their lead coins was recently discovered in Western Maharashtra, but it has not yet been published. Besides, silver coins of three kings *viz.*, Pulumavi, Vasishthiputra Satakarni and Yajnyashri Satakarni have been found and have also been published. They are imitated from the *Kshatrapa* silver coins.

Within fifty years after Yajnya Satakarni the rule of the Satavahanas came to an end. The Satavahanas were liberal patrons of learning and religion. As stated before, the early Satavahanas performed *Vedic* Sacrifices and lavished gifts on the Brahmanas. Krishna, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Pulumavi and Yajnyashri Satakarni excavated caves and donated villages to provide for the maintenance, clothing and medicine of the Buddhist monks. Several caves were excavated for the worship and residence of the Buddhist monks at Bhaja, Kondane, Karhad, Bedsa, Karla, Nasik, Junnar and Ajanta during the rule of the Satavahanas. The oldest of them is a small *Vihara* excavated at Bhaja. It has no pillars in the hall; the principal ornaments are the dagoba, the *chaitya* arch and the rail pattern. There are stone beds in the cells, but no shrine or image of the Buddha.

1. *Ibid.* Vol. III, p. 17 f.

The caves such as those at Pitalkhora were decorated with various kinds of sculptures such as those of elephants, *yakshas, dvarapalas,* Gaja-Lakshmi etc.[1] The earliest caves at Ajanta belong to the Satavahana period, two of them *viz.,* Caves IX and X being *chaityas* and two other-Caves XII and XIII-*viharas*. The *chaitya* caves contain beautiful paintings. In the Akola District also there are two caves at Patur, a village in the Balapur tahsil. They are simple *viharas* with heavy square pillars and a verandah. There is a mutilated figure of a person sitting cross-legged, which may be that of the Buddha, though it is popularly supposed to be of a Jaina *tirthankara*. There are some inscriptions on the pillars and architraves, but they have not yet been deciphered.

The Satavahanas extended liberal patronage to Prakrit literature. According to a tradition recorded by Rajashekhara, a Satavahana king had forbidden the use of Sanskrit in his harem. As stated before, the *Gathasaptashati* or *Sattasai,* an anthology of 700 Prakrit verses is, by tradition, ascribed to Hala of this family. Another Prakrit work of this age was the *Brihatkatha* of Gunadhya. It was written in the *Paishachi Prakrit*. The original *Prakrit* work is not extant now, but two Sanskrit versions of it viz., the *Kathasaritsagara* of Somadeva and the *Brihatkathamanjari* of Kshemendra, are well known. Gunadhya was a native of Supratishtha, which, from some references in the grants of the Vakatakas, appears to have been situated in the Hinganghat tahsil of the Wardha District of Vidarbha. It may be identical with the modern village of Pothra, situated on a small river of the same name which joins the Wardha[2].

During the age of the Satavahanas their capital Pratishthana attained a high level of prosperity. It was 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, Kalyana and Shurparaka 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 only stone and from Tagara a plentiful supply of fine linen cloth and all kinds of muslins and mallow-coloured stuffs and several kinds of merchandise were carried by wagons to ports on the western coast. From Rome, on the other hand, excellent wine in large amphoras was imported. Pieces of these amphoras have been noticed in the excavations at Pavnar in the Wardha District in the strata of the Satavahana period.

1. *Ancient India,* No. 15, p. 69 f.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology,* Vol. I. p. 65 f.

About A. D. 250 the Satavahanas were supplanted by the Abhiras in Western Maharashtra and by the Vakatakas in Vidarbha. The founder of the Abhira dynasty was *Rajan* Ishvarasena, the son of Shivadatta, who has left an inscription in Cave IX at Nasik. It records the investment of hundreds of *Karshapanas* in certain guilds at Nasik for providing medicines for the sick among the Buddhist monks residing in the *viharas* at Trirashmi (or Pandulena) hill near Nasik.

Ishvarasena started an era commencing in A. D. 250, which later became known as the Kalachuri-Chedi era. The earlier dates of this era come from Western Maharashtra, Gujarat, Central India and Vidharbha. Judging by the expansion of this era, Ishvarasena and his descendants seem to have ruled over a large territory comprising Gujarat, Konkan and Western Maharashtra. He was followed by nine other kings, whose names, unfortunately, do not occur in the *Puranas*. From a casket inscription discovered during excavations at Devni Mori, in Gujarat we know the name of one of these kings as Rudrasena. His family name *Kathika* also has become known from the same source.[1] Rudrasena was ruling in the year 127 of the Abhira era, corresponding to A. D. 376-77. Some feudatories of the Abhiras have become known from their copper-plate grants recently discovered. They give the following genealogy :—

Maharaja Svamidasa (Year 67).
Maharaja Bhulunda (Year 107).
Maharaja Rudradasa (Year 117).

These dates have to be referred to the Abhira era and correspond to A. D. 316-17, 356-57 and 366-67, respectivery. These princes who were evidently feudatories of the contemporary Abhira kings were ruling from Valkha, which is probably identical with Vaghli, a small village, 6 miles north by east of Chalisgaon in Khandesh. Most of the places mentioned in these copper-plate grants can be identified in the vicinity of Vaghli[2].

Another feudatory family also ruling from some place in Khandesh gives a long list of eleven princes mentioned in an inscription in Cave XVII at Ajanta.[3] The founder's name has been mutilated, but he seems to have ruled in *circa* A. D. 275-300 evidently as a feudatory of the Abhiras. The last of these princes whose name also has been lost, submitted to the Vakataka

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 120 f.
2. *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 5 f.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. V. p. 120. f.

Emperor Harishena, whose name is mentioned in the aforementioned Ajanta Cave inscription. He was probably ruling in *circa* A. D. 475-500.

The Abhiras were later supplanted by their feudatories, the Traikutakas in *circa* A. D. 415. This royal family took its name from the mountain *Trikuta*, which borders the Nasik District on the west. The names of three Traikutaka kings *viz.*, Indradatta, Dahrasena and Vyaghrasena, have become known from their inscriptions and coins found in the Nasik District and Gujarat. Dahrasena performed an *Ashvamedha* sacrifice and was therefore an independent king. He was succeeded by his son Vyaghrasena, who had to acknowledge the supremacy of the Vakataka king Harishena. The coins of both these kings have been found in Gujarat and Maharashtra. They have the head of the king on the obverse and the *chaitya* or hill with the sun to the left and the respective legend round the edge inside a circle of dots on the reverse[1].

After the downfall of the Satavahanas the Vakatakas rose to power in Vidarbha. This dynasty was founded by a Brahmana named Vindhyashakti I, who is mentioned in the *Puranas* as well as in an inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta. His son Pravarasena I, called Pravira in the Puranas, ousted Shishuka, the daughter's son of the Naga king of Vidisha, who was ruling at Purika at the foot of the Rikshvat (Satpuda) mountain. Pravarasena I ruled over an extensive part of the Deccan. He performed several Vedic sacrifices including four *Ashvamedhas* and assumed the title of *Samrat*. According to the *Puranas* he ruled from the aforementioned city of Purika. He had four sons among whom his extensive empire was divided after him. Two of these are known from inscriptions. The eldest was Gautamiputra, who predeceased him. His son Rudrasena I held the northern part of Vidarbha and ruled from Nandivardhana near Ramtek in the Nagpur District. He had the powerful support of king Bhavanaga of the Bharashiva family who ruled from Padmavati in the former Gwalior State and who was his maternal grandfather. Rudrasena I was a fervent devotee of Mahabhairava. He had, therefore, no regard for the *ahimsa* precepts of Ashoka. He got some portion of the aforementioned Deotek inscription of Ashoka's *Dharmamahamatra* chiselled off and had his own record incised in its place[2]. The latter proclaims the construction of his *dharma-sthana* (temple) at Chikkamburi (modern Chikmara near Deotek).

1. *Ibid.*, Vol., IV, p. CIxxix f.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 114 f.

Rudrasena I was followed by his son Prithivishena I, who ruled for a long time and brought peace and prosperity to his people. During his reign this branch of the Vakatakas became matrimonially connected with the illustrious Gupta family of North India. Chandragupta II-Vikramaditya gave his daughter Prabhavatigupta in marriage to Prithivishena's son Rudrasena II, probably after securing that Vakataka king's aid in his war with the Western *Kshatrapas*. Rudrasena II died soon after accession, leaving behind two sons, Divakarasena and Damodarasena *alias* Pravarasena II. As neither of these had come of age, Prabhavatigupta ruled as regent for the elder son Divakarasena for at least thirteen years. She seems to have been helped in the administration of the kingdom by the military and civil officers deputed by her father Chandragupta II. One of these was probably the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, who, while residing at the Vakataka capital Nandivardhana, must have often visited Ramagiri (modern Ramtek), which lay only three miles away. The theme of his excellent lyric *Meghaduta*[1] seems to have suggested itself to him at this place.

Prabhavatigupta has left us two copper-plate grants. The earlier of these, though discovered in distant Pune, originally belonged to the Wardha District of Vidarbha. It was issued from the then Vakataka capital Nandivardhana and records the dowager queen's grant of the village Danguna (modern Hinganghat) to a Brahmana after offering it to the feet of the Bhagavat (*i.e.*, the god Ramchandra) on *Karttika shukla dvadashi*, evidently after observing a fast on the previous day of the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*. Some of the boundary villages mentioned in the grant can still be identified in the vicinity of Hinganghat[2]. They are described as situated in the *ahara* (territorial division) of Supratishtha. The latter, which is also known as the original place of residence of the *Prakrit* poet Gunadhya, seems to have comprised roughly the territory now included in the Hinganghat tahsil.

Divakarasena also seems to have died when quite young. He was succeeded by his brother Damodarasena, who, on accession, assumed the name Pravarasena of his illustrious ancestor. He had a long reign of more than thirty-two years and was known for his learning and liberality. More than a dozen grants made by him have come to light. One of them made at the instance of his mother Prabhavatigupta in the thirteenth regnal year is specially noteworthy. The plates recording the grant were issued from the feet of Ramagirisvamin (*i.e.*, the god

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 19 f.
2. *C. I. I.*, Vol., V. p. 6 f.

Ramchandra) on the hill Ramagiri, (modern Ramtek), and registers the grant which the queen mother had made as on the previous occasion after observing a fast on the *Prabodhini Ekadashi*[1].

Pravarasena II founded a new city, which he named Pravarapura and where he shifted his capital some time after his eleventh regnal year. He built there a magnificent temple of Ramchandra evidently at the instance of his mother, who was a devout worshipper of that god. Some of the sculptures used to decorate the temple have been discovered at Pavnar and have led to the identification of Pravarapura with Pavnar in the Wardha District[2].

Three copper-plate inscriptions of Pravarasena record his grants of villages in the Bhandara District of Vidarbha. The earliest of them was discovered at Siwani and records the gift of the village Brahmapuraka situated in the Bennakatparabhoga (*i. e.*, the Wainganga Division) in the eighteenth regnal year. Brahmapuraka and the adjoining village Karanjaviraka are identical with Bahmani and Karanja situated in the vicinity of Padmapur in the Bhandara District, which as we shall see later, was the birth-place of Bhavabhuti[3]. Another copper-plate inscription of Pravarasena II was found at Tirodi in the adjoining District of Balaghat. It was issued by him from his camp at Narattangavari. This place was probably a *tirtha* where the king had gone for a bath in the month of *Magha*, which is considered as very sacred. Narattangavari probably denotes Vari near Narattanga on the analogy of Nagapura-Nandivardhana occurring in a later grant of the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. In that case it can be identified with Wari also called Bhairavgad, now a deserted village on the river Ban or Wan in the extreme northwest of the Akot tahsil of the Akola District. It is only 18 miles to the west of the old fort of Narnala which probably represents Narattanga and is still regarded as a holy place. The donated village Kosambakhanda is evidently Kosamba, about 6 miles to the south-east of Tirodi. It is described in the grant as situated in the Benna-kata, which denotes the Wainganga District[4].

The third set of plates, discovered in September 1967 at Pawni in the Bhandara District, records a grant which Pravarasena II made in his thirty-second regnal year. This is so far the last known grant of Pravarasena II.

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. V. p. 33 f.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.
3. *Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 21 f.
4. *C. I. I.*, Vol. V. p. 48 f.

Pravarasena II is the reputed author of the *Setubandha,* a Prakrit *kavya* in glorification of Ramchandra. According to a tradition recorded by a commentator of this work, it was composed by Kalidasa, who ascribed it to Pravarasena by the order of Vikramaditya *(i.e.,* Chandragupta II). As stated before, Kalidasa seems to have stayed at the Vakataka capital Nandivardhana for some time and composed his *Meghaduta* there. He may have either composed this Prakrit *kavya* himself or helped Pravarasena in composing it. Pravarasena is also known as the author of some prakrit *gathas* which were later incorporated in the *Gathasaptashati.* [1]

Pravarasena II was succeeded by his son Narendrasena during whose reign Vidarbha was invaded by the Nala King Bhavadattavarman. The latter penetrated as far as the Nagpur district and even occupied Nandivardhana, the erstwhile capital of the Vakatakas. The Riddhapur plates record the grant which Bhavadatta had made while on a pilgrimage to Prayaga. The plates were issued later from Nandivardhana, which was evidently his capital at the time. In this emergency the Vakatakas had to shift their capital again. They moved it to Padmapura near Amgaon in the Bhandara District. A fragmentary copper-plate inscription which was proposed to be issued from Padmapura has been discovered in the village Mohalla in the adjoining Durg District of Madhya Pradesh. This Padmapura is probably identical with the birth-place of the great Sanskrit playwright Bhavabhuti, who flourished there in a later age[2].

The Nalas could not retain their hold over Vidarbha for a long time. They were ousted by Narendrasena's son Prithivishena II who carried the war into the enemy's territory and burnt and devastated his capital Pushkari, which was situated in the Bastar District. Prithivishena II, taking advantage of the decline of Gupta power, carried his arms north of the Narmada. Inscriptions of his feudatory Vyaghradeva have been found in the former Ajaygad and Jaso States in Central India[3].

This elder branch of the Vakataka family came to an end in *circa* A. D. 480. The territory under its rule was thereafter included in the dominion of the other or Vatsagulma branch, to which we may now turn.

The Vatsagulma branch was founded by Sarvasena, a younger son of Pravarasena I. The capital of this branch was at

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology,* Vol. I, p. 81 f.
2. *Ibid.,* Vol. I, p. 21 f.
3. *C. I. I.,* Vol. V. p. 89 f.

Vatsagulma (modern Bashim or Vashim) in the Akola District. This branch also produced some very learned princes. Sarvasena, the founder of this branch, is well-known as the author of the Prakrit *kavya Harivijaya,* which had, for its theme, the bringing down of the *Parijata* tree from heaven. This *kavya* has received unstinted praise from several eminent rhetoricians like Anandavardhana[1].

Sarvasena was followed by Vindhyasena, called Vindhyashakti II in the Bashim plates, which were issued in his 37th regnal year. The plates record the grant of a village situated in the northern *marga* (sub-division) of Nandikata, (modern Nanded) the headquarters of the district of that name in the Marathwada Division[2].

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

Vindhyasena was followed by his son Pravarasena II, about whom little is known. The Ajanta inscription says that he became exalted by his excellent, powerful and liberal rule. He was followed by his son Devasena, whose fragmentary copper-plate inscription is deposited in the India Office, London. Another record of his reign inscribed on stone was recently discovered near Bashim. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 380 (A. D. 458-59) and records the excavation of a tank named Sudarshana by Svamilladeva, a servant of Devasena[3].

Devasena was succeeded in *circa* A. D. 475 by his son Harishena. He carried his arms in all directions. A mutilated verse in the inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta states that he conquered Avanti (Malwa) in the north, Kosala (Chattisgadh), Kalinga and Andhra in the east, Lata (Central and Southern Gujarat) and Trikuta (Nasik District) in the west and Kuntala (Southern Maratha Country) in the south. He thus became

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology,* Vol. I, p. 114 f.
2. *C. I. I.,* Vol. V. p. 101 f.
3. *Dr. Mirashi Felicitation Volume* p. 372 f.

the undisputed suzerain of the entire country from Malva in the north to Kuntala in the south and from the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Harishena is the last known Vakataka ruler. As we have seen, he had an extensive empire in the Deccan. The causes that led to the sudden disintegration of that great empire have not been recorded in history, but the last chapter of the *Dashakumaracharita* of Dandin, who flourished only about 125 years after the fall of the Vakatakas, seems to have preserved a living tradition about the last period of Vakataka rule.[1] 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 battle-field. Thus ended the Vakataka dynasty after a glorious rule of two hundred and fifty years.

The Vakatakas were patrons of art and literature. In their age the *Vaidarbhi riti* came to be recognised as the best style of poetry and several excellent poetical works were then produced in Vidarbha. Kalidasa also adopted the same *riti* for his works. His *Meghaduta* was composed in Vidarbha as shown above. The Vakataka prince Divakarasena is credited with the composition of some Sanskrit verses, one of which is cited in the *Saduktikarnamrita of* Shridharadasa. Some Prakrit *kavyas* were also produced in this period, two of which, *viz.*, the *Harivijaya* of Sarvasena and the *Setubandha* of Pravarasena, have been mentioned above[2]. Three of the caves at Ajanta *viz.*, the two *Vihara* Caves XVI and XVII and the *Chaitya* Cave XIX, were excavated and decorated in this period. Cave XVI was excavated by Varahadeva, a minister of the Vakataka Harishena, and Caves XVII and XIX by a feudatory of the same, who was

1. *C. I. I.*, Vol. V, p. XXXII f.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. I, p. 96 f.

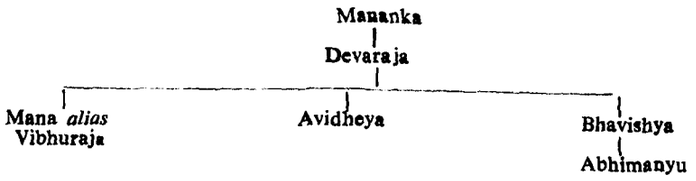
ruling in Khandesh. Caves XVI and XVII still contain several paintings in good condition. The artists seem to have done their work with a definite plan. The paintings in Cave XVI mostly describe the incidents in the last life of the Buddha, while those in Cave XVII generally describe events in his past lives. Cave XIX is one of the four *chaitya* caves at Ajanta. It is regarded as 'one of the perfect specimens of Buddhist art in India.' Some more caves of the Vakataka age still exist at the village Gulvada, about 11 miles west of Ajanta. They are known as Ghatotkacha caves and were excavated, like Cave XVI at Ajanta, by Varahadeva, the minister of the Vakataka king Harishena. Several temples of Hindu gods and goddesses were also built in the Vakataka age. The ruins of a magnificent temple of Rama have been brought to view at Pavnar.[1] Another was on the Ramagiri (Ramtek) hill. The others are known from references in copper plate grants.

The feudatory family which got caves XVII and XIX excavated and decorated with sculptures and paintings at Ajanta was ruling from some unknown place in Khandesh. As stated before, the name of the founder of this family is unfortunately lost in the Ajanta inscription. He probably flourished in *circa* A. D. 275-300. He was evidently a feudatory of the Abhiras. His successors, of whom ten are mentioned in the Ajanta inscription, seem to have continued to acknowledge the supremacy of the Abhiras till their downfall. Thereafter, they transferred their allegiance to the Vakatakas. The eighth *uchchhvasa* of the *Dashakumaracharita,* which reflects the last period of Vakataka rule, states that the king of Rishika (Khandesh) was a feudatory of the king of Vidarbha. After the fall of the Vakatakas this family seems to have been overthrown by the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja.

According to the *Puranas,* the Vakataka king Pravarasena I had four sons, all of whom ruled as kings. As stated before, the eldest of them was Gautamiputra, whose son Rudrasena I established himself at Nandivardhana near Nagpur. The second son was Sarvasena, who ruled from Vatsagulma (Bashim in the Akola District). Where the remaining two sons were ruling is not known, but one of them may have established himself in Southern Maharashtra. He seems to have been overthrown by Mananka, the founder of the Early Rashtrakuta family. The history of this family has been unfolded during the last few years. From three copper-plate grants which have been

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 272 f.

discovered in Southern Maharashtra, we get the following genealogy :—[1]



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

These Rashtrakutas of Manapura came into conflict with the Vakatakas of the Vatsagulma branch. The Pandarangapalli plates of Avidheya 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.

From certain passages in the *Kuntaleshvaradautya,* a Sanskrit work ascribed to Kalidasa, which have been cited in the *Kavyamimamsa* of Rajashekhara, the *Shringaraprakasha* and the *Sarasvatikanthabharana* of Bhoja and the *Auchityavicharacharcha* of Kshemendra, we learn that the famous Gupta king Chandragupta II-Vikramaditya sent Kalidasa as an ambassador to the court of the king of Kuntala.[2] Kalidasa was at first not well received there, but he gradually gained the Kuntalesha's favour and stayed at the royal court for some time. When he returned, he reported to Vikramaditya that the lord of Kuntala was spending his time in enjoyment, throwing the responsibility of governing the kingdom on him (*i. e.* Vikramaditya). This Kuntalesha was probably identical with Devaraja, the son of Mananka. Through the influence of Chandragupta II, the two royal families of the south *viz.,* the Vakatakas and the Early Rashtrakutas, were reconciled with each other. Later.

1. *Ibid.,* Vol. I, p. 178 f.
2. *Ibid.,* Vol. I, p. 1 f.

Harishena, the last known Vakataka ruler, raided Kuntala and exacted a tribute from its king. It is noteworthy that in the eighth *uchchhvasa* of the *Dashakumaracharita* the king of Kuntala is described as a feudatory of the king of Vidarbha.

After the fall of the Vakatakas in the beginning of the sixth century A. D. Vidarbha was occupied for some time by the Vishnukundin king Madhavavarman I. This is shown by the Vishnukundin coins found during excavations at Pavnar and also at some other places in Vidarbha. Madhavavarman I was a very powerful king. He married a Vakataka princess who was probably a daughter or some near relative of the last known Vakataka king Harishena. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the downfall of the Vakatakas and extended his kingdom far and wide. He performed several *Vedic* sacrifices including eleven *Ashvamedhas.* That he had brought even Western Maharashtra under his rule is shown by the copperplate grant discovered at Khanapur in the Satara District.[1] His grandson Madhavavaraman II describes himself as the lord of Trikuta and Malaya. He may have ruled in Western Maharashtra for some time.

The Vishnukundins were, however soon ousted from Maharashtra and Vidarbha by the Kalachuri king Krishnaraja. He rose to power about A. D. 550. He ruled from Mahishmati, modern Maheshwar in the former Indore State. His coins have been found over a very wide territory extending from Rajputana in the north to Maharashtra in the south and from Konkan in the west to Vidarbha in the east. They resemble the silver coins of the Guptas and the Traikutakas, which were struck to the Graeco Bactrian standard of the *hemidrachma.* But while the Kshatrapa and Traikutaka coins have the symbols of the *chaitya* (or a hill), the sun and the moon, these coins of Krishnaraja have, like some western issues of Skandagupta, the figure of the couchant bull, facing right in the centre of the reverse side. They have the legend *Parama-Maheshvara-mata-Pitripad-anudhyata-shri-Krishnaraja* (meaning that the coin is of the illustrious Krishnaraja, who is a devout worshipper of Maheshvara and who meditates on the feet of his mother and father).[2] The coins were known as Krishnaraja-rupakas and have been mentioned in the Anjaneri plates dated in the year 461 of the Abhira era (corresponding to A. D. 710-11). They were, therefore, in circulation for at least 150 years after the time of Krishnaraja. These coins have been found at Dhamori in the Amravati District of Vidarbha. That Vidarbha was included in

1. *Ep. Ind.,* Vol. XXVII, p. 312 f.
2. *C. I. I.,* Vol. IV, p. Clxxx.

the Empire of Krishnaraja is also shown by the Nagardhan plates of his feudatory Svamiraja, dated in the year 322 (A. D 573) of the Abhira era. The plates were issued from Nandivardhana, which seems to have retained its importance even after the fall of the Vakatakas. Svamiraja who issued the plates, probably belonged to the Rashtrakuta family.

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

Shankaragana was succeeded by his son Buddharaja, who was involved in a struggle with the Early Chalukya king Mangalesha on the southern frontier of his kingdom soon after his accession. He received a crushing defeat, but his adversary could not follow up his victory owing to internal dissensions. Buddharaja, therefore, continued to hold his kingdom intact. Two grants of this king have come to light so far and both of them were issued after his defeat by Mangalesha. He was, however, overthrown later by Pulakeshin II as will be shown below.

All the Early Kalachuris were fervent devotees of Shiva. That they belonged to the *Pashupata* sect of *Shaivism* is shown by the description of Krishnaraja as devoted to Pashupati from his very birth. Anantamahayi, the queen of Buddharaja, is specifically mentioned as a follower of the Pashupata sect. The magnificent rock-cut temple of Shiva near Bombay, known as Elephanta, belongs to their age.[1] It was probably carved under their patronage, though definite proof of this is lacking.

The Chalukyas of Badami rose to power in the first half of the sixth century A. D. The Badami stone inscription of Pulakeshin I, who is the first independent king of the family, is dated in the year A. D. 543.[2] He performed the *Ashvamedha*

1. *Ibid,* Vol. IV.
2. *Ep. Ind.,* Vol. XXVII, p. 4 f.

and several other *Shrauta* sacrifices. He was succeeded by his son Kirtivarman, I, who made some conquests in South India and is described as 'the night of destruction to the Nalas (of the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesha), the Mauryas of Konkan and the Kadambas of Vanavasi in North Kanara.

When Kirtivarman died, his son Pulakeshin II was a minor. So his younger brother Mangalesha succeeded him. He defeated Buddharaja, the Kalachuri king, who was ruling in Northern Maharashtra, Konkan, Gujarat and Malva and also Svamiraja of the Chalukya family who was governing the Revati-dvipa (modern Redi in the Ratnagiri District). The Aihole inscription[1] describes his fight with Buddharaja as follows :—"In the temple in the form of the battlefield, Mangalesha married the lady in the form of the royal fortune of the Kalachuris, dispelling the darkness in the form of the enemy's elephants by means of hundreds of blazing torches which were the swords of his warriors." The description shows that Buddharaja was completely routed and fled away, leaving his whole treasure behind, which was captured by Mangalesha. The latter could not, however, follow up this victory; for just then Svamiraja of the Chalukya family a redoubtable warrior who had attained victory in eighteen battles and was ruling over Revati-dvipa, rose in rebellion. Mangalesha had, therefore, to abandon his original plan of making an expedition of conquest in North India and rushed to Konkan to chastise the rebellious feudatory. In the fight that ensued he killed Svamiraja and made a grant of a village in South Konkan to the god in the temple of Mahakuta by way of thanksgiving. So Buddharaja continued to rule for some more years even after his defeat by Mangalesha.

Mangalesha's reign ended in disaster and he lost his life in a civil war with his nephew Pulakeshin II. Just about that time the Chalukya kingdom was invaded by one Govinda, who probably belonged to the aforementioned Rashtrakuta family, ruling in Southern Maharashtra. Pulakeshin adopted a conciliatory policy in dealing with him as he was a powerful foe. His descendants do not, however, appear to have held Maharashtra for a long time, for Pulakeshin soon annexed both Southern and Northern Maharashtras and extended the northern limit of his empire to the Narmada. That he ousted the Rashtrakutas from Southern Maharashtra is shown by the Satara plates of his brother Vishnuvardhana, which record the grant of a village on the southern bank of the Bhima. Pulakeshin also defeated the Kalachuri king Buddharaja and annexed his kingdom. He is

1 *Ibid.,* Vol. VI, p. 1. f.

said to have thereby become the lord of the three Maharashtras, including Vidarbha. The Rashtrakutas of Vidarbha, who were previously feudatories of the Kalachuris, transferred their allegiance to the Chalukyas and like them, began to date their grants in the *Shaka* era. Three grants of this feudatory family have been found in Vidarbha *viz.,* (1) Tivarakhed plates dated *Shaka* 553, (2) the Akola plates dated *Shaka* 615, and (3) the Multai plates dated *Shaka* 631.[1] All these are said to have been issued by the same king Nannaraja. Tivarakhed plates, which are supposed to have been issued 78 years before the Multai plates, have been shown to be spurious.[2] The other two sets of plates are genuine. They give the following genealogy :—

Durgraja.
Govindaraja.
Svamikaraja
Nannaraja *alias* Yuddhasura

The Multai plates record the grant of the village Jalaukuha, which has not been identified. No place of issue is mentioned in the grant. The Akola plates record the grant of some land in the villages Umbarika and Vatapuraka. Of these, the former has been identified with Umari near Akola, but the latter cannot be traced. The editor of the Akola plates identified Padmanagara, from where the plates were issued, with Padmin near Akola, but the village is now deserted and contains no ancient remains. Padmanagara, which was evidently the capital of Nannaraja, is probably identical with Padmapura in the Bhandara District, which, as shown above, was once the capital of the Vakatakas. Later, these Rashtrakutas seem to have transferred their capital to Achalapura in the Amravati District as we shall see below.

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

The capital of Pulakeshin in the beginning of his reign was Badami in the Bijapur District. When his empire extended to the Narmada, he must have felt the need of a more central place

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. XI, p. 276 f., Vol. XXXII, p. 157 f. and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 230 f.
2. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 25 f.

for his capital. The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang calls him the lord of Maharashtra. This shows that he must have met him somewhere in Maharashtra. Several identifications of his capital have been proposed by scholars, but the most likely view seems to be that of Fleet and Burgess, who identified it with Nasik. The pilgrim says that in the east of this country (*i. e.,* Maharashtra) was a mountain range with ridges one above another. Here was a monastery, the base of which was in a defile, and its lofty halls and deep chambers were quarried in the cliff and rested on the peak. Its tiers, halls and storeyed terraces had the cliff on their back and faced the ravine.[1] This description seems to suit the caves at Ajanta and as this monastery lay to the east of the capital, the latter appears to be Nasik rather than any other place in Maharashtra. Hiuen Tsang has left a graphic description of Maharashtra and its people. "The soil is rich and fertile. The climate is hot ; the disposition of the people, honest and simple ; they are tall of stature and of a stern vindictive character. To their benefactors they are grateful ; to their enemies, relentless. If they are asked to help one in distress, they will forget themselves in their haste to render assistance. If they are insulted, they will risk their lives to avenge themselves. If they are going to seek revenge, they first give their enemies a warning : then each being armed, they attack each other with spears.....If a general loses battle, they do not inflict punishment, but present him with women's clothes and so he is driven to seek death for himself....Each time they are about to engage in conflict, they intoxicate themselves with wine and then one man with a lance in hand, will meet ten thousand and challenge them to a fight. Moreover, they inebriate many hundred heads of elephants, which, rushing forward in mass, trample everything down so that no enemy can stand before them. The king, in consequence of possessing such men and elephants, treats his neighbours with contempt. He is of the Kshatriya caste and his name is Pulakeshin"[2].

After the overthrow of the Kalachuris, Pulakeshin II divided their extensive kingdom among his relatives and trusted chiefs. Southern Gujarat, extending from the Kim on the north to Damanganga in the south, was placed in charge of a Sendraka chief. The Sendrakas ruled over this territory and also in Khandesh for three generations. The founder of the family was Bhanushakti *alias* Nikumbha. His son was Adityashakti and the latter's son was Allashakti. Only four grants of this

1. Watters, *On Uuan Chwang*, Vol. II, p. 239.
2. S. Beal, *Buddhist Records of the Western World* (pub. by Sushil Gupta), Vol. IV, p. 448 f.

family have been discovered so far. Three of them were made by Allashakti. The earliest of them is dated in the year 404 of the Abhira era (corresponding to A. D. 653) and registers the donation of some land in the village Pippalikheta (modern Pimpalner about 9 miles south of Kasare in the Dhulia District).[1] This grant shows that Allashakti was ruling in Khandesh also. Another grant of Allashakti was found at Bagumra in Gujarat and is dated in the year 406 of the Abhira era. It reports the grant of the village Balisa (modern Wanesa in the Bardoli taluka in the Surat District)[2]. After the issue of his grant, the Sendrakas were ousted from Southern Gujarat and their rule was confined to Khandesh. The last known grant of the Sendrakas, found at Mundakhede, in Khandesh, was made by Allashakti's son, Jayashakti and is dated in the *Shaka* year 602 (A. D. 680).[3]

Pulakeshin's own grant dated in the *Shaka* year 552 (A. D. 630) was found at Lohaner in the Baglan taluka of the Nasik District. It records Pulakeshin's donation of the village Goviyanaka to a Brahmana residing at Lohanagara (Lohaner).[4]

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

Pulakeshin II was succeeded by his son Vikramaditya after a long continued struggle. He appointed his younger brother Dharashraya-Jayasimha to govern South Gujarat, North Konkan and the Nasik District. Jayasimha's Nasik plates are dated in the Abhira year 436 (A. D. 685) and record his grant of the village Dhondhaka on the occasion of the Vishuva (or vernal equinox).[5] Dhondhaka is identical with *Dhondegaon,* 12 miles north by west of Nasik. The plates contain an interesting reference to Jayasimba's victory over Vajjada (or Vajrata) in the country between the Mahi and the Narmada. It seems that some king named Vajrata invaded the country of the Gurjaras, who were feudatories of the Early Chalukyas. The Gurjara king sought the help of his suzerain Vikramaditya I. The latter ordered Jayasimha to proceed to the north for the rescue of the Gurjara feudatory. He won a decisive victory, which

1. *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 110 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 117 f.
3. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 116 f.
4. Khare, *Sources of the Medieval History of the Deccan* (S. M. N. D.) (Marathi), Vol. I, p. 1 f.
5. *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. 127 f.

is placed on a par with Pulakeshin's brilliant victory over Harsha and is mentioned as one of the most glorious achievements of the Western Chalukyas in many records of their political successors, the Rashtrakutas. This Vajrata was probably identical with Shiladitya III, the king of Valabhi in Kathiavad.[1] Vikramaditya then appointed Jayasimha to govern Gujarat, ousting the Sendrakas who were previously ruling there. Jayasimha appointed his son Shryashraya-Shiladitya to govern South Gujarat as *Yuvaraja.* Two inscriptions of Shryashraya, dated in the years 421 and 442 of the Abhira era (corresponding to A. D. 671 and 693 respectively) have been found recording his grants of land in South Gujarat. That he was ruling on behalf of his father is indicated not only by his title *Yuvaraja* but also by the seal of the latter grant which bears the legend Dharashraya.[2]

Jayasimha's younger son Mangalarasa, who assumed the *biruda Jayashraya,* is known to have made some land-grants. He ruled from Mangalapuri, which was evidently founded by him. It has not yet been identified. After the death of his elder brother he was appointed to govern South Gujarat. He placed his younger brother Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshin in charge of the territory.

During the reign of Vikramaditya II, a later descendant of Pulakeshin II, Gujarat was invaded by a formidable force of the Tajikas or Arabs. The Navasari plates of Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshin give a graphic description of the battle. The Arabs had already defeated the Saindhavas, the Chavotakas, the Surashtras, the Mauryas and the Gurjaras and were attempting to penetrate to the Dakshinapatha (Deccan), but Avanijanashraya inflicted a crushing defeat on them in *circa* A. D. 789. The Chalukya Emperor then honoured Avanijanashraya with several titles, one of which was *Anivartaknivartayitri*[3] (the repeller of the unrepellable.)

From two land-grants recently discovered at Anjaneri, a village near Trimbak in the Nasik District, we have come to know of a feudatory family which ruled over Northern Konkan and the Nasik District in the seventh and eighth centuries A. D.[4]. This family claimed descent from Harishchandra, the famous legendary king of the solar race. Svamichandra, who rose to power in the reign of Vikramaditya I, was the founder of this

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. lxf.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 132 f.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 138 f.
4. *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. LXVI f.

family. He flourished in *circa* A. D. 660. Three generations of this family are known from the two sets of the Anjaneri plates *viz.*, Svamichandra, his son Simhavarman, and the latter's son Bhogashakti *alias* Prithivichandra, who made the grants. One of the grants is dated in the Abhira year 461 (A. D. 710-11). It records the grant of eight villages and certain rights, dues and taxes in favour of the god Narayana, who was named Bhogeshvara evidently after Bhogashakti and installed in the temple at Jayapura, modern Jarwar budrukh near Anjaneri. Bhogashakti is said to have brought by his valour the whole territory of his dominion under his sway. This was probably at the time of Vinayaditya's death when owing to the captivity of his son Vijayaditya, there was anarchy in the kingdom. The second set of the Anjaneri plates tells us that Bhogashakti granted certain rights, privileges and exemptions to the merchants of Samagiri-pattana when he resettled the town and the neighbouring villages some time after their devastation. Bhogashakti's successor was probably overthrown by the Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga, who, from his Ellora plates, is known to have occupied the Nasik District some time before A. D. 715.

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 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 noteworthy for their exquisitely modelled figures.

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 residing in the Aurangabad District, where their earlier records have been found. Dantidurga was the real founder of Rashtrakuta imperial power. His Ellora cave inscription mentions five ancestors beginning with Dantivarman, but we know nothing about them. These earlier members of the family were probably feudatories of the Early Chalukyas. Dantidurga made extensive conquests. The Ellora Cave inscription records his victories over the rulers of Kanchi,

Kalinga, Shri-shaila, Malava, Tanka and Lata, but they do not all seem to have resulted in the acquisition of new territory. Though there is much exaggeration in the description of his conquests, there is no doubt that he ruled over Karnataka, Konkan, Maharashtra, Vidarabha and Gujarat.

A copper-plate inscription of Dantidurga was discovered at Ellora in the Aurangabad District.[1] It was issued by him while residing at Elapura (modern Ellora) on Monday, the thirteenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight of *Ashvina* and records the grant of the village Pippalala in the territorial division of Chandanapuri Eighty-four. Chandanapuri still retains its ancient name and is situated on the Girna, three miles to the south-east of Malegaon, while Pippalala is modern Pipral, 12 miles to the south-east of Chandanapuri. The editor of the grant read the date as 663 and referring it to the *Shaka* era, took it as equivalent to A. D. 741. But the details of the date do not work out regularly and from the symbols used to denote the year it appears more likely that the year is 463, which must be referred to the Abhira era. It then becomes equivalent to A. D. 715.

Dantidurga was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I, who completed the conquests commenced by Dantidurga and shattered the power of the Early Chalukyas completely. Vidarbha including the Akola district was included in his dominion; for one of his inscriptions was discovered at Bhandak in the Chanda District. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 694 (A. D. 772) and records the grant of the village Nagana to a temple of the Sun in Udumbaramanti (modern Rani Amravati in the Yeotmal District).

Krishna I was not only a great conqueror but also a great builder. He caused the great Shiva temple at Ellora to be carved out of solid rock. It is a replica in stone of a structural temple. It is carved out of a scarp more than 100 ft. high and covers an area of 300 ft. by 175 ft. The excavations consist of (1) the main temple, (2) the Nandi-shrine, (3) the gateway and (4) the cloister surrounding the courtyard. 'The magnitude of this excavation combined with the grandeur of conception and the high quality of its rich plastic embellishment render this cave-temple an unrivalled gem of Indian architecture.' The temple was originally named Krishneshvara after the

1. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. xxv, p. 25 f.

Rashtrakuta king Krishna I, but is now known as Kailasa. It is described in a copper-plate grant in the following words:—

"When the gods moving in their aerial cars saw it, they were struck with wonder, and constantly thought over the matter and exclaimed, "This temple of Shiva is self-existent; for such beauty is not to be found in a work of art." Even the architect who constructed it was struck with wonder. "Wonderful", said he, "I do not know how I could construct it." It is one of the noblest monuments of India.

In Vidarbha also the Rastrakutas built several magnificent temples. Those at Markandi in the Chanda District, where the Wainganga takes a northern bend, are specially noteworthy. One of them which is by far the best is dedicated to Shiva. Cunningham has described it as follows[1]:—"The general style of the Markandi temple is like that of the Khajuraho temples, with three rows of figures all round, two ft. and three inches in height. In each of the rows there are 45 human figures, making 135 in the lower part of the temple. Higher up than these there is a row of geese and a row of human figures. The whole surface of the temple is in fact literally covered with statues and ornaments. Altogether I counted 409 figures and there are about as many lions and elephants forming divisions between human figures. About one half of the panels are given to Shiva and Parvati in various forms. There are also many subordinate female figures, some dancing, some playing musical instruments and one holding a mirror, while putting antimony to her eye-lid."

Krishna I was succeeded by his son Govinda II in *circa* A. D. 775. Soon after his accession, Govinda abandoned himself to a life of pleasure. He left the administration to his younger brother Dhruva. The latter took advantage of the opportunity and began to secure all power for himself. He also made land-grants in his own name though Govinda II was then the *de jure* king. The plates discovered at Pimpri (in Jalgaon District), dated in the *Shaka* year 697 (A. D. 775), record the grant of the village Lilagrama made by Dhruva on the occasion of a solar eclipse in *Karttika*. Lilagrama was situated in the *vishaya* (district) of Vatanagarika and is identical with Nilagavhan. Vatanagarika has been identified with Vani in the Nasik District. Govinda II was then on the throne as is shown by the Dhulia plates dated in the Shaka year 701 (A. D. 779), which record the grant of a village in the Nasikya

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

vishaya. Soon after this grant was made, Govinda was deposed by Dhruva in *circa* A. D. 780.

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

A copper-plate grant of Dhruva, dated in *Shaka* year 715, was discovered at Daulatabad in the Aurangabad District. It records the donation of a village made by his feudatory Shankaragana with his consent. Dhruva is called *Kalivallabha* (favourite of warriors) therein. Dhruva died soon after this grant was made and was succeeded by his son Govind III. Soon after his accession Govinda made the grant discovered at Paithan. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 716 (A. D. 794) and records the king's gift of the village Limbasarika situated in the Pratishthana *bhukti*. The village has not yet been identified.

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

Several copper-plate grants of Govinda III have been found in Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha. All of them cannot be described here, but we may notice those discovered in Vidarbha. The earliest of them is dated in the *Shaka* year 722 and records his donation of the village

Anjanavati.[1] The village still retains its ancient name and is situated in the Amravati District. It was then included in the *vishaya* of Achalapura, which also still retains its name and is situated in the same district. Some of its boundary villages also can be identified in the vicinity of Anjanvati. Thus, Gohasodva is Gahva, one and a half mile to the south; Salaimala which bounded it on the west is now represented by two villages, Salora and Amla which lie in that direction; Kure and Vatapura which bounded it on the north are undoubtedly modern Kurha, 3 miles to its north-west and Vadur, about a mile east of Kurha. Veyaghana and Talevataka where the donees resided are now represented by Waigaon, 3 miles south, and Talegaon, about 10 miles south by west of Anjanavati. Three more grants dated in the *Shaka* years 725, 729 and 734 have been found at Sirso in the Akola District. The earliest of them registers the donation of the village Jharika, modern Jhari in the Kelapur tahsil of the Yeotmal District.[2] Pona, the territorial division in which it was situated, may be Pohna in the Hinganghat tahsil of the Wardha District. Its boundary villages Taluti, Viduramra and Maragrama are probably identical with Tarodi, Umbri and Maregaon in its vicinity. The plates dated *Shaka* 729 register the grant of the village Sisavai, now called Sirso in the Akola District.[3] Manaka, the *vishaya* in which it was situated, is now represented by Mana, a station on the Central Railway. The boundary villages Haripura, Khairade, Athakavada and Lakhaipari are probably identical with Hirpur, Kharbadi, Atkal and Lakhpuri respectively, seen in its vicinity. The third set of plates dated *Shaka* 734 records the grant of village Lohara, which still goes by the same name and is situated in the Murtizapur tahsil of the Akola District. Murumba, the headquarters of the *vishaya* in which it was situated is probably identical with Murambi, 3 miles to the south-east of Lohara. Of the boundary villages, only two can be traced now *viz.*, Mudupa, which may be Mandav, and Pipparika, which is probably the same as Pimpalgaon. Both these are in the vicinity of Lohara. Most of Govinda's grants were issued from Mayurakhandi, which was evidently his capital. It has not yet been identified.

Govinda III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarsha I, who was a man of peaceful disposition, but whose reign was full of troubles. He had first to fight with the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, then the Gangas of Gangavadi, and also his relatives

1. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 8 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 157 f.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 204 f.

in Gujarat. He transferred his capital to Manyakheta (modern Malkhed). A copper-plate grant made by him was recently discovered at Javkheda in the Shahada taluka of the Dhulia District. It records the king's donation of the village Vayipadraka in the territorial division of Prakashaya on the occasion of the *Dakshinayana sankranti*. Vayipadraka cannot be identified now, but Prakashaya is probably identical with Prakasha in the Dhulia District. Javakheda is only 15 miles north-west of Prakasha.

Amoghavarsha loved and encouraged science and literature, and treated all religions with equal reverence. He is the author of the *Kavirajamarga*, the oldest work on poetics in the Kannada language. He patronised Jinasena, the author of the Jain work *Adipurana*. Amoghavarsha voluntarily retired from public administration in order to engage himself in religious pursuits. On one occasion he offered a finger of his hand to the goddess Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur to ward off public calamity. Such instances are rare in the history of any country.

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

Recently some grants of Indra III, made on the occasion of his coronation have been discovered in the Marathwada Division. One of them was found at Jambgaon in the Gangapur tahsil of the Aurangabad District[2]. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 836 (A. D. 914) and records the donation of the village Kharond near Pratishthana (modern Kharavandi near Paithan). The boundary villages can be identified in its vicinity. Two more grants made at the same time have been found at Bagumra in

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

Gujarat. All these were composed by Trivikramabhatta, who, as shown below was a native of Vidarbha. Two more grants of Indra III made in the same year (*Shaka* 836) have been discovered at Vajirkheda in the Malegaon taluka of the Nasik District. They record the king's donations of some villages to Jain monasteries in the Nasik District. They were composed by Rajashekhara, who may be identical with the famous author of the *Kavyamimamsa* and other works.[1]

Indra III was succeeded by his son Amoghavarsha II, but he died within a year. His younger brother Govinda IV came to the throne thereafter. He was known for his liberality and rightly had the *biruda Suvarnavarsha* (the gold-rainer). On the occasion of his coronation he donated eight hundred villages, four lakhs of gold coins and thirty-two lakhs of *drammas* (silver coins) to temples and bestowed on the Brahmanas six hundred *agraharas* and three lakhs of gold coins. Recently another copper-plate grant dated in the *Shaka* year 851 (A. D. 929) has been discovered at the village Andura in the Akola District. It records the donation of Elauri (modern Erali near the railway station Nandura on the Central Railway). It was situated in the Vadanera-300 Division. Vadanera still retains its ancient name and lies about 9 miles west of Nandura The boundary villages Nimbagrama and Dantigrama are now known as Nimgaon and Dadgaon in the vicinity of Erali.[2]

The Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta and the Kalachuris of Tripuri (Tewar near Jabalpur) were matrimonially connected and their relations were generally cordial. But in the reign of Govinda IV they became strained. The Kalachuri king Yuvarajadeva I espoused the cause of his son-in-law Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III, the uncle of Govinda IV, and sent a large army to invade the Rashtrakuta dominion. When it reached the Payoshni, it was opposed by Karkara, the ruler of Achalapura, who was a feudatory of Govinda IV. He probably belonged to the feudatory Rashtrakuta family ruling in Vidarbha, whose records, as stated above, have been found at Akola and Multai. A sanguinary battle was fought on the banks of the Payoshni near Achalapura between the Rashtrakuta and Kalachuri forces, in which the latter became victorious. This event is commemorated in the Sanskrit play *Viddhashalabhanjika* of Rajashekhara, which was staged at Tripuri, the Kalachuri capital, in jubilation at this victory.[3]

1. *Nagpur University Journal*, Vol. XVII, p. 117 f.
2. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 257 f.
3. *C. I. I.*, Vol. IV, p. lxxix f.

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

Several stone and copper-plate inscriptions of the reign of Krishna III have been found in different parts of the Deccan One of them found in Vidarbha may be noticed here. The Deoli plates dated *Shaka* 862 (A. D. 940) register the donation of the village Talapurushaka in the *vishaya* (district) of Nagapura-Nandivardhana. This expression denotes Nandivardhana near Nagpur. This is the earliest mention of Nagpur. Nandivardhana mentioned in connection with it is evidently modern Nandardhan near Ramtek, once the capital of the Vakatakas. Among the boundaries of the donated village is mentioned the river Kanhana, modern Kanhan, which flows 10 miles from Nagpur.[1]

After the downfall of the Vakatakas there was no imperial power ruling in Vidarbha. The centre of political power shifted successively to Mahishmati, Badami and Manyakheta. Men of learning who could not get royal patronage in Vidarbha had to seek it elsewhere. Bhavabhuti, who ranks next only to Kalidasa in Sanskrit literature, was a native of Vidarbha. In the prologue of his play, the *Mahaviracharita*, he tells us that his ancestors were known as Udumbara. They probably hailed from a place of that name which may be identified with Umarkhed in the Yeotmal District. There is a tradition still current at the place which corroborates this identification. The ancestors of Bhavabhuti later moved to Padmapura in Vidarbha as stated by him in his aforementioned play *Mahaviracharita*. This place was once a capital of the Vakatakas and is probably identical with Padampur near Amgaon in the Bhandara District.[2] With the downfall of the

1. Mirashi, *Studies in Indology*, Vol. II, p. 253 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 21 f.

Vakatakas that place lost its importance. In the beginning of the eighth century A. D., when Bhavabhuti flourished, there was no great king ruling in Vidarbha. Bhavabhuti had therefore to go to Padmavati, now called Padam Pawaya, in North India and had to get his plays staged at the fair of Kalapriyanatha (the Sun-god at Kalpi).[1] Later, he obtained royal patronage at the court of Yashovarman of Kanauj. Rajashekhara, another great son of Vidarbha, was probably a native of Vatsagulma (modern Bashim in the Akola District), which he has glorified in the *Kavyamimamsa* as the pleasure-resort of the god of love. He and his ancestors Akalajalada, Tarala and Surananda had to leave their home country and to seek patronage at the court of the Kalachuris of Tripuri. Rajashekhara's early plays *viz.*, the *Balaramayana,* the *Balabharata* and the *Karpuramanjari,* were put on the boards in Kanauj under the patronage of the Gurjara-Pratiharas. Later, he seems to have returned to the south and enjoyed for some time the patronage of Indra III; for the two sets of Vajirakheda plates discovered recently were drafted by him.[2] He then moved to Tripuri, where his last play the *Viddhashalabhanjika* was staged. Another great son of Vidarbha who had to go abroad in search of royal patronage was Trivikramabhatta, the author of the *Nalachampu,* in which he has given a graphic description of several towns, rivers and holy places of Vidarbha. He flourished at the court of the Rashtrakuta king Indra III and is known to have drafted the two sets of the Bagumra plates and also the Jambgaon plates of that king.[3]

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. He defeated and killed in battle Karka II, the last Rashtrakuta king, and captured Manyakheta. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Paramaras. The Paramara king Vakpatiraja *alias* Munja planned to invade the Chalukya kingdom, but his wise minister Rudraditya advised him not to cross the Godavari, which was then the boundary between the Chalukya and Paramara dominions. Munja did not heed his advice and was taken prisoner by Tailapa. He was placed in a prison, where he was waited upon by Tailapa's sister Mrinaladevi. He fell in love with her and foolishly disclosed to her the plan of his

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 35 f.
2. *Nagpur University Journal,* Vol. XVII, p. 117 f.
3. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. xx, p. 24 f.; Vol. XXXVI, p. 223 f.

escape. She communicated it to Tailapa, who is said to have made him beg from door to door and then beheaded him.

Among the successors of Taila II, the most famous is Vikramaditya VI, the founder of the Chalukya-Vikrama *Samvat.* He ascended the throne in A. D. 1075. He had to fight against the Cholas, the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Hoysalas and signally defeated them. Two inscriptions of his reign have been found in Vidarbha. One of them entitled the Sitabuldi pillar inscription seems to have originally belonged to the Vindhyasana hill at Bhandak in the Chanda District. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1008 (A. D. 1067) and registers the grant of some *nivartanas* of land for the grazing of cattle made by a feudatory called Dhadibhandaka. The other inscription was discovered at Dongargaon in the Yeotmal District.[1] It throws interesting light on the history of the Paramara dynasty. It shows that Jagaddeva, the youngest son of Udayaditya, the brother of Bhoja, left Malva and sought service under Vikramaditya VI, who welcomed him and placed him in charge of some portion of Western Vidarbha. The Dongargaon inscription is dated in the *Shaka* year 1034 (A. D. 1112). Another inscription of this Jagaddeva has come to notice at Jainad in the adjoining district of Adilabad.[2] It records several victories of Jagaddeva in Andhra, Dorasamudra and near the Arbuda mountain and registers the construction of the temple of Nimbaditya by his minister Lolarka.

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

Though Western Vidarbha was occupied by the Later Chalukyas, the Paramaras of Dhar raided and occupied some portion of Eastern Vidarbha. A large stone inscription now deposited in the Nagpur Museum, which originally seems to have belonged to Bhandak in the Chanda District, traces the genealogy of the Paramara prince Naravarman from Vairisimha. It is dated in the Vikrama year 1161 (A. D. 1104-05) and records the grant of two villages to a temple which was probably situated in Bhandak; for some of the places mentioned in it can be identified in its vicinity. Thus Mokhalipataka is probably Mokhar, 50 miles west of Bhandak and Vyapura, the *mandala* in which it was situated may be

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 177 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII, p. 54 f.

identical with Vurgaon, 30 miles from Mokhar. The Paramaras continued to hold Eastern Vidarbha until their king Bhoja ruling from Chahanda (modern Chanda) was defeated by Kholeshvara, a general of the Yadava king Singhana.[1]

The Later Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI was succeeded by his son Someshvara III, who became known as *Sarvajna-Chakravarti* on account of his extensive knowledge. He composed the encyclopaedic work *Manasollasa* or *Abhilashitartha-chintamani*. An inscription of his reign has been discovered at Latur in the Osmanabad District. It records the construction of the temple of the god Papavinashana at Lattalura (modern Latur). It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1049 (A. D. 1123), which falls in the reign of Someshvara III.

Taila III, the last known Chalukya king, was overthrown by the Kalachuri Bijjala, who was his Commander-in-Chief in A. D. 1156. The Kalachuri usurpation lasted for more than two decades. An inscription of this period dated in the *Shaka* year 1086 (A. D. 1164) was discovered at Savargaon in the Tuljapur tahsil of the Osmanabad District. It records the gift of some money for the construction of the temple of the goddess Amba at Savargaon. Maradadeva, who bears the title of *Mahamandaleshvara* was probably a feudatory of the Kalachuri Bijjala as the date falls in the latter's reign (A. D. 1156-68), though the inscription makes no mention of his name.

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 capital is named as Shrinagara, in the *Vratakhanda* of Hemadri, while from an early inscription it appears to have been Chandradityapura, which has been identified with modern Chandor in the Nasik District. His son and successor was Seunachandra I, from whom the country ruled came to be known as Seunadesha. It corresponds to modern Khandesh, the ancient name of which, as shown before, was Rishika. The Seunadesha comprised the country from Nasik to Devagiri.

Bhillama II, one of the Early Yadava kings, assisted Tailapa of the Later Chalukya family in his war with Munja. Seunachandra II, a later member of the family, is said to have saved Vikramaditya VI from a coalition of his enemies and placed him on the throne of Kalyani. Bhillama V of this

1. *S. M. H. D.*, Vol. I, p. 71.

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's son Jaitugi or Jaitrapala killed Rudradeva of the Kakatiya dynasty on the field of battle and released his nephew whom he had put into prison. Under Jaitugi's son Singhana the power of the family greatly increased. Soon after his accession, he extended his rule to Vidarbha. That country was then ruled by a royal family which had its capital at Tekkali, modern Barshi-Takli, 12 miles to the south-east of Akola. From a rather mutilated stone inscription there we learn that during the reign of Hemadrideva of that family his minister named Gamiyaya built a temple of Vishnu at Tekkali. This temple is now known as that of Bhavani, though there is no image of that or any other deity therein. Originally it may have been dedicated to Vishnu. This royal family came into conflict with the Yadavas of Seunadesha. Mallugi, a Yadava king, defeated the father of Hemadrideva and the latter, when a mere boy, vanquished Rajala, the son of Mallugi, who was advancing on Tekkali with a large army. Hemadri ruled righteously and is said to have made his capital Tekkali another Varanasi.[1] He was, however, overthrown by Kholeshvara, a general of the Yadava king Singhana. Yadava occupation of Vidarbha is first indicated by an inscription at Amdapur (ancient Ambadapura in the Buldhana District)[2] dated in the *Shaka* year 1133 (A. D. 1211-12) during the reign of *Shrimat-Pratapa-Chakravartishri-*Singhanadeva. It records the construction of a *torana* in the temple of Shiva at Ambadapura.

We get considerable information about the victories of Singhana from the stone inscriptions of his Brahmana General Kholeshvara at Ambe Jogai in the Bid District. Kholeshvara was a native of Vidarbha and was residing at Ambe where he has left his inscriptions. Some more details are furnished by a later copper-plate grant of Ramchandra's minister found at Purushottampuri in the Bid District.[3]

Singhana achieved several victories. He defeated the Hoysala king Vira-Ballala, the Kakatiya king Ganapati and the lord of Bhambhagiri, modern Bhamer in the Sakri taluka

1. *Ep. Ind.* Vol. XXX, p. 128 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXI, p. 127, f.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 f.

of the Dhulia District. He confined Bhoja II of the Shilahara-family on the hill of Pranala (modern Panhala) near Kolhapur. Most of these victories were won by his general Kholeshvara. The latter vanquished Arjunavarmadeva, king of Malva, and even pressed as far north as Varanasi, where he put the ruler Ramapala to flight. Kholeshvara constructed several temples in Vidarbha including that of Sharangadhara at Achalpur and also established *agraharas* on the bank of the Payoshni (Purna) and Varada (Wardha). The former *agrahara* still exists in the form of the village Kholapur in the Amravati District.

Singhana was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, who obtained victories over the kings of Gurjara, Malava, Chola and Kosala. The Gurjara king was Vishaladeva and the Malava ruler was Jaitugideva. The contemporary Chola king was Rajendra III (A. D. 1246-1279). The Kosala king was apparently the contemporary ruler of Ratanpur in Chhattisgadh, who was the successor of Jajalladeva defeated by Singhana, but no records of his reign have so far been discovered. An inscription of the reign of Krishna has been noticed in the temple of Khandeshvara in the Amravati District. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1177 (A. D. 1254-55), and records the donations of some *gadyanas* for the offerings of flowers in the temple there.[1]

Krishna was succeeded by his brother Mahadeva. From the recently discovered Kalegaon plates we know the exact date of his coronation as the 29th August 1261. The most notable event of his reign was the annexation of North Konkan, after defeating king Someshvara of the Shilahara family. Mahadeva left the throne to his son Amana, but the latter was soon deposed by Krishna's son Ramchandra, who captured the impregnable fort of Devagiri by means of a *coup d'etat*. Ramchandra won several victories as mentioned in the *Purushottampuri* plates dated in the *Shaka* year 1232 (A. D. 1310). He is said to have defeated with ease the ruler of Dahala (*i. e.*, the Chedi country), subjugated the ruler of Bhandagara (Bhandara), and dethroned the king of Vajrakara (Vairagadh). He is further credited with a victory over the Muhammedans, whom he drove out of Varanasi. He built there a golden temple of Sharangapani (Vishnu). His minister Purushottama received from him the grant of four villages, of which he formed an *agrahara* and donated it to several Brahmanas on the holy day of *Kapilashashthi* in the *Shaka* year 1232 (A. D. 1310). The *agrahara* was named

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 9 f.

Purushottamapura after the donor. It is still extant under its ancient name on the southern bank of the Godavari, about 40 miles due west of Parbhani. The villages together with their boundaries can still be identified in the vicinity of Purushottampuri.[1]

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

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

Like their illustrious predecessors, the Yadavas also extended liberal patronage to art and literature. During their rule a peculiar style of architecture called *Hemadpanti* after Hemadpant or Hemadri, a minister of Mahadeva and Ramchandra, came into vogue. Temples built in this style are found in all the districts of Maharashtra. In the Akola District they exist at Ansing, Kutasa, Goregaon, Patkhed, Pinjar, Maheshpur, Vyala, Sindkhed and some other places. The temple at Barshi-Takli is specially noteworthy. "It consists of a *mandapa* and shrine, both being freely decorated with bands of mouldings and images. The *mandapa* is curiously arranged with regard to the shrine, being attached, as it were, sideways to it. The plan of the hall is rectangular, while that of the shrine is star-shaped, which is carried out in the plans of the four decorated pillars which support the central ceiling. A broad

1. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 199 f.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, p. 7 f.

band of images runs round the outer walls, the principal ones in which, excepting Ganapati, being females Mahakali and Mahishasuramardini occupying important positions.[1]" Cousens infers from this that the temple was dedicated to Bhavani, but the inscription in the temple mentioned above, states clearly that it was dedicated to Vishnu. Some of the figures on the outer walls of the temple are indecent. There are similar beautiful *Hemadpanti* temples in the adjoining district of Buldhana, those at Mehkar and Lonar being specially noteworthy. What remains of the temple at Mehkar is now called Dharmashala. 'It is about 72 ft. square inside, and is formed by a deep cover of colonnade with two rows of pillars surrounding a small courtyard 25 ft. square, which is open to the sky.' A beautifully carved image of Vishnu named Sharangadhara was discovered underground at Mehkar in 1888. It was probably buried purposely in Muhammedan times to escape mutilation. It has since been enshrined in a temple built nearby and called the temple of Balaji. The temple of Daityasudana at Lonar is the best example of the *Hemadpanti* style. It was left unfinished for some years owing to the depredations of iconoclasts and was later finished in a rough and ready manner. At a short distance to the west of the town there is a crater of an extinct volcano. 'The only one known in the Deccan.' There are several temples built round the salt lake formed thereby.[2]

Several learned men flourished at the Yadava court. Of them Hemadri was the foremost. During the reign of Mahadeva he held the post of *Shrikaranadhipa* or the Head of the Secretariat. He was appointed minister and Head of the Elephant Force by Ramchandra. He was as brave as he was learned. He conquered and annexed to the Yadava kingdom the eastern part of Vidarbha called *Jhadi-mandala*, which comprised the Bhandara District. Hemadri is well-known as the author of the *Chaturvargachintamani*, comprising five parts *viz.*, (1) *Vratakhanda*, (2) *Danakhanda*, (3) *Tirthakhanda*, (4) *Mokshakhanda*, and (5) *Parisheshakhanda*. Of these, the third and fourth *khandas* have not yet come to light. Hemadri's work is held in great esteem and has been drawn upon by later writers of *Dharmashastra*. He is the author of the commentary on Shaunaka's *Pranavakalpa*, in which he follows Katyayana. His *Ayurvedarasayana*, a commentary on Vagbhata's *Ashtangahridaya*, and *Kaivalyadipika*, a gloss on Bopadeva's *Muktaphala*, are well-known.

1. Cousens, *Mediaeval Temples of the Deccan*, p. 66 f.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 68 f.

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

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

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

Delhi Sultanate. In 1294, Ala-uddin nephew of Jalaluddin Khilji, the reigning emperor of Delhi, invaded the Deccan with the object of subjugating Devagiri, of the wealth of which kingdom he had heard in the course of his forays in Central Asia. He halted at Ellichpur for two days and from thence marched towards Devagiri from where he carried off an enormous quantity of plunder. His route from Ellichpur to Devagiri possibly lay through the Akola district. Though the district of Akola was not directly affected by the ravages of war one of the fruits of his victory was the assignment of the revenues of Ellichpur and northern Berar including parts of Akola district to Delhi. Annexation was not attempted nor were Muslims introduced into the administration.

Ala-ud-din on his return marched through Berar.[1] He murdered his uncle and ascended the throne of Delhi on October 3, 1296. During his reign the district was traversed by Muhammedan armies from Delhi marching on expeditions to the Deccan, but we find no special mention of the district. In 1306, an expedition under the African, Kafur Hazardinari was sent against Devagiri in consequence of Ramchandra having failed to remit tribute and having allied himself with Rai Karna of Gujarat, who had refused to send his daughter Deval Devi to Delhi.[2] Ramchandra and his family were captured and sent to

1. Yadav Madhav Kale, *Varhadacha Itihasa*, (1924), p. 81.
2. Briggs, I. p. 366; Haig, p. 112.

Delhi, but the emperor pardoned him and restored him to his throne, and it does not appear that the arrangement under which Ellichpur and northern Berar remained under Hindu administrators charged with the remission of the revenue to Delhi was disturbed.

Ramchandra died in 1310 and was succeeded by his eldest son Shankar, who rebelled against Delhi and refused to remit the tribute. In 1312 Kafur, now entitled Malik Naib, led an expedition to Devagiri marching through the district, defeated and slew Shankar, and annexed his kingdom, including Berar, to the empire. The Akola district thus came for the first time directly under Muhammedan administration.

Ala-ud-din Khilji died on January 2, 1316, and in the confusion which followed his death and the subsequent assassination of Malik Naib, Harpal, the son-in-law of Ramchandra, seized Devagiri and ruled it for a short time as an independent king, bringing Berar and with it the Akola district again under Hindu rule; but by 1316 affairs at Delhi had been settled and Kutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah, who was then on the throne, marched southwards again through Akola district, attacked Harpal, captured him, caused him to be flayed, and placed his head above one of the gates of Devagiri.[1] Akola thus passed again, with the rest of Berar, into the hands of the Musalmans, and the province remained nominally under Muhammedan rule and administration until it was assigned under the treaty of 1853 to the East India Company.

Malik Yaklaki was appointed governor of the reconquered provinces but he shortly afterwards rebelled. We are not told what part the officers in Berar took in the rebellion, which was suppressed.

Kutub-ud-din Mubarak Shah was assassinated by Malik Khusrav on April 14, 1320. Khusrav ascended the throne but he was defeated and slain on September 5, 1320, by Ghaji-Beg Tughlak, the Turki Governor of the Punjab,[2] who was raised to the imperial throne under the title of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak Shah. The expeditions to the Deccan in his reign are not directly connected with the history of Berar, but the resources of the province were doubtless taxed in an effort to furnish supplies for the armies from Delhi. The district which was traversed by many expeditions to the Deccan must also have suffered with the rest of the province. Tughlak died in February or March, 1325 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, who in 1330 transferred the capital of the empire from

1. *Briggs*, p. 389 ; *Haig*, p, 121.
2. *Haig* pp. 125-26.

Delhi to Devagiri, which he renamed Daulatabad.[1] However, Daulatabad did not long remain the capital. This measure which probably invested Berar and especially its western districts with an artificial and fleeting importance was afterwards revoked and before the end of Muhammad's reign Delhi was once more the capital of India.

Maharashtra was now divided into four *shikks* or provinces, and though the limits of these are not mentioned it is probable that they corresponded roughly with the four *tarafs* or provinces into which the Bahamani kingdom was afterwards divided, and that Berar, with its capital at Ellichpur, formed one of them. The land revenue of the whole tract was assessed at seven crores of *"white tankas"* of 175 grains each, or about Rs. 35,00,000. This assessment seems to have been excessive, for we read that the action of the *shikkdars* or provincial governors in collecting it caused widespread discontent and a partial depopulation of the country. The oppressive rule of this most eccentric emperor provoked insurrections in all outlying provinces of the empire. The *shikkdars* were Malik Sardavatdar, Malik Mukhlis-ul-Mulk, Yusuf Bughra, and Aziz Himar or Khammar, but the names of their provinces are not given. All were subordinate to Kutlugh Khan, governor of Daulatabad, whose deputy was Imad-ul-Mulk, but Kutlugh Khan was recalled very soon after his settlement had been made, and it was then that the oppression of the *shikkdars* became unbearable. Immediately subordinate to these *Shikkdars* was a class of officials styled centurions, military officers who also performed such civil duties as the collection of the revenue, the prevention and detection of crime, and the maintenance of order.

In 1347 the centurions of the Deccan rebelled and elected one of them as their king. Muhammad marched southwards and defeated them, but their king, Ismail Fateh, an aged Afghan who had taken the title of Nasir-ud-din[2] Shah took refuge in Daulatabad, and there held out until the emperor was called northwards by news of a rebellion in Gujarat, when the centurions of the Deccan fell upon the imperial troops which had been left behind to invest Daulatabad, defeated them, and proclaimed Hasan, entitled Zafar Khan, king of the Deccan in place of the aged Ismail, who abdicated on finding that kingship had its responsibilities as well as its delights. Hasan assumed royal power in the Deccan on August 3, 1347 under the title of Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah and made Gulburga, where he had held a *jagir* before he was called to the throne, his capital.

1. *Haig*, p. 150.
2. Or, according to some authorities, Nasir.

The Bahamanis. Bahman Shah, the founder of the Bahamani dynasty of the Deccan divided his Kingdom into four *tarafs* or provinces, each under the governorship of a *tarafdar* or provincial governor. The provinces were Berar, Daulatabad, Bidar, and Gulburga.[1] We have, unfortunately, very little information as to the details of provincial administration, but it is known that the powers of the *tarafdars* were very extensive. The *tarafdars* of Berar, whose headquarters were at Ellichpur, governed a tract of country far larger than the modern province. Berar which, east of Burhanpur, was bounded on the north by the Tapi and on the east by the Wardha and Pranhita rivers, and extended on the south to the southern Purna and Godavari rivers and on the west approximately to its present limits[2] and marched on its south-western border, corresponding generally with the western and southern boundary of the Buldhana district with the province of Daulatabad. In this large province the governor was almost independent. He commanded the provincial army, collected the revenues, and made all appointments, both civil and military, including appointments to the command of forts, which were among the most important of all. His duties to the central authority seem to have been confined to the regular remission of a portion of the revenue and to attending on his sovereign with the army of the province, whenever he might be called upon to do so. We know little or nothing of the administrative divisions of Berar in these early days, but it was probably divided into two principal divisions, one on the north, with its capital at Ellichpur and one on the south with its capital at Mahur.[3] The existing *paraganas* date, almost certainly, from the period of Hindu rule, and the *sardars* described in the *Ain-i-Akbari* were perhaps a legacy from the days of the Bahamanis.

It would thus appear that the occupants of Akola district whether Gonds or Yadavas were compelled to relax their hold when the Muslims consolidated their power in the Deccan. Under Bahman Shah, Berar was the northernmost province of his kingdom, the southern boundary of which was probably the Godavari. The fortress of Mahur, second in importance to Gavilgad only, dominated the southern part of Berar and its strength was usually sufficient to keep the Gonds at bay. A fortress of secondary importance existed at Kalam, and the garrisons of these two places of arms were able as a rule to prevent the Gonds of Chanda from crossing the Wardha.

1. *Haig*, pp. 374-75.
2. *Haig*, op. cit., pp. 374-75.
3. *Haig*, p. 383.

Muhammad Shah Bahamani, who succeeded his father in 1358 elaborated the organization of the four *tarafs* and bestowed on each *tarafdar* a distinctive title, the governor of Berar being styled *Majilis-i-Ali.*

The first governor of Berar under the Bahamanis was a Persian Safdar Khan Sistani. In 1362 he commanded the army of the province in Muhammad Shah's expedition into Telangana and was absent from Berar on this occasion for two years.[1] In 1356, while Muhammad Shah was waging war against Vijayanagar, Bahram Khan Majindarani, deputy governor of Daulatabad, broke into rebellion at the instigation of Kondba Dev, a Maratha, and several of the nobles of Berar, who were related to Bahram Khan, were implicated in the rebellion with him. The rebellion was suppressed and its leaders made good their escape into Gujarat. At about this time highway robbery was rife in the Deccan, for Muhammad Shah found it necessary to adopt stringent measures for its suppression. The malefactors were beheaded and their heads were sent to the capital, where the toll of heads collected amounted to 20,000. It may be assumed that Berar contributed its share and that the "proud and refractory Hatgars" of Bashim afterwards mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari,* had their share both in the depredations and in the punishment which followed them.[2]

The provinces were not neglected in the reign of Muhammad I, who toured in one of them every year unless occupied in war, and hunted for three or four months. This information may appear trifling, but it enables us to understand to some extent how Berar was governed in former days and how it was that a kingdom organized as was that of the Bahamanis did not fall to pieces sooner than it did.

Muhammad I died in 1377[3] and was succeeded by his elder son, Mujahid Shah, who made war against Bukka I of Vijayanagar. Safdar Khan was summoned to the capital with the army of Berar and was sent to besiege Adoni. Bukka I was defeated before this fortress fell and the siege was relinquished. Mujahid Shah returned slowly through the Raichur *Doab*, hunting as he went, and Safdar Khan and the governor of Bidar, knowing his rash and impetuous disposition exerted themselves to restrain him from running needless risks in his sport. The king wearied of their good advice and much against their will ordered

1. *Haig*, I. pp. 305, 309.
2. *Briggs*, II, pp. 325, 326; *Haig*, p, 383.
3. Ferishta, however, refers to 21st March 1375 as the date of death of Muhammad Shah I.

them to return to their provinces. The two governors pursued their way slowly and unwillingly, and shortly after their departure Mujahid was assassinated, on April 15, 1378[1] at the instigation of his uncle, Daud, whom he had offended during the campaign against the Hindus. Daud hastened to Gulburga in order to ascend the throne, but Safdar Khan and the governor of Bidar refused to attend him there and turned aside to Bijapur, where the royal elephants were stationed. They seized these, divided them between themselves, and returned to their provinces with them. Daud Shah was assassinated on May 20, 1378,[2] and was succeeded by his nephew, Muhammad Shah II.[3]

On the accession of Muhammad II, Safdar Khan and the governor of Bidar made their submission and hastened to the capital to offer him their congratulations. Early in his reign there was a severe famine in Berar and the Deccan.

Akola suffered with the rest of Berar from the severe famine which occurred in the reign of Muhammad Shah, the fifth king of the Bahamani dynasty, who reigned from 1378 to 1397, but no details of the extent of the suffering in this particular tract of Berar have been handed down.

Muhammad II died on April 20, 1397, and was succeeded by his elder son, Ghiyas-ud-din, who was 17 years of age.[4] In his reign Safdar Khan Sistani, the governor of Berar, died in Ellichpur. His son, Salabat Khan, who had been a playfellow of the young king, was appointed governor of Berar in his father's place, with the title of *Majilis-i-Ali*. On June 14, 1397, Ghiyas-ud-din was blinded and deposed and his brother Shams-ud-din was placed on the throne. He, however, was deposed and imprisoned at the end of the year and was succeeded by his cousin, Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah. The army of Berar, under Salabat Khan, took part in Firoz Shah's campaign against Harihara II of Vijayangar in 1398-99. The campaign was eminently successful and Firoz Shah on his return left Pulad Khan, another son of Safdar Khan Sistani, in charge of the Raichur *Doab*[5]. But on this occasion the absence of the governor from Berar produced disastrous results, for Narsingh Dev, the Gond *Raja* of Kherla, had overrun the province from north to south and occupied it. Narsingh Dev established himself

1. *Haig*, 384; Ferishta, however, gives the date as April 14, 1378.
2. Ferishta gives the date as May 21, 1378.
3. Most English writers, in deference to Ferishta who is obstinately mistaken as to this king's name, style him Mahmud, inspite of the evidence of coins, inscriptions, and other historians. Mahmud was his father's name *Vide, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. LXXIII, part I.
4. *Briggs, II, p. 353.*
5. *Briggs*, II, p. 375.

in Mahur. It seems strange that the attack was from Kherla rather than from Chanda, but Narsingh Dev was probably instigated by the *Sultan* of Malva and it is not certain that he received no help from Chanda. The whole of Akola district was now in the hands of the invaders. Firoz Shah hastened northwards and, after recapturing Mahur, pressed on towards Kherla. At Ellichpur he halted and sent on an army under the command of his brother Ahmad Khan, the *Khan-i-Khanan,* to punish the Gonds. Narsingh Dev was defeated and he offered submission. He swore at the foot-stool of Firoz in Ellichpur that he and his successors would be faithful liegemen of the Bahamanis as their predecessors had been in the days of Bahman Shah. Narsingh Dev was dismissed with honour after paying tribute. After receiving the Gond chieftain's humble submission, Firoz Shah returned to Gulburga, but it is not certain whether he returned as he had come, or whether he followed the more usual route through western Berar.

The names of the Muhammedan nobles killed at the battle of Kherla are worthy of attention for, as we have seen, they probably provided the apocryphal Abdul Rahman with a local habitation and a name. They were four in number and it appears probable that the requisite tale of five was completed by Salabat Khan, the governor of Berar, for no more is heard of this *tarafdar,* and Firoz Shah, immediately before he left Ellichpur for Gulburga, appointed Mir Fazl-ullah-Anju, governor of Berar.

In 1406 Firoz Shah was at war with Vijayanagar and the army of Berar under Fazl-ullah was employed in the siege of Bankapur. The expedition was successful. In 1412 Firoz Shah indulged in an apparently purposeless campaign in Gondwana in which the army of Berar probably took a principal part.[1]

In 1417 Firoz embarked on a disastrous war against Vira Vijaya of Vijayanagar, near Pangal. Mir Fazl-ullah-Anju who, with the army of Berar, played a dominant role in the decisive battle of the campaign, in which the Muslims were defeated, was treacherously slain by a Kanarese attendant who had been bribed by his co-religionists. The affairs of the kingdom fell into great confusion and nobody was immediately appointed to succeed the slain *tarafdar* of Berar, but the government of the province was probably carried on by the deputy whom Fazl-ullah had left behind him when he set out on the fatal expedition.

In 1422 Ahmad Khan deposed his brother Firoz Shah and ascended the throne in Gulburga as Ahmad Shah I on September

1. *Haig*, p. 393.

22, 1422. His first care was to bring the war with the Hindus to a successful conclusion, and in the attainment of this object he laid waste the territories of Vijayanagar. After one of his actions he was separated from his army while hunting and nearly fell into the hands of a band of resolute Hindu warriors, but was rescued by Abdul Kadir, a commander of 200 horse and captain of the guard, whose soldierly precautions averted the disaster which Ahmad's foolish behaviour courted. Abdul Kadir's reward was the vacant governorship of Berar with the title of *Khan-i-Jahan*[1] in addition to the ex-officio title of *Majilis-i-Ali*. Abdul Kadir, who held the governorship of Berar for nearly forty years, was the son of Muhammad Isa, the son of a Turk named Malik Hindui who received the title of *Imad-ul-Mulk* from Bahman Shah, and held under that king the appointment of inspector-general of the forces. The Khan-i-Jahan was thus a Deccani of Turki descent.

Ahmad Shah made peace with Vira Vijaya and then set out to capture Warangal, which fell into the hands of Abdul Latif *Khan-i-Azam*, the governor of Bidar. The king then returned to his capital.

The army of Berar played an honourable part in Ahmad Shah's successes against the Hindus of the south, but the defeat of the Muhammedans before the deposition of Firoz, and the absence of the provincial army, had encouraged rebels to assert themselves in Eastern Berar. That the ruler of Chanda was largely responsible for these troubles is evident from the fact that Ahmad Shah, who had many other matters to occupy him and would not have been likely to waste his strength in acts of wanton aggression, sent an expedition from Kalam into the Chanda dominions where, besides ravaging the country, the Muhammedans captured a diamond mine. The locality of the mine is not precisely indicated, but it is mentioned again at a later period, and it would be interesting to trace the situation of ancient diamond workings in Berar.

From Kalam Ahmad Shah marched to Ellichpur, his actions in which place, were directed principally towards strengthening the northern frontier with a view either to meeting attacks or to extending his dominions.

In 1425 Ahmad Shah, the ninth king of the dynasty, was compelled to visit his northern province owing to the invasion of eastern Berar by the Gonds. After driving the intruders from his dominions he halted for a year at Ellichpur, and while there

1. *Briggs*, II, pp. 402-03; *Haig*, pp. 397-98.

he built the fort of Gavil and repaired that of Narnala in the Akola District. These expressions, which are used by Ferishta in connection with the two forts, have been understood to mean that the antiquity of Narnala is superior to that of Gavilgad, but they were probably used loosely, for there is no building in Narnala which can be assigned with any certainty to a period earlier than that of Ahmad Shah's sojourn in Ellichpur, and the evidence for the supposition that the covered cisterns in the fort were the handiwork of Jains of pre-Muhammedan times is most unsatisfactory. Having completed his arrangements on the northern frontier he retired in a leisurely manner towards Gulburga in 1428. Hoshang Shah, of Malva, took advantage of this retrograde movement to attack Narsingh Dev of Kherla, whom he had been unable to detach from his allegiance to the Bahamani king. The army of Berar under Abdul Kadir, the *Khan-i-Jahan*, was ordered to march to the assistance of Narsingh Dev, while Ahmad Shah returned north-wards to its support. His leisurely movements fostered the belief that he feared to meet Hoshang in the field, and Hoshang openly boasted that Ahmad dared not encounter him. Ahmad, much incensed by this boast, set forth to attack Hoshang but was dissuaded from doing so by the doctors of religion in his camp, and contented himself with sending a message to warn Hoshang against interfering with a vassal of Gulburga. After the despatch of this message he retired southwards followed by Hoshang, who was now convinced that Ahmad feared him. Hoshang's entrance into Berar removed the religious scruples which had hitherto restrained Ahmad from attacking a brother Muslim, and he halted his army and awaited the advance of the army of Malva, which moved forward all unprepared for any opposition. The invaders suffered a severe defeat and Hoshang Shah fled, leaving the ladies of his harem in the hands of the victors. As he fled towards Mandu the Gonds of Kherla fell upon his beaten army and completed the heavy tale of slaughter. Ahmad Shah's religious scruples once more asserted themselves and in compensation for the loss which had been inflicted on the army of Malva by an unbelieving foe he despatched Hoshang's ladies to him under the charge of a trusted guard, with many eunuchs whom he presented to him as a free gift.

It is only fair to say that there is another version of this story of the war between Hoshang Shah and Ahmad Shah in Berar and that according to that version, Ahmad Shah was the aggressor and was marching to attack Narsingh Dev when Hoshang came to the latter's aid. There is something to be said for this version for it is improbable that Narsingh Dev gave much thought to his allegiance to Gulburga when

Firoz Shah was in difficulties with Vira Vijaya of Vijaynagar, and it is not unlikely that he was concerned in the occupation of Mahur and Kalam; but on the whole the version first given is to be preferred. Narsingh Dev accompanied Ahmad Shah on his return march and parted from him at Mahur whence he was dismissed with many rich presents.

In 1433 the Bahamani kingdom was exhausted after a war with Gujarat. Hoshang Shah, taking advantage of its condition attacked Ahmad Shah when Nasir Khan, king of Khandesh intervened, prevented an outbreak of war between his two powerful neighbours and proposed terms of peace which were accepted by both parties. These were that Hoshang Shah should retain possession of Kherla, and that Berar should continue to form part of Ahmad Shah's kingdom. These terms were most unfavourable to Ahmad Shah, and his acceptance of them is an indication of the extent to which his kingdom had suffered in the war with Gujarat. It is probable that in consequence of his weakness the Akola District as well as the rest of Berar was subject to inroads from Malva and Chanda, and the events of his son's reign bear out this view.

Ahmad Shah I died on 19th February 1435 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah II, who had married the daughter of Nasir Khan Faruqi, the ruler of Khandesh. This lady, in a fit of jealousy, complained to her father that her husband was neglecting her for a Hindu mistress,[1] the daughter of the *Raja* of Sangameshvar by bestowing upon her the title of *Ziba Chihra* or beautiful face, and Nasir Khan prepared to invade his son-in-law's dominions. Having obtained the assent of Ahmad Shah of Gujarat to his enterprise he began to prepare his way by detaching the nobles of Berar from their allegiance to the Bahamani king. Nasir Khan claimed descent from the second Khalifa, Umar-ul-Faruk, and succeeded beyond expectation in persuading many of the officers in Berar that the one who fell fighting in the cause of the descendants of the greatest of the Prophet's successors would receive the reward promised to martyrs for the faith. It is not easy to understand how the officers of Berar were deceived; for Nasir Khan allied himself with Gonds and probably with the Korkus of the Melghat also, but many fell into the trap and formed a strong party in Berar against the Bahamani king. Nasir Khan accordingly entered into Berar marching southwards from Burhanpur with all the troops of Khandesh a considerable force having been also sent to his aid by the *Raja* of Gondvana. The treacherous officers

1. *Briggs*, II, p. 424.

attempted to seize the governor, Khan Jahan, who was too firmly attached to the house of Bahamanis to join the invaders; and he, obtaining information of their designs, fled to the fortress of Narnala, where he shut himself up, and wrote accounts of the state of affairs to his court. The traitors, meanwhile, joined Nasir Khan, and not only read the *Khutba* in his name as king of Berar, but marched with him to besiege Narnala.

Ala-ud-din Shah, on receiving this intelligence, called a council of his ministers and military chiefs, to concert measures for acting at such a critical moment. It was recommended that the king should proceed in person against the enemy, it being probable that both the kings of Gujarat and Malva, as also the *rais* of Gondwana, were prepared to aid in assisting Nasir Khan. The king, however, suspecting the fidelity of his chiefs, appointed Khalaf Hasan Basri-Malik-ut-Tujjar, then governor of Daulatabad and leader of the foreigners, to conduct the campaign. He requested the king to give him the command of the household troops, and all the foreigners, without any Deccanis or Abyssinians, to bring the royal affairs in Berar to a prosperous issue.[1]. 'Ala-ud-din Shah consenting, directed three thousand Moghal bowmen from the body-guards[2] to attend him, as also many Moghal officers, who had been brought up in the service of Firoz Shah and Ahmad Shah. Malik-ut-Tujjar left Daulatabad with 7,000 foreign horse, despatching an army on observation to the frontiers of Gujarat and Malva and entered into Berar. Khan Jahan also, having found an opportunity of quitting Narnala, joined the king's army at Mehkar. It has been mentioned that Nasir Khan had obtained a promise of assistance from the "Gonds," and Khalaf Hasan, in order to prevent these allies of the enemy from ravaging Berar and falling on his flank, despatched some of the Deccani officers and troops who were with him to Balapur and Ellichpur. From the situation of these two places it appears likely that the "Gonds" mentioned as Nasir Khan's allies were in fact Korkus of the Melghat, for the Muhammedan historians, like the British officers, first appointed to administer Berar, fell into the error of believing the Korkus to be Gonds.

1. Khalaf Hasan Basri, (*Malik-ut-Tujjar*) was a foreign merchant. The hostility of the Deccanis and Abyssinians to the Persians and Turks seems to have prevailed throughout the long period of the reign of the Deccan kings.

2. Among these body-guards were two princes, Majnun Sultan and Shah Kully Sultan, both lineal descendents from the great conqueror Chungiz Khan.

Meanwhile Nasir Khan had reached Rohankhed where Khalaf Hasan Basri, marching northwards, met him. In the battle which was fought there Nasir Khan was defeated and fled to Burhanpur, closely pursued by Khalaf Hasan. On the approach of the Deccanis Nasir Khan fled to the fortress of Laling, where he took refuge, leaving Burhanpur to be sacked. Khalaf Hasan then succeeded in drawing Nasir Khan out. He sustained another defeat and many of the rebellious nobles of Berar, who had taken refuge with him, were slain. Khalaf Hasan then returned to Bidar laden with spoil.

In 1453 Jalal Khan, who had married Ala-ud-din Ahmad's sister, rebelled in Telangana and attempted to raise his son, Sikandar Khan, the grandson of Ahmad Shah I, to the throne. Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah assembled his forces and Jalal Khan sent Sikandar Khan to Mahur in order that he might create a diversion there. Sikandar Khan occupied Mahur and sent a message to Mahmud Shah Khilji of Malva, informing him that the Bahamani king was dead but that his attendants were concealing the fact of his death for their own ends. He added that if Mahmud Shah took the field, Berar and Telangana would fall into his hands without a struggle. Mahmud Shah believed this report, and after consulting Adil Khan II, the ruler of Khandesh invaded Berar in 1456, encamped in the plains about the fortress of Mahur. On hearing of this aggression Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah changed his plans. He left Khwaja Mahmud Gavan to act against Jalal Khan in Telangana; detailed the army of Berar to watch Adil Khan of Khandesh and to prevent him from co-operating with Mahmud Shah; ordered Kasim Beg Safshikan, governor of Daulatabad, to march on Mahur; and himself, with his household troops and the army of Bijapur, marched towards the same fortress. Mahmud Shah was very wroth when he learnt how he had been tricked by Sikandar Khan, and being unprepared to meet Ala-ud-din Ahmad in the field, fled towards Mandu by night, leaving behind him an officer with instructions to prevent Sikandar from returning to his former allegiance and to send him as a captive to Mandu, should he show any inclination to make his submission to Ala-ud-din Ahmad. Sikandar Khan discovered that he was virtually in custody and contrived to elude his jailor and to escape from Mahur with two thousand men. He fled to Nalgonda, where Khvaja Mahmud Gavan was besieging his father, and here both father and son submitted and were pardoned. Fakhr-ul-Mulk, the Turk who had been governor of Mahur before he was ejected by Sikandar Khan, was reinstated by Ala-ud-din Ahmad Shah.

Ala-ud-din Ahmad II, died in 1458 and was succeeded by his son Humayun "the Tyrant" who had hardly ascended the throne

when Jalal Khan and Sikandar Khan, the two nobles who had rebelled in the previous reign, again rose in rebellion. The governor of Berar who had visited the capital for the purpose of offering his congratulations to the new king was employed against the rebels, but was defeated, and the rising was ultimately suppressed by Humayun.[1] We hear no more of Berar during this brief and troubled reign. When Humayun Shah was taken ill and thought that he would die, he appointed his eldest son, Nizam Shah, then only eight years of age, his successor. Having summoned Khvaja Jahan Turk from Berar, and Khvaja Mahmud Gavan from Telangana[2] he made his will, constituting them regents and guardians of his son during his minority and commanding them strictly, at the same time, to transact no business without the cognisance of the Queen-mother.[3] Humayun Shah died on September 4, 1461 and was succeeded by his son Nizam Shah, aged eight. In 1462 Mahmud Shah of Malva, taking advantage of the new king's young age, invaded the Deccan by the route which had been followed by Nasir Khan of Khandesh and occupied Berar. The army of Bidar was employed in keeping off the *rajas* of Telangana and Orissa, who had invaded the Bahamani dominions of the east, and the armies of Berar, Daulatabad and Gulburga marched to meet Mahmud Shah. A battle was fought at Kandhar about seventy miles north of Bidar, and the Bahamani forces were defeated. Nizam Shah was carried off by his mother to Firozabad near Gulburga while Mahmud Shah of Malva sacked Bidar. He had begun to lay siege to the citadel when he heard that Mahmud Shah of Gujarat, to whom Nizam Shah's mother had appealed for help, had now advanced to the frontier of Berar with 80,000 horse. Mahmud Gavan, one of the chief nobles of Bahamani kingdom, joined the Gujaratis with five or six thousand cavalry, and continued to raise and borrow troops until he was able to take the field with an army of 40,000 Deccani and Gujarati horse. He sent 10,000 Deccani horse into Berar to clear the province of the intruders and to harass Mahmud of Malava on his retreat and marched towards Bidar with the remainder of his force. Encamping between Bid and Kandhar he cut off the besiegers' supplies but would not risk a

1. *Ibid*, p. 114.
2. Haig mentions that Khwaja Jahan, the Turk and Nizam-ul-Mulk were sent to Warangal to fight the Hindus of Telangana and especially those of the district of Deurkonda, who had supported Sikandar Khan. One of the *Rajas* of Orissa helping the Hindus, Khwaja Jahan and Nizam-ul-Mulk were defeated. Khwaja Jahan basely attributed the disaster to his colleague, and Nizam-ul-Mulk was put to death by Humayun Shah. Khwaja Jahan was imprisoned. *Haig. op. cit*; pp. 410-11.
3. Makhaduma Jahan Nargis Begam.

battle, though Mahmud Shah of Malva could not put more than 30,000 horse into the field. At length the army of Malva was starved out and Mahmud Shah of Malva, after blinding his elephants and burning his heavy baggage, retreated northwards through eastern Berar and Melghat. He was pursued and harassed throughout his retreat by Mahmud Gavan and the ten thousand horse which had been awaiting him in Berar. In order to avoid Mahmud Gavan on the one hand and escape Mahmud Shah of Gujarat on the other, he resolved to retreat through the hills of the Melghat and engaged one of the Korku *rajas* of that tract as a guide. After leading him by Ellichpur and Akot the *raja* took him into the hills and there intentionally led him astray. In the Melghat the army of Malva perished by the thousands from heat and thirst and by the attacks of the Korkus, who were instigated by their *raja.* When the remnant of the army at length emerged from the wild hilly country, Mahmud Shah of Malva had the Korku *raja* put to death.[1]

In the following year he again invaded the Bahamani Kingdom and advanced through Berar as far as Daulatabad, but on hearing that Mahmud Shah of Gujarat, was again marching to the aid of Nizam Shah, he repented of his enterprise and returned to his capital.

Nizam Shah died on July 30, 1463 and was succeeded by his brother Muhammad III, surnamed Lashkari or "the soldier."

In 1467 Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Turk, who had commanded the left wing in the battle of Kandhar against Mahmud Shah of Malva was appointed governor of Berar and was ordered to capture Kherla, where a Gond prince still owed allegiance to Malva. The army of Berar marched against Kherla and besieged it and the army of Malva, in an attempt to raise the siege, was signally defeated. Kherla fell, but two Rajputs[2] of the place approached Nizam-ul-Mulk under the pretence of making their submission to him and assassinated him. They attacked his attendants and were put to death. The two officers next in authority to Nizam-ul-Mulk were Yusuf Adil Khan,[3] afterwards the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, and Darya Khan, the Turk. These nobles argued that the desperate enterprise of the two Rajputs could not have been undertaken

1. Dr. B. G. Kunte: *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 134.,
2. *Haig*, p. 480. Sayyad Ali says that he was killed by the commandant of the fort.
3. There is some conflict of authorities here. Some historians give the name of Yusuf Adil Khan, the Deccani, a much less distinguished person, but a bitter enemy of Yusuf Adil Khan *Savai*, as he was called. On the whole the account given in the text is the more probable.

otherwise than at the instigation of some of the inhabitants of Kherla and a massacre of these unfortunates, with their wives and children followed. Yusuf and Darya left a force to hold Kherla and returned to Bidar with the body of their late leader. Muhammad Shah approved of their action and bestowed Kherla upon them in *Jahagir*. Mahmud Shah of Malva now sent an embassy to Muhammad Shah and reminded him of the treaty between Ahmad Shah Bahamani and Hoshang Shah of Malva, in which it was stipulated that Kherla should belong to Malva and Berar to the Bahamanis. He besought Muhammad Shah not to be a breaker of treaties, or the means of stirring up strife between Musalmans. Muhammad Shah returned to him a dignified reply by Shaikh Ahmad, the *Sadr,* and Sharif-ul-mulk. He thanked God that no one of the race of Bahman had ever been known to break a treaty and reminded Mahmud Shah that when the affairs of the Bahamani kingdom were in confusion after the accession of the boy--king Nizam Shah it was Mahmud himself who had broken faith by invading the Bahamani dominions. In every corner of the empire of Karnatak, which was still in the hands of the infidels, there were many fortresses like Kherla and since these were ready at his hand he had no wish to deprive a brother Musalman of his fortresses. A new treaty was concluded whereby either sovereign bound himself by the most solemn oaths not to molest or invade the dominions of the other, and Kherla, which had been annexed to Berar, was handed back by Muhammad Shah to the king of Malva.[1]

The governorship of Berar seems to have remained vacant for a few years after the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Turk until in 1471 Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk was made governor. This *amir* is worthy of special notice; for he founded the Imad Shahi dynasty, which reigned in Berar for a period of eighty years. He was a Brahman of Vijayanagar who was captured by the Musalmans in 1422 early in the reign of Ahmad Shah and was bestowed on the Khan-i-Jahan, who was appointed governor of Berar immediately after the conclusion of the campaign, and was brought up as a Musalman, but never forgot his Brahman descent or his native land. Fateh-ullah had spent all his service, if we except temporary periods of absence in the field, in Berar and was a very fair instance of the strength and the weakness of the provincial system of the Bahamani kingdom. He seems to have been sincerely attached to the province, despite his pride of race and descent, and to have been at the same time a faithful servant of the Bahamanis. In his later years, when troubles gathered thick and fast around the head of the

1. *Bahamani Rajyacha Itihas*, p. 140.

descendant of Bahman Shah and when the provincial governors were driven rather than tempted to rebellion, he was regarded as the Nestor of the Deccan, and his entire freedom from party prejudice was displayed in his grief and anger at the unjust execution of Mahmud Gavan, a foreigner, and in his unwavering friendship for Yusuf Adil Khan *Savai,* another foreigner, who differed from him in religion, being a staunch *Shiah* while Fateh-ullah was an equally staunch *Sunni.*

Akola district with the rest of Berar and the Deccan, suffered from the terrible two years of famine in 1473, and 1474 and most of those who escaped death from starvation fled to Malva and Gujarat. In the third year rain fell, but prosperity was slow to return, for there were few left to till the soil and the wanderers returned by slow degrees.[1]

As stated earlier Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-mulk had been appointed Governor of Berar in 1471 and Khudawand Khan, an African, governed the southern districts of the province as his subordinate, having his headquarters at Mahur.

In the campaigns of Muhammad III in Orissa, Telangana and the Peninsula, Fateh-ullah, with the army of Berar, bore a share. In 1480, before these campaigns had been brought to a close, the four provinces into which the Deccan had been divided by Bahman Shah were sub-divided into eight by Muhammad III on the advice of his minister Mahmud Gavan. Berar was divided into the two new provinces of northern Berar, named Gavil, and southern Berar, named Mahur. The line of demarcation is not recorded but it is not unreasonable to suppose that it followed the northern crest line of Balaghat plateau in which case the Bashim and Mangrul tahsils would have been included in the province of Mahur while the rest of the district was included in Gavil. At the same time the powers of the provincial governors were much curtailed. Many *paraganas* of the provinces were made *Khas* and were administered by officers appointed direct by the crown, while the governors were allowed to appoint a commandant only to the chief fort in each province, all other commandants of forts being appointed direct by the king. These belated reforms caused much dissatisfaction among some of the *tarafdars,* but the faithful Fateh-ullah, though stripped of half his province, seems to have taken no exception to them and he and Khudawand Khan remained good friends and invariably worked in concert. This measure, which was most distasteful to some of the older

1. *Haig,* p., 417.

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tarafdars whose powers it curtailed, led to a plot against its originator, Khvaja Mahmud Gavan, against whom the conspirators fabricated evidence to support a false charge of treason. Muhammad III, while under the influence of wine, ordered the execution of his faithful minister without inquiring into the charge against him. The innocence of the Khvaja became apparent after his death, and Muhammad Shah bitterly repented his swiftness to punish, but repentance was powerless to avert the consequences of the crime, which destroyed the confidence of the principal *amirs* of the kingdom in their king and alienated their affection from him. Chief among those who openly showed their disapproval of the unjust act were Yusuf Adil Khan, who afterwards founded the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk of Gavil, and Khudavand Khan of Mahur. These *amirs,* though they still openly professed obedience to the Bahamani king, regarded him with suspicion and were not slow to justify acts of disobedience of his authority by open expressions of that suspicion. Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk and Khudavand Khan, with the troops of Berar, left the royal camp and encamped at a distance of two leagues from it. When asked the reason of this move Fateh-ullah boldly replied that when so old and faithful a servant as Mahmud Gavan could be murdered on the lying reports of false witnesses nobody within the king's reach was safe. The wretched king, now smitten with remorse, sent a secret message imploring them to return that he might take counsel with them regarding the punishment of those who had brought Khvaja Mahmud to his death, but Fateh-ullah and Khudavand Khan replied that they would shape their conduct on that of Yusuf Adil Khan, who was then absent on a distant expedition. Yusuf was at once recalled and joined Fateh-ullah and Khudavand Khan. The three *tarafdars* then entered the royal camp and made their demands. They did not succeed in bringing the ringleaders of the conspiracy to punishment, but Yusuf obtained the province of Bijapur, which enabled him to make provision for the followers of the deceased minister. Shortly after this the *tarafdars* were dismissed to their provinces.

Fateh-ullah and Khudavand Khan were recalled from Berar shortly afterwards in order that they might attend Muhammad III on a progress through the province of Bijapur. They obeyed the summons, but both on the march and in camp placed a distance between themselves and the royal camp, and saluted the king from afar when he marched. In this manner the armies reached Belgaum whence the *tarafdars* were ordered to accompany the king to Goa and the Konkan, which they refused to do. Yusuf Adil Khan, however, marched to the aid of Goa, then besieged by Rajashekhara of Vijayanagar, while Muhammad III marched

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to Firozabad. Fateh-ullah and Khudavand Khan refused to accompany him any further, and returned to Berar without leave. Muhammad felt their defection deeply, but dared not resent it, for he knew that their mistrust of him was justified, and that civil war would but hasten the disruption of his Kingdom.

Muhammad Shah died of drink on 22nd March 1482, and was succeeded by his son Mahmud Shah, a boy of twelve; all power in the capital was held by Malik Hasan Nizam-ul-Mulk,[1] the principal enemy of the late Mahmud Gavan who was now minister of the Kingdom. Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk, on visiting the capital to congratulate the young king on his accession, was made titular minister of the kingdom, his son Shaikh Ala-ud-din being appointed his deputy in northern Berar, but the intrigues and massacres of the capital were not to the veteran's taste,[2] and he returned to Ellichpur without having exercised the duties of his post at the capital.[3]

Imad Shahi of Berar. Malik Hasan Nizam ul-Mulk was assassinated before 1485 and affairs in Bidar went from bad to worse. The young king showed a precocious bent towards debauchery and the administration passed into the hands of Kasim Barid, a Turk. The *tarafdars* well aware that all orders issued from the capital were the orders framed by this upstart ceased to heed them, and were practically independent attending only occasionally with their armies when summoned to do so. This attendance only accentuated the humiliation of the nominal ruler, whose splendour was utterly eclipsed by that of the armaments which the *tarfdars* brought into the field.

Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk, who retained to the end an affectionate regard for Mahmud Shah, was resolved not to be the servant of the Turkish upstart, and now began to pave the way for an open declaration of his independence by repairing and strengthening his forts. The inscriptions over the beautiful Mahakali or Muhammadi gate of the fortress of Narnala, though they contain exaggerated expressions of respect for the *roi faineant* Mahmud, record the fact that the gate, which is the strongest in the fort, was built by Fateh-ullah in 1487.

In 1490 Malik Ahmad, the son of Malik Hasan Nizam-ul-Mulk, having founded Ahmadnagar and made preparations for securing his independence, invited Yusuf Adil Khan of Bijapur and Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk of Gavil to join him in assuming the style and

1. Dr. B. G. Kunte · *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 2.
2. *Haig*, p. 423.
3. *Briggs*, II, p 528.

insignia of royalty.[1] Although Fateh-ullah Imad Shah was considered *Sultan* of Berar, parts of Akola district and the rest of Southern Berar remained for some years under the rule of Khudavand Khan of Mahur, who was as independent of Gavil as he was of Bidar, though he seems never to have committed himself to a formal declaration of independence. The compact was sealed by the consent of each of these three provincial governors, and each had the *Khutba* read in the mosques of his kingdom in his own name, omitting that of Mahmud Shah Bahamani. Hence forth these rulers will be known by the titles Yusuf Adil Shah, Ahmad Nizam Shah, and Fateh-ullah Imad Shah, though Yusuf and Fateh-ullah appear to have been very chary of using the royal title.

The supremacy of Kasim Barid in the capital had, however, convinced Fateh-ullah of the necessity for some decisive step, and the veteran statesman as stated earlier had already prepared himself for possible opposition by improving the defences of Gavilgad and Narnala.

Although Fateh-ullah had declared himself independent he still regarded himself, to some extent, as a vassal of the Bahamani King. Thus in 1494, when a rebel named Bahadur Gilani, who had established himself on the western coast of the Deccan, committed in Gujarat, excesses which caused Mahmud Shah of that country to demand his punishment at the hands of Mahmud Shah Bahamani, Fateh-ullah Imad Shah, together with Yusuf Adil Shah and Ahmad Nizam Shah, responded to his old master's appeal and aided him against the rebel, who was defeated and slain after a long and arduous campaign. But the aid thus rendered differed from the submissive attendance of the *tarafdars* for the Sultans because now they did not attend in person but sent contingents.

In 1504 Yusuf Adil Shah, who was a *Shiah*, had the *Khutba* read in the mosques of the Bijapur kingdom after the *Shiah* fashion, he being the first Muhammedan ruler in India to make this public profession of the *Shiah* faith. Amir Barid who had succeeded his father, Kasim Barid, in the same year sent notices in Mahmud Shah's name to Fateh-ullah Imad Shah, Khudavand Khan of Mahur, and *Sultan* Kuli Kutub-ul-Mulk, who had been appointed governor of Telangana and had established himself at Golconda, asking them to combine to stamp out the heresy. The result of the appeal was curious. *Sultan* Kuli Kutub-ul-Mulk who was himself a devoted *Shiah*, responded to it at once,

1. *Haig*, pp. 425-26, foot note.

apparently on the ground that Yusuf Adil Shah's act was a more pronounced declaration of opposition to Bahamani traditions than his mere assumption of independence. Fateh-ullah Imad Shah, and Khudavand Khan, on the other hand, though both were professed *Sunnis*, showed very clearly their disinclination to act against their old ally, excused themselves. As to what followed, there is a conflict of authority. Ferishta says that Amir Barid was much perplexed by the contumacy of the two chiefs of Berar and applied to Ahmad Nizam Shah for aid which was promptly rendered. Ali-*bin* Aziz-ullah Tabatabai, whose dates do not agree with those of Ferishta, though he is clearly referring to the same incident, writes that Mahmud Shah, on becoming aware of Fateh-ullah Imad Shah's refusal to take the field against Yusuf Adil Shah, marched into Berar, whereupon Fateh-ullah, who was no more willing to take up arms against the Bahamani than against Yusuf, made his submission to him. Ferishta's account is to be preferred, for he was, though sometimes misinformed, always impartial, whereas the author of the *Burhan-i-Masir* was an uncompromising partisan of the Nizam Shahi kings and also, strangely enough, a strenuous supporter of the fiction that Mahmud Shah was as independent a king as any of his forefathers. Moreover, immediately after its account of these events, the *Burhan-i-Masir* goes wildly astray in its references to Fateh-ullah Imad Shah and Yusuf Adil Shah. The following is the true account of what happened. Amir Barid with Mahmud Shah, *Sultan* Kuli Kutub-ul Mulk, Ahmad Nizam Shah, and Fakhr-ul-Mulk, the Deccani, marched against Yusuf Adil Shah, who finding that his external foes and the *Sunnis* in his own kingdom were too strong for him, left Fakhr-ul-Mulk the Turk, to hold Gulburga and the surrounding country, sent his infant son Ismail with Kamal Khan, the Deccani, to Bijapur, and made the best of his way, with 5,000 horse, to the territories of his old friend Fateh-ullah Imad Shah, closely pursued by the allies who followed him almost to the gates of Gavilgad. Fateh-ullah was again greatly perplexed.[1] He would not give up the refugee, he would not fight for the Shiah religion, and in no circumstances would he draw the sword against the Bahamani king. He, therefore, despatched Yusuf Adil Shah, to Daud Khan of Khandesh, while he proceeded to make terms with the invaders of Berar. His methods are a fair example of the astuteness which he seems always to have brought into play in the interests of justice and toleration. He sent envoys to Ahmad Nizam Shah and *Sultan* Kuli Kutub-ul-Mulk to apprise them of his view of

1. *Briggs* II, p 548.

the quarrel which was that Amir Barid well-known, he said, as 'the fox of the Deccan,' was not actuated in his persecution of Yusuf Adil Shah by religious scruples, but merely desired to gain possession of Bijapur. Should he attain his object, the old diplomatist added, the position of those who held the other provinces of the kingdom would not be enviable, for Amir Barid who had already filled the Bahamani king in the hollow of his hand and wanted but an addition to his territorial possessions to make him supreme in the Deccan. This entirely correct view of the situation impressed itself on Ahmad Nizam Shah and Kutub-ul-Mulk who at once returned to their provinces without even going through the form of bidding Mahmud Shah farewell. The *Sultan* of Berar was now free to deal with the *Sultan* of Bidar. He represented to Mahmud that there was nothing to be gained by prosecuting the war and that the wisest course was to proclaim that Yusuf was pardoned and to return to Bidar. Mahmud Shah was inclined to accept this counsel, but Amir Barid did not intend to let Bijapur slip through his fingers so easily and was about to carry Mahmud off to besiege Bidar, but meanwhile Yusuf Adil Shah had heard of the retreat of Ahmad Nizam Shah and Kutub-ul-Mulk and returned with all haste from Burhanpur to Gavilgad. He now took the field against Mahmud Shah, or rather against Amir Barid, who perceiving that he was no match for Yusuf and Fateh-ullah in combination, hurriedly retreated to Bidar, leaving Berar in peace. The minister Amir Barid put the king under greater restraint than before. Weary of the situation Mahmud Shah found the means to effect his escape to Gavil in Berar where he procured assistance from Imad-ul-Mulk who marched with him towards the capital. Amir Barid shutting himself up in the citadel, applied for relief to Burhan Nizam-ul-Mulk, the son of the late Ahmad Nizam Shah[1], who despatched Khvaja Jahan to join him with considerable force. Amir Barid and his ally now rallied forth against the troops of Imad-ul-Mulk, who prepared to receive them, and drew up his army for action[2]. The king joined the line as soon as possible, but suddenly spurring his horse, galloped over to Amir Barid's army. Imad-ul-Mulk immediately retreated with precipitation towards his own country and the minister returned triumphantly into the city with the

1. In 1509 Ahmad Nizam Shah died and was succeeded by his son, Burhan I.

2. It happened that the king was bathing at the time; and the messenger sent by Imad-ul-Mulk to inform him of the enemy's approach insolently remarked, within his hearing, that it was no wonder a prince who could be so employed at such a critical moment should be the derision of his nobles. The king, stung with the reproof and enraged at what he thought proceeded from the insolence of Imad-ul-Mulk, joined Amir Barid's army-*Briggs, op. cit.* II, p 551.

king. Amir Barid, in 1507, found it necessary to march with the king to Mahur against Bashir Khan[1], who with his son, was slain in the battle and Mahur was conferred on Ghalib Khan, another son of Khudavand Khan.

The date of the death of Fateh-ullah Imad Shah is variously given as 1504 and 1510. The latter seems to be a mistake. His age when he was taken from Vijayanagar in 1422 is not given, and we are merely told that he was then a boy[2]. Assuming his age to have been ten years at that time he must have been 92 years of age at the time of his death. It will thus be seen that there is nothing of interest connected with the Akola district to record except the events narrated above during the reign of Fateh-ullah Imad Shah. Fateh-ullah was succeeded by his son Ala-ud-din Imad Shah, of whom Ferishta contradictorily says that he was the first of the dynasty to use the royal title. There can be little doubt that his father used it occasionally, certainly in his correspondence with Yusuf Adil Shah and Ahmad Nizam Shah, to whom he would not have admitted himself to be inferior, but it is likely that he refrained from using it in correspondence with the Bahamani king.

The early part of Ala-ud-din's reign is obscure. According to one authority he quietly succeeded his father, but according to another he was a prisoner in the fort of Ramgiri, in Telangana, at the time of his father's death, in the power of Amir Barid and remained in captivity until he was rescued by one of the sons of Khudavand Khan of Mahur. On his release Ala-ud-din is said to have proceeded at once to Gavilgad and to have assumed the government of his father's kingdom, while Mahmud Shah Bahamani, at the request of Yusuf Adil Shah, conferred upon him his father's title of Imad-ul-Mulk. This story is improbable. In the first place the dates are all wrong, for Fateh-ullah is represented as having died before 1500, whereas he was certainly alive in 1504, and in the second place it is highly improbable that Fateh-ullah, who had, as we have seen, great power and influence in the Deccan would have left his son, his only son so far as we know, in the hands of his greatest enemy, 'the fox of the Deccan.' The more probable story is that which represents Ala-ud-din Imad Shah as quietly succeeding his father in Ellichpur.

1. Sharza Khan, the son and successor of Khudawand Khan of Mahur. Sharza Khan and one of his brothers were slain. Ala-ud-din Imad Shah marched to the relief of Mahur and compelled Amir Barid to retire.
2. *Briggs* III, pp. 485-86.

In 1509 Burhan Nizam Shah succeeded his father Ahmad in Ahmadnagar at the age of seven[1]. The administration of that kingdom was in the hands of Mukammil Khan,[2] who had been Ahmad's minister, and the Deccani nobles of the State, whose predominance was distasteful to the 'foreigners' *i. e.* the Persian and Turki soldiers of fortune who always formed a political party of their own in the Deccan. The foreigners conspired to overthrow the Deccanis, and on the failure of their plot[3] fled from Ahmadnagar with 8,000 horse and took refuge with Ala-ud-din Imad Shah in Ellichpur. They found no difficulty in persuading him that the affairs of Ahmadnagar were in hopeless confusion and that the conquest of that kingdom would be an easy task.

Ala-ud-din, without waiting to consider how far the interests of the fugitives had coloured their story, collected his troops from Gavilgad and Ellichpur and marched to the borders of Ahmadnagar. Mukammil Khan was prepared and met him. After a severely contested battle victory declared itself for Ahmadnagar[4], and Ala-ud-din with the army of Berar fled to Ellichpur. The army of Ahmadnagar followed up its victory and laid waste the greater part of south-western Berar including the Akola district pressing Ala-ud-din so hard that he deserted his country and fled to Burhanpur, where he besought Adil Khan III, the ruler of Khandesh, to use his good offices in the cause of peace[5]. With some difficulty Adil Khan of Khandesh and his doctors of religion brought about a peace, but quarrels soon broke out afresh.

In 1514 Mahmud Shah made an abortive attempt to escape from the clutches of Amir Barid. It failed owing to his own slothfulness and readiness to take offence, and its failure seems to have exasperated Khudavand Khan of Mahur who occupied himself in raiding and ravaging Amir Barid's territory in the direction of Kandhar and Udgir until, in 1517, Amir Barid, taking Mahmud Shah with him, marched against Mahur and captured it, slaying Khudavand Khan and his eldest son, Sharza Khan. Another son, Mahmud Khan[6], was appointed to the command of Mahur as the servant of Ala-ud-din Imad Shah, a politic concession which was evidently intended to hinder the *Sultan* of Berar from interfering in the affairs of Bidar.

1. *Briggs*, III, p. 211.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 41.
3. *Ibid*, p. 41.
4. *Ibid*, pp. 41-42.
5. *Briggs* III, p. 214.
6. In one passage called Ghalib Khan, apparently by a scribe's error.

Khudavand Khan, though apparently independent, had always been on the most friendly terms with Fateh-ullah and invariably acted in concert with him. Berar was once more united on the death of the governor of Mahur during the reign of Ala-ud-din Imad Shah.

Burhan Nizam Shah's grandfather, Malik Hasan Nizam-ul-Mulk, was descended of a Brahman family which had held the hereditary office of *Kulkarni* or *patvari* in Pathri, near the Godavari river. For some reason or another, probably the proselytizing zeal of one of the Bahamani kings, the ancestor of Hasan had fled from Pathri and taken refuge in the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar. Malik Hasan, whose original name was Tima Bhat, had been captured like Fateh-ullah Imad-ul-Mulk, in one of the campaigns against Vijayanagar, and brought up as a Muslim. When he attained power and the governorship of a province to the border of which his ancestral home was adjacent, his relatives flocked from Vijayanagar to Ahmadnagar and urged his son, Ahmad Nizam Shah, to include in his dominions the town of Pathri which lay on the southern border of Berar. Mukammil Khan wrote, by command of Burhan Nizam Shah proposing that Ala-ud-din Imad Shah should cede Pathri to Ahmadnagar in exchange for a richer *paragana*. Ala-ud-din refused to listen to this proposal and began to fortify Pathri. Mukammil Khan then complained that the establishment of a military post so close to the frontier would give rise to depredations on the part of the more lawless members of the garrison and consequent hostilities between Ahmadnagar and Berar. Ala-ud-din paid no heed to the protest, completed his fort and returned to Ellichpur.[1] In 1518 Mukammil Khan, under the pretence that Burhan Nizam Shah wished to enjoy the cool air of the hills above Daulatabad and visit the caves of Ellora, collected a large army and marched in a leisurely way to Daulatabad, whence he made a sudden forced march on Pathri. The town was taken by escalade and the army of Ahmadnagar possessed itself of the whole *paragana*. Burhan having attained his object returned to his capital leaving Miyan Muhammad Ghori, an officer who had greatly distinguished himself in the assault, to govern the *paragana* with the title of Kamil Khan.[2] Ala-ud-din Imad Shah was not strong enough to resent this aggression at the time, and though it rankled in his memory he suffered himself to be cajoled six years later by Mulla Haidar Astrabadi, an envoy from Ahmadnagar, into an alliance with Burhan Nizam Shah, who was then engaged in

1. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 48 f. n.
2. *Ibid*, p. 48.

an acrimonious dispute with Ismail Adil Shah regarding the possession of the fortress of Sholapur.[1] In 1524 a battle was fought at Sholapur and Ala-ud-din, whose army was opposed to a wing of the Bijapuris commanded by Asad Khan of Belgaum, was utterly defeated and withdrew by rapid marches and in great disorder to Gavilgad, forsaking his ally. Burhan Nizam Shah was defeated and forced to retreat to Ahmadnagar.

Ala-ud-din Imad Shah now perceived his error in allying himself with Burhan, and Ismail Adil Shah, anxious to weaken Ahmadnagar as much as possible, persuaded *Sultan* Kuli Kutub Shah in 1527 to aid Ala-ud-din in recovering Pathri.[2] The allies succeeded in wresting Pathri for a time from Burhan, but he entered into an alliance with Amir Barid of Bidar and marched from Ahmadnagar to Pathri, the fortifications of which place, in the course of a cannonade of two month's duration, he succeeded in destroying. The place fell again into his hands and once more the *paragana* was annexed to Ahmadnagar and bestowed upon some cousins of Burhan Nizam Shah who still adhered to the faith of their fathers. Burhan was not disposed to regard the recapture of Pathri as a sufficient punishment for Ala-ud-din, and having captured Mahur occupied southern Berar. He now turned his eyes towards Ellichpur and formed the design of annexing the whole of Berar to his kingdom. Ala-ud-din, who had been deserted by *Sultan* Kuli Kutub Shah, was in no position to face the allied armies of Ahmadnagar and Bidar. He, therefore, fled from Ellichpur to Burhanpur and sought assistance from Miran Muhammad Shah of Khandesh. Miran Muhammad responded to the appeal and marched with his unfortunate ally into Berar. The armies of Berar and Khandesh met the allied armies of Ahmadnagar and Bidar in battle and were utterly defeated[3]. We are not told where this battle was fought, but it was probably not far south of Ellichpur, towards which place the invaders had marched from Mahur, and may have been in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Burhan Nizam Shah now held practically the whole of Berar including Akola district and captured 300 elephants and the whole of Ala-ud-din's artillery and stores. Ala-ud-din and Miran Mahammad Shah fled to Burhanpur and thence sent a message to Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, imploring his assistance. Bahadur Shah snatched at the opportunity of interfering in the affairs of the Deccan and in 1528 sent a large army by way of Nandurbar and Sultanpur towards Ahmadnagar,

1. *Briggs*, III, pp. 216-17.
2. *Briggs* III, p. 217.
3. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 51 f. n.

and also entered Berar. Burhan Nizam Shah was much perturbed by the appearance of this formidable adversary on the scene. He made a wild appeal for help to Babar, not yet firmly seated on the throne of Delhi, and more reasonable appeals to *Sultan* Kuli Kutub Shah of Golconda and Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur. The former was engaged in warfare with the Hindus of Telangana and professed himself unable to send assistance, but Ismail sent 6,000 picked horse and much treasure[1].

Bahadur Shah entered Berar on the pretext of restoring Pathri and Southern Berar to Ala-ud-din, but having seen the country he desired it for himself and made no haste to leave. This was very soon perceived by Ala-ud-din, who repented of his folly and ventured to suggest to Bahadur Shah, that the Ahmadnagar kingdom should be the theatre of war. He promised that if Bahadur Shah would conquer that kingdom for him he would resign the kingdom of Berar. Bahadur Shah accepted the offer and advanced against Burhan Nizam Shah, who was now encamped on the plateau of Bid. Amir Barid fell upon the advancing foes and slew two to three thousand of the Gujaratis. This enraged Bahadur Shah, who sent 20,000 horse against Amir Barid. The battle soon became general, and the Deccanis were defeated and fled to Paranda. Being pursued thither, they again fled to Junnar, while Bahadur Shah occupied Ahmadnagar. Here he remained until supplies, which the Deccanis cut off, became scarce. He then marched to Daulatabad and left Ala-ud-din Imad Shah and the *amirs* of Gujarat to besiege that fortress while he encamped on the plateau above it. Burhan Nizam Shah now made a fervent appeal to Ismail Adil Shah for further assistance. Ismail replied with expressions of goodwill, sent five hundred of his most efficient cavalry, and expressed regret that the hostile attitude of the *Raja* of Vijayanagar prevented him from leaving his capital. Burhan wanted the prestige of Ismail's presence with his army, not a regiment of cavalry. In the circumstances he did the best he could, collected all the troops that could be raised between Junnar and Ahmadnagar and ascended into the Daulatabad plateau. Here a battle was precipitated by the incautious valour of Amir Barid, and although the issue hung for some time in the balance, the Deccanis were again defeated.

The problem now was not an equitable decision of the dispute between the kings of Berar and Ahmadnagar, but the expulsion of an inconvenient intruder who was strong enough to upset entirely the balance of power in the Deccan. Burhan Nizam Shah opened negotiations with Ala-ud-din Imad Shah and professed himself ready to restore all that had been captured by

1. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 51-52 f. n.

him. Ala-ud-din and Miran Muhammad Shah were now as apprehensive as their former enemies of Bahadur Shah's intentions and approached Khudavand Khan, the latter's minister, with a request that his master would leave the Deccan. Khudavand Khan replied that Bahadur Shah had not come uninvited, and that if the *Sultans* of the Deccan composed their differences all would be well. The intimation was sufficient. Ala-ud-din Imad Shah sent his surplus supply of grain to the defenders of Daulatabad and returned to Ellichpur. Bahadur Shah and Miran Muhammad Shah decided that they would do well to return to their capitals before the rains rendered both the country and the rivers impassable. They retreated after stipulating that the boundaries of Berar and Ahmadnagar should remain in *status quo ante bellum*, that the *khutba* should be read in both kingdoms in the name of Bahadur Shah and that both Ala-ud-din and Burhan should pay a war indemnity. Akola district was thus once more included in the dominions of Ala-ud-din Imad Shah. Miran Muhammad Shah, after his return to Burhanpur, called upon Burhan Nizam Shah to fulfil his obligations by restoring to Ala-ud-din Pathri and Mahur and all the elephants and other booty which had been captured near Ellichpur. Burhan's reply to this message was to return to Miran Muhammad some elephants which had been captured from him, on receiving which Miran Muhammad desisted from urging on Burhan the fulfilment of his compact with Ala-ud-din.[1] The inveterate plotter Amir 'Ali' Barid had tried to tamper with the loyalty of the contingent sent from Bijapur to the assistance of Ahmadnagar, and Ismail, to punish him, marched to Bidar. Amir Barid, now an old man, left the defence of the fortress to his sons and sought help of *Sultan* Kuli Kutub Shah. Ismail defeated a relieving force from Golconda and Amir Ali withdrew to Udgir and begged 'Ala-ud-din' Imad Shah to help him. 'Ala-ud-din' would not oppose Ismail, but he marched to Bidar and interceded with him, but Ismail refused to hear of any negotiations until Bidar should have surrendered. It was surrendered when Amir 'Ali', was about to be trampled to death by an elephant, and Ismail entered the capital of the Deccan and took his seat upon the turquoise throne. He made Amir 'Ali' a noble of the kingdom of Bijapur, and it was agreed that he and 'Ala-ud-din' Imad Shah should aid in recovering the Raichur *Doab* and then march northwards to recover Mahur and Pathri for Ala-ud-din[2].

1. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 55 f. n.
2. Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar had recently died and in the confusion which followed his death, Ismail was able to reduce both Raichur and Mudgal within three months; *Haig*, p. 437.

The recovery of the *Doab* released Ismail from his vow of abstinence and he celebrated the occasion by a select symposium, at which only 'Ala-ud-din' and Asad Khan Lari at first sat with him, but both begged him to admit Amir 'Ali' and he consented, but when "the Fox" entered quoted from the chapter "The Cave" in the *Koran* the words, "their dog, the fourth of them." Amir Ali did not understand Arabic. But a burst of laughter from 'Ala-ud-din' apprised him that he was the victim of a jest and he wept with humiliation and resentment, while the others laughed. Disturbing rumours that Bahadur meditated another invasion of the Deccan postponed the joint expedition for the recovery of Mahur and Pathri, and 'Ala-ud-din' hastily returned to Berar[1].

This was not the last campaign in which the warlike but unfortunate Ala-ud-din was engaged. *Sultan* Kuli Kutub Shah of Golconda, who had proclaimed himself independent in 1515[2] was for many years troubled by a Turk entitled Kivam-ul-Mulk who had been appointed by Mahmud Shah Bahamani governor of eastern Telangana and resisted *Sultan* Kuli's claims to dominion over that tract[3]. He maintained a guerilla warfare for years, with intermittent encouragement from Bidar and perhaps from Berar also, until he was defeated by *Sultan* Kuli at Gelgandal when he fled and took refuge with Ala-ud-din Imad Shah in Berar. *Sultan* Kuli sent an envoy to Berar to demand the delivery of the fugitive and also the restoration of certain districts of south-eastern Berar which in the time of the Bahamanis had belonged to Telangana. On Ala-ud-din's refusal to satisfy these demands *Sultan* Kuli marched northwards and Ala-ud-din marched from Ellichpur to meet him. A battle was fought near Ramgiri and the Beraris were utterly defeated. Ala-ud-din fled to Ellichpur and *Sultan* Kuli possessed himself of the disputed territory and returned to Golconda. Unfortunately, the date of these operations is not given, but it appears probable that they took place after the departure of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat from the Deccan. The date of the death of Ala-ud-din Imad Shah is not certain, but he probably died in 1529 and was succeeded by his son Darya Imad Shah[4].

The early years of Darya Imad Shah's reign were uneventful and his kingdom enjoyed a much needed rest. No events of sufficient importance to be chronicled occurred in Akola district during the reign of Darya Imad Shah. On December 30, 1553

1. Ismail restored Bidar to Amir Ali.
2. *Briggs*, III, p. 323.
3. *Briggs*, II, P. 527.
4. *Briggs*, III, p 489.

Husain Nizam Shah succeeded, not without opposition, to the throne of Ahmadnagar[1]. His younger brother, Abdul Kadir, was induced to make a fight for the throne but was overcome and took refuge with Darya Imad Shah, under whose protection he remained until his death.[2] Shortly after Miran Abdul Kadir's flight, Saif Ain-ul-Mulk, who had been commander-in-chief of the army of Ahmadnagar in the latter part of the reign of Burhan Nizam Shah and on his death had espoused the cause of Abdul Kadir, became apprehensive lest Husain Nizam Shah should punish him for his defection, and fled to Ellichpur, where he took refuge with Darya Imad Shah[3]. He did not remain long in Berar but took service under Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur, who interested himself in plots to dethrone Husain Nizam Shah. Ibrahim's interference brought about a war between Bijapur and Ahmadnagar and Husain sent a Brahman envoy named Vishvas Rav to Darya Imad Shah to ask him for aid. Darya sent 7,000 cavalry to his neighbour's assistance[4] and Husain then advanced to Sholapur, which place Ibrahim was besieging[5]. In the battle which ensued the armies of Ahmadnagar and Berar were on the point of fleeing when Ibrahim Adil Shah was attacked by doubts of the loyalty of Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk, who commanded a large body of his cavalry, and suddenly returned to Bijapur, leaving the allies in possession of the field. Husain then returned to Ahmadnagar and sent the cavalry of Berar back to Ellichpur.

After the death of Ibrahim Adil Shah I in 1558 Husain Nizam Shah persuaded Ibrahim Kutub Shah of Golconda to join in an attempt to capture Gulburga and the eastern districts of the Bijapur kingdom. The attempt failed owing to Ibrahim Kutub Shah's distrust of his ally and Ali Adil Shah, who had succeeded to the throne of Bijapur, resolved to revenge himself on Husain Nizam Shah, who sought strength in an alliance with Darya Imad Shah[6]. In 1558 the kings of Berar and Ahmadnagar met at Sonpeth on the Godavari where Daulat Shah Begam, Darya's daughter, was married to Husain, Sonpeth receiving the name of Ishratabad in honour of the event[7].

Meanwhile Ali Adil Shah had formed an alliance with Ibrahim Kutub Shah and Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagar and in 1560 these

1. *Briggs*, III, pp. 257-58.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 101.
3. *Briggs*, III, p. 105
4. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 110.
5. *Briggs*, III, p. 490.
6. *Briggs*, III, P. 239.
7. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 118.

allies invaded the dominions of Ahmadnagar. Husain Nizam Shah's trust lay in Ali Barid Shah of Bidar, Darya Imad Shah of Berar, and Miran Mubarak II of Khandesh. Unfortunately for him influences had been at work to break up this alliance. The Khan-i-Jahan, brother of Ali Barid Shah, was friendly with Ali Adil Shah and had entered the service of Darya Imad Shah, whom he dissuaded from joining Husain Nizam Shah. He then led an army of 5,000 cavalry and infantry from Berar into the Ahmadnagar kingdom and laid waste those northern tracts which lay out of the way of the more powerful invaders from the south. Against this force Husain Nizam Shah sent nearly 3,000 horse under Mulla Muhammad Nishaburi[1]. The army of Berar was utterly defeated and the Khan-i-Jahan, ashamed to return to Berar, joined the army of Ali Adil Shah[2]. Jahangir Khan, the Deccani, now became commander-in-chief of the army of Berar, and had an easier task than his predecessor, for by this time the members of the southern alliance had closed round Ahmadnagar and left Darya Imad Shah's army little occupation but that of plundering a defenceless country. The allies, however, quarrelled. Ibrahim Kutub Shah, who had gradually been drawn into sympathy with Husain Nizam Shah, withdrew rapidly and secretly to Golconda, leaving behind him a small force which joined Husain. Jahangir Khan with the army of Berar also went over to Husain who was enabled, by this accession of strength, to cut off the supplies of Ali Adil Shah and Sadashivaraya, who were besieging Ahmadnagar. Sadashivaraya, who perceived that he had been drawn by Ali Adil Shah into no easy undertaking, was now in a mood to entertain proposals of peace, and when Husain Nizam Shah sued for peace he agreed to retire on three conditions, one of which was that Jahangir Khan, whose activity in intercepting the supplies of the besiegers had caused much suffering among them, should be put to death. Husain was base enough to comply and the commander of the army of Berar was assassinated[3]. Fortunately for Husain, his father-in-law was either too weak or too poor spirited to resent this act of gross ingratitude, and the kingdom of Ahmadnagar was by these shameful means, freed of its invaders. The war, the conclusion of which was not entirely honourable to Berar, does not seem to have been carried into the Akola district. Darya Imad Shah did not long survive his disgraceful acquiescence in his servant's death. He died in 1561 and was succeeded by his son, Burhan Imad Shah.

1. *Briggs*, III p. 240.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 122 f. n.
3. *Ibid*, p. 123 f. n.

We have no certain information of the age of Burhan when he succeeded his father. He is described as a boy or a young man, but he was not too young to resent the murder of Jahangir Khan[1] for when Husain Nizam Shah and Ibrahim Kutub Shah invaded the territory of Bijapur in 1562 and Ali Adil Shah and Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagar marched against them, Burhan not only refused to respond to Husain's appeal for assistance but prevented Ali Barid Shah of Bidar from joining him. Husain Shah then abandoned the siege of Kalyani, in which he was engaged, and sent his ladies and heavy baggage to Ausa. The kings of Ahmadnagar and Golconda now found themselves opposed by Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur, Sadashivaraya of Vijayanagar, Ali Barid Shah of Bidar, and Burhan Imad Shah of Berar, and advanced to meet them halting within twelve miles of their camp. On the following day Husain and Ibrahim advanced against the enemy, the former making the camp of Sadashivaraya and the latter that of Ali Adil Shah, Ali Barid Shah, and Burhan Imad Shah his objective. When they were well on their way heavy rain fell and Husain's artillery and elephants stuck fast in the mire.[2] Any further advance was out of the question, and Husain returned to his camp with only forty out of seven hundred guns. Meanwhile Murtaza Khan with the Maratha officers of Bijapur had been sent by Ali Adil Shah to warn the allies to prepare for battle. On his way he came upon the abandoned guns of Husain Nizam Shah, and learnt that Husain had returned to his camp. Murtaza informed his master of what he had found and Ali Adil Shah and Sadashivaraya sent troops to take possession of the guns. After securing the guns these troops fell in with the forces of Ibrahim Kutub Shah, attacked them, and defeated them. Ibrahim reformed his beaten army in the rear of Husain Nizam Shah's camp and made a stand which enabled Husain Nizam Shah to come to his aid. The troops of Bijapur and Vijayanagar were repulsed, but Husain Nizam Shah was much dispirited by the result of the day's fighting and by Ibrahim's failure, and on the following day, when the armies of Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Berar and Bidar advanced to the attack, he and Ibrahim Kutub Shah fled in the direction of Ahmadnagar, leaving their camps in the hands of the enemy. At Ausa they separated, Ibrahim returning to Golconda, while Husain retired to his capital, followed by the allies. Husain did not venture to defend his capital but, having provisioned the fortress, fled onwards to Junnar. The allies sat down to besiege Ahmadnagar. Ali Adil Shah, however, persuaded Sadashivaraya to leave Ahmadnagar and to

1. *Briggs*, III, p. 243.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 125 f. n.

pursue Husain Nizam Shah to Junnar,[1] but before the allies left Ahmadnagar Burhan Imad Shah and Ali Barid Shah having quarrelled with the *Raja* of Vijayanagar, retired to their own kingdoms.

On Burhan's return to Berar he was seized and imprisoned in Narnala by Tufal Khan, the Deccani, one of his own *amirs,* who henceforth exercised regal functions in Berar.[2] Tufal Khan refused to join the confederacy of the Muhammedan *Sultans* of the Deccan which was formed in 1564 for the purpose of overthrowing the power of Vijayanagar and Berar had, therefore, no share in the decisive victory of Talikota.[3] Tufal Khan's refusal to join the Muhammedan league may be attributed to his sense of the insecurity of his position as a usurper to apathy, to Hindu sympathies, or to the view that the power of Vijayanagar could always be usefully employed for the maintenance of the balance of power between the Muhammedan kingdoms of the Deccan, but the refusal, whatever the motive may have been, brought much trouble and suffering to Berar.

On June 6, 1565, Husain Nizam Shah died and was succeeded in Ahmadnagar by his son, Murtaza Nizam Shah I, who persuaded Ali Adil Shah to join him in invading Berar in order to punish Tufal Khan for his refusal to join the league against Vijayanagar. In 1566 the allies invaded the kingdom from the south and south-west and devastated it with fire and sword as far north as Ellichpur, destroying all standing crops. The Akola district probably suffered severely from this invasion. The invaders remained in Berar, wasting the country and slaughtering its inhabitants until the approach of the rainy season, when Tufal Khan approached Ali Adil Shah with an enormous quantity of treasure and besought him to use his influence to induce Murtaza to retire. Ali undertook the task and succeeded in persuading Murtaza, on the pretext that the rains would render marching and campaigning on the black cotton soil of Berar a difficult task, to retire to Ahmadnagar, while he himself returned to Bijapur[4].

In 1572 Ali Adil Shah entered into a treaty with Murtaza Nizam Shah, in accordance with the terms of which the latter was to be allowed to annex Berar and Bidar without objection from Bijapur, while the former was to possess himself of so much of the dismembered territories of Vijayanagar as should be equal

1. *Briggs,* III, pp. 245-46.
2. *Briggs,* III, p. 47.
3. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi,* pp. 140-41 f. n.
4. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi,* p. 141.

in revenue to those two provinces. Murtaza lost no time in taking advantage of his arrangement with Bijapur, and encamped at Pathri with the object of invading Berar. As a pretext for this aggression he pretended sympathy with Burhan Imad Shah and sent a letter to Tufal Khan calling upon him to release his sovereign, to be obedient to him in all things, and to refrain from interfering in the government of Berar. The letter concluded with a threat that disobedience would entail swift punishment. Tufal Khan took counsel of his son, Shamshir-ul-Mulk, who had a reputation for valour and was astute enough to perceive that Murtaza's real object was the annexation of Berar, and not the release of Burhan from confinement. He advised his father to rely on the resources of Berar and to return no answer to the letter. Murtaza Nizam Shah, on hearing of the dismissal of his envoy, set out from Pathri for Ellichpur. The army of Berar was defeated in a hotly contested battle, and Murtaza Nizam Shah, before advancing further, took steps to attach the Hindu revenue officials to his cause. He then pursued Tufal Khan and Shamshir-ul-Mulk through the Melghat. The former fled and attempted to take refuge with Miran Muhammad II of Khandesh, but Murtaza Nizam Shah informed that ruler by letter that his country would be invaded if he gave shelter to Tufal. Miran Mahammad sent the letter on to Tufal Khan without comment, and the latter understood that he was no longer safe in Khandesh and returned to Berar, where he took refuge in Narnala, while Shamshir-ul-Mulk shut himself up in Gavilgad. Murtaza Nizam Shah at once marched to Narnala and laid siege to the fort. When the siege had progressed for some months Murtaza Nizam Shah, who was already weary of campaigning, received news that a son had been born to him in Ahmadnagar, and proposed to return to his capital and celebrate the auspicious event but his energetic minister, Changiz Khan, exerted all his influence to prevent his master from taking his hand from the plough.

The effeminate Murtaza soon began to despair of ever capturing Narnala, when chance placed a weapon in Changiz Khan's hands. A merchant arrived in the camp with horses and merchandise which had been ordered by Tufal Khan from Lahore, and besought Changiz Khan that he might be allowed to enter the fort and conclude his bargain with the nominal ruler of Berar. Changiz Khan granted this request on condition that the merchant should, on his return, enter the service of Murtaza Nizam Shah, adding that he could see he possessed both valour and acumen. The merchant, beguiled by this flattery, readily accepted the condition, and Changiz Khan caused a large sum of money to be hidden in a bale of merchandise, with which he

sent one of his own followers with instructions to do all in his power to corrupt the defenders. The agent laid out his money well and succeeded in leaving the fort at nightfall and rejoining his master. Changiz Khan, having thus established secret communications with Tufal Khan's nobles, succeeded in detaching large number of them from their allegiance, and night after night Berari officers with their followers secretly left the fort and joined Murtaza Nizam Shah's army, until there remained in Narnala no more than twelve men able to work guns. Asad Khan and Rumi Khan, who commanded the artillery of Ahmadnagar, now drew their guns up as close as might be to the walls, and soon made a practicable breach in one of the bastions and its curtain. The defenders of the fort were now so few that the result of an attempt on the breach was a foregone conclusion. The attack was made by night, and Changiz Khan's trumpeter went in advance of the attacking party and sounded his trumpet in the fort. Tufal Khan, aroused from sleep, fled through the northern gate into the hills of the Melghat, but was pursued by Sayyad Hasan Astrabadi, who captured him on the third day after the fall of Narnala. Murtaza Nizam Shah found Burhan Imad Shah in the fort and made him his prisoner, and also took possession of a large quantity of treasure. Shamshir-ul-Mulk surrendered Gavilgad on hearing of the capture of Narnala. Burhan Imad Shah, Tufal Khan and Shamshir-ul-Mulk, with their families and followers, numbering about forty souls, were sent to a fortress in the Ahmadnagar kingdom, where, after a short time, they perished, probably by suffocation. The Imad Shahi dynasty was thus utterly extinguished in 1572, and Berar was annexed to Ahmadnagar, Khudavand Khan and Khurshid Khan being appointed to govern it.

Akola district with the rest of Berar thus became a province of the Nizam Shahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar.

Murtaza apportioned the districts of Berar among his nobles and now wished to return to Ahmadnagar and enjoy the fruits of victory, but Changiz Khan incited him to further exertions. Ali Adil Shah, he said, was occupied with the siege of Bankapur, and the opportunity of gaining possession of Bidar, to which as well as to Berar, his treaty with Bijapur entitled him, was too good to be lost. Murtaza was thus persuaded to march against Bidar, and while he was thus employed affairs in Berar took a new turn. Miran Muhammad II of Khandesh seized the opportunity of harassing an inconveniently powerful neighbour, and, as soon as Murtaza Nizam Shah was engaged with Bidar, set up the son of Burhan Imad Shah's foster mother as king of Berar alleging that he was a son of Darya Imad Shah and sent

the pretender to the frontier of Berar with 6,000 horse.[1] Many adherents of the extinct family either believed the fable or were willing to adopt any pretext for maintaining the independence of Berar, and rose in rebellion, driving the officers of Murtaza Nizam Shah from their military posts. A revolt in which the governor recently appointed by Murtaza lost his life, encouraged Muhammad to intervene, and he sent an army under the command of his minister Zain-ud-din into Berar to support the cause of the pretender.[2] The rebels numbered eight or nine thousand, and their activity was a serious menace to the stability of the newly established authority. Khudavand Khan and Khurshid Khan, the two officers who had been appointed to administer Berar, sent a message to Murtaza Nizam Shah imploring him to return. The king recalled Changiz Khan, who had preceded him to Bidar, despatched Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari with 8,000 horse to Berar and followed him with the main body of the army.[3] Changiz Khan returned from Bidar by forced marches and begged the king to make a short halt in order that the troops might rest. Murtaza Nizam Shah refused to listen to the proposal and pressed on. Miran Muhammad Shah, who was hovering on the border of Berar, ready to make a descent as soon as Murtaza Nizam Shah should be safely out of the way, was much disconcerted by his adversary's activity and fled in haste to his fortress capital of Ashirgad. Sayyad Murtaza, who preceded Murtaza Nizam Shah, having come up with the Berar Pretender, at the head of eight thousand horse, obliged him to flee, and his adherents to disperse. The army of Ahmadnagar advanced by forced marches and invaded and laid waste Khandesh and Ashirgad was on the point of falling into their hands when Miran Muhammad Shah bought off Murtaza Nizam Shah with a large sum of money.[4] Murtaza Nizam Shah now returned to Berar where, in the course of a complicated intrigue connected with the invasion of Bidar, he poisoned Changiz Khan in 1574. He then returned to Ahmadnagar and in 1575 appointed Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari governor of Berar.[5] The new governor was assisted in his administration of the province by a large number of *amirs*, the chief of whom were Khudavand Khan, the *Muvallad*, Jamshid Khan, Kijalbash Rustam Khan, the Deccani, Chaghtai Khan, the Turkman, Tir Andaz Khan Astrabadi, Shir Khan Tarsizi, Husain Khan Tuni, Chanda Khan, the Deccani, and Dastur, the Eunuch.

1. *Briggs*, III, p. 256.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 172.
3. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 174.
4. *Haig*, p. 455.
5. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 181.

Another pretender, styling himself 'Firuz' Imad Shah, arose in Berar, but was captured and put to death by Sayyad Murtaza. In 1576 it was reported that Akbar was preparing to invade the Deccan.[1] Murtaza Nizam Shah, now sunk in sloth and debauchery, made a feeble and confused effort to take the field. He moved to the north, with a few troops, but in a covered litter, to observe the movements of the Moghal army, and to be in readiness to defend his dominions,[2] and would have marched to attack the Emperor, had he not been prevented by the entreaties of his nobility. Berar was placed in a state of defence. Fortunately, these precautions were unnecessary, for Akbar's journey was no more than a trip from Agra to Ajmer and Ahmadnagar and Berar were left for a time in peace. The rumour of danger from the north had, however, galvanized the wretched Murtaza Nizam Shah into something like activity, and early in 1578 Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari was summoned to Ahmadnagar in order that he might parade the army of Berar before the king. This effort to secure military efficiency in the frontier province had most unfortunate results. Murtaza Nizam Shah's unworthy favourite Sahib Khan, a Deccani, grossly insulted one of the foreign officers of the army of Berar, with the result that the old quarrel between the foreigners on one side and the Deccanis and the Africans on the other was renewed.[3] A fight followed in which the king identified himself with the Deccanis, whereupon most of the foreign officers left his service and entered that of Golconda and Bijapur. In the confusion which followed, Salabat Khan grasped the reins of government and Murtaza Nizam Shah was left powerless. He attempted to recover possession of Sahib Khan and bespoke the good offices of Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari to this end, but Sayyad was unable, and probably unwilling to save the wretch and Sahib Khan was ultimately slain by Khudavand Khan, one of the *amirs* of Berar.[4] Salabat Khan was now regent of Ahmadnagar and Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari retained the governorship of Berar.

In 1584 Salabat Khan sent an order to Jamshid Khan Shirazi who has been already mentioned as one of Sayyad Murtaza's officers, directing him to join an embassy which was about to leave Ahmadnagar for Bijapur. As the order had not been countersigned by Murtaza Nizam Shah, Jamshid Khan replied that he could not obey it without the sanction of his superior officer, Sayyad Murtaza. The latter was much annoyed by

1. *Haig*, p. 456.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, p. 183.
3. *Briggs*, III, p. 262.
4. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 197-98.

Salabat Khan's assumption of the right to communicate an order to Jamshid direct, and refused to permit Jamshid to leave his post in Berar. The quarrel reached such a point that Sayyad Murtaza Sabzavari assembled the army of Berar, marched towards Ahmadnagar with the intention of overthrowing Salabat Khan, but the *amirs* at the capital intervened and brought about a temporary peace, and Sayyad Murtaza returned to Berar.

Towards the end of the same year the quarrel was renewed and Sayyad Murtaza of Berar again marched on Ahmadnagar. Salabat Khan advanced to meet him and defeated him near the capital. Unable to withstand his powerful enemy Sayyad Murtaza and his lieutenant fled by way of Burhanpur to the court of Akbar.[1] Meanwhile Shahzada Burhan, a brother of Murtaza Nizam Shah, had been persuaded by a party in Ahmadnagar to make an attempt to dethrone Murtaza and seize the throne. The plot was frustrated by Salabat Khan and Burhan was forced to flee in the guise of a *darvesh* to the Konkan whence he reached Gujarat and joined Akbar's court.

Akbar now resolved to attempt the conquest of the Deccan and ordered his foster-brother, Mirza Aziz Kuka entitled Khan-i-Azam, who was then governor of Malva to assemble the army of Malva and marched against Ahmadnagar taking Burhan with him. Salabat Khan replied by sending 20,000 horse to Burhanpur. Mirza Muhammad Taki, who commanded this force, succeeded in attaching Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh to the cause of Ahmadnagar despite an attempt by the Khan-i-Azam to secure his adherence to the imperial cause. The Khan-i-Azam's expedition was delayed by a quarrel between him and Sahib-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the governor of Ujjain, and Mirza Muhammad Taki and Raja Ali Khan carried the war into the enemy's country and encamped over against the Khan-i-Azam at Handia. The Khan-i-Azam was unwilling to risk a battle, but by a rapid night march eluded the Deccanis, invaded Berar from the north, plundered Ellichpur and then moved to Akola district where they plundered Balapur then second only to Ellichpur in importance and before the Deccanis, who had turned back from Handia to meet them, could come up with them, retreated by way of Nandurbar into Malva.[2] Raja Ali Khan then returned to Burhanpur and Mirza Muhammad Taki to Ahmadnagar. Akbar did not at once pursue his project of adding the Deccan to his empire and the district with the rest of Berar was not seriously disturbed

1. The battle was fought at Jeurghat, a distance of a few miles from Ahmadnagar. For further details see *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 232-35.
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 236-37.

and remained at peace until the Moghals undertook the conquest of Deccan in earnest.

In June, 1588, Murtaza Nizam Shah, who had attempted to destroy his son Miran Husain by setting fire to his bedding, was, in return, suffocated in his bath by the prince, who succeeded him as Husain Nizam Shah II. Husain II was put to death after a reign of less than ten months on April 1, 1589 and the *amirs* of Ahmadnagar raised to the throne Ismail, the son of the fugitive Burhan.[1] Jamal Khan, who had been one of Sayyad Murtaza's lieutenants in Berar, was now regent in Ahmadnagar. He belonged to the heretical sect of the Mahadvis and in the name of Ismail Nizam Shah, who was too young to understand theological disputes, established their religion in Ahmadnagar with the result that the kingdom became a refuge for most of the Mahadvis throughout India. The *amirs* of Berar were much annoyed by the spread of the heresy and in 1589 released Salabat Khan,[2] who had been imprisoned by Murtaza Nizam Shah in Kherla, and induced him to lead them against Ahmadnagar, while Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur invaded the Kingdom from the south. Jamal Khan defeated the *amirs* of Berar at Paithan on the Godavari, then the southern boundary of the province, and the Bijapuris at Ashti. Salabat Khan made his peace with Jamal Khan and returned to his *jahagir* to die.

In 1590 the time was ripe for the invasion of Berar and the Deccan by Akbar. The *amirs* of Berar were disaffected and disgusted with the heterodox doctrines now fashionable at the court of Ahmadnagar and the elevation to the throne of the young Ismail, the son of the emperor's protege Burhan, furnished Akbar with a pretext for aggression. He offered Burhan as many troops as he should consider necessary for the purpose of gaining the throne of his ancestors, now unjustly held by his son, but Burhan had no desire to reign at Ahmadnagar as Akbar's puppet and declined the proffered aid. Akbar then bestowed upon him the *paragana* of Handia in *jahagir* and gave him letters to Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh who was ordered to render him all the assistance in his power. Burhan took up his quarters at Handia and issued letters to the principal officers and landholders of Berar and the rest of the Ahmadnagar Kingdom reminding them that he was their lawful king and exhorting them to be faithful to him. These letters were well received and Burhan got many assurances of loyalty and offers of assistance, including one from Jahangir Khan, the African,

1 Briggs, III, pp. 271-73,
2. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 266-67.

warden of the northern marches of Berar. Burhan now entered Berar, with a small force of horse and foot which he had collected, by way of the Melghat, but Jahangir Khan had repented of his promise, and attacked and defeated the small army, forcing Burhan to retire to Handia in great disorder. From Handia he went to Burhanpur where he sought assistance from Raja Ali Khan who received him kindly and not only promised him aid but invoked the aid of Ibrahim Adil Shah II of Bijapur who, smarting under the recent defeat of his forces by Jamal Khan, readily sent an army northwards.

Jamal Khan again defeated the Bijapuris[1] but had not recovered from the fatigue of the fight when he heard that the nobles of Berar had declared for Burhan, who was on the point of entering Berar. He, therefore, hastened northward to confront this new danger, but the army of Bijapur was not so broken as to be incapable of pursuit, and the Maratha horse hung upon the flanks and rear of his army and cut off his supplies. But in the battle fought below the Rohankhed ghat Jamal Khan was defeated by the combined forces of Burhan Nizam Shah and Raja Ali Khan, Jamal Khan was laid low by a musket shot in the forehead and the other Mahadvi leaders, the chief of whom were Yakub Khan, Khudawand Khan, and Suhail Khan, the eunuch, were not disposed to continue the fight, and fled from the field, taking with them the young Ismail Nizam Shah. The fugitives were closely pursued by Burhan's officers, and were overtaken. Yakub Khan and Khudavand Khan were slain and Suhail Khan the eunuch, effected his escape, leaving Ismail in his father's hands. Burhan now ascended the throne of Ahmadnagar as Burhan Nizam Shah II. He appointed Nurkhan, Governor of Berar.

Burhan died on April 28, 1595, after a troublesome reign of rather more than four years, and was succeeded by his elder son Ibrahim Nizam Shah, who had been previously passed over in favour of his younger brother Ismail on the score that his mother was a negress and his personal appearance unkingly. The affairs of the State were now in the utmost confusion. The rival factions contended at the court while Ibrahim Adil Shah on the south and Akbar on the north prepared to invade the kingdom. Ibrahim Nizam Shah after a reign of less than four months was slain in battle with the Bijapuris, and a faction attempted to raise to the throne on August 16, 1595, Ahmad, son of Shah Tahir, who had pretended to be the son of Sultan Muhammad Khudabanda,[2] one of the sons of Burhan Nizam Shah I. But the circumstances of Shah Tahir's birth had

1. *Ahmadnagarchi Nizamshahi*, pp. 272-74.
2. *Ibid*, p. 282 f. n.

already been secretly investigated, and there were those at the capital who knew the details of the inquiry and published them. Nevertheless the impostor's faction held the field for a time, and when they were hard pressed in Ahmadnagar they sent a message to Sultan Murad, Akbar's fourth son, and implored him to come from Gujarat to their aid. Murad had a general commission from his father to attempt the conquest of Berar and Ahmadnagar whenever the time should seem propitious and at once made preparations to invade the Deccan. Meanwhile, however, an unexpected quarrel in the camp of those who opposed the impostor's claims enabled Miyan Manju, his chief supporter, to emerge from Ahmadnagar and attack them. He defeated them on October 1, 1595 and, deeming himself now strong enough to dispense with foreign aid, began to regret his invitation to Murad. Murad, however, was already on his way and when he reached the borders of the Ahmadnagar kingdom with the Khan-i-Khanan, Abdur Rahim and Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh, Miyan Manju leaving Ansar Khan, in whose charge was Chand Bibi, in command of Ahmadnagar, fled with his protege Ahmad to Ausa, where he attempted to raise an army and to enlist the aid of Ibrahim Adil Shah II and Muhammad Kuli Kutub Shah of Golconda.

Chand Bibi soon asserted her supremacy in Ahmadnagar and had Bahadur, the infant son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah, proclaimed king in place of the impostor set up by Miyan Manju. The imperial army meanwhile closely besieged Ahmadnagar, and though Sultan Murad did not succeed in capturing the city he was only bought off by a treaty of peace concluded in April, 1596, one of the conditions of which was the cession of Berar to the empire. On the conclusion of peace Murad occupied Berar which thus became once more, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, an appanage of the crown of Delhi. Hence forward Berar was a province of Delhi, and the Moghals, who ever kept in view the prospect of a general advance on the Deccan, made Balapur, which lay near the road between Burhanpur and the Rohankhed ghat, then regarded as the highway between Hindustan and the Deccan, their head quarters, and maintained an advanced post at Jalna. For some time after this, Balapur was in fact, though not in name, the capital of Berar and the residence of its governor. Here the Moghals maintained their largest garrison, and here, even when the greater part of the province was overrun by the Deccanis, as often happened, they contrived to maintain a military post. From Ahmadnagar Murad retired to Balapur and at a distance of some twelve miles from the town he built himself a palace at a village which he re-named Shahpur, where the ruins of his residence may still be seen. After the withdrawal

of the imperial army Bahadur Nizam Shah was seated on the throne of Ahmadnagar while the pretender Ahmad was provided for by the *Sultan* of Bijapur.

Although Berar had been formally ceded to Akbar, its principal fortresses had not been surrendered, and Gawilgad and Narnala were still held by officers of the king of Ahmadnagar. Meanwhile the Khan-i-Khanan, who was the real commander-in-chief of the Mughal forces in the Deccan, had established himself at Jalna and was engaged on the banks of the Godavari in a campaign which is not immediately connected with the history of the district, while Murad spent his time in debauchery and excessive drinking in Shahpur. In 1598 a quarrel occurred between the prince and the general. Murad proposed to complete the conquest of the Ahmadnagar kingdom by capturing its capital and taking possession of its other provinces, but the Khan-i-Khanan insisted that the first thing to be done was to render Berar secure by capturing Gawilgad and Narnala. The result of the quarrel was that the Khan-i-Khanan was recalled and Abul Fazl was sent to the Deccan. He captured the two great fortresses of Berar, but complaints that he had failed to support the Moghal governor of Bid when he was hard pressed reached the ears of Akbar, and Abul Fazl was recalled. It was now recognized that the Khan-i-Khanan was the only one of Akbar's officers who was fit to have charge of affairs in the Deccan, and his only disqualification was his intolerance of the drunken and slothful Murad. Murad solved the difficulty by dying in Shahpur in 1599 from drink and the effects of incontinence, and Sultan Daniyal, Akbar's youngest son, was appointed nominal governor of the Deccan under the tutelage of the Khan-i-Khanan. He had not reached Berar when Akbar, in consequence of a report received from Abul Fazl, set out from Agra for the Deccan, but discovered as he advanced that his presence would not be required in Ahmadnagar. He, therefore, laid siege to and captured Ashirgad, the principal fortress of Khandesh, sending Daniyal and the Khan-i-Khanan on to Ahmadnagar, which place fell into their hands later in the same year (1599), when Bahadur Nizam Shah was captured and sent to Akbar at Burhanpur, Akbar then returned to Agra, leaving Daniyal as governor of the three provinces of Berar, Khandesh, now re-named Dandesh, and Ahmadnagar. It may be noted that the theatre of war during these conflicts lay to the south and beyond the Akola district, but it is probable that the district was much disturbed especially in its south western corner.

The account of Berar in the *Ain-i-Akbari* was added to that work in 1596-97. The greater part of the Akola district was

included in Akbar's *sarkar* or revenue district of Narnala, but some of the *parganas* of this *sarkar* are now included in Buldhana, while Akola, on the other hand, includes three *parganas* of Akbar's revenue district of Bashim. The whole revenue demand for the area now included in the Akola district seems to have been nearly twenty-four lakhs of rupees. The only special notice of any places in the District has reference to Balapur, Shahpur, and Bashim. Near Balapur, says Abdul Fazl, 'are two streams, about the borders of which are found various kinds of pretty stones, which are cut and kept as curiosities. Six *kos* distant were the headquarters of Sultan Murad, which grew into a fine city under the name of Shahpur'. Of Bashim he writes, 'About Bashim is an indigenous race, for the most part proud and refractory, called Hatgars; their forces consist of 1000 cavalry and 5000 infantry.' He adds that the Hatgars are Rajputs, which is a mistake, for they are a branch of the Dhangar caste. It is strange that according to the figures of the census of 1901 Hatgars were exceptionally weak in numbers in the late Bashim District.

After the imprisonment of Bahadur Nizam Shah in Gwalior in 1599, Malik Ambar, the African, the most powerful remaining adherent of the Nizam Shahi dynasty, raised to the throne Murtaza Nizam Shah, the son of Shah Ali, one of the sons of Burhan I, and established him in the fortress of Ausa. It may be noted that after the fall of Ahmadnagar Balapur was still the principal garrison town of Berar, but Daniyal preferred Burhanpur, where he died of drink in 1605, as his viceregal capital. The death of his favourite son was a severe shock to Akbar, who survived Daniyal only for a few months, and died in October 1605, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Salim, who took the title of Jahangir.

It is unnecessary to follow in detail the tedious progress of the warfare between his generals and Malik Ambar. Throughout his reign the Moghal tenure of Berar was very uncertain. At times Malik Ambar occupied the whole province, and even introduced his own land settlement. At other times his officers were driven back to the neighbourhood of Khirki, but it was seldom that his hand was not felt in Berar. It will be sufficient to notice hostilities between the Deccanis and the imperialists so far as they immediately affected the Akola district. In 1609 Jahangir appointed his second son Parvez to the governorship of the Moghal provinces of the Deccan, and the prince chose Burhanpur as his headquarters. Owing partly to his lack of enterprise and partly to dissension between his officers, over whom he had little real control, the administration of Parvez was a dismal failure.

In 1610 Malik Ambar, the African, who still supported a representative of the Nizam Shahi dynasty in Ausa, attacked Ahmadnagar, repulsed Parvez when he advanced to its relief, and overran the greater part of Berar. A Moghal garrison was still maintained in Balapur, but for some time its principal occupation was to look to its own safety, and its sphere of influence did not extend far beyond the walls of the town. So small a part had the Moghals in the administration of Berar that Malik Ambar introduced a settlement of the land, and, though the imperial officers probably succeeded in collecting some revenue from the northern *paraganas* of the province, the garrison at Balapur was the only evidence of the emperor's nominal sovereignty. This state of affairs lasted until the beginning of 1616, when the prestige of the Moghal arms was somewhat restored. Dissensions in Malik Ambar's camp drove some of his officers to offer their services to Shahnavaz Khan, a gallant officer who at this time commanded at Balapur. Shahnavaz Khan, taking advantage of Malik Ambar's difficulties, marched from Balapur with such troops as he could collect and, after defeating the Deccanis in the field, laid waste Ambar's capital, Khirki, afterwards known as Aurangabad, but was not strong enough to maintain a permanent hold on any of Ambar's dominions beyond Berar, and fell back again to Balapur. This raid however, restored for a time the authority of the Moghals in Berar, and the Akola district was now in fact, as well as in name, in the hands of Shahnavaz Khan.[1]

The climate of Balapur had an unfortunate effect on the Moghal officers. Akbar's son Murad had already died there from the effects of drink, and in 1617 Raja Mahan Singh, a distinguished and valued officer of Jahangir's, died there from the same cause. Shahnavaz Khan succumbed to the same fate a few years later.

Early in 1617 the prospects of the imperial army were improved by the removal of the indolent Parvez and the appointment of the enterprising Khurram, Jahangir's third son, to the command in the Deccan. This appointment produced an immediate effect on the Deccanis, who surrendered to the imperial officers many of their recent conquest and ceased to molest Berar. Later in the year Khurram was recalled to Mandu, where the emperor was then in camp, and was honoured with the title of Shahjahan, under which he afterwards ascended the throne. At the same time the Khan-i-Khanan, the father of Shahnavaz Khan, who now held the position of governor of Berar and Ahmadnagar, was appointed viceroy of the Deccan.

1. For details see *Elliot* Vol. VI, pp. 343-44.

Two years later Shahnavaz Khan, to the emperor's great grief, died of drink in Burhanpur. His younger brother, Darab Khan, succeeded him as governor of Berar and Ahmadnagar, and took up his residence in Balapur.

In 1620 Malik Ambar took advantage of Jahangir's absence in Kashmir to besiege Khanjar Khan, the Moghal commandant of Ahmadnagar, while he also drove in the commanders of military posts in the Balaghat of Akola and Buldhana and forced them to take refuge with Darab Khan in Balapur. Darab Khan collected his forces, advanced into the Balaghat, and thence to Ahmadnagar, where he fell upon and dispersed the besiegers. But supplies were scarce and dear, and the Moghal army could not maintain itself in the Ahmadnagar country. Darab therefore retired on Balapur, where he encamped until supplies should be collected. A force of the Deccanis hung on the rear of the retreating army and followed it as far as Balapur, where the intruders were defeated by Raja Narsingh Dev, who captured and beheaded Mansur, one of Ambar's African officers. This trifling success did not suffice to stay the progress of the Deccanis. The siege of Ahmadnagar was vigorously pressed forward, and most of the fortified posts in the Ahmadnagar country and Berar were captured from the imperialists, while the enemy ravaged nearly the whole province of Berar and burnt the standing crops. Malik Ambar's strength increased with his prestige, and he was now able to put into the field 60,000 horse, including the contingents furnished by the kings of Bijapur and Golconda. Darab Khan made an effort to check Ambar's further advance by moving from Balapur to Mehkar, where he remained for three months, but in spite of his successes against the Deccanis in the field their Maratha horse succeeded in cutting off his supplies until he was compelled to fall back once more on Balapur. The enemy followed him and repeated at Balapur the tactics which had compelled him to leave Mehkar. The activity and mobility of the Marathas enabled them to destroy the crops and to intercept all supplies until the imperial troops were reduced to such straits that numbers of them deserted daily to the enemy. Darab Khan had now no choice but to retreat to Burhanpur, and the fortunes of the Moghals were at a lower ebb than at any time since their first interference in the affairs of the Deccan. Malik Ambar even ventured to besiege the imperial troops in Burhanpur and to cross the Narmada and ravage the southern districts of Malva, but early in 1621 Shahjahan was again sent to the Deccan. He drove the Deccanis from the neighbourhood of Burhanpur, and pressed on through Berar to Khirki, which he demolished. Malik Ambar, now in dire straits, agreed to a humiliating treaty of peace, one

of the articles of which was to the effect that the southern frontier of the empire should be advanced thirty miles to the south. This provision secured Berar for the emperor, the southern tracts of the Akola district were again brought under the managment of Moghal officers, and Balapur was again garrisoned.[1]

In 1622 Shahjahan rose against his father and was in rebellion for three years, during which period the imperial cause in the Deccan suffered much though the Moghals never again lost their hold on Balapur and the Akola district. After Shahjahan's submission to his father Pira Lodi, an Afghan who held the high title of Khan-i-Jahan and was one of the principal nobles of the empire, was appointed governor of Berar. The Afghan betrayed his trust with a shamelessness which eclipsed all former dealings of the Moghal officers in Burhanpur with Malik Amber. Their traffic with the enemy had at least been carried on under the cloak of secrecy, and their treason was never unveiled; but the Khan-i-Jahan openly sold the Balaghat of Berar, which comprised the southern *parganas* of the Akola district, to Murtaza Nizam Shah, the creature of Malik Amber, for twelve lakhs of rupees, and insisted on the fulfilment of his bargain by his subordinates, compelling all commanders of posts in the Balaghat to return to Balapur. This was the situation of affairs in Berar when Shahjahan, early in 1628, ascended the imperial throne in Delhi. The new emperor ignored the nefarious bargain of Pira Lodi and ordered Murtaza Nizam Shah to vacate the military posts in the Balaghat, and the latter did not venture to disobey the command. Pira Lodi was summoned to court and, discovering on his arrival there that his treachery was well-known and was likely to be punished, fled towards the Deccan, where he was harboured by Murtaza Nizam Shah, who refused to surrender him. Shahjahan now prepared for war and advanced to Burhanpur.

Early in 1630 three imperial armies invaded the Balaghat, and Rav Ratan with 10,000 horse was sent to occupy the valley of the Penganga near Bashim, there to await an opportunity of advancing into Telangana. A marauding force of the Deccanis succeeded, however, in evading him and, having entered Berar, committed extensive ravages. Rav Ratan was inclined to turn back and pursue them, but received orders to stand fast in Bashim while Vazir Khan was sent from Burhanpur in pursuit of the invaders and dispersed them. Later in the year Rav Ratan, who was deficient in enterprise, was

1. For details see Elliot Vol. VI, pp. 376-78 and 379-80.

relieved in Bashim by Nasiri Khan. The war was now carried beyond the confines of the Akola district and calls for no further notice here.

In 1630 the rains failed, and a severe famine which affected the whole of Berar was the result. The province had been for many years the scene of hostilities and neither of the hostile armies was in the habit of respecting the rights of private property, while the invariable tactics of one of them consisted in the destruction of crops with the object of depriving the other of supplies. It is, therefore, not surprising that the famine was more severe than any which has occurred in recent years. The official chronicler of Shahjahan's reign describes it in the following terms:—'Buyers were ready to give a life for a loaf, but selier was there none. The flesh of dogs was sold as that of goats and the bones of the dead were ground down with the flour sold in the market, and the punishment of those who profited by this traffic produced yet more dreadful results. Men devoured one another and came to regard the flesh of their children as sweeter than their love. The inhabitants fled afar to other tracts till the corpses of those who fell by the way checked those who came after, and in the lands of Berar, which had been famous for their fertility and prosperity, no trace of habitation remained.' Some mention is made of measures of relief, but it is very clear that these were utterly inadequate.

This account, taken from the official record of Shahjahan's reign is obviously hyperbolical, but cannot be dismissed as entirely imaginary. Berar had suffered much from protracted hostilities during which it had been the prey of hostile armies which had little respect for the rights of property, and the measures of relief undertaken were utterly inadequate. However nothing particular seems to have been attempted in Akola district which slowly recovered from this calamity.

In 1632 Shahjahan returned to Agra and Mirza Isa Tarkhan was appointed governor of Ellichpur while Yamin-ud-daulah was viceroy of the Deccan. The viceroy directed two campaigns. one in Telangana which ended with the fall of Kandhar, and the other in the Daulatabad country which ended with the fall of Daulatabad in 1633. Bashim was the base of operations in the former campaign and Balapur in the latter.

Towards the end of 1634 Shahjahan issued a *farman* redistributing his conquests in the Deccan. Hitherto Khandesh, Berar, and the conquests from the Nizam Shahi dominions had formed an unwieldy *subha* under one *subhadar*. This arrangement was now changed. Berar, Khandesh and the Ahmadnagar

kingdom were divided into two *subhas*, the Balaghat on the south and the Payanghat on the north. The line of demarcation between the two new *subhas* was the edge of the plateau of southern Berar, and the Akola district was thus divided between the two, the tahsils of Akola, Akot, Balapur and Murtizapur lying in the Payanghat and those of Bashim and Mangrul in the Balaghat. The new arrangement was not of long duration.

This scheme of reorganization was very soon amended. In 1636 Shahjahan appointed his third son, Aurangzeb, to the viceroyalty of the Deccan, where the possessions of the empire were redistributed into four *subhas* or divisions.[1]

(1) Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar, the nominal capital of which was Daulatabad, while Aurangzeb resided at Khirki which he renamed Aurangabad. (2) Telangana which included those tracts of north-western Telangana, which had been annexed to the empire (3) Khandesh, the administrative capital of which was Burhanpur, while its principal military post was Ashirgad, and (4) Berar, the capital of which was Ellichpur. Berar, of which Akola district formed part, now became once more a homogeneous province. Each of these divisions was governed by a *subhedar* in immediate subordination to Aurangzeb as viceroy, and the Khan-i-Dauran was retained as *subhedar* of Berar, with Sipahdar Khan as deputy governor in Ellichpur.

In 1637 the Khan-i-Dauran with Sipahdar Khan and the army of Berar undertook an expedition through the northern district of the kingdom of Golconda, where they collected tribute and thence they marched 'through the *sarkar* of Pavnar to besiege' Nagpur, which was held by Kokiya, the Gond ruler of Chanda and Nagpur was taken. It was probably at this time that the *sarkar* of Devgad was added to the province of Berar.[2]

In 1642 Shah Beg Khan, a commander of 4,000 horse, was appointed *subhedar* of Berar in place of the Khan-i-Dauran and two years later Allah Vardi Khan was made a commander of 5,000 horse and received Ellichpur in *jahagir* on the death of Sipahdar Khan.

Early in 1658 Aurangzeb left the Deccan in order to participate in the contest for the imperial throne which ensued on

1. Y. M. Kale, p. 141., *Elliot* Vol. VII p. 58.
2. Y. M. Kale, p. 28.

the failure of Shah Jahan's health and having worsted his competitors he gained the prize. He appointed Raja Jai Singh to the viceroyalty of the Deccan and made Irij Khan *subhedar* of Berar. In 1661, Diler Khan accompained by Irij Khan, the *subhedar* of Berar and the *Faujdar* of the province marched through Berar to attack the Gond *Raja* of Chanda. The *Raja* submitted and the expedition terminated on the *Raja* paying to the imperial exchequer a crore of rupees and promising to pay an annual tribute of 2 lakhs and to raze his fortifications. At this time a new power was gaining ascendency in the Deccan, *viz.*, that of the Marathas under the leadership of Shivaji. Inspired by the ideal of carving a separate State, and backed by the zeal of his followers he had made deep incisions in the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur and had carried out daring attacks against the Moghal possessions in the Deccan. Aurangzeb had sensed this danger and had sent his generals, Shayasta Khan, Mirza Raja Jai Singh and Diler Khan to contain Shivaji's activities in 1665. Shivaji realizing the tactical superiority of the Moghals, submitted and entered into an understanding with them under the terms of the treaty of Purandar. But the struggle with the Moghals which had begun was to last till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. In 1667 Mirza Raja Jai Singh was recalled from the *subhedari* of the Deccan and Prince Muazzam was appointed in his place. Shivaji, while carrying out preparations for war with the Moghals, adopted a conciliatory tone and came to terms with the new viceroy. Sambhaji was made a Moghal *mansabdar* and was given a *jahagir* in Berar comprising the *paraganas* of Balapur and Avandhe. This was confiscated later towards the recovery of the amount of 1 lakh of rupees sanctioned to Shivaji as expenses when he visited Agra in 1666. Sambhaji visited prince Muazzam at Aurangabad on 4th November 1667 and after a short stay returned to Rajgad while Maratha officers continued to stay in Aurangabad. Within two years Shivaji had made thorough preparations for war with the Moghals. In 1670 he attacked and drove away the Moghals from the *Svarajya* territory. He also invaded the imperial Moghal territory in all directions and carried daring raids into Khandesh and Berar. In December 1670, he attacked, when least expected, the rich city of Karanja in Berar and looted it completely.[1] Shivaji died in 1680. His son Sambhaji succeeded him. Soon after his accession, early in 1681 Sambhaji's generals invaded Berar. They then moved with 20,000 troops towards Burhanpur, attacked and sacked it. The Marathas kept up a continuous pressure on Khandesh and Berar. In 1684 they

1. Sarkar, *Shivaji*, p. 178.

attacked Dharangaon in Khandesh. Sambhaji was captured and executed in 1689 by Aurangzeb. His son Shahu was made a prisoner. Sambhaji's brother, Rajaram and his able commandants Santaji, Dhanaji, Parasoji and Nemaji made relentless attacks against the Moghals. Aurangzeb was forced to deploy his best officers as *subhedars* in the provinces of Khandesh and Berar,[1] and renowned Moghal generals like Zulfikar Khan and Gazi-ud-din Firoz Jang were continuously striving to contain the Maratha activities in the Deccan. After the fall of Jinji in the South in 1698, Rajaram returned to the *Svarajya* territory and reached Vishalgad in February 1698. Meanwhile Bakht Buland, the Gond Raja of Devgad was carrying on struggle against the Moghals. Rajaram's generals, Nemaji Shinde and Parasoji Bhosle, were successfully ravaging Khandesh and Berar exacting *chauth* from the Imperial territory. In 1699 Rajaram himself planned an invasion of Berar. This was checked by the Moghals under prince Bedarbakht and Zulfikar Khan. Rajaram returned to Sinhgad where he died on 2nd March 1700. The death of Rajaram brought about no lull in the fighting between the Marathas and the Moghals. The Marathas, under the able leadership of Tarabai (widow of Rajaram), Ramchandrapant Amatya, Shankaraji Narayan, Dhanaji Jadhav and others, continued the struggle vigorously. They ravaged Moghal territory in Malva and Gujarat In 1703 Berar was again raided when Sharza Khan, the Deputy Governor of Berar was captured by Nemaji Shinde. The struggle continued till the death of Aurangzeb on February 20, 1707.

At the time of Aurangzeb's death Gazi-ud-din Firoz Jang was the governor of Berar. The district of Akola was held in *jagir* by Asad Khan, the prime minister of Aurangzeb whose local agent was Khaja Abdul Latif. This officer built the walls of Akola which he named Asadgadh in compliment to his master and the *idgah* to the north of the town.

On 20th February 1707 Aurangzeb died at Ahmadnagar and was shortly afterwards buried at Rauza afterwards called Khuldabad, near the caves of Ellora and about seven miles from Daulatabad. The usual conflict for the throne followed

1. The following Moghal officers administered Berar as *subhedars* from 1675 till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. Khan Zaman was appointed *subhedar* in December 1675. He was succeeded by Irij Khan who died on 13th August 1685. In August 1686 Hasan Khan was appointed *subhedar*. He was succeeded by Mahabat Khan (appointed in September 1686) and prince Kam Baksh (appointed on 26th September 1686 and again on 24th December 1697). In 1698 Askar Ali Khan was appointed *subhedar*. He was succeeded by the leading Moghal general Firoz Jang.

the death of the emperor and victory finally declared for Shah Alam, the eldest surviving son, who ascended the throne under the title of Bahadur Shah. Firoz Jang at first held Berar for prince Muhammad Azam by whom he was transferred, as *subhedar,* to the province of Gujarat, but the cautious *amir* was a lukewarm partisan and readily made his peace with Bahadur Shah who confirmed him in his appointment in Gujarat.

Towards the end of 1707 Zulfikar Khan Nusrat Jang was viceroy of the whole of the Deccan, and it was now that the officers of the imperial army first began to enter into regular agreements with the Marathas for the payment of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi.* It may here be mentioned that after the capture of Sambhaji in 1689, Rayagad fort, the capital of the Marathas, fell to the Moghals and Shahu, the son of Sambhaji along with his mother Yesubai, was made a prisoner. He remained with Aurangzeb till the latter's death in 1707.

Shahu was allowed to go back to the Deccan from the imperial camp[1] in 1707. At the time of release of Shahu by Azam Shah, the terms of the release were (1) that he was to rule the small *svarajya* of his grandfather as a vassal of the Moghal empire (2) that he was to serve his liege lord whenever called upon to do so with his contingent of troops and (3) that he was also permitted to collect *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* from the six Moghal provinces of the south which included Berar of which Akola district formed a part. Parasoji Bhosle the ancestor of the later Bhosle rulers of Nagpur was then in possession of Berar and Gondvana.[2] He hastened to West Khandesh with his army to join Shahu, whereupon Shahu, along with other prominent Maratha chiefs crossed the Godavari and reached Satara. Tarabai, widow of Rajaram however not desiring to acclaim Shahu, had won over Parashuram Pratinidhi and Bapuji, elder brother of Parasoji, to her side. Tarabai, under the pretence of ascertaining whether Shahu was real, sent Bapuji who was the eldest person known in the Bhosle House, to Shahu's camp. But Bapuji not only joined Shahu's forces but partook food in the same dish with Shahu and convinced all other Maratha chiefs of his blood royal, who now readily joined his standard. Shahu in appreciation of Parasoji's

1. From the river Narmada.
2. Parasoji's uncles were in the service of the Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar and were contemporaries of Shahaji, the father of *Chhatrapati* Shivaji. They were granted Amravati and Bham in *Jahagir* for the services rendered by them. Parasoji made Bham in Yeotmal district his headquarters.

services to his cause, granted him *Sanad* for Gavil, Narnala Mahur, Khedale, Pavnar and Kalamb, and declared him *"Sena saheb subha"* in 1707.[1] Parasoji collected tributes from Berar but in 1709, on his return from Satara, died at Khed near Wai.

Bahadur Shah died in 1712 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Muizuddin who took the title of Jahandar Shah. On his death the two Sayyad brothers of Barha, who were now all-powerful at Delhi, raised to the throne Farrukhsiyar. It was in his reign, in 1719, that the imperial court formally acknowledged[2] the claim of the Marathas to *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi.* In consideration for refraining from ravaging Berar and the other five *subhas* of the Deccan they were allowed to collect one-quarter of the revenue under the name of *chauth* and in addition to this a further portion of one-tenth under the name of *sardeshmukhi,* which was regarded as a recompense for the trouble and expense of collecting the *chauth.* It was the imperial recognition of these claims which laid the foundation of that system of government known as *do-amli.*

These terms pertaining to *svarajya, chauthai* and *sardeshmukhi* stated (1) that all territories known as Shivaji's *svarajya* together with the forts therein should be delivered to Shahu (2) that such territories as had been recently conquered by the Marathas in Khandesh, Berar, Gondvana, Hyderabad and Karnatak should also be ceded to them as part of Maratha kingdom and (3) that the Marathas should be allowed to collect *chauthai* and *sardeshmukhi* from all the six *subhas* of the south. This *sanad* thus unequivocally upheld the *dejure* sovereignty of the Marathas over the territories conquered by them in the Deccan including the *subha* of Berar and by giving them the right to collect *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in the six *subhas* of the Deccan including Berar. The *sanad* legalised their

1. The details of the *sanad* granted by Shahu at that time were as under:

Prant	Ritapur and	*Sarkar*	Gavel, *Prant* Varhad, *Prant* Devgad,	
i	The details of the Anagondi, etc., *Mahals* of Varhad *prant*			
1	*Sarkar*	Gavel	*Mahal*	46
i	"	Narnala	"	37
i	"	Mahur	"	19
i	"	Khedale	"	21
i	"	Pavnar	"	5
i	"	Kalamb	"	19
i				147

6.

Thus making a total of six *Sarkars* with a charge of rupees nine annas eleven in every Hundred.

2. Y. M. Kale, *Nagpur Prantacha Itihas.*

right of doing so. Shahu accordingly issued orders to his local officials in the six *subhas* of the Deccan to enforce the terms of the above agreement and make collections of *chauthai* and *sardeshmukhi*. The imperial confirmation of these terms in the form of *sanads* of *svarajya, chauthai* and *sardeshmukhi* was obtained in 1719 when Balaji Vishvanath paid a personal visit to Delhi alongwith a strong contingent of Maratha troops including Khanderav Dabhade, Udaji, Keshoji and Tukoji Pavar, Ranoji and Santaji Bhosle. While the *Peshva* was in Delhi a clash of arms ensued between the Marathas and imperial troops and about 1500 to 2000 Maratha horse-men were killed. Among those killed was Santaji Bhosle, the son of Shahu's benefactor, Parasoji Bhosle. Shahu at the time of the grand *darbar* held in Satara on the return of Balaji Vishvanath, amply rewarded Ranoji, the brother of Santaji with fresh *Inams* and gave him the title of *Savai* Santaji.

It may here be pointed out that Nizam-ul-mulk the founder of the state of Hyderabad, during his brief viceroyalty of the Deccan from 1713, never accepted the Maratha right of collecting *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in the six *subhas* of the Deccan.

It is not necessary here to follow in detail the course of the intrigues of the Sayyad brothers at Delhi. After deposing Farrukhsiyar and setting up two nonentities to succeed him, they raised to the throne in 1719 Raushan Akhtar, who took the title of Muhammad Shah.

In 1720 the two Sayyad brothers of Barha, Abdullah Khan and Husain Ali Khan, who had long held all real power at Delhi, began to conspire against their most dangerous rival, the brave and astute Chin Kilich Khan, better known by his titles of Nizam-ul-mulk and Asaf Jah. Asaf Jah was appointed *subhedar* of Malva in the hope that he would be defeated and perhaps lose his life in attempting to quell disturbances sedulously fostered from Delhi, or that he would be entrapped into some overt act of rebellion which would expose him to attack by imperial army from Delhi under the command of the Sayyad brothers and by the army of the Deccan under the command of their nephew, Alam Ali Khan. Asaf Jah, however, held his own at Burhanpur where he was joined by his uncle Iwaz Khan, the *subhedar* of Berar, and by most of the principal officers in Malva. The Sayyads now repented of having allowed him to strengthen himself in Malva, and Husain Ali Khan prepared to oust him from his appointment and to assume it for himself. Alam Ali Khan was ordered to attack him from the south, while Sayyad Ali Khan, another member of the family, was sent from

Delhi with instructions to attack him from the north, should success appear probable, or to avoid him and join Alam Ali Khan without risking an action. Meanwhile Asaf Jah had been attacked by and had defeated and slain at Ratanpur, within forty miles of Burhanpur, Dilavar Ali Khan, another relative of the Sayyad brothers. On 19th June 1720 Husain Ali Khan, who had intended to march in person against Asaf Jah, was detained at Delhi, but Alam Ali Khan marched from Aurangabad into Berar. Asaf Jah sent the corpse of Dilavar Ali to Alam Ali for burial, informing him at the same time that he might retire with his family to Hindustan without molestation. Alam Ali Khan, however, was not disposed to give up the Deccan without a struggle, and Asaf Jah marched towards the Purna river, the south bank of which was now held by Alam Ali Khan. The rains were heavy, the river was in flood, there were no boats, and the country was well nigh impassable owing to the deep mire. Asaf Jah accordingly moved eastwards along the bank of the river until he heard of a ford in the direction of Balapur. With the assistance of Ivaz Khan and the local *zamindars* he crossed the river and awaited the arrival of Alam Ali Khan at Shegaon. Here his army suffered great discomfort. Rain fell incessantly, supplies could not be obtained and the Marathas hung around the camps so that the baggage animals could not be sent out for grass. Many of the rank and file deserted and fled to their homes and many of the horses and baggage animals, standing up to their girths in mud, died of exhaustion and disease. As soon as the rain ceased Asaf Jah marched from Shegaon towards Balapur. The Marathas molested his army on its march, but were attacked and defeated. The army then halted at a deserted village six miles from Balapur and some supplies were collected, but Asaf Jah was compelled to bury some of his heavy guns at this place as the debilitated bullocks could not drag them through the mud. The army then pressed on to Balapur, where supplies were plentiful. Here they encamped, and Asaf Jah selected a defensive position within six miles of the town. Alam Ali Khan had been following him as rapidly as the state of the country permitted, and Asaf Jah had no more time at his disposal than was necessary for the selection of his position and the preparation of his troops for battle.

The armies met on August 10th, 1720. In the artillery combat which preceded the actual conflict Asaf Jah had the advantage, but this advantage was nullified by the vigour with which Alam

Ali's men delivered their attack, Asaf Jah's first line was broken, but Alam Ali, in pursuing his advantage pressed on at such a pace that his companions could not keep up with him. He fought valiantly and was once repulsed, but returned to the attack, while the defence was weakened by the necessity for detaching a force to deal with the Marathas, who had already plundered some of Asaf Jah's treasure. Alam Ali at length fell, covered with wounds, and his army was defeated and dispersed with comparatively small loss to Asaf Jah, who now became supreme in the Deccan. The families of Dilavar Ali Khan and Alam Ali Khan fled to Daulatabad, where they took refuge, and shortly after this the Sayyad brothers were destroyed and Muhammad Shah was freed from their domination.

In 1722 the Nizam received news that his province of Gujarat and his son's province of Malva were overrun by the Marathas and he therefore, obtained permission to leave Delhi for the purpose of expelling the intruders. While he was settling the affairs of Malva in order, he learnt that Mubariz Khan, the *subhedar* of Hyderabad, whom he had believed to be devoted to his interests, had been bribed by the Sayyads with the promise of the viceroyalty of the Deccan to take up arms against him and was even then marching to meet him. On 3rd September 1724 Asaf Jah defeated Mubariz Khan at Sakharkherda in Buldhana district.

The date of the Nizam's victory at Sakharkherda is an important one in the history of Berar of which the Akola district formed a part and the Deccan; for the battle established the virtual independence of the Deccan under the Nizams of Hyderabad. Neither Chin Kilich Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk nor any of his successors at Hyderabad ever assumed the style of independent sovereigns, but they settled questions of succession among themselves, made all appointments in the six *subhas* of the Deccan and behaved in all respects as independent rulers with the exception that their coin bore the name of the reigning emperor and that the imperial recognition of each succession was purchased by large presents and professions of subservience.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Nizams of Hyderabad exercised undisputed sway over their wide dominions. Several years before the battle of Fatehkhelda the imperial officers in the Deccan had entered into humiliating compact with the Marathas under the terms of which the latter were allowed, in

consideration of their abstention from ravaging the country to levy an impost known as *chauth*, amounting to one-quarter of the land revenue, and a further contribution known as *sardeshmukhi* and amounting to one-tenth of the revenue to cover the cost of collecting the *chauth*. This agreement had been in force for some years when, in 1719, it was formally ratified by the advisers of the emperor Farrukhsiyar at Delhi. Asaf Jah's sovereignty was, therefore, subject to this limitation, which seems to have been accepted by him and his officers as part of the established order of things. So far as Berar was concerned the *mokasdar* or recognized collector of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* was the Bhosle *Raja* of Nagpur, and the effects of this dual system of government are well described by Sir Alfred Lyall: 'whenever the emperor or the 'Nizam appointed a *jagirdar* the Marathas appionted' another and both claimed the revenue, while foragers from each side exacted forced contributions; so that the harassed cultivator often threw up his land and helped to plunder his neighbour. The Marathas by these means succeeded in fixing their hold on this province; but its resources were dilapidated, and its people must have been seriously demoralized by a regime of barefaced plunder and fleecing, without attempt at principle or stability'. This brief extract describes generally the condition of the Akola district between the years 1724 and 1803.

The death of Parasoji Bhosle had already been referred to Kanhoji succeeded him to the title of *Sena Saheb Subha*. Kanhoji not only established firmly the Maratha power in Berar and Gondvana but also laid the foundation of its future in Orissa. His Headquarters being at Bham, the Bhosles are referred to even up to the treaty of 1803 with the English, as the *Rajas* of Berar. However, the relations of Kanhoji with Shahu were no more cordial. Kanhoji had looked after Raghuji, the son of Bimbaji, his cousin, but now by the blessings of the Saint Ramajipant of Pandavgad near Wai, he had a son, Rayaji and his attention to Raghuji was no more undivided. Raghuji, leaving Kanhoji had joined Shahu and had even once saved the life of Shahu when he was attacked by a ferocious tiger. Shahu gave the daughter of Shirke, the sister of his wife Sagunabai to Raghuji in marriage. Kanhoji's rule, again, according to the contemporary reports seems to be oppressive.

Ranoji, the uncle of Raghuji after his return from Delhi, joining with Raghuji, demanded their share of the hereditary rights in Bhosle principality. Shahu, first through the good

offices of Balaji Vishvanath, and later, himself tried to conciliate them. Raghuji and Ranoji were asked to serve under Kanhoji which they refused to do. However, Kanhoji and Fatehsingh Bhosle had accompanied Bajirav and Raghuji Bhosle on their Karnatak expedition during 1725-1727.

Kanhoji had constantly failed to submit accounts of his *jahagir* to Shahu and evaded revenue payments to the Maratha State exchequer. Sensing the trouble, Kanhoji left Satara, in a hurry without taking Shahu's permission. Kanhoji left for Kumtha on 23rd August 1725 in the afternoon and next day, reached Tasgaon *via* Kanherkhed and Pusesavali. Shahu despatched two prominent Maratha chiefs to pursue Kanhoji and not being satisfied with this arrangement himself, set out with Yamaji Shivdev. Shahu, however, returned from Vadgaon being persuaded to do so by Yamaji Shivdev who took the responsibility to bring Kanhoji to book. Avaji Kavade, Bajirav's *sardar* in Berar and all the Maratha chiefs on Kanhoji's road to Berar were instructed instantly by Shahu to arrest Kanhoji wherever possible.

Kanhoji, however, joined the Nizam, evading all the vigilance of the Marathas. Shahu remonstrated to the Nizam strongly, declaring that the Nizam had broken the earlier treaty with the Marathas, by giving refuge to Kanhoji and it appears that the Nizam refused to give quarters to Kanhoji. Finally, through the good counsel of Yesaji Siddheshvar, Shahu and Kanhoji were brought on friendly terms, but even these proved to be short-lived.

Shahu despatched Raghuji Bhosle against Kanhoji and gave Devur in *jahagir* to Raghuji anticipating his good services.[1] Govindrav Chitnis, Fatehsingh Bhosle and Shripatrav Pratinidhi had helped Raghuji's cause, from the very beginning. Raghuji was explicitly asked not to repeat Kanhoji's insolence and to pay regular tribute to the Maratha State. Konhereram Kolhatkar paid one lakh rupees to Shahu towards guarantee for Raghuji's loyal conduct. Konhereram demanded in return the office of *sikkenavis*, which was granted by Raghuji. Anant Bhat Chitale was appointed by Shahu, in charge of the audits of Raghuji's *jahagir*. Raghuji was given the title of *Sena Saheb Subha* by Shahu on this occasion.

1. The actual *sanad* is dated, 22nd November 1731, but Raghuji was to leave his family here and to march ahead. The Bhosles were called hereditary *Rajas* of Devur on this account. Kale. *Nagpur Prantacha Itihas*, p. 60.

Raghuji, setting out to meet Kanhoji, was obstructed, near Jalna by Samsher Bahadar Santaji Atole, but Dinkar Vinayak and Shivaji Vinayak from Raghuji's camp, finding one Yeshvantrav Pilaji, their relation in Santaji's camp, conciliated matters, averting a clash and Raghuji advanced further. Raghuji started collecting *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in Berar, in the name of Shahu. He entered Berar through Lakhanvada ghat and from Balapur, divided his army of 30,000 horse, despatching sections in all directions of Berar. He defeated Shujayat Khan, the deputy of *Navab* of Ellichpur in the neighbourhood of Ellichpur.

Having established himself firmly in Berar, Raghuji now turned to Kanhoji. Kanhoji, too, had prepared himself for adequate defence by fortifying Bham thoroughly. Raghuji set out from Balapur, reached Amravati and further marched to Talegaon. Kanhoji in the meanwhile was negotiating with the Nizam through Hirjulla Khan, *subhedar* of Mahur. Vasudev Pant, his *vakil*, had been sent to Aurangabad for this purpose. Raghuji and his uncle Ranoji laid siege to the fort of Bham. Kanhoji's *sardar*, Tukoji Gujar was killed in action. However, Kanhoji escaped to Mahur pursued hotly by Raghuji and Ranoji. Both the armies met near Wani at Mandor and Kanhoji submitted.[1] Raghuji took him to Shahu who put him in custody at Satara where he died subsequently. Raghuji's army was stationed at Rajur for six more years.

It may here be pointed out that the relations between the Marathas and the Nizam were strained due to the attempts of the latter to seduce Shahu's *Sena Saheb Subha*, Kanhoji Bhosle and his *Sar Lashkar* Sultanji Nimbalkar. The matters came to a head when Nizam tried to play Sambhaji of Kolhapur against Shahu and when his officers alongwith the Maratha noblemen who had went over to his side raided and carried depredations in the territory of *Svarajya*, Bajirav took up the challenge and directed his officers to contain the activities of the Nizam, Fatehsingh and Raghuji Bhosle encountered Chandrasen Jadhav who had defected to the Nizam and defeated him after a sanguinary action. Bajirav also leaving Pune in September 1727 proceeded through Berar, ravaged Mahur,

1. When Kanhoji was surrounded on all sides by Raghuji's army, Raghuji, giving him due respect, requested him to sit in the palanquin, but Kanhoji, being very hot-tempered, abused Raghuji, with the result that Raghuji finally had to put him under guard.

Mangrol and Washim and then suddenly directing his course to the north-west entered Khandesh. Nizam-ul-mulk who had in the meanwhile occupied Pune, on hearing of Bajirav's movements marched northwards towards Aurangabad as anticipated by Bajirav. When the Nizam was at Palkhed Bajirav suddenly attacked him on 25th February 1728 and surrounded his position. With no chances of succour, the Nizam surrendered and signed the treaty of Mungi-Shevgaon on 6th March 1728. Under the terms of the treaty the Nizam agreed that all administrative or diplomatic measures for the Government of the six *subhas* should be executed through the agency of the Marathas and also confirmed the previous grants of *Svarajya* and *Sardeshmukhi*. From now onwards the *subhas* of the Deccan, including the *subha* of Berar came under dual management of the Marathas and the Nizam in regard to the collection of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in which the dominant partners were the Marathas.

After the battle of Palkhed Bajirav decided to invade Malva, Chimaji, his brother, taking the western route through Baglan and Khandesh and Bijirav, the eastern route through Ahmadnagar, Berar, Chanda and Devgad towards Bundelkhand. Chimaji defeated and killed Giridhar Bahadur, the *Subhedar* of Malva in the battle fought at Amjhera on 29th November 1728. Bajirav received the news of this victory while he was in Berar and he instructed his brother quickly to follow up the action at Amjhera. From Berar Bajirav proceeded to Devgad and from thence to Bundelkhand whose Chief Chhatrasal had sent an urgent appeal to him to be rescued from the clutches of Muhammad Bangash. Bajirav humbled Bangash and returned to Pune. The subsequent developments such as Maratha incursions into Gujarat, the submission of Sambhaji of Kolhapur to Shahu, the humbling of the Dabhade at Dabhai do not concern the history of Akola and could be passed over. They are important only in the context of the overall history of the Deccan in that the events paved the way for an understanding between the Peshva and the Nizam when they met at Rohe Rameshvar on 27th December 1732. This understanding was, however, short-lived and the later years saw estrangement between the two leading to the rout of the Nizam at Bhopal in December 1737 by Bajirav ably assisted by Raghuji Bhosle, the new *Sena Saheb Subha*, Damaji

aikvad and Avji Kavade. In 1739 Delhi was rockd by the invaon of Nadir Shah and Nizam-ul-mulk who marched towards elhi was humiliated by the invader to his utter discomfiture. In e meanwhile Raghuji Bhosle had seized the province of Berar hich the Nizam considered as his own exclusive possession. retaliation Nasir Jung, the son of Nizam-ul-mulk marched rthward to invade the *Peshva's* domain but was routed by ajirav near Aurangabad. A treaty was formally concluded Mungi-Shevgaon on 27th February 1740 and was ceremoniously tified at a personal meeting between the two chiefs on d March at Pimpalgaon. Bajirav died soon afterwards on th April 1740 and was succeeded to the *Peshvaship* by his son alaji Bajirav *alias* Nana Saheb. Nanasaheb decided to acquire e *subha* of Malva which he did by making friends with the ajput prince Jaysinh who impressed upon the emperor the cessity of granting the *subha* of Malva to the Marathas. On h July 1741 the deed was ratified under the emperor's seal. hen the Maratha affairs were thus flourishing ill feeling began develop between the *Peshva* and Raghuji Bhosle. The tter had acquired as early as 1738 a *sanad* from Shahu which ated that "the *Subhas* of Lucknow, Maksudabad, Bundelkhand, llahabad, Patna, Dacca and Bihar are made over as Raghuji's ld of activity." This was in addition to the province of Berar which Raghuji had already established himself, and of which e *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* were regularly collected by him. ıe Nizam had recognised formally Raghuji Bhosle as the *okasadar* of Berar, that is an assignee of a share of the reveıes, which he was authorised to collect through his own ficers. As stated earlier in 1738 immediately after he acquired e above *sanad* from Shahu,Raghuji strengthened his position attacking and defeating Shujayat Khan, the Governor of erar, in the neighbourhood of Ellichpur. The desire of the *eshva* in such a situation to extend his influence in the Nortern and Eastern parts of India brought him at cross roads ith Raghuji Bhosle and a conflict between the two seemed evitable. A short but indecisive action was fought between e forces of the *Peshva* and Raghuji Bhosle on 10th April 1743 the narrow pass of Bendu near Pachet. However, before the atters could take a turn for the worse Shahu brought about

a reconciliation between the two. An agreement was signed by both on 31st August 1743 at Satara by which all the territory from Berar to the East right upto Cuttack, Bengal and Lucknow was assigned to Raghuji with which the *Peshva* bound himself not to interfere and the territory west of this line including Ajmer, Agra, Prayag and Malva were to be the exclusive spheres of the *Peshva.*[1]

The particular reference to Berar in this agreement is of significance. Well before the acquisition of the *sanads* for collecting *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* from the six *subhas* of the Deccan, the Marathas were already forcing the Moghal officers to part with their share of the revenues of the six *subhas* including the *subha* of Berar. Not only that but in many instances the Marathas appointed their officers to work side by side with the officers of the Moghals, before 1724 and then of the Nizam subsequent to the declaration of independence by the latter Sometimes they even collected the whole revenue of the province and handed over the residue of the same to the officers of the Nizam after appropriating their own share. As stated before after Parasoji Bhosle, Kanhoji was appointed the *Sena Saheb Subha* but as he proved to be of a refractory nature, Shahu dismissed him and appointed his nephew, Raghuji Bhosle to the post of *Sena Saheb Subhaship.*[2] Like his predecessors Raghuji established himself at Bham. The rivalry between the *Peshva* and the Bhosles was not merely confined to the Northern and Eastern regions of India but extended to Berar though in a smaller degree, because of the specific rights of *Mokasa* and *inam* which the *Peshva* acquired from the *Chhatrapatis* of Satara and the Nizam. It may be interesting to note that *Peshva* Balaji Vishvanath got in *inam* from Shahu 2 villages in Berar. Bajirav also obtained certain *Mokasa* in *Jahgir* in Berar from Shahu. In a document pertaining to the year 1740-41 a complete list of *Mokasa Jahagir* enjoyed by Bajirav is detailed as below :

1. *Aitt. Patravyavahar* 35-39 ; *Raj.* Vol. 2; pp. 98-99.
2. Shahu ordered Raghuji to arrest his uncle Kanhoji. Raghuji defeated Kanhoji at Mandar in Yeotmal district and sent him as a prisoner to Shahu at Satara.

Sammat (Subha) Narnala :—

1 Mauje	Adgaon	Khurd p.	Adgaon	1 Mauje	Dhovegaon P. Surji Anjengaon
1 "	Eklare	"	Banvihir (?)	1 "	Nanded P. Nandgaon Peth
1 "	Malegaon	"	Pimpalgaon Raja	1 "	Ner P. Chandur
1 "	Undangaon	"	Akot	1 "	Gaivade " Mave
1 "	Shirpur	"	Dahihande	1 "	Suruli " Karajgaon
1 "	Dhanegaon	"	Malkapur	1 "	Udkhed " Mankhed (?)
1 "	Dalevar (?)	"	Kusundkhed (?)	1 "	Shirasgaon " "
1 "	Javale	"	Nanded	1 "	Borkhed " Kolhapur
1 "	Ugane	"	Akola	1 "	Satephal " Vadnerbibiche
1 "	Shirsoli	"	Badnergangai	1 "	Anjangaon " "
1 "	Akoli	"	Mahagaon	1 "	Takalkhed " Thugaon
1 "	Dhad	"	Chandol		
				11	
1 "	Khetari	"	Balapur		
1 "	Sashti	"	Balapur	1	Mauje Visur P. Talegaon
1 "	Nanded	"	Kanrud (Kannad ?)		Amounting to ten thousand (*Sammat* Kalamb)
1 "	Sonale	"	"	1 "	Sungaon P. Jamod
1 "	Shirale	"	Gerumatergaon		Total Villages 30

After the death of Bajirav *Peshva,* Balaji Bajirav was confirmed in these *Mokasa* villages by Shahu in 1741, the *sanad* clearly stating that the grant of *Mokasa* is in lieu of the salary. A copy of the orders regarding the grant of such *Mokasas* from time to time and their confirmation by the *Chhatrapati* were dispatched to the *Sena Saheb Subha,* Bhosles, who were responsible for the collection of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the province of Berar and also to the local officers such as the village officer and the *Deshmukh* and the *Deshpande.* The *Peshvas* were not the only recipients of such *Mokasa jahagir* in Berar but other officers in the Court of the *Chhatrapati* also enjoyed the *Mokasa jahagirs* in Berar.[1] It would thus seem that the interests not only of the Nizam and the Bhosle were involved in the affairs of Berar but also those of the *Peshva.* This naturally proved a bone of contention in the wider conflict between the *Peshva* and the Bhosles. The reconciliation brought about by Shahu between Balaji Bajirav and Raghuji Bhosle put an end at least temporarily to the rivalry between the two. The activities of Raghuji Bhosle during the subsequent years as also those of Balaji Bajirav need not detain us here, though involved as they did the expansion of Maratha influence in the Eastern and Northern India, they had very little bearing on the history of Akola which continued under the dual administration of the Nizam and the Bhosle. On 15th December 1749 Shahu died. Exactly a year and a half before on 21st May 1748 had died the Nizam. It may be noted here that before the death of the Nizam, the Bhosles had become possessed of the Melghat and its two fortresses Narnala and Gavilgad. These they held nominally as feudatories of the Nizam, but actually as a guarantee of their share of revenue, and they retained possession of them until the close of the third Maratha war. The death of Shahu brought the conflicts of the Maratha principals in the open. The successors of the Nizam were not slow in taking advantage of this disunity among the Marathas and the history of Maratha-Nizam relations from now onwards has a considerable bearing upon the history of Akola district.

Shahu was succeeded by Ramraja as the *Chhatrapati* of Satara. The domestic trouble in the Maratha Court reached a crisis immediately after the accession of Ramraja due to the attitude of Tarabai, the wife of Rajaram who conspired against the *Peshva.* The *Peshva* called Raghuji Bhosle and the Maratha nobility to Pune including Shinde, Holkar, Somvanshi, Ramchandra Bava, Purandare and others. The assembly of these

1. A document of the year 1752 lists the *Mokasa Jahagir* in Berar of Khanderao Kashi, a Judge in the Maratha Court.

noblemen consented to the proposal of *Peshva* that the executive power in the State must remain in the hands of the *Peshva* with Raghuji Bhosle whole heartedly supporting the *Peshva.* It thus becomes clear that Raghuji did not want to entangle himself in the affairs of the Maratha Court but desired a free hand in the politics of the Eastern region leaving the *Peshva* free to deal with the affairs of the Maratha Court as he deemed fit.

Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah was succeeded in the Deccan by his son Nasir Jang. In 1750 Nasir Jang was murdered. Muzaffar Jang, Asaf Jah's grandson by his daughter succeeded him. He too was murdered and was succeeded by his brother Salabat Jang, who, on the death of Sayyad Sharif Khan Sujat Jang in June, 1752, appointed Sayyad Lashkar Khan to the vacant appointment of *subhedar* of Berar. In the same year Gaji-ud-din Khan, the eldest son of Asaf Jah, having been appointed by the emperor Ahmad Shah, viceroy of the Deccan, advanced as far as Aurangabad to secure his heritage, but in Aurangabad he died suddenly from cholera according to one account, but according to another from poison administered by or at the instance of Salabat Jang's mother. In November 1752, war broke out between the Marathas and the Nizam. The latter was surrounded at Bhalki and forced to surrender. Under the terms of the treaty then signed the whole of the western half of the then province of Berar between the rivers Godavari and the Tapi including a considerable portion of Akola district was ceded to the Marathas by the Nizam. This demarcation of the Nizam's territory had practically existed till recent times. Salabat Jang spent the rainy season of 1753 in Aurangabad where Sayyed Lashkar Khan, *subhedar* of Berar, who had now received the title of Rukn-ud-daula was appointed *vazir* of the Deccan, which appointment he resigned after a few months, leaving the finances of the State in a deplorable condition. Gaji-ud-din Khan, in order to attach the Marathas to his cause, had assigned to them the revenue of all the northern districts of Deccan and Raghuji Bhosle, on the pretext of Gaji-ud-din's promise, had collected and retained the whole of the revenue of Berar. One of the first acts of Samsam-ud-daula, who had succeeded Rukn-ud-daula as minister, was to send against Raghuji an army which succeeded in forcing him to disgorge five lakhs of rupees, an utterly inadequate share of his plunder. On 14th February 1755, Raghuji Bhosle died and Rukn-ud-daula returned to Berar as *subhedar.* He was displaced in 1756 in favour of Mir Nizam Ali, the brother of Salabat Jang who on his

appointment as *subhedar* of Berar received the title of Nizam-ud-daula. Nizam-ud-daula now marched into Berar, where his presence was required and encamped at Ellichpur.

Raghuji, on his death, left behind four sons, Janoji, Mudhoji, Bimbaji, and Sabaji. Janoji, being eldest, claimed the *Sena-Saheb Subhaship.* However, Mudhoji who had been to Gavilgad, hearing the news of Raghuji's death, hastened to Nagpur to ascertain his own claim, as he was Raghuji's son by his elder wife. Janoji preparing himself, despatched Jayaji to capture Gavilgad. Meeting Mudhoji on the way, Jayaji pretended himself a friend of Mudhoji and secured the office of *killedar* (fort-keeper) of Gavilgad from Mudhoji. Jayaji immediately informed Janoji that Gavilgad was in his possession. Mudhoji, however, exacted tributes from Berar and was well supported by Sadashiv Hari and the *Deshmukh* of Parole. Moreover, Dinkar Vinayak Prabhu, Shivaji Vinayak Prabhu and Narsingrav Bhavani had joined Mudhoji with their armies. But Janoji was supported by Baburav Konher Kolhatkar (*Mujamdar*), Rakhmaji Ganesh Chitnavis, Trimbakji Raje Bhosle, Krishnaji Govind, the Maratha *Subhedar* of Berar, Narhar Ballal (Risbud) and Shivabhat Sathe, the Maratha Subhedar of Cuttak. All the elderly nobility including Raghuji Karande, Bimbaji Wanjal, Nanhoji Jachak, Shivaji Keshav Talkute, Girmaji Khanderav, Anandrav Wagh, Krishnaji Atole, too, supported Janoji. At last Trimbakji Raje Bhosle and Baburav Konher, reaching Pune, paid Rs. 2½ lakhs to the *Peshva* as Bhosle's tribute to the Maratha State and secured the office of *Sena Saheb Subha* for Janoji.

The Bhosle armies clashed twice or three times in Berar but the Peshva reconciled the two, declaring Mudhoji *Senadhurandhara.* The new *jahagirs* in Chandrapur and Chhattisgad were respectively granted by the *Peshva* to Mudhoji and Bimbaji in 1757.[1] Sabaji was at his headquarters at Daravhe in Berar. The Gond King of Chandrapur taking advantage of the dissensions in the Bhosle house, had taken possession of the fort of Chandrapur. Hence Mudhoji, setting out from Ellichpur, captured the Chandrapur fort.

Here we must revert to the story of the *Peshva's* relations with *Navab* Salabat Jang of Hyderabed, resuming the thread of the time from the peace of Bhalki in December 1752. Bussy was called upon to face the machinations of the two old and able servants of the State Sayyad Lashkar Khan and Shah Navaz Khan, who became greatly jealous of his power and control of the

1. The official *Sanad* was granted, however, by Tarabai on 6th August 1761 when Madhavrav was the *Peshva.*

administration, giving rise to murder and secret plots at the Nizam's Court to which ultimately Salabat Jang fell a prey.

While Bussy had been reducing Savanur in the summer of 1756, his master Salabat Jang wishing to be rid of this over bearing and grasping servant, sent him on 18th May, an order that he had been dismissed from service. This was the result of the serious alarm which Indian powers began to feel at the increasing domination which the English and the French began to exercise through their superior military organization. As soon as the *Peshva* learnt of Bussy's dismissal he offered to engage him in his own service and to all appearances this was agreed to by both the parties. But Bussy was a master tactician, intent upon impressing the Indian Powers with a premonition that hereafter the Europeans were to be the masters in India. Bussy quietly said yes to every request that was made to him and asked for passports to proceed to Masulipatan after a few days stay at Hyderabad to collect his effects. The *Peshva* even gave him his own escort on the way. With his whole following Bussy reached Hyderabad in June and took up his residence at the grand old edifice known as the *Char Minar* in the centre of the town where he so fortified himself by means of his powerful artillery that he could not be dislodged. Salabat Jang came soon after with all his forces, but could make no effect upon Bussy's position during a stiff contest that raged for four months. In the end Salabat Jang was completely humbled and gave a written agreement to Bussy on 16 November reinstating him in his former position. After arranging his affairs in Hyderabad, Bussy left for Masulipatan to manage the lucrative districts he had obtained in the Northern *Sarkars,* for the expenses of his army. He returned to Hyderabad in September 1757. Had not the fortunes of the French so thoroughly waned during the Seven Years' War, it is clear that Bussy could never have been dislodged from the Nizam's State.

What with his grasping French auxiliary Bussy, and what with the increasing power of the *Peshva* in his neighbourhood, Salabat Jang's position began rapidly to grow weaker. The lesson taught by Bussy at the *Char Minar* did not fail to impress the *Peshva* also. He openly demanded from Salabat Jang all the north Godavari region under a threat of resorting to arms. Bussy was then away and Shah Navaz Khan did not resist the *Peshva's* demand. This was too much for the spirited brother of Salabat Jang, Nizam Ali to bear. Guided by a clever Hindu diplomat Vithal Sundar, Nizam Ali enlisted the services of another of Bussy's captains Ibrahim Khan (latter of Panipat fame). The Khan brought with him 2,500 trained infantry and fifteen guns

on an annual payment of one lakh. Shah Navaz Khan, feeling nervous about his own safety when Nizam Ali thus began to assert himself, took prompt possession of Daulatabad fort, removed there his family and valuables, and prepared to defend himself there in case of necessity, following the example of Bussy at the *Char Minar*.

The clash of arms between the two occurred at Sindkhed and Nizam Ali was humbled. Thus the two courts of Pune and Aurangabad occupied themselves during the monsoon of 1757 in preparing for another trial of arms.

On 17th December Nizam Ali acknowledging defeat sent Vithal Sundar to the Maratha camp begging for terms. Peace was concluded by the Nizam ceding to the *Peshva* territory worth 25 lacs along with fort Naldurg. Ceremonial visits by the two principals at Sakharkherda ratified and confirmed the treaty on 29th December 1757. Once more the unity of Maratha ranks under the *Peshva's* direction was plainly exhibited to the Indian world, finally closing the rift that Tarabai's activities had created.

While Nizam-ud-daula was halting at Ellichpur, Raghuji Karande, Bhosle's lieutenant, invaded Berar and advanced as far as Borgaon where Nizam-ud-daula met and defeated him. However, Raghuji Karande and Nanhoji Jachak had looted the Nizam's artiliery baggage in December 1757. Nizam-ud-daula looted the city of Akola but the *Navab* of Ellichpur reconciled the two in May 1758, whereby both agreed to the *Sathichalisi* treaty. The treaty stipulated that 45 per cent of the tribute would go to the Bhosles and the remaining 55 per cent would be allotted to the Nizam. The visits were exchanged in a royal *darbar* on the banks of the Wardha on 25th March 1758. The treaty of peace which was concluded was not, however, sufficiently stringent in its terms to prevent the Marathas from continuing their depredations in Berar[1].

1. The old Gazetteer of Akola gives the following account of this clash between the Bhosle and Nizam Ali.

The Akola campaign.—In 1758 Nizam Ali Khan, *subhadar* of Berar, took the field against his brother, the Nizam Salabat Jang, marched from Burhanpur, his headquarters, towards the Deccan, and halted during the rainy season at Basim, leaving his lieutenant Shaikh Amin Ahmad, at Burhanpur to organize and equip his artillery train. Salabat Jang succeeded in gaining over to his cause Janojie Bhonsla of Nagpur, who as soon as the cessation of the rains rendered field operations possible, raided Berar. The first care of Nizam Ali, who had spent the rainy season in Basim, was to draw the claws of Janoji Bhonsla, and he was preparing to march against him when he heard that his artillery park in

Janoji and Mudhoji had both agreed to pay ten lakhs of rupees to the *Peshva* each. However, they experienced great difficulties in collecting the tribute due to dissensions every where. Krishnaji Govind had been collecting Berar tribute, as deputy of Kashirav Bhaskarram, but he was removed from the office and instead Janoji now appointed Mansingrav Mohite. The *Peshva* sent his *vakils,* Vyankatrav Moreshvar and Trimbakji Bhosle for recovery but to no avail. Negotiations were opened between the two brothers in October 1759. Mudhoji insisted that Janoji should stay in Nagpur, leaving all management to him; while Janoji pleaded for division of territory and parallel management. Moro Raghunath, Raghuji Karande and Balaji Keshav exchanged visits but no compromise could be effected. *Dasara,* being fixed for the two brothers to meet in ceremony, Mudhoji and Karande sensed a plot against them and escaped to Berar.

Janoji sent Trimbakji Raje to reconcile Mudhoji, but Mudhoji and Karande pointed out that as long as Devajipant, Balaji Keshav and Shamji Fulaji were in the services of Janoji, they would always advise against any permanent reconciliation and that they must be driven out from the court of Nagpur. Janoji agreed to hand over Devajipant to Piraji Naik Nimbalkar but insisted that Mudhoji must terminate the services of Sadashiv Hari, Ramaji Keshav and Nanaji Krishna. Negotiations again failed and Mudhoji collected five and half thousand horse. Janoji intending not to allow sufficient time for Mudhoji to increase his military strength, set out on the *Divali* day for Berar. The two

Contd.—
Burhanpur was ready to join him, but that Bapu Karandiya, Bhonsla's lieutenant, was only waiting for it to leave Burhanpur in order to fall upon it. Nizam Ali therefore wrote to Shaikh Amin Ahmad bidding him be upon his guard and cautioning him against leaving Burhanpur until he was joined by his master. Nizam Ali followed his letter by way of Akola, beyond which place he had to fight his way to Burhanpur. The Marathas opposed him in the field on each day of his march and were daily repulsed. Janoji, seeing that his lieutenant was no match for Nizam Ali, marched to his assistance, and the Marathas so harassed Nizam Ali on his march that his troops had rest neither by day nor by night. At last, when Nizam Ali had reached the bank of the Purna, probably in the vicinity of Patharda, he saw and seized his opportunity. The Marathas had encamped for the night, when Nizam Ali directed Sidi Ambar Khan and Kadir Sahib to fall upon them. The night attack was successful and both Janoji Bhonsla and Bapu Karandiya fled in confusion. Janoji succeeded in rallying a force sufficient to harass Nizam Ali and so keep him on the alert, but the spirit of the Marathas was broken and they would not face the Mughals in the field. Janoji now forsook Salabat Jang and threw in his lot with Nizam Ali, whom he advised to march on Hyderabad.

armies met in battle near Amravati at Rahatgaon, and Mudhoji was completely defeated.[1] Mudhoji's *Fadnis,* Moropant, was captured by Janoji. However, Raghuji Karande, collecting his army afresh, released Moropant. Mudhoji, hotly pursued by Janoji escaped towards Karanja. In the meanwhile, Udepur Gosavi of Satara, on behalf of the *Peshva,* collected tribute from Berar. *Peshva's vakil* Vyankatrav Moreshvar tried to reconcile the two brothers and finally it was agreed that Mudhoji would look after the Nagpur affairs and Raghuji Karande, Trimbakaji Raje and Piraji Naik Nimbalkar would see that all crisis would be averted. On 9th January 1760, both the brothers wrote to Sadashivrav Bhau that their affairs were amicably settled. Janoji and Mudhoji arrived at Vashim on the banks of Penaganga as Sadashivrav Bhau had reached Paithan after his successful battle at Udgir[2] against the Nizam. Balaji Bajirav himself was near Ahmadnagar. Janoji, taking Raghuji Karande[3] with him advanced to Nandashi Brahmani and reached Jogai Amba (Ambejogai), with 12,000 horse and next day joined Sadashivrav Bhau's army. Mudhoji, too by a different route, at the same time reached Sadashivrav's camp. Sadashivrav, Raghoba and Balaji met near Ambe Patdur and received the news of the crushing defeat and death of Dattaji Shinde[4] in the north. It was at once decided that a force must be despatched under a member of the *Peshva's* family to restore Maratha influence in Hindustan. Little love was lost between the two cousins, Raghunath and Sadashivrav and the hero of Udgir claimed the command of the Maratha army. The army which set out from Patdur on 10th March 1760 was the most magnificent that the Marathas had ever sent forth to battle. Raghunath, however remained behind to check the Nizam and Janoji and Mudhoji, too returned to Nagpur. In 1761 was fought the battle of Panipat between the Marathas and Abdali in which the Marathas were defeated.

1. A trick was played in the high hour of the battle on Mudhoji's army. A horse exactly like the one Raghuji Karande always used was let loose unbriddled and it gave the impression that Raghuji Karande fell in action. Mudhoji's army became panicky and was defeated. Kale, *Nagpur Prantacha Itihas,* p. 126.
2. This battle was fought on 3rd February 1760, at Udgir, 200 miles east of Pune. Haig, IV, Op. 390, 412.
3. Mudhoji was completely alienated from Divakarpant and Balaji Keshav. Mudhoji and now Trimbak Raje insisted that both of them should be arrested and kept, one in Devagad fort and the other in Ambagad fort whereupon they pleaded to the *Peshva* for their safety.
4. On 9th January 1860, at the Berar Ghat, ten miles north of Delhi Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and slew Dattaji Shinde.

In 1762 Nizam-ud-daula, who had already received the titles of Asaf Jah and Nizam-ul-Mulk, deposed his brother and became ruler of the Hyderabad State. In 1763 he appointed Gulam Sayyad Khan governor of Berar, but removed him in 1764 to Daulatabad and replaced him in Berar by Ismail Khan, the Afghan.

Now Zafar-ud-daula, who had been engaged in suppressing rebellion in Nirmal and had pursued some of the rebels into Berar conceived the idea that Ismail Khan was harbouring them. He wrote to him accusing him of treason and Ismail sent an indignant reply. The correspondence between the two *amirs* became so acrimonious that Ismail, as a precautionary measure, strengthened the fortifications of Ellichpur, whereupon Zafar-ud-daula, Nizam Ali's minister, charged that the governor of Berar was meditating rebellion and asked for permission to march against him. Rukn-ud-daula, who did not doubt Ismail's fidelity and was loth to see the resources of the State frittered away in civil war, returned no reply to this request, and Zafar-ud-daula, either taking his silence for consent or affecting to believe that the urgency of the case was sufficient to justify him in acting on his own responsibility, invaded Berar and in June besieged Ismail in Ellichpur. On hearing that the conflict which he had tried to prevent had broken out Rukn-ud-daula hastened to Ellichpur and patched up a temporary peace between the two disputants.

The situation after the battle of Panipat became one of the greatest dangers to the Maratha State. The combined armies of Janoji and Nizam Ali moved along the Bhima ravaging the *Peshva* Madhavrav's territory. When the Marathas entered the Bhosle's possessions in Berar, Nizam Ali came on their heels. Pune shared a dreadful fate, a major portion of it being completely burned down. Secret negotiations were opened and Sakharam Bapu won over Janoji to the *Peshva's* side. On 10th August 1763 the *Peshva* defeated the Nizam at Rakshasbhuvan. Ismail Khan of Ellichpur was wounded but Janoji, being true to his earlier friendship, had brought him to his camp. The Nizam gave to the *Peshva* territory worth 82 lakhs of rupees, out of which the *Peshva* handed over 32 lakhs of Rupees worth territory to Janoji. However, when Madhavrav sent Vyanktrav Moreshvar and Ganesh Tukdev to Janoji to solicit his help for his Karnatak expedition, Janoji refused to accompany him. Moro Dhondoji, the Nizam's *sardar* in Berar, with his army of 2,000 horse, was attacked by Bhosle's army. Hence the *Peshva* and the Nizam decided to attack the Bhosle's territory. Madhavrav set out from Pune on 17th October 1765 and was

joined by Rukn-ud-daula near Kaigaon Toke. Raghunath too joined Madhavrav in December 1765 and the *Peshva's* army reached Daryapur. Shivabhat Sathe, Gopalrav Sambhaji Khandekar, Krishnaji Anant Tambe collected, on behalf of the *Peshva*, tribute from all directions, marching further in Berar. The Ellichpur army of 3,000 horse under Ismail went to support Janoji. But not being able to face the might of the *Peshva* himself Janoji sent from Nandgaon, Vyankatesh Moreshvar, the *Peshva's* vakil in his camp for a truce to Madhavrav. However, Madhavrav was reluctant to fight with his own *sardar* and reconciled matters with the Bhosles. The treaty was signed at Kholapur, near Amaravati, which stipulated that Janoji would return 24 lakhs of rupees worth territory to the *Peshva*, out of the 32 lakhs ceded to the Bhosle at Rakshasbhuvan, retaining only eight lakhs to himself. Out of this 24 lakhs rupees worth territory, the *Peshva* returned 15 lakhs worth to the Nizam as agreed between them before the expedition against Janoji was opened. The Nizam and Rukn-ud-daula, along with Sherjang and Jagannath Dhondoji, brother of Moro Dhondoji, took control of this territory after the official meeting of the Nizam and the *Peshva* on 23rd January 1766 at Kumarkheda.

Janoji, however succumbed to the wicked advice of his minister Devajipant and coquetted with the *Peshva's* enemy. Madhavrav, after disposing of his uncle at the battle of Dhodap in June 1768, decided to teach a severe lesson to Janoji. Madhavrav sent for the Nagpur minister Devajipant for a personal visit at Pune. The latter refused to obey the summons. When his stern warning fell on deaf ears, the *Peshva* at once opened hostilities. Devajipant realizing the peril he was running into, came to meet the *Peshva* at Vashim in Berar. He was at once put under arrest. Gopalrav Patvardhan and Ramchandra Ganesh Kanade were ordered by the *Peshva* to fall upon Nagpur and ravage the Bhosle's territory. Rukn-ud-daula and Ramchandra Jadhav with 8,000 horse were despatched by the Nizam to the *Peshva's* help. Thus reinforced, the *Peshva* began aggressive movements with his 60,000 horse, marching through Sholapur, Tuljapur, Dharur, Pathri, Bid, Nandashi, Brahmani, Kalamnuri, Vashi, Mangrulpir, Pinjar, Karanja and Amaravati. The Bhosles removed their family to Gavilgad and Narhar Ballal with his 5,000 horse protected the fort. Bapu Karande marched to Burhanpur but was obstructed by the *Peshva's* officers there. Anandrav Gopal and Balaji Keshav Sapre defeated Bapu Karande and Narhari Pant at Panchagavan near Akola on 10th January 1769. Narhar was killed in action. His nephew, Vithal Ballal, with 2,500 horse devastated the territory, marched to Burhanpur and returned to Malkapur, to effect

junction with Jachak and Karande. However, Vithal was severely wounded and his family was put under arrest by the *Peshva's* agent at Burhanpur. Janoji's camp was at Nandgaon, near Amravati with 15 to 20 thousand horse. Piraji Nimbalkar effected junction here on 6th December 1768 with Janoji. Five thousand horse of the Bhosle army was at Narnala under Tulaji. Tulaji being sick in body, his nephew took this band and joined Janoji and Piraji on 17th December 1868. However, Ismail Khan of Ellichpur refused to join the Bhosles. On 1st December 1768, the *Peshva* had halted at Badner Gangai and the Bhosle camp was in front, 25 *Kos* but on the 10th, the distance separating the two was still less, as the Bhosles had on 11th their camp at Nandgaon, near Amaravati. Devajipant, however, opened negotiations and offered fifteen lakhs of rupees to the *Peshva*. Acting on the advice of Devajipant, Janoji, being unable to meet the *Peshva's* strength, adopted guerilla tactics and gave out that he would march upon Pune, liberate Raghunath and instal him in the *Peshva's* seat. For three or four days during February Pune was in a great alarm and confusion. The *Peshva* had already plundered Nagpur on 11th January 1769. In March Janoji's brother, Mudhoji joined the *Peshva*. However, the exhaustion of both the parties induced them to seek a termination of their hostilities by coming to a mutual accommodation. A treaty of mutual friendship was ratified at Kanakapur or Brahmeshvar, at the confluence of the two rivers, the Godavari and the Manjra, on 23rd March 1769. The Bhosles agreed not to increase the prescribed number of their army and to pay a tribute of 5 lakhs yearly in five instalments.

In 1770 the southern tracts of Berar were in a disturbed state. The *Zamindar* of Nirmal who had rebelled was attacked by Zafar-ud-daula, the general of the Nizam, Nizam Ali Khan and fled. His adherents seem to have crossed the Penganga into the Yeotmal district whither they were pursued and the occurrence led to a quarrel between Zafar-ud-daula and Ismail Khan, the Governor of Berar. Madhavrav *Peshva* died on 18th November 1772 and Janoji Bhosle too had died in the same year in May. The death of Janoji gave rise to the usual succession disputes and a civil war ensued between the two brothers Mudhoji and Sabaji. The former was supported by Raghunath and Sakharam Bapu from Pune, and the latter by Narayanrav, Nana Phadnis and others.

Mudhoji with his three sons, Raghuji, Khandoji and Vyankoji was well supported by Balavantrav Mahipatrav, Ramaji Keshav, Tikhe, Bhavani Atole, Govindrav Mugutrav, Shivaji Talkute and

Jagdev Gujar. Sabaji had in entourage Khandoji Adhav from Berar and Shankaraji Ghorpade, Ramasingh Nimbalkar and Zunjarrav Ghatge. The *Peshva,* sent Balaji Palande to reinforce Sabaji. The two armies met in battle in January 1773, at Kumbhari near Akola. Jivaji Bhosle, son of Ranoji Bhosle of Amaravati, died in action. Fighting was stopped for two days in mourning and thereafter, through the mediation of Ramaji Ballal this fratricidal war came to be temporarily halted and an agreement was arrived at, by which Mudhoji's son Raghuji was to be recognised as the ruler of Nagpur. But Mudhoji very soon released Devajipant and made him his *Divan* and put under arrest Lakshmanrav, brother of Bhavani Munshi with his family, which induced Sabaji to leave Nagpur and collect fresh army. Sabaji on 23rd April, 1773 and again on 5th June wrote to Anantbhat Chitale to hand over the charge of Amaravati to Ranoji, son of Jivaji as it was his hereditary *Jahagir.* Sabaji was also reinforced by the Nizam's *Divan,* Rukn,-ud-daula and Khanderav Darekar, the *Peshva's Sarlashkur.* Rukn-ud-daula and Sabaji besieged Ellichpur as Ismail was supporting Mudhoji. Mudhoji hastened to Ellichpur but finding that Rukn-ud-daula and Sabaji commanded greater numbers, followed lingering tactics. Zamasingh, the fortkeeper of Gavilgad, too, in the interest of Mudhoji, surprised Sabaji's camp, many times. Ismail, once, leaving the fort, dispersed the besiegers. Khanderav Darekar, however, could not reach Ellichpur as he was stopped by the army sent from Chanda by Mudhoji. Mudhoji also instructed Vyankatrav Kashi and his brother Lakshmanrav Kashi at Pune to support Raghunath against Narayanrav *Peshva.* One dark night in August, Raghunathrav tried to escape with the help of Lakshman Kashi. He was defeated by guards and taken back to his custody. The murder of *Peshva* Narayanrav took place on 30th August shortly after midday. Vyankatrav and Lakshmanrav had an agreement with Raghunathrav on 4th September 1773 that Mudhoji and not Sabaji would be recognised as chief of Nagpur Bhosles. Mudhoji had reconciled Rukn-ud-daula through the mediations of Mahipat Dinkar and Balkrishna Bhat Patvardhan. Not only Ismail and Rukn-ud-daula were reconciled but Sabaji, and Mudhoji, too brushed up their differences. Mudhoji, after hearing the news of Narayanrav's murder went to Gavilgad and consulted Daryabai, wife of Raghuji I. Lakshman Kashi had gone to Ellichpur to take Mudhoji to Pune, hence Rukn-ud-daula and Dhousa left Ellichpur and Mudhoji joined Raghunathrav at Pedgaon, where Raghuji II was declared *Sena Saheb Subha.* Raghunathrav and Mudhoji proceeded to Naldurg. Raghunathrav met Nizam Ali, negotiated a treaty of friendship whereby Mudhoji secured his agreement of 60 to 40

per cent share of Berar with the Nizam. Sabaji and even Daryabai joined the ministerial party against Raghunathrav. The ministers *Barabhai* put under arrest Mahipatrav Dinkar and Vyankatrav Kashi in the Chandan Vandan fort but Mahipat was released on condition that he would secure Mudhoji's support for the ministers at Pune. However, Daryabai and Sabaji wrote to Sakharam Purandare to capture the two again, but Mahipat Dinkar along with Mahipat Kashi had already escaped to Ellichpur and joined Mudhoji there. Mudhoji finding money always short had plundered Amravati but still the Pathans in his army had their salaries in arrears, hence, when Mudhoji returned from Ismail of Ellichpur, he was attacked by the Pathans on the way. Jagdev Gujar, Devaji Dongardev and Chimaji Chitnis met the Pathans' onslaught and Jagdev Gujar died in action. Mudhoji, breaking his thumb in action, was severely wounded.[1] Devaji Dongardev, killing some of the Pathans finally escaped with Mudhoji to a Teli's shop. There too one Rohilla attacked Mudhoji with a dagger in hand but one pedestrian, rushing to Mudhoji's rescue, killed the Rohilla. Ismail, rushing to the spot, rescued Mudhoji and his wounds were nursed. The conspiracy was hatched by one Pathan named Navav in Mudhoji's army, who was later beheaded and Mahipat Subhedar who had gone to celebrate his son's marriage at Chanda, hastened to Ellichpur and controlled the situation. Raghunathrav sent Muhammad Yusuf to the care of Mudhoji. Muhammad Yusuf reached Ellichpur with 2,000 horse and Mudhoji set out for Nagpur. However, Ismail had refused help to Mudhoji. Sabaji was shot dead in action in the battle that was fought on 26th January 1775 near Pachgaon. Baburav Vaidya, Bhosle's *vakil* at Pune, brought to Nagpur the honours of *Sena Saheb Subha,* from Madhavrav II, the *Peshva* on 24th June 1775. Vyankatrav Kashi was also set free.

In the meanwhile, the ministerial party promised Shivaji Bhosle of Amaravati, *Sena Saheb Subhaship* and supported him against Mudhoji. On April 6, 1775, the *Peshva* gave Shivaji his new *sanads* and Shivaji raised an army, soliciting support from the partisans of Sabaji. Bhavani Shivram[2] escaping from the battlefield of Pachgaon, joined Shivaji. However, Shivaji could not secure adequate military help from Pune court and the Nizam. Mudhoji had sent Devajipant to the Nizam who reconciled him to Mudhoji's interests and the ministers at Pune were too engrossed

1. Kale, *Nagpur Prantacha Itihas,* p. 203.

2. Bhavani Shivram, thereafter, joined the Nizam and later returned to the *Peshva* and never went back to Nagpur, Kale, *op. cit,* Foot-note, 109.

in their own affairs. Shivaji too had no adequate finances to raise fresh armies and hence Shivaji's efforts against Mudhoji were of no avail. Mudhoji, too, joined the ministerial party at Pune and secured the *sanads* in the name of Raghuji II. The relations of Bhosles of Amaravati and Nagpur were permanently strained[1] and Mudhoji deprived the Bhosles of Amaravati of their control over Amaravati and other areas. Mudhoji Bhosle was compelled by the *Barabhais,* the ministerial party, to withdraw his protection from Muhammad Yusuf, who for a time, remained concealed in the forests of Madhya Pradesh.[2] But he was discovered, captured and put to death on 26th November 1775.

In 1775 Nizam Ali, taking advantage of the existence of strong party opposed to Mudhoji Bhosle in Nagpur, sent Ibrahim Beg against him, and himself advanced as far as Ellichpur. Mudhoji, unable to cope at the same time with his foreign and domestic enemies, obtained a cessation of hostilities by causing Gavilgad and Narnala to be surrendered to the Moghal officers and submitted himself, with his son Raghuji, to Nizam Ali in Ellichpur. Here the wily Maratha, by the humility of his demeanour, succeeded in obtaining better terms and in consideration of his agreeing to cooperate with the Nizam's troops in suppressing the Gonds, Gavilgad and Narnala were restored to him. At the same time Nizam Ali's eldest son, Ali Jah, was appointed *Subhedar* of Berar. Ismail Khan was in disgrace. Rukn-ud-daula who had befriended him, had been killed and his place had been taken by Ismail's former enemy, Zafar-ud-daula. Before Rukn-ud-daula's intrigues at court, he had left Ellichpur without leave and presented himself before Nizam Ali. This breach of official etiquette was made the pretext for his degradation and he was informed that a *Jahagir* had been assigned to him in Balapur and that he had been degraded to the position of governor of that district. The message delivered to him was purposely made as galling as possible. He was ordered to vacate Ellichpur and appear before Nizam Ali and was advised that his surest avenue to favour was to apply for an interview through Zafar-ud-daula. The headstrong Afghan refused to humiliate himself and on this refusal being reported to Nizam Ali, Zafar-ud-daula was sent

1. Vyankatrao Kashi and Mahipat Dinkar were kept as prisoners in Gavilgad by Mudhoji, though later on Mahipatrao was released.

2. Haripant Phadke despatched Krishnarao Kale and Parashuram Patvardhan against Muhammad Yusuf. Yusuf marched to the north and intended to cross the Narmada, but Mudhoji's *Sardar* Tajkhan Rohila captured him at Shivani. Tajkhan, on instructions from Mudhoji, handed him over to Parashuram Patvardhan. Haripant Phadke brought him to his camp near Malegaon, Kale, *op. cit,* 210.

against Ellichpur and was closely followed by Nizam Ali himself. Ismail Khan marched out of Ellichpur and attacked Zafar-ud-daula, with great determination, but though the vigour of the attack threw the enemy into confusion for a time, the garrison of Ellichpur was no match for the army of Hyderabad. Ismail Khan was surrounded and overpowered and when he fell his head was severed from his body and sent to the Nizam. Nizam Ali marched on, and on May 14th encamped at Ellichpur and made a pilgrimage to the shrine of Abdur Rahman. Zafar-ud-daula was rewarded for this victory with the title of Mubariz-ul-Mulk. Bahram Jang was appointed Ali Jah's lieutenant in Berar, Sayyad Mukarram Khan was appointed *divan* of the province, and a Hindu, Shamrav, was made *faujdar* of Ellichpur.

The next few years were taken up by the growing conflict between the Marathas and the English and the intrigues of Raghunathrav against the *Peshva Savai* Madhavrav supported by the latter. Before the defeat of the English at Talegaon in January 1779, they tried to induce Mudhoji Bhosle of Nagpur who had assumed power after the death of his brother Sabaji to claim the *Chhatrapatiship* at Satara where Ramraja had died on December 9th, 1777. Mudhoji, however, wisely refused to fall in the trap. The defeat of the English left Raghunathrav without a protector for the time being and he ultimately agreed to acknowledge *Savai* Madhavrav as *Peshva* and renounce all his claims to *Peshvaship.* He, however, escaped while he was being conveyed to his *Jagirs* by Hari Babaji and went to Surat where he was welcomed by the English General Godard. At the helm of affairs in the Maratha court was Nana Phadnis who realised the dangerous postures the English were assuming and decided to form a grand quadruple alliance against the English with the *Peshva* Government, the Nizam, Haider Ali and the Bhosle of Nagpur as partners. This alliance proved to be a gamble because Warren Hastings first detached Nizam Ali from the alliance by promising him the cession of Guntur. The Bhosle who had joined in the alliance and were ready to march against the English possession of Bengal were weaned away from the alliance by a clever stroke of diplomacy by Hastings, who made an offer of 50 lacs to Mudhoji who succumbed to the temptation. Mudhoji Bhosle and his sons Khandoji *alias* Chimnaji and Raghuji were all a party to this seduction by the English. Bengal at that time (February 1780) was denuded of troops and English troops were to march to Bengal through Orissa which was then a Nagpur protectorate. The English whose position had become critical in Bengal sought the permission of Khandoji Bhosle to allow Colonel Pearse to

march his troops through Orissa on the promise of payment of part dues, which promise, Khandoji accepted. In regard to this episode Hastings wrote "We ordered Colonel Pearse to march and use every studied precaution for preventing rupture with the government of Berar. At the same time Mr. Anderson was deputed to Cuttack to notify these orders to Chimnaji Bhosle. Colonel Pearse crossed the Suvarnarekha in good order. Chimnaji very readily signified his assent to the passage, to minister to all its wants, which he did most abundantly. The march to Ganjam was quiet and easy. We agreed to relieve the distresses of Chimnaji's army by giving him a gratuity of 16 lacs. Chimnaji has agreed to furnish two thousand horse to be under the order of Colonel Pearse, their pay to be disbursed by us at the rate of one lac per month. I have endeavoured to excite the ambition of Mudhoji to the acquisition of the (Maratha) *raj;* but I am apprehensive he will not undertake any plan hostile to the young *Peshva.*[1]

The war between the Maratha State and the English, however, continued but not with the same vigour as it would have been under the aegis of the grand quadruple alliance. It came to a close by the peace treaty of Salbye signed on 17th May 1782.

In 1783 Bahram Jang was removed from his appointment in Berar and was succeeded by Zafar-ud-daula's son Ihtisham Jang. Zafar-ud-daula had died in the meantime and his title was bestowed upon his son. The second Zafar-ud-daula was intent on breaking the power of the Marathas in Berar and was preparing to besiege Gavilgad and Narnala and expel the Maratha revenue collectors from Berar when Mudhoji Bhosle became aware of his designs and complained to Nizam Ali that the governor of Berar was meditating the violation of treaty agreements. Zafar-ud-daula was, therefore, removed and Muhammad Kabir Khan, one of the *Jahagirdars* of the province, was appointed in his place. In 1790 Muhammad Kabir gave way to Salabat Khan, the elder son of Ismail Khan. In 1792 Bahlol Khan, Salabat Khan's younger brother, was appointed *Subhedar* of Berar and Aurangabad. Bahlol was a debauchee with a taste for architecture and spent all the revenues which his able *Divan,* Khvaja Bahadur, could squeeze out of the province on his pleasures and his hobby. He was summoned to Hyderabad and ordered to render an account of his stewardship, which proved to be so unsatisfactory that he was thrown into prison, where he remained for some years, and officers were sent to search his house in

1. Gleig's *Memoirs of Warren Hastings* Vol. 2 page 358.

Ellichpur. If they expected to discover hoarded money they were disappointed for Bahlol had spent the money as he received it. In 1794 trouble erupted between the Marathas and the Nizam after a lapse of nearly 25 years over the payment of *Chauth* by the Nizam to the Marathas. In 1794 the Nizam sent his minister Mir Alam to Pune to negotiate settlement. But the mission failed and war seemed imminent. The Nizam who used to pay to the Bhosle of Nagpur a certain proportion of the revenues from Berar, now refused to make the stipulated payment and announced a complete repudiation of all Maratha claims by Nagpur. War was, therefore, declared against the Nizam and all Maratha chiefs, including Raghuji Bhosle, assembled with their troops. The English maintained an attitude of neutrality in this Maratha-Nizam conflict. The armies of the Marathas and the Nizam met at Kharda and victory declared for the Marathas on 11th March 1795. The Nizam among, other conditions, agreed (1) to pay three crores on account of *chauth* and two more for the expenses of war and (2) restore to the Bhosles of Nagpur all the territory of the Bhosle, recently captured along with its accumulated revenues. The terms were, however, never fully realised and the Nizam, Nizam Ali managed to wriggle out of the same.

The deputy governor of Berar in 1801 was Gangaram Narayan, who in that year caused an emeute in Ellichpur. He introduced a new tax apparently for the purpose of augmenting his private income, and attempted to levy it from all the inhabitants of the town alike, including soldiers and other customary exemptees. The malcontents rose and attacked the fort of Ellichpur. When they burst in, the wretched Gangaram threw himself at their mercy and promised never more to offend them. Thus were the people satisfied and the power and prestige of the government held up to scorn. It is not necessary here to detail the intrigues in the Maratha court from the accession of Bajirav, the son of Raghunathrav, to *Peshvaship* after the death of *Savai* Madhavrav till his flight to the English in 1802 and the signing of the treaty of Bassein which reduced the Maratha State to the position of vassalage of the English. The gravity of the situation thus created was soon realised by the principal chiefs of the Maratha State *viz.,* the Shinde, the Holkar and the Bhosle. The restoration of Bajirav to the *Peshvaship* by the English on May 13, 1803 further complicated the situation. The English assumed the posture of the protectors of Bajirav and opened negotiations with the Maratha Chiefs. When these parleys were going on, Shinde, Holkar, Bhosle and other Maratha noblemen were attempting to organise a grand coalition against the English. When the Governor-General got the news of this move a warning was issued

to Shinde that such attempts on his part would be treated as an act of war by the English. A similar remonstrance was also dispatched to Raghuji Bhosle. At that time (June-July 1803) Shinde's forces were camping in Berar. General Wellesley decided upon south Berar as the theatre best suited for military operations in the event of war and issued instructions to various station commanders to concentrate on Shinde's forces in Berar. Shinde and Bhosle met on 4th June 1803 at Bodvad near Malkapur. Colonel Collins, the British resident with their camp, was instructed to demand that they should at once withdraw from Berar. He was met by a refusal which was regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war and was dismissed from their camp. Considerable time was wasted in replies and counter replies between the English on the one hand and Shinde, Holkar and Bhosle on the other hand. However, the bitter enmity between Holkar and Shinde prevented the participation of Yeshvantrav in this grand design against the English. In this situation the English decided to single out their opponents and deal separately with them. In this policy the English succeeded beyond measure. Bhosle suffered a crushing defeat at Adgaon near Balapur on 29th November 1803[1] and Shinde was defeated in the battle of Lasvadi on 1st November 1803. The English signed the treaty of Devgaon with Bhosle on 17th December 1803 and that of Surji Anjangaon with Shinde on 30th December 1803.

1. For details see the following account of the battle. The battle of Assaye was fought on September 23rd, 1803, and Major-General Arthur Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson, after much marching and countermarching occasioned by the movements of Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raghuji Bhonsle, met on November 28th and marched to Patharda on the Purna with the object of attacking the Marathas, now awaiting them at Argaon (Argaum) in the Akot taluk. The Maratha armies, though nearly as numerous as at Assaye, were neither so well disciplined nor so well appointed, and their artillery consisted of no more than thirty-eight guns. Their position was thus described by Wellesley in his despatches to his brother, the Governor-General :—

'The enefy's infantry and guns were in the left of their centre, with a body of cavalry on their left. Sindhia's army, consisting of one very heavy body of cavalry was on the right, having upon its right a body of Pindaris and other light troops. Their line extended above five miles, having in their rear the village and extensive gardens and enclosures of Argaum; and in their front a plain, which, however, was much cut by 'watercourses, etc.'

The troops engaged at Argaon were the King's 19th Light Dragoons, 74th Highlanders, 78th Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs), and 94th Foot, the Company's artillery, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Madras Native Cavalry and the following battalions of Madras Native Cavalry and Madras Native Infantry :—1st battalion 2nd (now the 62nd Punjabis), 2nd battalion 2nd (now the 80th Carnatic Infantry), 1st battalion 3rd (now the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry), 1st battalion

Under the terms of the treaty of Devgaon, Raghuji Bhosle agreed to withdraw from the plains of Berar to the east of the Wardha river, retaining, however, the fortresses of Gavilgad and Narnala, and the Melghat. This treaty, which was described by the Governor-General in a private letter to his brother as 'wise, honourable, and glorious,' was followed by another with Shinde, signed on December 29th at Anjangaon in the Daryapur tahsil. These two treaties brought the second Maratha war to a conclusion. After the treaties of Devgaon and Anjangaon,

Contd.—
4th (now the 64th Pioneers), 1st battalion 6th (now the 66th Punjabis), 2nd battalion 7th (now the 79th Carnatic Infantry), 1st battalion 8th, 2nd battalion 9th, 1st battalion 10th, 1st battalion 11th (now the 81st Pioneers), and 2nd battalion 12th (now the 84th Punjabis). The infantry were drawn up in one line with the 78th on the right, having the 74th on its immediate left and the 94th on the extreme left of the line. The cavalry were formed in a second line, the regular cavalry being on the right and the Mughal and Mysore horse on the left. The right of the line was somewhat thrown forward in order that the first blow might be struck at the enemy's left.

As the lines were forming at a distance of about 1,200 yards from the enemy the latter opened a cannonad which did no actual damage but threw nearly three entire battalions of native infantry, which had behaved admirably under a much heavier fire at Assaye, into confusion. They took refuge in a village behind which the cavalry were halted prior to development, leaving the Highlanders and the artillery alone in the field on the right. Fortunately Wellesley was close at hand and was able to rally these battalions, but much valuable time was wasted. When the line was reformed the troops advanced in perfect order, the march of the 78th being directed against a battery of nine guns on the enemy's left. As this battery was approached a body of about 800 infantry, supposed to have been Persians, but more probably Arabs, which had been sheltered behind it, charged with the apparent intention of breaking through the interval between the 74th and 78th. These two regiments, however, closed the interval and pressed on with ported arms to meet the enemy. A deep muddy nullah unfortunately prevented them from closing with the bayonet, but they maintained a steady fire until their assailants, who displayed the most obstinate courage, were entirely destroyed. Sindhia's cavalry charged the 6th Native infantry on the left of the line, next to the 94th, but were repulsed, and the Maratha army then broke and fled in confusion, leaving the whole of their artillery and ammunition in the hands of the victors. The British cavalry pursued them for many miles, destroying great numbers and capturing many elephants and camels and much baggage, and the Mughal and Mysore cavalry continued the pursuit with much slaughter. Wellesley wrote that had there been one hour's more daylight not a man of the enemy would have escaped, and the delay caused by the unaccountable panic of some of his best native infantry was a great disappointment to him. The Marathas were, however, completely demoralized. Vithal Pant, who commanded Bhonsla's cavalry,was killed and Gopal Bhau, who commanded Sindhia's cavalry, was wounded. After this signal victory Wellesley marched towards Ellichpur for the purpose of attacking Gawilgarh.

Wellesley marched back to Jalna. After the close of the Maratha War of 1803, the Akola district was nominally at peace, but the people suffered much from the depredations of the Pendharis and from the results of maladministration. Extravagance at the capital led to wholesale borrowing and the approved method of satisfying creditors was farming to them parts of Berar. The lessee's term was uncertain for a more importunate creditor who sometimes obtained a lease over his head with authority to oust him and it was therefore to his interest to make as much money as he could in the shortest time possible without regard to the fate of cultivators. In 1804 the Nizam signed a treaty with the East India Company known as the partition treaty in addition to the one signed on 12th October 1800.[1]

By the partition treaty of Hyderabad (dated 1804), the whole of Berar, including districts east of the Wardha but excluding certain tracts left with the Nagpur Chief and the *Peshva,* was made over in perpetual sovereignty to the Nizam. The forts of Gawilgad and Narnala remained subject to Nagpur. Certain tracts about Sindkhed and Jalna, in the south-west corner of Berar, were restored by Shinde to the Hyderabad State. When in 1803, war had broken out with the Marathas the force sent by the Nizam with Wellesley's army had been commanded by one Raja Mahipat Ram. After peace was established, Mahipat Ram was appointed to manage Berar. Raja Mahipat was in charge of the Nizam's forces stationed in the western parts of the Nizam territories. After the death of Arastujah, the prime minister of the Nizam, in 1804 Mahipat Ram entertained hopes to succeed to the post held by Arastujah. But on the advice of the British resident, the Nizam Sikandar Jah appointed Mir Alam as prime minister which Mahipat Ram resented. In the year 1804 when the British undertook a campaign against Holkar, Mir Alam ordered Mahipat Ram to join the British with the stipulated forces

1. The Treaty of 12th October 1800 A. D., concluded between the Nizam and the East India Company altered the status of Hyderabad from an Independent Political Unit to that of a State in subordinate co-operation with the British, while the troops of the East India Company, known as the Subsidiary Forces were to be stationed in perpetuity in the State of Hyderabad. The Nizam, on his part undertook, "neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiations with any other power whatever, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government, and never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any power whatever; and in the event of any differences arising, whatever adjustment of them the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence."

as provided for in the treaty of 1800. The troops that joined the British under Mahipat Ram were few in number and extremely illequipped. They were also suspected to be anti-British being the remnants of the troops trained by the French. The British suspicion naturally fell upon Raja Mahipat Ram. Soon after the close of the campaign, Raja Mahipat Ram returned to Hyderabad on 3rd October 1805 and rapidly gained influence with the Nizam, Sikandar Jah. He counselled the Nizam against the British and Mir Alam and in his intrigues found a colleague in the person of Raja Raghottam Rav. However, through the efforts of some prominent noblemen and leaders of the palace, a complete breach between Mir Alam and the Nizam was prevented and Mahipat Ram left Hyderabad on 7th May 1806 to take up his post in Berar. Raja Mahipat Ram continued his intrigues from Berar goading the Nizam to adopt a defiant attitude towards the British.[1] This found Mir Alam, a partisan of the British in extraordinary circumstances. The British were also perturbed and the resident on 28th November 1806 visited the Nizam and advised him to remove Raja Mahipat Ram from the Governorship of Berar and restore the prime minister Mir Alam to his former confidence and dignity. As this had no effect upon the Nizam, the resident decided to force the issue and issued secret orders to the commanding officers of the subsidiary force to hold in readiness for immediate movement the two regiments of cavalry and a battalion of sepoys with two brigades of field pieces. This had the desired effect and the Nizam on the advice of Amjad-ul-mulk issued orders for the dismissal of Raja Mahipat Ram from the Governorship of Berar and restored Mir Alam to confidence.

Raja Mahipat Ram was succeeded in the government by Raja Govind Baksh as *subhedar* of Berar and Aurangabad.[2]

As stated earlier, it was in 1803 that the British defeated Shinde and Bhosle and concluded separate treaties with them *viz.,* Surji Anjangaon and Devgaon respectively. These treaties clearly defined the boundaries of the States of Hyderabad, Nagpur and Gwalior and brought about the realignment of their territorial possessions. As they also affected Berar,as Berar

1. When he arrived at Basim, he sent two messengers to Shinde and Holkar with the sanction of the Nizam.
2. It may be noted here that Raja Mahipat Ram, who had gone to Sagar, carried on intrigues and maintained regular correspondence with his agents at Aurangabad, Wasim, and Pune.

was ceded to the Nizam, the terms of both the treaties are reproduced below :—

Treaty of Devgaon :—

1. The Province of Cuttack with its whole coast to be ceded to the English ;

2. The province of western Berar up to the river Wardha to be ceded to the Nizam ;

3. Bhosle to respect the treaties concluded with his feudatories by the British.

4. Bhosle to dissolve the Maratha Confederacy and entertain no enemy of the English in his service.

Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon :—

1. Shinde to cede to the British the Yamuna-Ganga *Doab*, the Delhi-Agra region along the Yamuna, parts of Bundelkhand, Broach and some districts of Gujarat, the Fort of Ahmadnagar and the Ajanta region up to the Godavari;

2. Shinde to renounce his control upon the Emperor, and also ;

3. To relinquish all claims on the *Peshva,* the Nizam, and the Gaikvad and recognise the independence of all those feudatories who had made separate engagements with the British.

4. Shinde not to entertain in his sevice any Frenchman or American or any other enemies of the British. Shinde was asked to accept a British Subsidiary Force which he declined to do. On further representation Burhanpur and Ashirgad were restored to him. The territory of Berar ceded by Bhosle was given to the Nizam for his cooperation in the war.

The peace of Devgaon put a stop to actual warfare in Berar ; but the people continued to suffer intermittently from the inroads of Pendharis, and incessantly from misgovernment. The province had been restored to the Nizam just at the time when confusion in his dominions was at its worst. "The Nizam's territories" are, writes General Wellesley (January 1804), "one complete chaos from the Godavari to Haidarabad." In 1803 Barshi Takli, Kantal, and Argaon, small country towns were sacked by free booting bands.* "It was now that Meer Allŭm determined to reform the corps of infantry in Berar, and place

* An interesting account of the Nizam's infantry stationed in Berar is found in the dispatch of the Resident dated 10th December 1806.

them on a respectable footing under the command of English officers who are already in the service of this State. To effect this reasonable reform and to enable the English officers to create and maintain a proper influence and authority over their respective corps, it will be of much importance that a detachment of British troops should be stationed in Berar. By the general influence and example derived from the presence of a British detachment, and under the regulation which Meer Allum intends to adopt, for the regular payment, clothing, and equipment of the corps in Berar, it may be expected that these corps will gradually attain to a degree of discipline and subordination which may render them useful and creditable auxiliaries in any future war." In 1809 the Pendharis advanced close up to Ellichpur, but retired on finding the place too strong for them. Another party plundered Bashim at the time; and Pimpalgaon, near Jalgaon, was sacked and gutted on another occasion. Patur was burnt to ashes, they say, in 1808. In 1813 two Maratha leaders occupied Fatekherda *pargana* for more than three months; they sacked Fatekherda town, and generally plundered the country. Then (according to local information) came the Naiks, who robbed house by house, and shared with the Pendharis a violent aversion to written papers. Like Jack Cade, they thought it a lamentable thing that parchment being scribbled over should undo a man; and so they are said to have destroyed many valuable *sanads* among other documents.

It may be doubted whether the acts of these were more injurious to the country than were the great revenue farmers who succeeded them. It is not surprising that of all these lessees one firm only, that of Messrs. Pestonji and Company, attempted to improve in any way the condition of the cultivator and the resources of the province.[1]

During this period there were a number of mutinies in the Nizam's army against the Europeans. The reform of the Nizam's troops including those in Berar was taken up. "The regular corps in the service of the Nizam form a body entirely distinct

1. Puran Mal, a great money lender of Hyderabad, in this way held most of Berar in farm. In 1839 he was ousted by Pestonji and Company, an enterprising Parsi firm whose methods with the cultivators contrasted very favourably with those of other farmers. Pestonji, however, was deprived of his lease in 1845, in spite of his plea that forty lakhs were still due to him, and revenue collectors were forcibly ejected, not without bloodshed, from Akola and Balapur. They were succeeded in Akola by a rapacious *Talukdar* who robbed the people without protecting them from other robbers and drove many of them to Amraoti for refuge.

in every particular from the corps composing the remainder of his army. They now consist of three brigades two in the Berar and one at Hyderabad. Of the two brigades in Berar the first is commanded by Mr. Elliot, who has been 17 years in the Nizam's army, and served during the Seringapatam campaign in 1799, and the second by Mr. Fraser, who was formerly in His Majesty's 65th Regiment, and entered the Nizam's service in 1809. "Under the new scheme" the whole force of irregular cavalry in Berar was to consist of 8,000 men distributed into four separate *Risalas* of 2,000 men each. The organization of those troops was placed in the hands of a European Officer as Commandant, aided by five of the Company's Officers, one of whom was to be a staff officer of the Commandant." In 1816 the depredations of the Pendharis in Berar roused the British Government to expostulate with the Nizam; and by the Resident's counsel no less than 7,500 horse were stationed in the province for its protection. "The State of Hyderabad at this time was in a very bad condition. The army of Hyderabad which was a mere rabble was nearly 70,000 in strength and was costing the State exchequer a major portion of the revenue. Large parts of the State were in a State of prolonged rebellion against the Government which was ineffective in dealing with them. The Hutkers, a war-like community in the districts of Nanded, Parbhani and Berar, across the river Painganga, were in open rebellion from 1798 A. D. Similarly the Zamindars of Sironcha and Mahadevpur were in rebellion from the same year. There was practically a collapse of administration in the country at this time. Added to this financiers like Palmer and Company were exploiting the financial embarrassment of the State to the fullest extent. It was at this time that the Third Maratha War started. In 1817 the *Peshva* Baji Rav II fought against the British in the battle of Khadki. He was defeated and had to flee from Pune. The Nizam's army was co-operating with the British in this war and the Hyderabad Contingent took a leading part in the operations in the Deccan and Malva. Not all of the Nizam's officers were friendly to the British."

The war of 1817-18 did not seriously affect the tranquillity of Berar, though there was fighting with the Maratha States on the east and west, and against the Pendharis beyond the Satpudas. The Hyderabad subsidiary force had been moved up to Ellichpur, and took part in the campaign. When the *Peshva* had been driven out of his territories in 1818 he fled across the southern part of Berar by Umarkhed towards Chanda, pursued by Generals Doveton and Smith; but he stopped at the junction of the Painganga and Wardha, having discovered that no aid from the Bhosle chief could be expected.

Here he got hemmed in, and at Seoni (or Pandarkavda), in the south-east corner of the Wun district, he lost many men in a skirmish with Colonel Adams. Thence he fled northward in to the Satpuda hills, and finally surrendered from Dholkot, near Ashirgad.

"Thus the Maratha War ended with the surrender of Baji Rav on 6th June 1818 A. D. In the arrangements with the Nizam which followed, the British gave up their claims to *Chauth* on Hyderabad to which they had succeeded after the Marathas. Portions of the *Peshva's* territory situated in Berar were also handed over to the Nizam. The Nizam's Government was thus freed from the perpetual domination of the Marathas and could now breathe a sigh of relief."

It may here be pointed out that the Hyderabad contingent forces were now placed on a very efficient footing. "They were nominally in the Nizam's service but the actual control over them with regard to their formation, location and disposal was in the hands of the Resident. It was with these forces that the British were able to put down rebellions against Hyderabed which were continuously taking place in one part or the other of the State from 1818 down to 1857 A. D." Thus the Berar infantry along with the Russell Brigade and Reformed Horse was used to suppress the rebellion of Naiks in the neighbourhood of Umarkhed in 1819. Similarly the Berar infantry was also used in the suppression of the *zamindars* of Sironcha and Mahadevpur in 1823.

After the conclusion of the war of 1818 with the Marathas a fresh treaty was made in 1822, which settled the frontier of Berar, and conferred upon the Nizam all the country west of the Wardha. The tracts lying east of that river were at length formally ceded to Nagpur, but the districts taken by the *Peshva* in 1795, and those which had been left to Bhosle in 1803, were all restored to the Hyderabad State. Thus the *parganas* across the Wardha, of Ashti, Arwi, and Amner, which had belonged to Berar from very early days, were at length separated from this province; but the forts of Gavilgad and Narnala were recovered, with the subjacent *parganas* of Akot, Argaon, and others, and all the hill-range known as the Melghat. Umarkhed and other tracts in the south-east were taken from the *Peshva* while all claims by the Marathas on the Nizam for *chauth* were for ever extinguished.

The reigning Nizam was at this time Sikandar Jah, a prince who had neither the will nor the capacity to look after public business; and his minister was Raja Chandu Lal, a clever revenue officer, who, having been lifted to the highest pinnacle

of State entirely by British influence, broke down eventually as an administrator, and by his corruption and weakness disorganised the government. Sikandar Jah died in 1829, but Chandu Lal did not resign until 1843, having in the interval shown a real genius for maladministration, of which Berar bore its share.

From the report of Sir H. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad it appears that in 1820 the troops in Berar amounted nominally to 26,000, an extravagant number which proves the disorder of the country and the improvidence of its rulers. The report says further that "this province is naturally the most fertile part of the Nizam's dominions, but that it has suffered severely from Pendharis and from the depredations of Naiks and Bhils, in so much that the net revenue collected is not now (1815-20) more than half the sum which the province was estimated to yield at the close of the war in 1803. This is just what Wellesley predicted in 1804. "Unless the *Subah* (he writes*) be forced to reform his military establishment, take my word for it that the average of the Nizam's receipts (from Berar) for the next ten years will be even less than those of the last ten". And Wellesley goes on to point out, with characteristic sagacity, how the sudden cessation of arms in the Deccan must for the time even aggravate civil disorder under native government. Large bodies of troops are disbanded, who become gangs of plunderers too strong for the weak police, while the spread of British annexation establishes rigid irresistible order all round, and drives all the brigands of India within the narrow limits of Native States which they can ravage with impunity.

The Nizam, writes Sir H. Russell, is considered the universal heir of all his subjects. This was the ancient prerogative of the Moghal emperors, who maintained it in a country upon which we now hesitate to impose a slight legacy-duty but it must have seriously checked the investment of capital in Berar. Then the whole of the Nizam's land-revenue was at this period farmed out to publicans, who adhered to no rates, but squeezed what they could out of the ryot's crop, his goods and chattels. One Raja Bisan Chand, who held the greater part of Berar valley in farm about 1831, has left a name at which the Kunbi still grows pale to pronounce it in the early morning being unlucky. Petty local revolts were common; the *deshmukhs* stood up for their hereditary rights; the farmers took what they could by main force; and there was frequent faction-fighting in the towns between Rajputs and Musalmans.

* 11th February 1804, *Despatches.*

Both parties, however, were good shooters and bad hitters; more goods were lost than lives; but campaigns lasting several days were fought out in the streets of Akot, each side being joined by partisans from the whole country-side; and Malkapur was on one occasion fairly sacked and clean swept by the victorious Hindus.

These affrays at Akot and Malkapur only five years before Berar was assigned to the Company is a fair example of the estimation in which the Government was held as the guardian of the peace. In 1837 a Musalman shot dead a Rajput of Dattala who had insulted him at the Pimpalgaon fair. The act generated a blood feud, and twelve years later Lal Singh of Dattala, without warning or fresh provocation, assembled a band of nearly three thousand Hindus to avenge his relation's death. The fanatical Sikhs of Nanded on the Godavari sent a contingent of five hundred men and the first news of the impending attack came to the Musalmans of Malkapur from their friends at Patur, who sent hasty word that this formidable company was marching by. The Rajputs and Sikhs assaulted Malkapur. There was the usual street fighting, burning, sacking, and slaying, though not many lives were lost, and the Muhammedans were worsted. This was, however, only the first game of the rubber, for the Musalmans were flocking to the fray from neighbouring towns; from Burhanpur especially a strong body had set out. The police and the local militia under the *talukdar* were utterly powerless, but detachments of the Nizam's army[1] under Major Arthur Wyndham, then arrived and found Malkapur empty and deserted. The Musalmans had been driven out and the Rajputs had retreated to Dattala, where they afterwards had a skirmish with the troops.

The country was harried from time to time by bands of men under leaders who set up in defiance of the government on various pretexts, but always with the real object of plundering. Such a captain would start with a small party, and would soon be joined, unless at once put down by all the adventurers of the Deccan. If a Hindu, he sometimes pretended to be Appa Saheb (the Nagpur Raja, who escaped from British custody in 1819); and preached delivery of Berar from the Musalman yoke. In 1841 one Mogut Rav came with a small company to a village near Jalgaon, declaring himself to be a chief of Shindes family, and offering great rewards to all who would join him in conquering Berar. He assembled a crowd of armed

1. The Hyderabad contingent.

persons, and even seduced some men of substance; with these he drove out the Nizam's officers and for a short time occupied that side of the country. He was put down and driven out by the combined forces of the *talukdars* and the irregular force under British officers, but not without much marching and skirmishing of a rather serious kind. Mogut Rav had hoisted the Bhosle flag on the walls of Jamod (Akola district), and made a fair stand there, the *Deshmukhs* and *Deshpandes* all assisting him. Then in 1848 came from Nagpur a man who called himself Appa Saheb, the *ex-Raja* of Nagpur. In the Wun district he publicly proclaimed his pretension to Berar, and was actively supported as usual, by all the hereditary Hindu officials. With their aid he collected troops and arms throughout Berar, engaged a gang of Rohillas, and openly took the field with about 4,000 men. The British irregular forces pursued him, and attacked his party posted among hills near Kalam, when the rebels were driven off; but Brigadier Onslow died on the field from a fall from his horse. This was in May 1849. In June Brigadier Hampton's cavalry by forced marches got Appa Saheb's banditti within reach of their sabres; after a sharp and spirited action, in which the Brigadier was dangerously wounded, Appa Saheb was captured, and his followers dispersed.[1]

Throughout these troubles the behaviour of the Hindu *deshmukhs* and other *pargana* officers was most significantly treasonable against the Nizam's government. They did their best to thwart his commanders and to abet the pretenders, although the rebel bands plundered and ravished wherever they went.[2]

After the old-war-time came the "cankers of a clan world." For then began the palmy days of the great farmer's general at Hyderabad, who flourished like green bay-trees. Messrs Palmer and Company overshadowed the Government, and very nearly proved too strong for Sir C. Metcalfe, when he laid the axe to the root of their powers; they had lent large loans at 24 per cent to the Nizam's government, for the maintenance of that very numerous cavalry which (as has been already mentioned) was organised at the instance of the British Resident for the protection of Berar. Then Puran Mal, a mighty money-

*1. It may here be mentioned that the last fight of this kind in Berar was at Chichamba, near Risod, in 1859, when a plundering party of Rohillas was pursued by a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent into the village. Being thus driven to bay behind walls, they resisted an assault by the fatigued Contingent infantry, and Captain Mackinnon was there killed.

2. Military correspondence in Presidency office.

lender of Hyderabad, got most of Berar in farm, but in 1839 he was turned out of his districts by the Nizam's minister, under pressure from the British Resident. Puran Mal refused to quit hold of his security for advances made and showed fight when Messrs. Pestanji sent agents to take his place-for after all the Nizam had only changed his banker. However, Puran Mal had to give up; but he presented to the Hyderabad government an account showing balance due to him of two millions sterling which the ministry altogether refused to pay, proving, by a different system of book-keeping, that Puran Mal was deeply in debt to the treasury.

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had no better luck in the sequel. These were enterprising Parsi merchants, who in 1825-26 made, according to their own statement, the first considerable exportation of cotton from Berar to Bombay. They gave liberal advances to cotton-growers, set up cotton screws at Khamgaon and other places, and took up generally the export of produce from the Nizam's country. In 1841 large assignments of revenue in Berar, for reimbursement of advances to the State were made to them by Chandu Lal; but in 1843 that minister resigned, having conducted the State to the verge of bankruptcy and Pestanji had to deal with another cabinet. He claimed about forty lakhs of rupees. Nevertheless, in 1845, he was ordered to give up his Berar districts; and on his refusal his collecting agents were attacked at Parbhani, Balapur, and Akola. Sixteen of his men were killed at the places first named, so he was forced to evacuate the assignments; while his subsequent importunities for payment seem to have been stayed off by exchequer bills and cheques on native bankers, which all proved inconvertible currency.[1]

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had made large and liberal advances to land tenants in Berar; they had thus restored cultivation over wide tracts, and rekindled the lamp in many deserted villages. Among Berar agriculturists they have left a very good reputation.

All these proceedings may have damaged the State's credit, as Raja Chandu Lal's financing had hampered its revenue;

1. "How do you mean to pay the native bankers?" said Sir. C. Metcalfe to Chandu Lal, when the Nizam's debts were under adjustment. "Pay them," answered the Minister, "why, I don't mean to pay them at all; they have received interest over and over "again, and Ill pay no more." Speech of Mr. Russell before the Court of Proprietors (1825), quoted in Bigg's *Nizam*.

for in 1845 and in several succeeding years, the pay of the Nizam's irregular force, maintained under the treaty of 1800 had to be advanced by the British Government. In 1850, it had fallen again into heavy arrears. There were other unsatisfied claims of the British Government on the Nizam: and his whole debt amounted to forty-five lakhs in 1853. The bankruptcy of the Hyderabad Government disorganized their administration; the non-payment of the troops continued to be a serious political evil. Therefore, in 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, under which the existing Hyderabad contingent force was maintained by the British Government, in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war; while, for the payment of this contingent, and other claims on the Nizam, districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of rupees were assigned to the British Government. And the districts in Berar-Payanghat and Balaghat-which this treaty assigned to British management, are now popularly understood to form the province of Berar, although they do not all coincide in extent with the boundaries of that province under the Nizam, still less with the imperial *subha*. Berar was thus divided into two districts South Berar (the Balaghat) with headquarters at Hingoli and North Berar with headquarters at Buldhana.

The territory made over to the British under this treaty comprised, besides the Assigned Districts as they now exist, the districts of Dharashiv (Osmanabad) and the Raichur *Doab*. It was agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue should be paid to him. The Nizam was released from the obligations of furnishing a large force in time of war;the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.[1] The details of the background to the treaty of 1853 from the time general Fraser came to Hyderabad as Resident in 1838 are as under: General Fraser perceived very early that the Government of Hyderabad was involved in financial difficulties due to the pernicious principle of farming out districts and assignment of revenues for meeting its debt obligations. The expenditure on its irregular army was very heavy with the result that while on the one hand the debts of the State were increasing there was also an annual deficit of about 60 lakhs of rupees in the State finance. Hyderabad had paid heavily for its financial difficulties when in 1822-23 Hyderabad had to forego the *Peshkash*

1. Aitchison's *Treaties*.

from the Northern *Circars* once for all to meet its obligation to Palmer and Company. Difficulties on the same scale were mounting up in Hyderabad in 1840-41. There was no attempt at reforming the administration and the uncertain policy of the Residents after the departure of Sir Charles Metcalfe in not forcing Hyderabad to adopt measures of revenue reforms and cutting down expenditure, had brought the administration virtually to a standstill. General Fraser perceived that Chandulal the Minister had outlived his usefulness and that he was the general obstacle to reforms. Chandulal had stood by the British, assisted them in the third Maratha war, agreed to the establishment of the Contingent, had never opposed its increased numbers of expenses and had accepted any and every measure which would benefit the East India Company in any war; but he had never shown any urge to reform the administration. His one aim was to maintain his power with the help of the British.

The Government of India was always reluctant to ask for reforms in the State on the grounds that this would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the State; but where it was the question of the consolidation of the Contingent, the Government of India always found means to take strong and effectual measures without any scruples. General Fraser urged constantly the necessity for reforms in the State but this was not agreed to by the successive Governors General of his period, *viz.*, Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge and Marquis Dalhousie.

General Fraser's first efforts were directed towards the removal of Raja Chandulal from his post. This result was achieved when owing to increasing financial embarrassment and the lack of support from the Resident, Raja Chandulal made one last desperate attempt in April 1843 by applying for a loan of one crore of rupees to clear off the State in lieu of assignment of territory yielding 17 lakhs of rupees annually as security for the payment of the debt. This was not agreed to with the result that Raja Chandulal resigned in 1843. He was succeeded by Siraj-ul-mulk after a long delay of 18 months. Siraj-ul-mulk's ministry was also a failure as nothing could be done to meet the financial obligations. Meanwhile Lord Dalhousie had arrived in India. After a brief tenure as Minister, Siraj-ul-mulk was removed from his office on 10th of November 1848 and Shams-ul-Umara was appointed as minister in his place. Lord Dalhousie continued to insist on the discharge of the debt for the Contingent and would do nothing to accept the Resident's recommendations for reforms in the State. Shams-ul-Umara

too resigned after a brief period of five months. The prospect of the settlement of debt remained as remote as ever and the monthly payment of the Contingent continued to remain in arrears. Lord Dalhousie directed the Resident to require that the whole amount should be paid by the 31st of December 1850; in case of failure decided steps which would mean the exaction of territorial security for the amount would be taken. Lord Dalhousie even enquired of the districts which would be useful for this purpose. It was found that these districts would be Berars. The average annual expenses of the Contingent were about 40 lakhs of rupees; beside this the Nizam's own army consisting of irregulars was costing the Government of Hyderabad double this sum. It was due to this heavy expenditure and also maladministration that the Government of Hyderabad had run into heavy debts. The debts of Hyderabad to the East India Company had by 1850 amounted to 64 lakhs of rupees. The duties of Shams-ul-Umra were now entrusted to Raja Ram Buksh. Even he could not carry on for a long time and after a brief interval Siraj-ul-mulk was once again made the Minister. The Hyderabad Government had by this time paid upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees under heavy pressure and a second instalment of about 32 lakhs of rupees had been promised to be paid by the end of October 1851. As by this time, the Nizam had announced that in the reduction of troops contemplated, the Contingent would not be included, Lord Dalhousie decided in January 1853 not to proceed for some time to extreme measures. These extreme measures which had been contemplated were to take over some districts in mortgage as security for the debts. Although this plan was suspended for some time, protracted correspondence went on between the Resident and the Minister on the very partial imperfect manner in which the arrears of the Contingent were being paid. By this time Lord Dalhousie had made up his mind to have the Berar province by means of treaty. He had already on 10th of April 1852 directed the Resident to make every possible arrangement for the regular payment of the Contingent, "abstaining at this moment from pressing for the payment of the principal of the Company's debt." This Lord Dalhousie achieved by the treaty of 21st of May 1853. General Fraser resigned in November 1852 and was succeeded by Colonel Low. On taking charge, the Resident had to advance a large sum of money from the Company's treasury to pay the Contingent so that by March 1853 the debt of the Government of Hyderabad had again gone up to 45 lakhs of rupees. In April 1853 the Resident, under the orders of the Government of India placed before the Nizam a proposal for a new treaty. This treaty concluded on 21st of May 1853 laid down that "in lieu of the present Contingent the company

agreed to maintain an auxiliary force to be paid from the Nizam's revenue and entitled the Hyderabad Government to provide for the regular payment of this force and certain obligations." The Nizam agreed to assign districts yielding an annual gross revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees. Reciprocally the Government of India accepted that any surplus revenue accruing from these districts, after the necessary charges were met, was to be made over to the Nizam. The treaty secured to the Nizam the full use of the auxiliary troops. It also released him from the liability of being called upon to supply a large military force in times of war and from the immediate payment of 50 lakhs of rupees.

Thus the province of Berar and the districts of Osmanbad and Raichur were taken over by the East India Company and these regions passed under its direct administration.

As stated earlier the province of Berar was divided into Northern and Southern Berars and the administration of the Berars was vested in the British resident at Hyderabad. The Northern Berar had an area of 6400 square miles and a population of 9,50,000 with an annual income of Rs. 25,40,500. The Southern Berar occupied an area of 8200 square miles and had a population of 5,13,000 yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 7,70,800. The Southern Berar included some part of the Ex-Hyderabad State such as Hingoli.

It may be pointed out here that the provisions of the Treaty of 1853 which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802. To remove these difficulties, and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in the revolt of 1857 which had scarcely affected Berar a new treaty was concluded in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Surapur, which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the *Raja,* was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Osmanbad and the Raichur *Doab* were restored to him. On the other hand the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavari, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar together with other districts, making up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the Treaty of 1853, but that no demand for accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made.[1] Certain

1. *Wun Revenue Records.*

territorial exchanges were also made, with the object of bringing under British administration those lands within these districts which were held in *Jagir* for payment of troops, or which were allotted for the Nizam's privy purse.

BRITISH PERIOD

The history of Berar since 1853 was marked by no important political events beside the change made under the Treaty of 1861. Its smooth course was scarcely ruffled even by the struggle of 1857. After the Mutiny the province was reconstituted into East Berar with headquarters at Amravati and West Berar with headquarters at Akola and including the present Akola district except the tahsil of Murtizapur, the Buldhana district and the Pusad taluka of Yeotmal district. In 1858 Tatya Tope got into the Satpuda hills, and tried to break across southward so that he might stir up the Deccan; but he was confronted at all outlets, and never got away into the Berar valley. It was in 1858 that Amravati and Akola districts were created and Wun district which later became Yeotmal was formed in 1864. In the same year the tahsils of Malkapur, Chikhli and Mehkar were separated from the West Berar District and formed into an independent charge styled the South-West Berar District, a clumsy designation which was changed in the following year to the Mehkar District. In 1867 Buldhana was selected as the headquarters of the district, to which it thenceforth gave its name. In 1868 Bashim district was formed while Achalpur and Mehkar which had been at one time districts were abolished. An agent of the Resident at Hyderabad was posted at Amravati for the better administration of Berar.

The management of these districts by the Nizam's officers had been worse than the contemporary administration of the adjoining Nagpur territory, which was during the long minority under British regency, and which continued to be well governed until it lapsed. Consequently, a stream of emigrants had flowed toward the Nagpur country across the Wardha from Berar. "And thus" (writes Sir R. Temple in 1867)[1] "the condition" of Berar when the province was assigned to British management, "though weakly, and needing restorative measures, was not beyond" the hope of speedy recovery. And fortunately the means of restoration were at hand; for the soil was famed far and wide among the "peasantry for its fertility; and its repute always high, was further "enhanced by the fact of so much of it having remained fallow for the "years a circumstance which was supposed to ensure a rich return" to those who reclaimed the

1. Then Resident at Hyderabad.

waste and raised the first crops on" "virgin culture. The neighbouring districts were full of families" who had emigrated thither from Berar, and who with the usual" attachment of the people to their original patrimony, were anxious,' to return on any suitable opportunity. Thus hundreds of families" and thousands of individuals immigrated back into Berar. Many villages in the Nagpur country lost many of their hands in this "way, and were sometimes put to serious straits. Some apprehension was even caused to the Nagpur officials. But of course the "natural course of things had its way, and Eastern Berar became" replenished. This was only one mode out of several, which it would "be tedious detail, whereby the cultivation of Berar was restored" and augmented.

"But there shortly supervened the consequences of the American war", which indeed stimulated many parts of India but with (if the "metaphor is admissible) positively electrified Berar. Before this, "cotton had been one out of many staples. It now became the prevailing, "absorbing, predominating product. Much of other sorts of" culture was displaced to make room for it. The people imported "quantities of food-grain from the Nagpur country, in order that they "might have the more land whereon to raise the remunerative cotton "crop. The staple, too, is one that requires much manual toil in weeding, "picking, ginning, packing, and the like. Hence there arose a "great and urgent demand for rural labour, which of course operated "to raise the standard of wages. A great exportation of cotton to "Bombay was soon established. The importation of foreign produce "was far from proportionate, consequently, much of the return for this "cotton consisted of cash and bullion. This circumstance making "money cheap, tended to raise the prices of all things. Another effect "was that the labouring and producing classes, especially the agriculturists, "were rapidly enriched."

"At the very same time, the construction of railway works" throughout the whole length of the province was at its full swing, "not only causing the employment of all labour, skilled and unskilled" that could be got on the spot, but also introducing a large foreign "element which settled temporarily at least in the province. Thus the value of labour, and the rates of prices generally, were still further enhanced.

"In other parts of India the operation of these or similar causes" has been perceptible, but in many parts it has been partial only; in "others its force may have been detracted from by other influences. "But in Berar it was universal, extending

from one end of the province "to the other; and there was nothing whatever to counteract its force. "It is this sort of universality which constitutes, perhaps, the peculiarity" of the process in these districts.

"This state of things has rendered the people generally prosperous, progressive, and contented. Some classes do, unfortunately, suffer therefrom. This, though perhaps it may be mitigated cannot altogether be helped. Those who suffer will naturally complain, that the accession to provincial prosperity has been vast and rapid is unquestionable. The most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the province in importance have been more than realized, and there is everything in favour of its further increase."

It may here be pointed out that throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century there had been a persistent demand both from the Nizam's government and from section of the public for the restoration of Berar to the Nizam. Nothing, however, came out of it. Berar was also clamouring for the establishment of Local Self-Government. Taking a bold attitude the *Warhad Samachar* expressed the popular feeling that people feared to oppose the Government officers not from any hope of advancement but fear of being removed, if they opposed the wishes of officers who nominated them. An instance was cited when in the course of discussion and in the presence of the Commissioner, the resolution on female education was opposed by the officials even when it was carried by the non-official majority. Complaints were made by them that the non-official section of the Municipal Committees did as they liked regardless of public interest. It had been announced in 1881 by the Berar Government that a Municipal Committee would be established in each town having a population of 5,000 people and on which five members would be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. This Committee would look to the cleanliness and other matters in the town. There were, however, serious complaints about the personnel of these committees.

In an editorial dated the 15th January 1883, the *Warhad Samachar* stated that "it was our duty to awaken all people of Berar to make a demand for Local Fund Committees being fully administered by peoples' representatives. Now the Deputy Commissioner spends local funds according to his own sweet will without caring for the public, therefore, people of various places should note that they should stand united behind the right to demand Local Self-Government. They should send their resolution to the Committee established at Akola in connection

with the movement for the introduction of Local Self-Government. The people of Akola should organise a squad of propagandists and popularise the demand in various places and should take the initiative in organizing a provincial Conference to consider the matter." Apparently as a result of this agitation the Resident at Hyderabad called a Conference and decided finally that Berar should have elected representatives in its local bodies and the announcement was widely acclaimed.

The Municipal Act of 1883 was extended to Berar in 1887 and District Boards were established. Bashim District Board was the first body of this kind established on the 3rd December 1889. The Berar Government in its report of 1889 to 1890 referred to their work and "were glad to note that our municipalities with the new phase of elective franchise are progressing steadily and satisfactorily and are all in a financially sound state."

The education department was established in Berar in 1866-67, and the number of schools in 1879 was 712, out of which 233 were maintained by the public. There were eleven students getting College Education who had to go out of the province, and 334 girls in ten girl's schools. In a training school at Akola, there were four students. A teacher's association was also started in Berar, the first meeting of which was held in August 1883. The whole system of education was so rudimentary that it was fit only for a semi-civilised, backward people; not for a land of ripe and ancient civilization which had long ago given light and learning to the West. The new education was meant to make the people soft, docile and unenterprising.

There were however, separate schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in which the system of teaching was different and the syllabus was according to Cambridge University. It was brought home to the students in these schools that the Europeans were the rulers and the Indians the ruled.

The birth of the Indian National Congress had a profound effect on the political situation in Berar as in other parts of the country. Though the policy of the British to divide and rule was paying them rich dividends, it was creating a turmoil in the minds of the people and the atmosphere was seething with discontent. The district of Akola had its own share in these happenings. An incident reported in the *Warhad Samachar* in its issue of 6th May 1877, reveals to what insane extent this attitude can go :

"A European was walking on the road in Nagpur and taking umbrage at a Kunbi, caught hold of him and commanded Ramdayal a municipal peon who was near at hand, to cut off

his head. Ramdayal was aghast at the order of the Sahib and when the latter had left the spot, he let him off. Seeing this the Sahib returned and asked Ramdayal in anger why he had not carried out the order. Thereafter, the Sahib stabbed poor Ramdayal as a result of which he died. He was produced before a magistrate but was discharged on the plea of not being in his proper senses when he stabbed the peon."

This was not an isolated case of racial madness. The *Warhad Samachar* in its issue of the 3rd September 1876, published the following account of the inconsiderate behaviour of the head of the province.

"The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, one day saw an innocent unlettered Indian going to fetch water from the well situated in the compound of his bungalow. Mr. Morris challenged him upon which the poor Indian apologised and said that he would not have dared had he known that the bungalow was occupied by a Bara Sahib. Not being satisfied, Mr. Morris had him arrested and the man was produced before a magistrate who let him off. But Mr. Morris was not going to leave him at that; he ordered his retrial by another magistrate who fined him four rupees. The Judicial Commissioner, Colonel Mackenzie, before whom the case went up in appeal, acquitted the man and passed strictures upon the magistrate who had found him guilty."

Now the point of this incident is that a responsible officer like the Chief Commissioner was so callous in his treatment of an Indian whose only offence was that he wanted to draw water from the well in his compound. The *Warhad Samachar* summed up its comments on this episode by saying that it was not safe to leave lakhs of people of the Nagpur province to the tender mercies of a Chief Commissioner like Morris.

The first meeting of the Congress was in the nature of a dedicatory session, attended only by seventy-two delegates. It would appear that no delegate from Madhya Pradesh was present because the invitations had been issued only to organised Associations and political bodies existing at that time, and Madhya Pradesh probably did not have any. For the Second Session at Calcutta invitations were received by some persons in Madhya Pradesh. B. K. Bose who had been invited could not attend as he had been appointed a Judge of the Small Causes Court at Nagpur, but his friends Bapurao Dada Kinkhede, Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis and Gopal Hari Bhide attended the Congress session. So did Abdul Aziz of Kamptee who made a fine speech in Urdu at the session.

The return of the delegates from Calcutta gave an impetus to the efforts of Krishna Rao Phatak who had been labouring to start a *Sabha* on the lines of the *Sarvajanik Sabha* of Pune. An organization known as the *Loka-Sabha* was established at Nagpur with Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis as President and Bapurao Dada Kinkhede as Secretray. In 1886, a similar *Sabha* was established at Amravati also with Deoras Vinayak Digambar of Akola, G. S. Khaparde, R. N. Mudholkar, M. V. Joshi and Kazi Badruddin of Malkapur among its members.

Another important organisation founded at this time was the *Gorakshan Sabha* which had considerable political influence though primarily its interest was to preserve the cattle wealth of the country. Forty nine such *Sabhas* were established in the Central Provinces and Berar which gradually assumed the form of All-India organizations. The younger generation of the Berars had to a great extent been educated in Pune and Bombay and they were largely attracted towards the Congress. The Indian National Congress elicited an official ill-will on the part of the British government and in Berar a warning from Government sources was sent to *patels, patvaris* and *deshmukhs* asking them to keep aloof from the Indian National Congress and its activities.

The first session of the Congress held in Nagpur was in 1891 and was attended by 480 delegates from Berar. This session gave a great stimulus to the National movement in the Central Provinces and Berar. Most of the English knowing persons-pleaders, land-holders and men of various professions attended the Session. Every one seemed to be inspired with the idea that he had come to Nagpur for the sake of the Nation and returned filled with the zeal to serve the nation's cause. It was at this time that *Lokamanya* Bal Gangadhar Tilak began to play an increasingly active part in the life of the country through his rousing articles in *Kesari*.

The last decade of the nineteenth century was almost continuously haunted by famines. The settlement rates of revenue carried out in 1891 were so high that the cultivator could hardly pay them. The famine first struck in 1892, which was followed by one in 1894 and by another in 1894-95 and again in 1895-96. The *Warhad Samachar* published stories of the sufferings of the people. While these series of famines devastated the Central Provinces and Berar, the western and northern parts of the country were visited by the pestilence of bubonic plague which took a heavy toll of life. But the plague had another, indirect and far reaching consequence on the politics of the country. The behaviour of the military which was called out to

deal with the situation arising from the pestilence in the country aroused great indignation. It was at this time that Ryand and Lt. Ayerst were murdered by the Chafekar brothers. Tilak was tried and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment. It was under the shadow of this gloom that the thirteenth session of the Congress was held at Amravati in Berar. It condemned the reactionary policy of the Government. It thus appeared that a new note had begun to be heard in the country the strident, impatient, challenging voice of a nation grown restive under years of bureaucratic rule.

It was during the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon that Berar was permanently ceded to the British by the Nizam. It was announced from Fort William that Berar had been administered by British under the treaties of 1853 and 1860 for meeting the expenses of the Hyderabad contingent, and any balance of revenue was to be handed over to the Nizam; but that this arrangement had not worked satisfactorily. Therefore, these were being redrafted and that hence forth, while the British recognised the suzerainty of the Nizam, Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan, the latter leased Berar permanently to the British, who would pay him 25 lakhs of rupees every year, and that the British would have full rights of Government over Berar, and make such arrangements regarding the contingent as may be considered desirable. This agreement was signed on the 5th of November, 1902, by Lieut. Col. Sir David Barr on behalf of the Government of India, and by Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad on behalf of the Nizam. Lord Curzon further proposed the addition of Berar to the Central Provinces, and this was proclaimed on 17th September 1903. Thus the province of the Central Provinces and Berar came into existence. In the Residency Order, dated the 30th September 1903, and under notification by the Government of India, dated the 11th September 1903, it was published that the administration of Berar had been made over to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and that under orders of the India Council, the Governor General directed that all the power of the Resident of Hyderabad would be exercised by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and wherever in any Law the name of the Resident appeared, the name of the Chief Commissioner would be substituted. There was some agitation, prominently by Muhammedans and a few *jagirdars*, against joining Berar to the Central Provinces, and a meeting was held in Amravati on 21st February 1903 in which the decision of the Government of India was opposed. A committee was also appointed which sent a representation to the Government of India.

It was at this time that Lord Curzon took the momentous decision of partitioning Bengal. This added to the tension

and resentment in the country. There was a great political upsurge in India and the district of Akola had its own share in vehemently opposing the measure. In 1904 a meeting was held at the residence of Tilak in which the leaders of the Central Provinces decided to support Tilak in his fight against the government and popularise their stand through public lectures and the press. People's minds were now in ferment and their mood was sullen, suspicious and resentful.

Out of the anti-partition agitation was born the cult of *Swadeshi* and boycott[1]. No wonder the 1905 session of the Congress met at Banaras in a grim and indignant mood. The leaders from the Central Provinces such as Dadasaheb Khaparde, Dr. Munje, Mudholkar and Chitnavis made their mark in this session, the former two representing the extremist group of Tilak and the latter two representing the moderate school. The viceroyalty of Lord Curzon ended in 1906 and this marked the beginning of India's aggressive political awakening.[2] The 1906 session of the Congress was held in Calcutta which declared *svaraj* as its immediate goal. The session was dominated by the extremists headed by Lal, Bal and Pal. It was at this time that terrorist movement began to assume serious proportions.

An extremist organisation called *Rashtriya Mandal* was established at Nagpur which utilised Shivaji and Ganesh celebrations for propagating the idea of National Education and *Swadeshi*. The next session of the Congress was to be held at Nagpur and the extremist group including Khaparde and Munje toured the province to marshal their forces in preparation for this session. They visited Wardha in early May and on 12th they went to Seoni where they heard of the arrest of Lala Lajpatrai. At all the places they visited, they addressed largely

1. The *Warhad Samachar* of 20th August 1894 editorially called upon the people to oppose the influence of Manchester on Indian administration and said that if we had any spirit of nationalism we should resolve firmly to use only *swadeshi*. This would be a fitting reply to the anti-Indian policy of Government. Meetings were held in many places and people took an oath to use *swadeshi*. Reports of such gatherings appeared in *Warhad Samachar* of 9th March 1896.

2. The contemporary issue of *Warhad Samachar* dated 28th August 1905, said: "We are thankful to Lord Curzon whose administration full of *zuloom* has awakened in Indians the spirit of self-respect. It has transformed our life. Congress has started the *Swadeshi* movement. People in their thousands are gathering round the Congress and have consistently begun to boycott English goods, particularly cloth. It is really inspiring to see how throughout the nook and corner of India there is unprecedented enthusiasm among the people for *Swadeshi*. *Swadeshi* has become the cementing force uniting all India into one".

attended public meetings and established branches of the Nationalist wing of the Congress.

The Government's repressive measures were in full swing during this time and among its early victims was the news paper *'Harikishore'* of Yeotmal. The editors of this paper had invited Tilak from Amravati to Yeotmal and had presented him with an address. It is interesting to note that the title of *"Lokamanya"* was used for the first time on this occasion. The *'Harikishore'* had published three articles on the arrest of Lajpatrai and it was on the ground of these articles that the paper was prosecuted. On 12th November Shri Prithvigir Hargir, the owner of the paper was sentenced to two years rigourous imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees.

The meeting of the reception committee convened on the 22nd September 1907 at the Town Hall in Nagpur to elect *Lokamanya* Tilak as president of the session could not be held due to the tense and excited atmosphere and the venue of the session had to be changed to Surat. This precipitated a breach between the moderate and the extremist sections of the Congress. The spasmodic and hesitating attempts made by the British government to grant political reforms to India were too late and too meagre. Agitation, repression and violence followed in their wake. Bureaucracy was in alarm. Even a minor episode caused ferocious reaction on the part of the Government. In the midst of this fury of repression, many parts of the country including the Central Provinces and Berar were afflicted by famine in 1907-08. In the meanwhile the slow moving process of constitutional reforms was working itself in the British Parliament. The Morley-Minto reforms were introduced in 1909. They did little, however, to assuage public opinion. There was keen and widespread disappointment as Lord Minto made it clear in his address to the Imperial Legislative Assembly in 1909 that the Provincial Councils and the Central Assembly were not intended to transfer any power to Indians. The consequent wave of discontent resulted in the imprisonment of many political leaders. Ironically enough the first fruit of the new reforms was the Press Act of 1910 which effectively suppressed a number of Nationalist papers.

The year 1911 was significant because determined efforts were made by some Hindu and Muslim leaders to bring about unity between the two communities. The communal spirit had taken deep roots in the minds of the people due to the subtle and calculated attempts of the British Government to divide the Muslims from the large body of the Indian public and drive

a wedge between them. It may here be pointed out that as early as July 1879, a correspondent writing to the *Warhad Mitra* refers to a statement which appeared in *Pramod Sindhu* of the 23rd June to the effect that one Sakharam Dattatreya, Tahsildar, had retired from service, and that it was rumoured that one Safdar Ali, a police sub-inspector, would be appointed to the vacant post. He says that if this report were true, the question arises if there were no better qualified candidates for the post. Commenting this subject the *Warhad Mitra* editorially says, "There are six head clerks and six deputy clerks in the office of the Deputy Commissioners of the six districts, and several clerks of the Small Cause Courts in the province, and many naib-tahsildars. Some of them are acquainted with two or three languages, and have passed the lower and higher standard examinations. Some have passed the pleader's examination, and some have been serving in the Revenue Department for the last fifteen years. The paper then concludes by posing the question, "Why is it that only Musalmans are appointed tahsildars these days?" The Editor does not pause for an answer. (*Warhad Mitra,* 8th July 1879). The Muslims numbered 2 lakhs in the provincial population of 88 lakhs in 1891 and even after Berar was joined to the province the population of Muslims did not exceed 4 percent. The Muslims were neither appreciably influenced by the national movement nor did they join the Congress. As a matter of fact the Chief Commissioner of Nagpur Mr. Craddock exhorted the Muslims to keep away from the Congress. He followed a communal policy in every department of administration. The Muslim League was established under the protective wings of Lord Minto. Though the session of the Muslim League held in Delhi in 1909 decided to establish the league in Central Provinces the unity conference which was held before the next session of the League in Nagpur in 1910 by a resolution defined its object as the attainment of self government under the British Empire. Like other parts of the country the Central Provinces were also caught up in the maelstrom of communalism and public life was often punctuated by communal riots. The Congress subsequently adopted and endorsed its complete accord with the resolution of the unity conference and declared that the political future of the country depended on the harmonious working and co-operation of the various communities in the country. The year 1913 saw the beginning of a new era in Central Provinces with the formation of the Central Provinces Legislative Council on 8th November of that year. In August 1914 war broke out in Europe and the reaction in India was one of unanimous and enthusiastic support to the cause of allies. Little did the Indians expect at

that time that the reward for so lively effort would be so little. The first meeting of the Legislative Council was held on 17th August 1914. The Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, exhorted the members to enter upon their responsibilities with seriousness and courage and expressed the hope of fullest co-operation from the province in the war efforts. But the passing of the Defence of India Act in 1915 shattered all these hopes. Under these circumstances Home Rule League was established in 1916 which aimed at the attainment of *Svarajya* by all constitutional measures. The leaders for the Central Provinces headed by Khaparde wholeheartedly supported the Home Rule League. A provincial association was formed in 1916 with members representing every district of the province. Meanwhile Muslim opinion in India was also becoming suspicious of Britain. An attempt at rapprochement between the Hindus and the Muslims was made. The 1916 Lucknow Sessions of the Congress and the Muslim League forged unity between the Congress and League resulting in the conclusion of the famous Lucknow Pact. The Congress and the Muslim League thus presented a united front to the British Government. In the meanwhile the Provincial Association was held in 1916 at Amravati which asked for (1) the establishment of Municipal Committees in all towns with a population of 5000 and above with 3/4 of the members being elected, (2) the administration of the district councils through the representatives of the people and (3) establishment of the Gram Panchayats all over the province. The Government was, however, in a belligerent mood and refused to listen to reason.

Soon after the Congress Session of 1916 the Home Rule agitation led by Tilak and Mrs. Besant gathered momentum. Almost all the prominent leaders of the Central Provinces joined the movement. The student population was also caught up by the wave of national movement. A number of students all over the province were expelled from their schools for joining in the demonstrations and public meetings. It was against this background that the new Secretary of State for India Mr. Montague took office in July 1917. He made a conciliatory statement in the House of Commons lying down the fundamental objective of the British policy as the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the development of self-governing institutions. He expressed his desire to personally visit India and consult the Indian leaders on the scheme of reforms. However, the British Parliament was in no mood to respond to these sentiments, due to its preoccupation with the problems of war. The bureaucracy in India was far too unimaginative and wooden

to understand the significance of the popular agitation. The situation would not have worsened if the Government had not appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rowlatt to enquire into criminal conspiracies and the spread of revolutionary associations in India and to advise what legislation should be undertaken to deal with them. This provoked and exasperated the people. It was also a warning that more weapons were being acquired for the chastisement of the so called sedition mongers.

The Calcutta Congress of 1917 condemned this new development. Tilak undertook an extensive tour of the Central Provinces and covered a number of places in Nagpur and Berar divisions. In the meanwhile tension between the Government and political leaders in India mounted. In 1918 it was proposed to send a deputation to England composed of Pal, Kelkar and Khaparde but under the orders of the war council in England they were not permitted to sail. This caused resentment which found expression in the sixth provincial conference held in March 1918. At the same time in the mounting wave of discontent Montague was touring the provinces of India. He met Dadasaheb Khaparde, Mudholkar, Chitnavis, Moropant Joshi and other leaders from the Central Provinces. By now the district political conferences had become a regular feature and helped to spread political awakening in rural areas. They hastened the transformation of the political struggle from a middle class movement to a mass movement. Due to the worsening of the war situation, the viceroy called a war meeting in Delhi. In Nagpur an impressive *Durbar* was held attended by several loyalists. But the voice of the people was heard elsewhere at a number of tahsil meetings where resolutions demanding *Svarajya* and national education were passed. The repressive policy of the government, however continued and many leaders were prosecuted and jailed under the Defence of India Act. In this atmosphere of repression and awakening the Montague-Chelmsford report was presented to the British Parliament. The report evoked a sharp criticism from the leaders of the Central Provinces in the provincial conference though a few of them viewed it with favour. The Congress as also the Muslim League voiced their dissatisfaction. When these developments were taking place in regard to constitutional reforms, the report of the Rowlatt Committee was also published which found nothing new and recommended special trials without jury for political cases. The promises, half-hearted though they were, embodied in the Montague-Chelmsford Report were nullified by the unmistakable repressive measures suggested by the Rowlatt Committee. The war ended in 1918. It brought in its wake the

epidemic of influenza followed by the failure of harvest resulting in heavy casualties. In the midst of this situation the Rowlatt Bill was brought before the Imperial Legislative Council. Protest meetings were held in every town of the Central Provinces as elsewhere in India. The bill was vehemently opposed by all the political leaders including those of the Central Provinces. Inspite of such an unprecedented unanimity of disapproval, the Rowlatt Bill became an Act. It is worth noting that the expeditious manner in which this legislation was rushed through was in striking contrast to the leisurely, almost deliberately obstructive manner in which the reforms bill was handled. It was in December 1919, about twenty months after Montague had submitted his report, that the recommendations contained in the report were embodied in the form of an Act. The interval between the passage of Rowlatt Act and the Montford reforms saw repression in almost all parts of India. It was at this time that a new figure arrived on the political horizon of India that was to guide the destiny of India till the dawn of Independence in 1947. The new figure was that of Gandhiji.

Gandhiji had struck a new note by imploring the viceroy not to give his assent to the Rowlatt bill and had declared that if the bill became law he would start *satyagraha.* The proposal for *satyagraha* found widespread support in the Central Provinces and was observed with remarkable success as in other parts of the country. There was trouble in many parts of the country. Then came the horror of Jallianvala Bagh on 13th April 1919 where the notorious General Dyer by ordering indiscriminate firing brought about a massacre of a number of innocent men, women and children. The tragedy shocked the people of Central Provinces immensely and evoked strong criticism from political leaders. The *satyagraha* was suspended by Gandhiji. The government of India at this inopportune time decided to celebrate the victory gained by the allies in the great world war. This was grossly callous and the celebrations in the Central Provinces were far from popular.

The period under review had, however a bright streak on the otherwise dark horizon of Indian politics. It saw for the first time an unprecedented unity among the Hindus and Muslims. The national struggle was strengthened by the *Khilafat* movement. The Ali brothers who were in the forefront of the movement and Gandhiji became for the time being at least the country's most conspicuous leaders. Meanwhile the Montford reforms were put through. The Central Provinces were allotted 5 seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly and two in the Council of State. Moropant Joshi and other moderates

were among the few who pleaded for the acceptance of the reforms. But theirs was a lonely voice. Everywhere strong opposition was seen to the acceptance of Reforms. District conferences were held in the first half of 1920 and the message for struggle travelled from district to district. At this time India suffered a tragic loss in the death of *Lokamanya* Tilak. Meetings were held in every part of the country and a country-wide *hartal* was observed. However, the appointed task had to be performed and in the special session of the Congress held in Calcutta in September 1920, the Congress outlined the programme of non-cooperation and adoption of *Svadeshi.* Opposition to the resolution of the Congress from the Central Provinces came from Khaparde who pointed out that the resolution sought to divert the energies of the Congress towards attaining soul force and moral excellence, thus losing sight of immediate political objects. Opposition also came from members of the Imperial Legislative Council. In this atmosphere the Congress session was held at Nagpur. The session unanimously adopted the resolution on non-cooperation and established finally the unquestioned leadership of Gandhiji in the freedom struggle. The session was eventful as it displayed a rosy picture of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Nagpur session also passed other resolutions which were destined to have far-reaching influence on the country in the years to come. It was at Nagpur that the Congress adopted the linguistic principle for the realignment of the provinces. Accordingly a provincial Congress committee was formed and the Central Provinces were grouped under three committees, the Berar, the Hindi C. P. which later came to be called Mahakosal provincial committee and the Marathi C. P. which became later the Nagpur provincial committee. This resulted in diffusing the political activity which was till now centred in Nagpur only, in the whole of the Central Provinces. The two new centres viz., Jabalpur and Amravati became the radiating nuclei from where the movement spread out into the districts. Soon after the session *Mahatma* Gandhi toured the province explaining to the people the decisions taken by the congress. People were quick to respond. The District Councils insisted on hoisting the national flag on their buildings defying Government orders. In Berar the national movement had taken firm roots long before it spread to other parts of the province. It now progressed under the leadership of B. G. Khaparde, Dr. Moonje, M. S. Aney and Veer Wamanrao Joshi. There was, however, a divergence of opinion in regard to the non-cooperation movement in Berar. Veer Wamanrao Joshi and his followers,

however, whole-heartedly supported it. In 1921 Lord Reading succeeded Chelmsford as Viceroy. In the same year the Prince of Wales decided to visit India. His arrival was greeted with *hartal* and protest meetings in the Central Provinces as elsewhere in India. The year 1922 dawned and Gandhiji was ready with the programme of mass civil disobedience which cause he had fervently propagated after the Ahmedabad session of 1921. But Gandhiji had to suspend the movement which was to start at Bardoli due to the tragic happenings at Chauri Chura where a few constables were killed by a mob. This led to the arrest of Gandhiji on 10th March 1922. In the meanwhile the Central Provinces Legislative council decorously debated various topics under the indulgent eye of bureaucracy. Though some of the resolutions sponsored by the peoples representatives could get through, they at least served the purpose of voicing public grievances. With political agitation outside being ruthlessly suppressed the legislatures now provided as possible alternatives of action. Some even thought of using them in obstructing the machinery of government. This mood was reflected in the thinking of Dr. Munje. In Berar too the enthusiasm for the programme of civil disobedience was waning. In fact Berar had not at any time wholly accepted the programme of non-cooperation and this was the reason as to why the leadership in Berar during the days of non-cooperation had passed into the hands of Veer Wamanrao Joshi. It was, therefore, natural that the views of the Berar Congress Committee also were now veering round to Dr. Munje's. This mood was reflected in other parts of the country as well and with the beginning of 1923 an able and powerful group led by C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru set about forming the *Svarajist* Party to carry the fight into the legislatures. By this time the reforms had been in operation for well over two years. But a number of events besides the use of Viceroy's special powers had lifted the veil of pretext and make believe about the reforms. A further tightening of control by the bureaucracy seemed imminent. The memorandum presented by the C. P. and Berar association of the services to the Lee Commission was an example of unabashed piece of effrontery in cursing the reforms, the Indian Press and politicians and in a mionr key Government of India and the India Office. In spite of these wranglings the All India Congress Committee which met at Bombay on 25th May 1923 decided to contest the forthcoming general elections. However, at this time staunch protagonists of non-cooperation were active in the Central Provinces especially at Nagpur and they made an issue of the national flag on Municipalities and District Councils. Volunteers poured from every district including the

district of Akola. *Satyagraha* and defiance of the government ban prohibiting the hoisting of the national flag became a daily, deliberate ritual. There was no frivolity or bravado about it. The affair now no longer remained a provincial one but assumed country wide importance and 18th June 1923 was observed as a flag day in Nagpur. Volunteers from distant parts of the country joined in the procession taken out on that occasion. Such determined movement could not be ignored by the legislative council which passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the order of the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur which the *satyagrahis* were defying. The Delhi session of the Congress held on 18th September 1923 recorded the success of the Nagpur struggle.

Meanwhile the life of the first legislature formed under the reforms came to an end with the monsoon sitting of 1923. The new elections were held in 1923 and *Svarajists* secured a clear majority in the Central Provinces. In the Central Assembly they formed a compact group of 45 in a house of 140. Among them were Abhyankar, Dr. Gour and Mishra from the Central Provinces. The *Swarajists* under the leadership of Dr. Munje refused to accept office in the Central Provinces and brought a vote of no-confidence against the Government which had been formed by the nomination of ministers by the Governor. The motion was passed. The jubilant *Swarajists* then successfully voted out the money bills and blocked the working of the Government. Similar scenes were witnessed in the central legislature, and they brought out succinctly the opposition of the people's representatives to any half-hearted measures on the part of the government.

In the Central Provinces the matters took a dramatic turn with the Budget having been thrown out. The Governor in this situation certified the expenditure on reserved subjects and restored that on transferred subjects to the amount required for meeting the committed expenditure. Thus there was a shortfall in the latter. Government used this as a stick to beat the *Svarajists* with in the public eye and to malign the party. A circular was issued by the Chief Secretary to all officers in the districts asking them to bring home to the electorate the effect of the destructive policy followed by the *Svarajist* party in the Legislative council. Obviously the aim of the Government was to rally round itself the landholding and aristocratic classes to fight the nationalists. Amidst this constitutional crisis when the diarchic system of government failed to work, communal riots flared up in many parts of the country including the Central Provinces. With the virtual extinction of the *Khilafat*

movement and with the repudiation of the Caliph by Turkey, the cause of Hindu Muslim unity in India lost as if its very foundation. The British were not slow to take advantage of the situation. What they feared most as a danger to their rule was communal unity in India. It was a situation that irresistibly brought Gandhiji to action. On 18th September 1924 he started a 21 day fast in the house of Mohammad Ali at Delhi. This had a desired effect at least temporarily. Subsequently a conference of all party leaders at Delhi adopted a long resolution on communal toleration. On 21st November 1924 another All Parties Conference was held in Bombay which appointed a committee to report on *Svaraj* including a communal settlement. The committee met on 1st March 1925 but adjourned *sine die* without coming to any conclusion. This was perhaps expected as a result of the challenging communal situation that had developed over a period of time. The Hindu Mahasabha, and the Muslim League presided over by Jinnah, represented the extremists elements in the Hindu and Muslim communities, respectively. It was now that the term of the legislature elected in 1923 was coming to an end. New elections were to take place in November 1926. This gave a splendid opportunity to extremist elements in the country to fan the fire of communalism. The period before the elections and after, therefore saw the orgy of communal terror let loose in various parts of the country. The degree of estrangement between the two communities can be gauged from the virulent anti-Hindu tirade coming from a moderate body like the *Khilafat* conference in May 1926. In the atmosphere of this mounting tension came the news of the murder of Svami Shraddhanand by one Abdul Rashid. The murder to some extent chastened the extremists in both the communities and attempts were made to bring them to a common basis of understanding. An appeal to this effect was issued by the Congress president Shrinivas Iyenger. The appeal did not achieve any substantial results. The announcement of the appointment of a statutory commission on reforms consisting wholly of Englishmen, however, brought forth nation-wide protests. This gave a promise of a renewed effort by all parties to work unitedly for the cause of the nation.

When these events were taking place the Government of India was following a policy of repression. This was marked by the issue of the notorious Bengal ordinance. But when total unity was necessary a schism was appearing in the rank of the *svarajists* especially in the Marathi districts of Central Provinces and Bombay. On 8th October 1925 Shri Tambe decided to accept the membership of the Executive Council of the Central

Provinces and this was followed by a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Berar *svaraj* party which declared that the time had come to adopt a policy of responsive cooperation. It was in the meeting of the All-India *Svarajist* Executive held at Nagpur that the breach was complete. Motilal Nehru remarked that "Maharashtra was a diseased limb of the *Svaraj* party and he was quite prepared to amputate it." He took a hurricane tour of Berar vehemently criticising the stand of the responsivists. The Congress session at Cawnpore in 1925 carried by a large majority the resolution proposing a course of action within the legislature sponsored by Motilal Nehru. The responsivists of Berar declared their opposition to this resolution and when the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces met on 4th March 1926 they expressed it by remaining in the council when the entire *Svarajist* opposition walked out.[1] In the face of this stiff opposition the Government suspended dyarchy in the Central Provinces. The 1926 elections were now approaching. The *Svarajists* as also the responsivists started marshalling their forces for the ensuing elections. Another important group which fought the elections in Berar was the Non-Brahmin party which contested 7 out of seventeen Berar seats. The *Svarajists* lost considerably in the elections, the responsivists in Berar having succeeded in winning a number of seats. Berar also returned Shri Aney to the Central Assembly. The next session of the Congress held at Gauhati saw a stiffening of the Congress attitude towards the acceptance of office and set the tone of policy of the Congress members in the legislatures for the next three years. These years, therefore, saw the unusual spectacle of the stream of the national movement being fed and strengthened by the incidents inside the legislature rather than the events in the wider public life.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council the Congress found itself in a minority with independent Congress party members entering into coalition with responsivists, Non-Brahmins and independents. This coalition of 33 members thus formed the Nationalist party. Though the budget was passed inspite of a stiff opposition it was predicted that the Nationalists coalition would not survive long due to the loose bonds that

1. Earlier, the Responsivists of Berar had declared themselves opposed to the Cawnpore Congress Resolution. At a conference held at Akola on the 14th February with M. R. Jayakar as President they had formed a new party to be called the Responsive Co-operation party. Among the Secretaries of the Party were B. G. Khaparde and Dr. M. R. Cholkar. Thus when the Legislative Council met there was a cleavage in the ranks of the Opposition.

held it together. It was in the midst of this situation occurred the appointment of an all-white Reforms Commission, as stated earlier, headed by Sir John Simon. This step displayed a great ignorance of the Indian sentiment by the Government. The result was a spontaneous denouncement of the commission from all parts of the country.

All parties joined hands in protesting against the commission, the Congress spearheading the opposition. It was decided to boycott the commission. The Congress went a step ahead and in its Madras Session declared that the goal of the Indian people was complete national Independence. The Simon Commission landed at Bombay on 3rd February 1928. The day was observed all over the country as a day of mourning. In the Central Provinces legislative council a motion expressing no confidence in the Commission was carried by a majority. The positive response of India to the British Government was, however, contained in the Nehru Report which was the result of the All-parties conference held in Delhi and Bombay. The report laid down Dominion Status as the basis of the constitution of India and recommended the abolition of separate electorates. Jinnah who first supported the report later became its staunchest opponent after his trip to England in 1928. Rabid communalism was raising its ugly head again. In the momentous session of the Congress held at Lahore in 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as President, the entire political mood of the country seemed to have changed. Gandhiji declared that *Svaraj* would mean complete Independence. This was the call for the struggle to come. The promise of the Government given a few days before the Session to call a Round Table Conference of the leaders of all political parties after the Simon Commission had submitted its report came very late indeed. The tremendous effect of this call for the struggle which was to be launched against the Government in the form of civil disobedience could be visualised when in far away villages of the Central Provinces, not to speak of the more accessible parts of the Province, groups of men, women and children gathered in an open place in the early hours of the morning, hoisted the tricolour flag, sang the national song and listened to the message of independence. From now on events began to move rapidly towards the predestined struggle. In obedience to the resolution of the Lahore Congress, members of Central Assembly and Provincial Legislatures resigned their seats. The spread of the movement in the Central Provinces and Berar was preceded by a great awakening. It gave a fillip to the youth movement. Youths and students organizations were established and especially the Berar Students Conference and Berar Hanuman Vyayam Mandal played a conspicuous role in the freedom movement.

The salt law was broken at Dahihanda in Berar as in all parts of the province and a War Council was formed in Berar with Wamanrao Joshi as president and Brijlal Biyani as Secretary. Batches of *Satyagrahis* defied the salt law and a decision was taken to defy the forest law and sedition law as well. The Government became alarmed at this turn of events and decided to swoop down upon the leaders. Abhyankar and Wamanrao Joshi were arrested. With these leaders behind the bars, it fell to Bapuji Aney to inaugurate the forest *Satyagraha* on 10th July 1930. With a party of volunteers he cut grass from the reserved forests at Pusad and was arrested. At the same time other leaders of Berar *viz.,* Brijlal Biyani, Gole, Patwardhan and Soman were arrested. The *Satyagraha* now spread in all parts of the State. The Adivasis too participated in thousands in the *Satyagraha.* The Government used all the repressive measures at its command to put down the popular upsurge. It also issued the press ordinance demanding securities from a number of nationalist papers.

Till now Government had refrained from arresting Mahatma Gandhi. He was now arrested at Dandi. This was followed by the arrests of Abbas Tayabji and Sarojini Naidu. Repression also continued unabated. Picketing was made an offence and all Congress Committees were declared unlawful. The Simon Report had been published. All eyes were now turned towards the Round Table Conference. The Central Provinces had only one representative on it *viz.,* S. D. Tambe. The Round Table Conference met on 12th November 1930 but in the absence of the Congress, the voice of India was nowhere to be heard. The proceedings of the Round Table Conference were affected by sectarianism. The Labour Government also lost interest in the Round Table Conference facing as it was an insecure position in the home politics. Ramsey Macdonald, the P. M., therefore hurriedly concluded the Round Table Conference on 19th January 1931 promising that steps would be taken to enlist the co-operation of those sections of public opinion which had held aloof from the conference. This meant that the door was kept open for negotiations with the Congress. The statement of the Prime Minister was followed by the unconditional release of Gandhiji and other political leaders. Gandhiji agreed to hold talks with Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, of which the famous Gandhi-Irwin or the Delhi Pact was the result. The main outcome of the Pact was the participation of the Congress in the next Round Table Conference. The signing of the pact was shortly followed by the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru against insistent public demand for the commutation of their death sentences and the unwillingness shown by the new Viceroy,

Lord Willingdon to implement the terms of the Delhi Pact. Disaffection spread everywhere in the country and found its echoes in Berar as well when the official tendency to balk the pact became clearly visible. Gandhiji reluctantly attended the Round Table Conference in London. Because of the high ideals and self-effacing patriotism of Gandhiji and the cynical self interests of many others from India, the conference was doomed to fail. The constitution it evolved was a sheer mockery. Gandhiji returned to India more frustrated than disappointed. Government had resolved to carry out a policy of repression. Instructions were issued to the provincial Governments to supply evidence to prove that the Congress was not abiding by the terms of the pact. The Governor of Central Provinces, Sir Butler accused the Congress of fomenting a war mentality. The alleged attitude of the Congress was taken as a pretext for repressive measures. The situation was further aggravated by the bad harvest in Nagpur and Berar. There was great discontent among the agriculturists. Inspite of the attitude of the Government the Congress decided to extend its hand of co-operation. If it was refused it was resolved to call upon the nation to resume civil disobedience. The Government took this as a threat. There was a wave of arrests and among the leaders arrested from Berar were Wamanrao Joshi and Brijlal Biyani. The Congress reacted sharply and established war councils in place of District Congress Committees. However, the protest meetings held by people all over were dispersed by severe *lathi* charges. A notable factor in the popular and spontaneous upsurge that had taken place in the Central Provinces was the increasing number of women volunteers participating in the *Satyagraha,* which continued unabated.

The newspapers were doing the great work of taking the message of the movement to the masses. The Government promptly suspended such newspapers. Among them was *Matrubhumi* of Akola. The gagging of the newspapers led to the ingenious method of spreading the message of the movement through Congress bulletins. In this situation the Congress decided to hold its Session at Delhi which the Government forestalled by arresting Pandit Malaviya, the President-elect and subsequently all those who had assembled. This was followed by a joint conference of Mahakosal, Nagpur and Berar Congress representatives at Nagpur on 29th May 1932. The same story of the arrest of the President-elect and other delegates as in Delhi was repeated here also. The movement received an accession of strength when the working classes decided to join it. The Government, however, was not

satisfied with the mere arrest of political leaders. It meted out harsh treatment to them in jails. The Central Provinces Legislative Council debated an adjournment motion on this issue also. It was at this time that the communal award was made public by the British Prime Minister. It attempted to cut off the Harijan Community from its Hindu fold. On this, Mahatma Gandhi launched on 20th September 1932 his historic fast unto death. The leaders, however, made frantic efforts for a compromise. This resulted in the Poona Pact according to which separate electorates for the Harijans were done away with and the life of Gandhiji was saved. The fast stirred the nation into a social awakening. The emphasis at least for the time being shifted from political struggle and civil disobedience to social reform. During this period of civil disobedience, the central and the provincial councils had become mere tools in the hands of the bureaucracy. Certain measures such as the Ottawa Agreement, Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1932 etc., passed by the central legislature had been harmful to the future of the country. When in this situation the Congress decided to hold its session in Calcutta, the political leaders began actively to think of new paths. The leaders who assembled at Calcutta including M. S. Aney were arrested. In the wake of these arrests came the White Paper containing the proposal for constitutional reforms. The White Paper contained obnoxious proposals such as safeguards and reservations. They were roundly condemned by the Congress. Gandhiji was now released from prison. He decided to call off the civil disobedience movement which was now a spent force. He now shifted his headquarters from Sabarmati to Sevagram in Wardha and resolved to launch the constructive movement of Harijan uplift. From Sevagram he commenced his ten months long Harijan tour and went to Nagpur in November 1933 and thence into Berar on 16th November and toured the whole of Central Provinces. In the meanwhile the leaders of the Congress were working out a plan for a positive course of action. The All India Congress Committee which met at Patna decided to suspend the civil disobedience movement and adopted a resolution favouring re-entry into the Councils by fighting the approaching elections with an animated vigour. In the elections to the Central Assembly the Congress nominees were swept to the polls everywhere. From Berar M. S. Aney was elected on the Nationalist Party ticket. At this time the Central Provinces lost one of its brave freedom fighters in the death of M. V. Abhyankar, in January 1935. The Government was now preparing the ground for the inauguration of the Government of India Act passed in July 1935. Elections under the new Act were to take place in 1936. Though the act was regarded as

unsatisfactory and therefore condemned by every shade of public opinion the Congress decided to fight elections. The election was a phenomenal success for the Congress. It captured 72 out of 112 seats in Central Provinces. Under the directive of the All India Congress an assurance was asked for from the Governor of the province by the leader of the party that the Council of Ministers would be consulted by the Governor and the latter would not use his discretionary powers. The Governor refused to give such an assurance. In such an eventuality the Congress decided not to accept office. This led to an unconstitutional action by the Governor in setting up a Council of Ministers consisting of Dr Raghavendra Rao and others who had no following. On 1st April 1937, the ministry took office. To save the ignominy of defeat for this puppet cabinet, the Governor did not summon the meeting of the Assembly. The elected members on the other hand met at Nagpur and elected a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and condemned the previous ministry. This provoked an unprecedented constitutional crisis. Ultimately the Government of India gave in and declared that the Governor would at all times be concerned to carry his ministers with him On this background the puppet ministry resigned and the Congress which had accepted the clarification by the Government formed its first ministry on 14th July 1937 headed by Dr. Khare. The ministry carried out many useful reforms in social, educational and economic fields. It was, however, faced with an immediate crisis regarding the question of responsibility of the ministers Dr. Khare argued that the ministers could be responsible to the local members alone whereas the Congress insisted that the ministers were responsible to the Central Parliamentary Board of the party. Dr. Khare resigned on this issue and a new ministry was formed with Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla as the Chief minister. The assumption of power by the representatives of the people changed the entire tone of public administration. In the midst of the working of the popular ministries the Congress held its successive sessions in Haripura (1938), and Tripuri (1939) in the Central Provinces. Events followed in quick succession after the Tripuri Session. Soon after the Second World War began. The Congress whole-heartedly supported the cause of allies in their fight against Nazi Germany. It, however, reiterated its stand that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people. When the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha on 8th September 1939 it demanded the right of self-determination for the Indian people by framing their own constitution through a constituent assembly. The Government derided this outlook of the Congress and called it as ill-timed and calculated to cause embarrassment to England

in its life and death struggle. The Viceroy invited the leaders of various political parties including the Congress for interviews. He spoke of the progressive attainment of Dominion Status. There was, however, an ominous note in his statement which said that "representatives of the minorities have urged most strongly on me the necessity of a clear assurance that full weight would be given to their views and interests in any modification that may be contemplated". This could at best be described as an attempt by the Government to drive a wedge between the Congress which represented the national feeling and the minorities, especially the Muslims who were showing restive signs under the leadership of Jinnah. The statement also displayed complete lack of vision and statesmanship on the part of the Government of India. The Congress could not accept such a situation and directed the Congress ministries to resign. Jinnah was playing a waiting game. He refused to attend the Wardha meeting. The Congress ministries resigned. The League Working Committee congratulated the Government for repudiating the claim of Congress to represent India and extended its whole-hearted cooperation in the prosecution of War. Again, infructuous interviews with political leaders by the Viceroy including Gandhiji and Jinnah followed. However, no common ground for cooperation was discerned. This, however, brought the Muslim League closer to the Government. The viceroy wooed the League which responded with protestations of injured innocence. The solicitude and eagerness on the part of the Government to placate the Muslim sentiment was a counter poise to the Congress. Before the ministry in the Central Provinces resigned, a debate on the resolution of War took place in which the Chief Minister compared the partisan attitude of the Government with Nazi techniques. The Muslim League true to its form, repeated its familiar allegations against the Congress. With the resignation of the ministry, the parliamentary form of Government came to an end in the province. Jinnah, loath to lose any opportunity to belittle the Congress gave a call to the Muslims to observe 22nd December 1939 as a Day of deliverance from the Congress rule. He did not want the Congress even to quit office in a blaze of approbation. The resignations by the ministries foreshadowed a storm ahead and the Working Committee which met at Wardha from 18th to 22nd December gave a call to the nation to prepare itself for the achievement of complete independence. It was at this critical time that Jinnah put forward his two-nations theory and demanded a separate State for the Muslims. Meanwhile the war situation was worsening for the Allies. The Congress again renewed its offer of wholehearted cooperation in the war efforts if only

Britain would declare the grant of complete independence to India as its object and as an immediate step, consent to the formation of National Government at the centre. The viceroy came out with what later became known as the August offer which meant nothing more than the enlargement of the Executive Council so as to include a few more Indians. The August offer was unequivocally rejected by the Congress. In this situation *satyagraha* became inevitable. However, the mode of *satyagraha* was to be such as would not embarrass the Government. In other words the *satyagraha* was to be individual and not collective. The individual *Satyagraha* gradully gained momentum. From the Central Provinces the arrested leaders included Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, D. P. Mishra, Gokhale, Seth Govinda Das, Brijlal Biyani and C. J. Bharucha. The stand of the Muslim league was not only not sympathetic but adamant and obstructive. In its meet at Madras in 1941 it reaffirmed in the strongest possible terms the demand for Pakistan. Not content with this Jinnah tried to disrupt Hindu society by suggesting the creation of Dravidistan. The British Government was still following its policy of placating the Muslims. This was amply revealed by the manner in which one of the Muslim League leaders, Siddique Ali Khan, of the Central Provinces charged under the Defence of India Act for instigating riots in Amravati was released at the instance of the Government of India. The war situation in the meanwhile grew worse with the entry of Japan. With the dire peril of war on the very doorsteps of the country the Government released all the political prisoners. The bombing on the eastern coast created a panic among the masses and there was a stream of refugees from Malaya and Burma into India. The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli on 22nd December 1941 but did not evolve a clear cut line of action. In the midst of this came the Cripps offer in March 1942. The offer was vague in its contents and unsound in principle. It was rejected by the Congress as a post-dated cheque on a tottering bank. Jinnah also rejected the offer. The whole episode brought in its train frustration and an enervating feeling of despair. It convinced the leaders of the country that the interest of the country lay in the immediate and orderly withdrawal of the British from India. From this conviction was born the slogan "Quit India" which was soon to plunge the country into a great movement. The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha on 14th July reiterated this stand and resolved in case of its non-acceptance to use all non-violent means for the vindication of the political rights and liberty of the people of the country. Anticipating *satyagraha,* the Government of the Central Provinces issued directives to all the

Deputy Commissioners to mobilise resources to deal with the situation arising out of such an emergency. The Congress Working Committee was to meet in Bombay in August. The leaders from the Central Provinces left their headquarters for Bombay after exhorting the people to carry on the struggle. The "Quit India" call came on the night of 8th August. All the top ranking leaders were arrested in the early hours of the morning. The masses were stunned at the news of the arrest of the leaders. An added provocation given by the Government to crush the movement was the force of repression. The leaders of Central Provinces decided to return to their own province but were arrested at Malkapur. The mass movement spread to the Central Provinces as in all other parts of the country. It took a violent turn as a result of indiscriminate police firing. The district of Akola had its own share in this great national uprising. The effect of the policy of repression followed by the Government was to drive the extremist leaders underground. The dawn of 1943 saw no abating of the nationwide unrest. In the meanwhile the tide of war was changing in favour of the Allies. But the leaders languished in jail. Months passed by. The place of Lord Linlithgow was taken by Lord Wavell in June 1943. The years dragged on. The war came to a close and the allies emerged victorious in both the Western and Eastern theatres of war. The days of frustration seemed to have ended. Efforts were afoot to solve the Indian tangle. In the midst of an expectant atmosphere Lord Wavell presented the famous Wavell plan in June 1945. The leaders of the Congress were released to facilitate their participation in the negotiations with the Viceroy. The plan envisaged representation to the main parties in the Viceroy's Council. Jinnah however proved to be the main stumbling block because even with the grant of parity to the Muslims in the Council with the Hindus he could not deny majority to the Congress backed by Hindus and other minority communities. A deadlock was thus created. The Viceroy announced that the elections to the Central and Provincial Councils would take place soon. This was followed by the announcement of a Parliamentary delegation to visit India in order to establish personal contacts between India and the British Parliament. The delegation subsequently visited India. Meanwhile in the elections, Congress won a resounding victory. In the Central Provinces it captured 94 out of 112 seats. It also gave a lie to the separatist propaganda of the Muslim League by claiming a majority in the N. W. F. P. and Assam claimed by the Muslims. In the Central Provinces Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla formed the ministry on 27th April 1946. On assumption of office it released all political prisoners. However,

conditions in the province resources of which had all been drained by the 6 years of war were not very happy. In the midst of this came the Cabinet Mission composed of Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander for crucial talks with Indian leaders. There was good-will on both the sides. What emerged from the talks was a general agreement regarding the setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution of India and the formation of an interim Government having the support of the major political parties. But the Muslim League again proved a stumbling block with Jinnah claiming the right of the League to nominate Muslim candidates on the interim cabinet. The interim cabinet, therefore, could not come into being immediately and the League gave a call for direct action which was aimed at securing Pakistan by inflaming communal passions against the Hindus. The country witnessed an orgy of communal riots leading to senseless massacre of innocents. In the Central Provinces isolated cases of disturbances occurred. In the meanwhile Lord Wavell invited 12 leaders of his choice to form his cabinet including Nehru, Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Rajagopalachari. This was a spectacle galling to Jinnah who now sent the names of five of his nominees for inclusion in the cabinet declaring that it was with the ostensible purpose of getting "a foothold to fight for our cherished gold of Pakistan." The entry of the League which had not withdrawn its call for direct action was not to the liking of the Congress. The League joined the cabinet now, but it refused to join the Constituent Assembly which created a very anomalous situation. The intention of the British Government to divide the country became clear. It was now that Lord Mountbatten was appointed to succeed Lord Wavell. At the same time the Labour Government declared its intention to transfer power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948. The arrival of the new viceroy was greeted by a frenzy of communal riots in Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Assam sparked by the League mainly to discredit the Congress Governments there. The game of the League now became apparent and the nationalist leaders were forced to realise that freedom for the country could be gained by partitioning the country. Jawaharlal Nehru declared that if Muslim League wanted Pakistan they could have it. Northern India now witnessed an atmosphere of tense anxiety in the following period. Lord Mountbatten left for England for consultation on 18th May 1947 and on his return called a conference on 2nd June to which he invited J. Nehru, S. Patel, A. Kripalani, Jinnah, L. A. Khan, Abdur Rab Nishtar and Sardar Baldev Singh. A plan to partition India into two states *viz.*, India and Pakistan was announced the next day. The actual transfer of power took

place on the midnight of 14th-15th August amidst wild scenes of jubilations. Similar scenes occurred in the Central Provinces where Mangaldas Pakwasa took oath as free India's first Governor of the Province of which the district of Akola formed an integral part.

MODERN PERIOD

From 1947 to 1956 the district of Akola alongwith the other districts of the Vidarbha region continued to form part of the Central Provinces. With the reorganisation of States, in 1956 Akola alongwith the other districts of Vidarbha was transferred to the bilingual State of Bombay which came into existence in that year. In 1960 with the formation of the State of Maharashtra it formed part of the newly created state.

Since Independence the district has made commendable progress in economic, social and educational fields. This has been mainly the result of a liberal policy of socio-economic reforms followed by the Government which is dedicated to the programme aimed at the implementation of the socialistic pattern of society. Over a period of years the population of the district has increased from 752,066 in 1901 to 11,89,354 in 1961. The population has mainly remained agricultural though agriculture is not today bound by the orthodoxy and conservatism that haunted it in the past. The farmer has become more conscious to the changing needs of the time and the various measures undertaken by the Government such as provision of irrigation facilities, supply of better seeds and chemical fertilizers, introduction of modern methods of production including tractors etc., have contributed immensely to the productivity of agriculture.

In no lesser degree has the progressive legislation such as (i) Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947: (ii) Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region and Kutch Area) Act, 1958; (iii) Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietory Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950; (iv) Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 and (v) Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) Act, 1961, undertaken by the government contributed to the prosperity of the agriculturists in the district, which has been reflected in the increasing living standards of the people. As in agriculture so in industry the efforts of the government have been directed towards bringing about a balanced growth of the

district economy by encouraging industrial development. The increase in the number of persons employed in industry and allied occupations over a period of time is one of the indication of the industrial growth of the district.

The growing urbanization that has taken place during the last 25 years, the response that the government's policy of encouraging industrial growth by inaugurating industrial estates has received in the district, as also the change in the nature and composition of industrial organisation in the district are the other definite indicators of the same. That the government is conscious to the needs of the industry in the district in regard to its demand for capital and adequate labour force could be seen from the financial help extended by it through various institutions both at the district and state levels as also by various measures undertaken by it in regard to labour welfare in general and for improvement of labour conditions in regard to wages, hours of work etc., in particular, as for example.—

(i) The Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929,

(ii) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;

(iii) Industrial Disputes Act., 1956,

(iv) Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926,

(v) The Trade Unions Bill, 1950,

(vi) Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953,

(vii) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

(viii) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946,

(ix) The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946.

This progress which the district economy has achieved has been made possible due to the ambitious five year plans the government has executed during the course of the last 20 years. Planned economy or attempt at deliberate economic growth which was unknown in the past has now become the watchword in practically every field of the socio-economic life of the district and the immense progress in the economy of the district has been made during the five year plans.

This measure of progress which the district has achieved could not be possible without an enlightened public opinion. The policy of the State has been to encourage education and thereby create

and perpetuate a sound public opinion. The progress the district has made in this field could be seen from the increase in the number of educational institutions and the students taking advantage of them.

This progress in educational field has created a mass of enlightened electorate and has set in motion a liberal spirit that has transcended the bounds of social division which for so long had retarded the progress towards social and economic reforms. Today no one has any longer feeling of being persecuted or oppressed but everyone feels himself to be the part and parcel of the community of which he or she is a member. This liberalism has also destroyed the spirit of individualism and self-interest and individuals today have cast away their feeling of apathy towards their fellow beings and are moved by a sense of brotherliness and fraternity. The role of the State is definitely significant in creating such a positive approach on the part of the individuals towards life in general and their problem in relation to State in particular. The importance of associating the people with the administration and the working of the district in particular and of the State in general was recognised by the State and was reflected in various measures undertaken by the State particularly the inauguration of the Zilla Parishad in the year 1962.

During the last 28 years after Independence the country witnessed vast changes in the politico-economic fields. Thrice the country had to face foreign aggression. These phenomena and their repercussions though in a small degree were reflected in the day-to-day life of the district. Though local problems never turned the minds of the people from wider problems of national importance they definitely influenced the people of the district. Local leadership developed on the same lines as the national one and people were attracted by varying senses of loyalties and alignments. Such local problems were either of a political, social or religious nature. For example:—

(i) Problem of election-inactive part of the citizens in existing political parties, flexibility of public opinion.

(ii) Low percentage of literacy.

(iii) Underdeveloped nature of the district.

(iv) Incomplete rural electrification.

(v) Insufficiency of the factors of production.

(vi) Lack of transport facilities.

(vii) Low standard of living.

(viii) Problem of unemployment in urban and disguised unemployment in rural areas.

But the people as well as the leadership never made these issues preponderate over the national emergency. The people of the district responded magnanimously at the time of the Chinese and Pakistani invasions and showed the spirit of oneness that had permeated through them for generations. For creating such a feeling of oneness, union and solidarity amongst the people of the district, the state and local leadership was mainly responsible.

However, the horizons are wide, the progress to be achieved is immeasurable and the obstacles are many, but the people of the district with glorious traditions of the past are definitely well-equipped to overcome these obstacles and to continue their onward march to further and better progress and growth.

CHAPTER 3 — THE PEOPLE

POPULATION

Akola district accommodates 15,01,478 *persons* (males 7,73,569, females 7,27,909) according to 1971 Census. The following table gives the tahsil-wise distribution of population in the district in 1971.

TABLE No. 1

Tahsil-wise Population of Akola District, 1971

District/Tahsil	Total/Rural/ Urban	Area in Sq. km.	Population per Sq. km.	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Akola District ..	Total	10,567.0	142	15,01,478	7,73,569	7,27,909
	Rural	10,414.9	110	11,48,129	5,87,656	5,60,473
	Urban	152.1	2325	3,53,349	1,85,913	1,67,436
Balapur Tahsil ..	Total	1372.7	130	1,79,020	91,683	87,337
	Rural	1350.7	108	1,45,972	74,478	71,494
	Urban	22.0	1501	33,048	17,205	15,843
Akola Tahsil ..	Total	1906.2	204	3,89,745	2,04,075	1,85,670
	Rural	1885.3	117	2,21,307	1,14,283	1,07,024
	Urban	20.9	067	1,68,438	89,792	78,646
Murtazapur Tahsil ..	Total	1587.7	131	2,07,297	1,06,814	1,00,483
	Rural	1576.7	97	1,53,006	78,628	74,378
	Urban	11.0	4922	54,291	28,186	26,105
Mangrulpir Tahsil ..	Total	1595.5	110	1,75,158	89,853	85,305
	Rural	1583.7	102	1,61,071	82,548	78,523
	Urban	11.8	1198	14,087	7,305	6,782
Washim Tahsil ..	Total	2709.1	116	3,13,569	1,59,374	1,54,195
	Rural	2666.9	105	2,81,073	1,42,452	1,38,621
	Urban	42.2	771	32,496	16,922	15,574
Akot Tahsil ..	Total	1424.5	165	2,36,689	1,21,770	1,14,919
	Rural	1380.3	135	1,85,700	95,267	90,433
	Urban	44.2	1155	50,989	26,503	24,486

The table given above shows that the population of 15,01,478 is spread over the district area of 10567.0 km.^{2} which works out to about 142 persons to a square km. Of these, 11,48,129 persons or 76.47 per cent are distributed over the rural area of 10,414.9 km.^{2} and the remaining 3,53,349 persons or 23.53 per cent are spread over the urban area of 152.1 km.^{2} This shows a very low percentage of urbanisation in the district.

Variation in population 1901-1971 : The population of the district and the decade variation rates since 1901 are as follows: —

Year	Population	Decade Variation	Rate of Variation
1901	752,066	—	—
1911	786,042	+33,976	+4.52
1921	794,847	+8,805	+1.12
1931	876,362	+81,515	+10.26
1941	907,742	+31,380	+3.58
1951	950,994	+43,252	+4.76
1961	1,189,354	+2,38,360	+25.06
1971	1,501,478	+3,12,124	+26.24

In the decade (1951-61) the district population had suddenly moved from its slow rate of growth in the earlier fifty years and had increased at an extremely high rate. From 1901 to 1951, it had increased by 26 percent but during the subsequent ten years after 1951 it had grown by more than 25 per cent. At this high rate the district population will double itself in less than 30 years.

During the decade 1901-11 the population of the district had increased by 4.52 per cent. Though there had not been any famine of the order of 1899 in the decade, scarcity conditions and repeated crop failure had affected the growth of the population. In the following decade in addition to the failure of crop in some years, the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 took a heavy toll of life which is revealed by the small increase of 1.12 per cent in the population of the district in the decade 1911-21. Recovery from influenza epidemic and fairly good agricultural seasons in the decade 1921-31 led to an increase of 10.26 per cent in the population during that decade. In the following two decades the population almost remained stagnant. In those two decades the rates of variation were very low as compared to those of the other districts in Maharashtra. The decade (1951-61) however, showed a spectacular growth of about 25 per cent in the population. The addition in population during the decade was larger than the total addition during the preceding fifty years. The growth of Akola city, the construction of the Khandwa-Hingoli railway line and increase in trade and commerce and in industries were the main causes of the high rate of growth, combined of course with the anti-malaria and other campaigns organised by the health department during the same decade.

The 1961-71 decade variation for the district and each tahsil is given below:—

District/Tahsil	Percentage Variation 1961-71
Akola District	26.24
Akot Tahsil	23.07
Balapur tahsil	+20.87
Akola tahsil	+34.15
Murtazapur tahsil	+18.80
Mangrulpir tahsil	+29.31
Washim tahsil	+26.63

The net percentage increase since 1901, 1921 and 1961 for the district and the State has been as follows :—

	Akola District	Maharashtra
1901-1971	99.65	159.97
1921-1971	49.63	89.71
1961-1971	26.24	27.45

During the last seventy years the district population increased by nearly 100 per cent while that of Maharashtra increased by nearly 160 per cent. Since 1961 the district population increased by 26 per cent as against 27 per cent for Maharashtra.

The district growth rate has always been lower than the corresponding growth rate for the State except for the decade of 1951-61, when the growth rate for the district was higher (25.06), than for the State (23.60).

Density of Population : The density of population in Maharashtra, Akola district and its tahsils in 1971 is given below :—

State/District/Tahsil	Density Per Sq. km.	Percentage of district Population
Maharashtra	164	—
Akola district	142	100.00
Akot tahsil	166	15.76
Balapur tahsil	130	11.92
Akola tahsil	204	25.96
Murtazapur tahsil	131	13.81
Mangrulpir tahsil	110	11.67
Washim tahsil	116	20.88

In the area that now forms the Akola district, there were 184 persons per square mile in 1901, 194 in 1921 and 291 in 1961 and 368, (142 per Sq. km.) in 1971. The district average of density was higher than Maharashtra up to 1931 but since then the average density has increased sharply for the State than that for the district.

Within the district, the density varies from 110 persons per square km. in Mangrulpir tahsil to 204 in Akola tahsil. The high density in Akola tahsil is due to the inclusion of Akola city in the tahsil. Among other tahsils, Akot tahsil has the most dense population in the district. It is so because of the very fertile soils and the predominance of labour intensive cultivation of cotton in its cropping pattern. The densities in Mangrulpir and Washim are lower because of more hilly terrain and lower proportion of rich soils.

Urban Population: The following table gives the urban population at each census and its variation since 1901 besides the variation in population for each town in the district.

TABLE No. 2

Towns* Classified by Population in 1971 with Variation since 1901 in Akola District

Town	Year	Area in Sq. km.	Population	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation
District Urban Population					
	1901	—	124,580	—	—
	1911	—	103,146	-21,434	- 17.21
	1921	—	128,933	+25,787	+ 25.00
	1931	—	151,693	+22,760	+ 17.65
	1941	—	171,933	+20,240	+ 13.34
	1951	—	210,232	+38,299	+ 22.28
	1961	197.8	262,833	+52,601	+ 25.02
	1971	152.1	353,349	+90,516	+ 34.44
Akola ..	1901	—	29,289	—	—
	1911	—	25,826	- 3,463	- 11.82
	1921	—	37,864	+12,038	+ 46.61
	1931	—	47,632	+ 9,668	+ 25.80
	1941	—	62,564	+14,932	+ 31.35
	1951	—	89,606	+27,042	+ 43.22
	1961	16.39	115,760	+26,154	+ 29.19
	1971	20.88	168,438	+52,678	+ 45.51

TABLE No. 2—Cont.

Town	Year	Area in Sq. km.	Population	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation
Akot ..	1901	—	18,252	—	—
	1911	—	12,583	- 5,669	- 31.06
	1921	—	16,887	+ 4,304	+ 34.20
	1931	—	18,693	+ 1,806	+ 10.69
	1941	—	22,465	+ 3,772	+ 20.18
	1951	—	24,255	+ 1,790	+ 7.97
	1961	22.61	31,459	+ 7,204	+ 29.70
	1971	22.61	41,534	+10,075	+ 32.03
Washim ..	1901	—	13,823	—	—
	1911	—	9,068	- 4,75	- 34,40
	1921	—	10,070	+ 1,902	+ 20.97
	1931	—	14,409	+ 3,439	+ 31.35
	1941	—	17,928	+ 3,519	+ 24.42
	1951	—	18,763	+ 835	+ 4.68
	1961	42.16	26,494	+ 7,731	+ 41.20
	1971	42.16	32,496	+ 6,002	+ 22.65
Karanja ..	1901	—	16,535	—	—
	1911	—	12,647	- 3,888	- 23.51
	1921	—	13,645	+ 998	+ 7.89
	1931	—	16,615	+ 2,970	+ 21.77
	1941	—	18,126	+ 1,511	+ 9.09
	1951	—	22,098	+ 3,972	+ 21.91
	1961	11.99	26,440	+ 4,342	+ 19.65
	1971	7.51	31,150	+ 4,710	+ 17.81
Murtazapur ..	1901	—	6,156	—	—
	1911	—	5,101	- 1,055	- 17.14
	1921	—	10,552	+ 5,451	+106.86
	1931	—	11,541	+ 989	+ 9.37
	1941	—	12,636	+ 1,095	+ 9.49
	1951	—	15,352	+ 2,716	+ 21.49
	1961	3.52	19,183	+ 3,831	+ 24.95
	1971	3.52	23,141	+ 3,958	+ 20.63

TABLE No. 2—Cont.

Town	Year	Area in Sq. km.	Population	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation
Balapur ..	1901	—	10,486	—	—
	1911	—	59,53	- 4,533	- 43.23
	1921	—	10,567	+ 4,614	+ 77.51
	1931	—	11,245	+ 678	+ 6.42
	1941	—	12,512	+ 1,267	+ 11.27
	1951	—	13,385	+ 873	+ 6.98
	1961	26.42	16,618	+ 3,233	+ 24.15
	1971	16.84	21,381	+ 4,763	+ 28.66
Mangrulpir .	1901	—	5,793	—	—
	1911	—	6,072	+ 279	+ 4.92
	1921	—	5,492	- 580	- 9.55
	1931	—	6,386	+ 894	+ 16.28
	1941	—	6,865	+ 479	+ 7.50
	1951	—	7,822	+ 957	+ 13·94
	1961	11.76	10,125	+ 2,303	+ 29.44
	1971	11.76	14,087	+ 3,962	+ 39.13
Patur ..	1901	—	5,990	—	—
	1911	—	5,500	- 490	- 8.18
	1921	—	5,734	+ 234	+ 4.25
	1931	—	6,838	+ 1,104	+ 19.25
	1941	—	7,307	+ 469	+ 6.86
	1951	—	7,322	+ 15	+ 0.21
	1961	41.36	9,171	+ 1,849	+ 25.25
	1971	5.18	11,667	+ 2,496	+ 27.22
Telhara ..	1911	—	3,406	—	—
	1921	—	Declassified	—	—
	1931	—	—	—	—
	1941	—	6,051	—	—
	1951	—	6,475	+ 424	+ 7.01
	1961	21.55	7,583	+ 1,108	+ 17.11
	1971	21.55	9,455	+ 1,872	+ 24.69

* All the Towns are Municipal Towns.

The table No. 2 shows the change in area of four towns during 1961-1971. viz., Akola, Karanja, Balapur and Patur.

The area of Akola town increased from 16.39 km.² to 20.88 km.² in 1971 while the area of Patur town decreased significantly from 41.36 km.² to 5.18 km.² in 1971. Jurisdictional change and the revised computation are the only factors which caused these changes. The area of Karanja town marked a decrease from 11.99 km.² in 1961 to 7.51 km.² in 1971, and Balapur, from 26.42 to 16.84 km.² due to revised computation.

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

	Akola District				Maharashtra		
Year	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population	Percentage of urban to total population	No. of towns	Rate of variation in urban population	Percentage of urban to total population
1901	11	—	16.57	219	—	16.59
1911	12	—17.21	13.12	232	+0.99	15.13
1921	11	+25.00	16.22	238	+18.72	18.50
1931	11	+17.65	17.31	258	+15.54	18.60
1941	10	+13.34	18.94	266	+27.11	21.11
1951	10	+22.28	22.11	383	+62.42	28.75
1961	9	+25.02	22.10	266	+21.32	28.22
1971	9	+34.44	23.53	289	+40.75	31.17

The net growth in urban population of the district in 1971 over that of 1901 is 183.64 per cent as against 388.34 per cent for the State.

The statement above shows that Akola is less urbanised than Maharashtra. In 1901, the district proportion of urban population was equal to that of the State. In 1971 the State proportion of urban population increased to 31·17 per cent while that of the district increased only to 23.53 per cent. The number of towns declined from 10 in 1951 to 9 in 1961 as Barshi Takli was declassified as a village because it did not fulfil the criteria used to define a town in the 1961 Census. There was no addition of any new town.

Akola city, is the most important urban centre in the region. Its population has increased from 29,289 in 1901 to 1,68,438 in 1971 or by 475 per cent during the last seventy years. The town had all along been an important commercial centre. With the construction of the new Khandwa-Hingoli metre-gauge railway line, it has become an important railway junction. In addition, with the extension of the electric grid system and establishment of the Paras Thermal Station, and adequate supply of power, it has started industrial development in the recent years. The establishment of a good number of colleges and the Agricultural University at Akola, has also contributed to the increase in its population in 1971.

Rural Population : The following table shows the number of inhabited villages and their population according to various size-groups in 1971.

TABLE No. 3

Villages Classified by Population in Akola District, 1971

District/Tahsil	Number of inhabited villages	Total Persons	Rural Population		Less than 200 Population			200–499 Population			500–999 Population		
			Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females
District Total ...	1,489	11,48,129	5,87,656	5,60,473	257	13,278	12,498	446	78,097	74,551	459	1,65,659	1,59,100
Akot Tahsil ...	247	1,85,700	95,267	90,433	61	3,091	2,887	75	13,084	12,589	59	20,512	19,400
Balapur Tahsil ...	162	1,45,972	74,478	71,494	23	1,205	1,165	53	9,386	9,065	39	13,858	13,316
Akola Tahsil ...	293	2,21,307	1,14,283	1,07,024	53	3,070	2,868	94	16,430	15,501	87	32,079	30,651
Murtazapur Tahsil ...	261	1,53,006	78,628	74,378	57	2,663	2,424	93	15,722	14,544	80	28,988	27,858
Mangrulpir Tahsil ...	204	1,61,071	82,548	78,523	31	1,384	1,308	47	8,522	7,974	72	26,069	24,983
Washim Tahsil ...	322	2,81,073	1,42,452	1,38,621	32	1,865	1,846	84	14,953	14,878	122	44,153	42,892

TABLE No. 3 —Contd.

District/Tahsil	No. of villages	1,000–1,999 Population		No. of villages	2,000–4,999 Population		No. of villages	5,000–9,999 Population		No. of villages	10,000 and above Population	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
District Total ...	226	1,54,675	1,48,174	91	1,31,801	1,24,969	8	32,453	30,178	2	11,693	11,003
Akot Tahsil ...	31	21,196	20,059	19	28,955	27,616	1	2,698	2,514	1	5,731	5,368
Balapur Tahsil ...	31	21,435	20,738	14	19,533	18,792	2	9,061	8,418	–	–	–
Akola Tahsil ...	40	27,207	25,619	17	26,095	23,708	2	9,402	8,677	–	–	–
Murtazapur Tahsil ...	19	12,076	11,424	11	16,352	15,478	1	2,827	2,650	–	–	–
Mangrulpir Tahsil ...	41	29,223	28,010	13	17,350	16,248	–	—	—	–	–	–
Washim Tahsil ...	64	43,538	42,324	17	23,516	23,127	2	8,465	7,919	1	5,962	5,635

The rates of variation in rural population and the percentage of rural population to the total population in the district and the State since 1901 are given below.

Rate of Variation in Rural Population.

Year	Akola District		Maharashtra	
	Decade rate of variation	Percentage of rural to total population	Decade rate of variation	Percentage of rural to total population
1901	—	83.43	—	83.41
1911	+8.83	86.88	+12.68	84.87
1921	−2.49	83.78	−6.77	81.50
1931	+8.82	82.69	+14.77	81.40
1941	+1.54	81.06	+8.54	78.89
1951	+0.67	77.89	+7.72	71.25
1961	+25.08	77.90	+24.51	71.78
1971	+23.92	76.47	+22.22	68.83

The net increase in rural population of the district in 1971 has been 82.98 per cent over that of 1901 and 72.41 per cent over that of 1921. The corresponding figures for the State are 114.54 per cent and 104.21 per cent, respectively.

There had been an increase of 8.83 per cent in the rural population during 1901-11 though the district population had increased only by 4.52 per cent. In the following decade though the district population increased by 1.12 per cent, the rural population actually decreased by 2.49 per cent. This was due to the increase in urban population during the post First World War period and the boom in cotton trade. The decade (1951-61) had however shown a very high rate of growth in rural population (25.08) which decreased slightly to 23.92 during the last decade (1961-71). The proportion of rural population in the district decreased from 83.43 in 1901 to 76.47 in 1971. In the same period the percentage of rural population decreased from 83.41 to 68.83 in the State.

Size of villages: The distribution of population and of villages of various population sizes for the district and the State in 1971 is given below.

Size-Class	Akola District		Maharashtra	
	Percentage of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population	Percentage of villages to total number of villages	Percentage of total population to rural population
Less than 500	47.21	15.54	39.52	10.68
500-999	30.83	28.28	29.43	21.80
1,000-1,999	15.18	26.38	20.79	29.40
2,000-4,999	6.11	22.36	8.67	25.67
5,000 and over	0.67	7.44	1.59	12.25

43.82 or half of the rural population of the district lives in villages with population of less than 1,000. Those villages constitute 78.04 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. As compared to the State averages (32.48), more of the district rural population (43.82) is residing in small villages.

The 1971 Census statistics about rural area, number of villages and average population per village in each tahsil are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 4

Tahsil-wise Number of Villages average population per village in Akola District in 1971

State/District/Tahsil	Area in Sq. km. (Rural)	No. of inhabited villages	Rural population	Average population per inhabited village	No. of inhabited villages per 100 sq.km. of rural area
Maharashtra	3,01,611.0	35,778	34,701,024	970	12
Akola District	10,414.9	1,489	1,148,129	771	14
1. Akot tahsil	1,380.3	247	1,85,700	752	18
2. Balapur tahsil	1,350.7	162	1,45,972	901	12
3. Akola tahsil	1,885.3	293	2,21,307	755	15
4. Murtazapur tahsil	1,576.7	261	1,53,006	586	17
5. Mangrulpir tahsil	1,583.7	204	1,61,071	790	13
6. Washim tahsil	2,666.9	322	2,81,073	873	12

Migration : According to the 1961 *Census, 6,69,843 persons (males 415,512, females 254, 331) or 56.46 per cent of the total population were enumerated at the places of birth, 26.90 per cent were enumerated at other places than their places of birth but within the district. This shows the movement of population within the district. In-migration from outside the district and outside the State also had sizable proportions. About 14.39 per cent persons were born outside the district but within the State and 2.25 per cent were born outside the State. The percentage distribution of males and females by place of birth explained some of the probable causes of migration. The movement within the district was mainly of females because of marriage. This was so also for those born outside the district but within the State. On the other hand, migrants from outside the State had preponderance of males. The following statement gives proportion of population of the district by places of birth in 1961.

1	Total Population 2	Place of enumeration 3	Elsewhere in the district 4	Outside the district but in Maharashtra 5	Outside Maharashtra. 6
Persons	1,189,384	669,843	319,204	170,710	26,661
Males	613,832	415,512	116,618	64,750	15,601
Females	575,552	254,331	202,586	105,960	11,060
Percentage to total population					
Persons	100.00	56.46	26.90	14.39	2.25
Males	100.00	67.84	19.04	10.57	2.55
Females	100.00	44.31	35.30	18.46	1.93

The following table gives the percentage distribution of male population born at the place of enumeration, born elsewhere within the district and born outside the district by the nine categories of economic activities and of non-workers.

* 1971 Census statistics on this subject are not available.

TABLE No. 5

Percentage Distribution of Male Population According to Economic Activity in Akola District 1961

	Categories of Workers										
	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Mining quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing etc.	House-hold industry	Manufacturing other than household industry	Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage and communications	Other services	Non-workers
District Total ..	20.15	22.09	0.80	1.70	2.21	0.67	3.35	1.60	5.40	42.03
Born at place of enumeration ..	22.56	20.80	0 60	1.27	1.46	0.41	2.51	0.82	2.92	46.65
Elsewhere in the district ..	17.80	29.23	0.96	1.87	2.51	0.91	3.28	1.75	8.59	33.10
Outside the district ..	11.23	18.45	1.62	3.61	5.68	1.71	7.76	5.40	13.51	31.03

Age distribution: The proportion of population by broad age groups in the district in 1951 and 1961 are given below.

Age groups	Percentages of population by age groups			
	1951		1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-04	12.85	13.67	15.56	15.96
5-14	24.49	25.02	24.44	24.75
0-14	37.34	38.69	40.00	40.71
15-34	33.24	32.77	31.86	33.28
35-59	24.43	22.54	22.93	20.27
15-59	57.67	55.31	54.79	53.55
60.+	4.99	6.00	5.21	5.74
Total:	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table gives the population of rural and urban areas by age-groups as per 1971 Census.

TABLE No. 6

Population by age-groups 1971, Akola District

		Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
District	..	Total	15,01,478	7,73,569	7,27,909
		0–14	6,51,532	3,34,711	3,16,821
		15–19	1,22,981	67,147	55,834
		20–24	1,06,706	52,471	54,235
		25–29	1,03,279	48,637	54,642
		30–39	1,88,924	94,173	94,751
		40–49	1,43,566	72,244	66,322
		50–59	93,894	52,010	41,884
		60+	90,495	47,106	43,389
		Age not stated	101	70	31

TABLE No. 6 —*Cont.*

		Age-group	Persons	Males	Females
Rural	..	Total	11,48,129	5,87,656	5,60,473
		0–14	5,03,165	2,58,563	2,44,602
		15–19	89,669	48,534	41,135
		20–24	76,099	35,962	40,137
		25–29	78,027	36,104	41,923
		30–39	1,45,180	71,396	73,784
		40–49	1,11,656	59,499	52,157
		50–59	73,706	40,730	32,976
		60+	70,568	36,823	33,745
		Age not stated	59	45	14
Urban	..	Total	3,53,349	1,85,913	1,67,436
		0–14	1,48,367	76,148	72,219
		15–29	33,312	18,613	14,699
		20–24	30,607	16,509	14,098
		25–29	25,252	12,533	12,719
		30–39	43,744	22,777	20,967
		40–49	31,910	17,745	14,165
		50–59	20,188	11,280	8,908
		60+	19,927	10,283	9,644
		Age not stated	42	25	17

Marital status: During the decade 1951-61 the proportion of single (never married) persons increased for both the sexes as proportion of the widowed showed a decline. The proportion of the divorced or separated was on the increase but yet insignificant. Consequently the proportion of the married decreased for both males and females. The changes in the marital status were similar for males and females. The proportion of the married was higher in rural than in urban areas. The proportion of the widowed was almost the same in rural and urban areas. The proportion of single (never married) persons was more in urban areas. It may be partly explained by a higher age at marriage in urban areas. The proportion of never married persons both among the males and females in the 0-14 years age-group was lower in 1961 than that in 1951. The reduction among females was really significant. It indicated an increase in the age at marriage of girls. The following table gives distribution of the population in different age-groups and marital status as per 1961 Census.

TABLE No. 7

Distribution of Population by Age-groups and Marital Status, Akola District, 1961

Age group	Marital Status									
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified Status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Ages	3,12,558	2,34,011	2,67,225	2,66,319	27,284	67,838	6,366	6,855	399	499
0-9	1,80,028	1,75,563	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
10-14	63,211	48,257	1,965	9,901	21	117	12	240	75	68
15-19	40,933	7,942	7,548	36,206	151	317	146	1,222	61	70
20-24	17,975	1,158	28,523	50,878	647	733	1,008	1,350	35	79
25-29	5,267	302	44,428	48,575	1,393	1,413	1,325	1,059	33	51
30-34	1,918	164	41,045	36,497	1,904	2,448	1,091	890	32	49
35-39	994	71	35,296	28,314	2,236	3,906	810	670	23	49
40-44	634	70	29,276	21,671	2,712	6,355	626	508	32	38
45-49	436	29	24,174	14,755	3,163	7,638	460	360	23	27
50-54	312	35	19,829	9,589	3,459	10,074	326	257	32	20
55-59	147	20	12,620	4,519	2,800	9,473	208	115	12	14
60-64	181	12	11,205	3,059	3,277	10,957	188	92	14	18
65-69	70	6	4,630	1,123	1,696	5,329	68	29	7	5
70 +	103	40	6,625	1,166	3,814	11,069	93	62	14	7
Age not stated	349	342	61	66	11	9	5	1	6	4

Sex-ratio: The following table shows the changes in the sex ratio during the period 1901 to 1971 for the rural and urban areas of Maharashtra and of the district.

TABLE No, 8

Change in sex ratio during 1901-71

Year	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	Akola District							
Total	941	938	960	957	952	958	968	968
Rural	954	954	973	968	967	971	976	976
Urban	901	881	918	909	883	892	913	913
	Maharashtra							
Total	930	936	941	949	947	950	966	978
Rural	985	995	1000	989	987	994	1000	1003
Urban	820	801	807	810	790	776	796	862

In India, the Census convention of sex composition has been to express the number of females per 1,000 males. The sex-ratio for Maharashtra has declined continuously from 978 in 1901 to 930 in 1971 except for a slight improvement during 1931-41. The Sex-ratio for the district decreased from 968 in 1901 (968 females per 1,000 males) to 941 in 1971 with slight increases, during the decades 1931-41, 1941-51 and 1961-71.

In 1901, the State Sex-ratio was higher (978) than the district Sex-ratio (968), while in 1971, the district sex-ratio was higher as compared to the State Sex-ratio. The rural Sex-ratio for the district and the State has always been higher than the urban sex-ratio.

LANGUAGES

The following table gives the 1961* Census statistics of the major mother-tongues (nine languages) in the rural and urban areas as also in the towns in the district.

* 1971 Census statistics are not available.

TABLE No. 9

Distribution of Population by Mother-tongue in Akola District, 1961

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Banjari		Gujarati		Hindi		Korku		Marathi	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District Total	Total	24,111	23,600	5,272	4,761	36,327	29,232	1,588	1,571	4,66,567	4,44,274
	Rural	24,068	23,589	935	855	14,715	12,219	1,588	1,571	3,94,315	3,79,399
	Urban	43	11	4,337	3,906	21,612	17,013	..	...	72,252	64,875
Akot Tahsil ..	Total	9	7	752	638	6,524	5,741	1,588	1,571	77,997	73,343
	Rural	9	7	264	246	3,549	3,091	1,588	1,571	65,869	62,381
	Urban	..	..	488	392	2,975	2,650	..	..	12,128	10,962
Balapur Tahsil ..	Total	1,766	1,699	434	374	2,021	1,577	..	..	59,671	57,631
	Rural	1,762	1,699	111	87	1,401	1,027		..	54,509	52,836
	Urban	4	..	323	287	620	550	..	...	5,162	4,795
Akola Tahsil ..	Total	3,793	3,702	3,125	2,896	14,528	10,502	..	..	1,08,314	1,01,434
	Rural	3,780	3,698	308	260	2,635	2,037	..	..	76,044	72,642
	Urban	13	4	2,817	2,636	11,893	8,465	..	..	32,270	28,792
Murtazapur Tahsil ..	Total	2,188	2,260	633	544	5,683	4,757	..	..	66,602	62,892
	Rural	2,172	2,254	86	84	2,375	1,953	..	..	54,595	51,909
	Urban	16	6	547	460	3,308	2,804	..	..	12,007	10,983
Mangrulpir Tahsil ..	Total	13,469	13,028	102	119	1,756	1,605	..	..	47,771	46,004
	Rural	13,466	13,028	62	74	1,142	1,030	.	..	45,399	43,873
	Urban	3		40	45	614	575	..	..	2,372	2,131
Washim Tahsil ..	Total	2,886	2,904	226	190	5,815	5,050	..	..	1,06,212	1,02,970
	Rural	2,879	2,903	104	104	3,613	3,081	..	..	97,899	95,758
	Urban	7	1	122	86	2,202	1,969	..	..	8,313	7,212
Municipal Towns											
Telhara ..		..	..	73	53	995	835	..	..	2,650	2,445
Akot ..		..	..	415	339	1,980	1,815	..	..	9,478	8,517
Balapur ..		..		299	261	463	403	..	..	2,622	2,485
Patur ..		4	..	24	26	157	147	..	..	2,540	2,310
Akola ..		13	4	2,817	2,636	11,893	8,465	..	..	32,270	28,792
Murtazapur ..		4	1	256	237	1,955	1,638	..	..	5,336	4,810
Karanja ..		12	5	291	223	1,353	1,166	..	..	6,671	6,173
Mangrulpir ..		3	..	40	45	614	575	.		2,372	2,131
Washim ..		7	1	122	86	2,202	1,969		..	8,313	7,212

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TABLE No. 9—Cont.

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Pardhi		Sindhi		Telugu		Urdu		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District Total ..	Total	618	499	3,563	3,206	4,137	3,787	68,602	62,051	3,047	2,541
	Rural	579	498	105	12	2,108	2,073	33,929	30,802	1,762	1,399
	Urban	39	1	3,458	3,194	2,029	1,714	34,673	31,249	1,285	1,142
Akot Tahsil ..	Total	41	41	274	246	197	157	11,805	10,703	361	317
	Rural	41	41	4	2	113	84	7,197	6,613	318	282
	Urban	..	..	270	244	84	73	4,608	4,090	43	35
Balapur Tahsil ..	Total	4	1	14	15	115	96	12,133	10,854	319	206
	Rural	4	1	8	..	104	96	4,763	4,276	279	178
	Urban	..	..	6	15	11	..	7,370	6,578	40	28
Akola Tahsil ..	Total	112	64	2,121	1,884	1,405	1,205	17,760	15,705	1,073	911
	Rural	73	63	30	8	318	322	6,218	5,631	386	321
	Urban	39	1	2,091	1,876	1,087	883	11,542	10,074	687	590
Murtazapur Tahsil ..	Total	253	203	893	820	504	533	12,824	11,777	586	536
	Rural	253	203	52	2	302	314	6,162	5,801	193	155
	Urban	..	..	841	818	202	219	6,662	5,976	393	381
Mangrulpir Tahsil ..	Total	82	59	19	6	724	742	4,958	4,570	248	196
	Rural	82	59	4	..	677	692	2,815	2,488	246	196
	Urban	..	..	15	6	47	50	2,143	2,082	2	..
Washim Tahsil ..	Total	126	131	242	235	1,192	1,054	9,122	8,442	460	375
	Rural	126	131	7	..	594	565	6,774	5,993	340	267
	Urban	..	..	235	235	598	489	2,348	2,449	120	108
Municipal Towns											
Telhara ..		..	..	..	..	9	3	291	217	11	1
Akot ..		..	..	270	244	75	70	4,317	3,873	32	34
Balapur ..		..	..	6	15	9	..	5,233	4,783	22	17
Patur ..		..	..	..	..	2	..	2,137	1,795	18	11
Akola ..		39	1	2,091	1,876	1,087	883	11,542	10,074	687	590
Murtazapur ..		..	..	463	456	161	177	1,815	1,548	174	152
Karanja ..		..	..	378	362	41	42	4,847	4,428	219	229
Mangrulpir ..		..	..	15	6	47	50	2,143	2,082	2	..
Washim ..		..	..	235	235	598	489	2,348	2,449	120	108

Percentage distribution of languages in rural and urban areas of the district in 1961 is given below.

	Percentage to total Population			Percentage of each Language	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Banjari	4.01	5.14	0.02	99.89	0.11
Gujarati	0.85	0.19	3.14	17.84	82.16
Hindi	5.51	2.91	14.69	41.09	58.91
Korku	0.27	0.34	—	100.00	—
Marathi	76.58	83.51	52.18	84.94	15.06
Sindhi	0.57	0.01	2.53	1.73	98.27
Pardhi	0.09	0.12	0.02	96.42	3.58
Telugu	0.67	0.45	1.42	52.76	47.24
Urdu	10.98	6.99	25.08	49.54	50.46
Others	0.47	0.34	0.92	56.63	43.37
All Languages	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.90	22.10

Marathi, the principal language spoken and understood by the majority of the people, was the mother-tongue of 76.6 per cent of the population in 1961. In rural areas, Marathi speakers accounted for 83.5 per cent. They formed 52.2 per cent of population in urban areas. Urdu had the second largest number of speakers. It was spoken by about 11 per cent of the total population in the district. It was spoken more in urban areas where its speakers were as much as 25.1 per cent against 7 per cent in rural areas. Hindi was numerically the third important language. It was the mother-tongue of 5.5 per cent of the total population and was spoken more in urban areas where its speakers were as much as 14.7 per cent against nearly 3 per cent in rural areas. The speakers of Banjari were more than 4 per cent of the total population. The speakers of Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati and Sindhi were largely concentrated in urban areas.

The percentages of population by mother-tongue in 1901, 1951 and 1961 are given below.

Language	Percentage to total population		
	1901	1951	1961
Banjari	—	2.99	4.01
Gujarati	0.97	0.88	0.85
Hindi	3.84	5.14	5.51
Korku	0.03	0.32	0.27
Marathi	83.30	78.89	76.58
Sindhi	—	0.49	0.57
Pardhi	—	0.08	0.09
Telugu	0.61	0.58	0.67
Urdu	8.57	9.89	10.98
Others	2.68	0.74	0.47
All Languages	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of Marathi speakers decreased from 83.3 per cent in 1901 to 78.9 per cent in 1951 and to 76.58 per cent in 1961. It may be partly due to more and more persons from among the Muslims and Banjaras who might have mentioned Urdu and Banjari as their mother-tongue in their returns in the 1961 Census. The percentage of Urdu speakers increased from 8.6 per cent to 9.9 per cent during 1901 to 1951 and to 10.98 per cent in 1961. The proportion of Hindi speakers increased from 3.8 per cent to 5.1 per cent from 1901 to 1951 and remained somewhat constant in 1961. Banjari, Sindhi and Pardhi languages were not reported in 1901. The proportion of Banjari speakers had however increased from 3 per cent in 1951 to 4 per cent in 1961.

RELIGION

The following table gives the tahsil-wise distribution of population by religion in the district in 1971.

TABLE

Tahsil-wise Distribution of Population

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Akola District	..Total	1,23,018	1,19,446	1,357	1,312	5,43,514	5,09,725
	Rural	1,09,810	1,07,135	585	496	4,27,541	4,06,951
	Urban	13,208	12,311	772	816	1,15,973	1,02,774
Akola Tahsil	..Total	33,515	32,307	662	588	1,39,372	1,25,262
	Rural	25,660	24,976	296	229	79,402	73,842
	Urban	7,855	7,331	366	359	59,970	51,420
Akot Tahsil	..Total	16,410	15,428	140	146	88,597	83,937
	Rural	14,776	13,881	54	71	70,550	67,178
	Urban	1,634	1,547	86	75	18,047	16,759
Murtazapur Tahsil	..Total	18,532	18,185	211	222	68,275	63,708
	Rural	17,371	17,076	96	87	51,865	48,727
	Urban	1,161	1,109	115	135	16,410	14,981
Mangrulpir Tahsil	..Total	12,268	11,737	86	77	69,840	66,368
	Rural	11,930	11,515	74	65	66,004	62,839
	Urban	338	222	12	12	3,836	3,529
Washim Tahsil	..Total	24,268	23,961	234	257	1,20,247	1,16,001
	Rural	23,480	23,242	45	27	1,08,268	1,05,164
	Urban	788	719	189	230	11,979	10,837
Balapur Tahsil	..Total	18,025	17,828	24	22	57,183	54,449
	Rural	16,593	16,445	20	17	11,452	49,201
	Urban	1,432	1,383	4	5	5,731	5,248
Akola City	..	7,855	7,331	366	359	59,970	51,420
Akot Town	..	1,318	1,241	77	67	13,869	12,941
Telhara Town	..	316	306	9	8	4,178	3,818
Karanja Town	..	519	526	3	7	7,821	7,098
Murtazapur Town	..	642	583	112	128	8,589	7,883
Mangrulpir Town	..	338	222	12	12	3,836	3,529
Washim Town	..	788	719	189	230	11,979	10,837
Balapur Town	..	917	920	3	5	3,059	2,822
Patur Town	..	515	463	1	-	2,672	2,426

No. 10

by Religion in Akola District in 1971

Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions		Religion not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7,604	7,549	97,432	89,387	636	483	7	6	1	1
3,310	3,430	46,139	42,296	271	164	—	—	—	1
4,294	4,119	51,293	47,091	365	319	7	6	1	—
2,131	2,224	28,151	25,105	238	179	5	5	1	—
406	653	8,508	7,320	11	4	—	—	—	—
1,725	1,571	19,643	17,785	277	175	5	5	1	—
311	465	16,234	14,938	78	4	—	—	—	1
181	345	9,630	8,956	76	1	—	—	—	1
130	120	6,604	5,982	2	3	—	—	—	—
2,226	2,158	17,337	15,987	231	222	2	1	—	—
663	647	8,461	7,683	172	158	—	—	—	—
1,563	1,511	8,876	8,304	59	64	2	1	—	—
409	387	7,246	6,732	4	4	—	—	—	—
321	238	4,217	3,866	2	—	—	—	—	—
88	149	3,029	2,866	2	4	—	—	—	—
2,079	1,914	12,468	11,989	78	73	—	—	—	—
1,567	1,392	9,089	8,796	3	—	—	—	—	—
512	522	3,379	3,193	75	73	—	—	—	—
448	401	50,996	14,636	7	1	—	—	—	—
172	155	6,234	5,675	7	1	—	—	—	—
276	246	9,762	8,961	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,725	1,571	19,785	17,785	227	175	5	5	1	—
103	93	6,217	5,603	2	3	—	—	—	—
127	27	387	379	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,266	1,205	6,511	6,161	17	16	—	—	—	—
297	306	2,365	2,143	42	48	2	1	—	—
88	149	3,029	2,866	2	4	—	—	—	—
512	522	3,379	3,193	75	73	—	—	—	—
253	228	6,873	6,301	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	18	2,889	2,660	—	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage of population of various religions in 1901, 1961 and 1971 is given below.

Religion	Percentage of each religion to total population		
	1901	1961	1971
Buddhists	—	16.66	16.15
Christians	0.09	0.19	0.18
Hindus	89.25	70.65	70.15
Jains	0.89	0.89	1.01
Muslims	8.75	11.55	12.44
Others	0.42	0.06	0.07
All Religions	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of Christians increased from 0.09 per cent to 0.18 percent from 1901 to 1971. Jains did not show any increase or decrease over the sixty years. However they increased in the last decade, 1961-71. The proportion of Muslims increased from 8.8 per cent to 12.4 per cent during the last seventy years. The percentage of Hindus decreased by 19.2 per cent in 1961 and by 19.70 percent in 1971 because a large number of persons belonging to Hindu Scheduled Castes reported their religion as Buddhists or Nava-Buddha in 1961 and 1971. The combined proportion of Hindus and Buddhists also decreased in 1971, the corresponding increase being in case of Muslims exclusively.

SCHEDULED CASTES

In all 17 castes are notified as Scheduled Castes in the district but only 14 are reported in 1971 Census. The distribution of the Scheduled castes in the district as per 1971 Census is given in the following table.

TABLE No 11

Scheduled Caste Population in Akola District 1971

Caste	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to District Population
1	2	3	4	5
Basor	.. 196	100	96	0.01
Bedar	.. 468	222	246	0.03
Bhangi	.. 3,323	1,740	1,583	0·22
Chambhar	.. 17,432	8,848	8,584	1.16
Dohor	.. 1,085	561	524	0.07
Dom	.. 321	171	150	0.02
Ganda	.. 15	9	6	N.
Kaikadi	.. 1,075	519	556	0.07
Katia	.. 7	7	—	N.
Khatik	.. 2,707	1,355	1,352	0.18
Madgi	.. 3	1	2	N.
Mahar	.. 6,967	3,870	3,097	0.46
Mang	.. 37,531	18,832	18,699	2.50
Unspecified	.. 441	294	147	0.03
District Total (all Scheduled Castes)	.. 71,571	36,529	35,042	4.77

N. = Negligible.

The remaining three Scheduled Castes for which no one was returned in the district in 1971 were Bahna, Balahi and Sansi.

Out of the fourteen Scheduled Castes enumerated in the district, the largest number is of Mangs with 37,531 persons. The second and the third largest groups are of Chambhars and Mahars with 17,432 and 6,967 persons respectively. Bhangi is the fourth largest group with a population of 3,323. The remaining ten Scheduled Castes together have 6,318 population which makes less than half per cent of the total population of the district. Dom, Ganda, Katia and Madgi castes together have only 346 persons.

The comparative position of the Scheduled Caste population in 1951, 1961 and 1971 in the district is given below.

Year	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population		
	District total	Rural	Urban
1951	21.04	24.35	9.37
1961	4.70	4.77	4.42
1971	4.77	4.85	4.49

The proportion of Scheduled Castes had decreased substantially from 21.04 per cent in 1951 to 4.70 per cent in 1961. It was the result of a large number of persons from Mahars returning their religion in 1961 Census as Buddhists or Nava-Buddha. Due to the change of religion they were not treated as Scheduled Castes, as the Constitution of India recognises Scheduled Castes from Hindu and Sikh religions only. The combined population of the Scheduled Castes and Buddhists in 1961 formed 21.36 per cent of the total district population against 21.04 per cent of Scheduled Castes in 1951. The proportion of Scheduled Castes increased from 4.70 in 1961 to 4.77 in 1971. It may be the result of increase in district population.

The following table throws sufficient light on the proportion of literacy among the scheduled castes in the district in 1971.

TABLE No. 12

Scheduled Caste Population Classified by Literacy in Akola District in 1971

District/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and Educated persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Akola District ..	Total	71,571	36,529	35,042	53,044	22,623	30,421	18,527	13,906	4,621
	Rural	55,704	28,390	27,314	42,202	18,132	24,070	13,502	10,258	3,244
	Urban	15,867	8,139	7,728	10,842	4,491	6,351	5,025	3,648	1,377
Akola Tahsil ..	Total	16,766	8,712	8,054	11,918	5,030	6,888	4,848	3,682	1,166
	Rural	10,122	5,257	4,865	7,401	3,133	4,268	2,721	2,124	597
	Urban	6,644	3,455	3,189	4,517	1,897	2,620	2,127	1,558	569
Akot Tahsil ..	Total	9,793	4,962	4,831	7,088	3,019	4,069	2,705	1,943	762
	Rural	7,578	3,886	3,692	5,618	2,470	3,148	1,960	1,416	544
	Urban	2,215	1,076	1,139	1,470	549	921	745	527	218
Murtazapur Tahsil ..	Total	9,650	5,024	4,629	7,219	3,092	4,127	2,434	1,922	502
	Rural	6,834	3,553	3,284	5,251	2,252	2,999	1,586	1,301	285
	Urban	2,816	1,471	1,345	1,968	840	1,128	848	621	217
Mangrulpir Tahsil ..	Total	6,698	3,477	3,221	4,844	2,097	2,747	1,854	1,380	474
	Rural	6,098	3,162	2,936	4,480	1,944	2,536	1,618	1,218	400
	Urban	600	315	285	364	153	211	236	162	74
Washim Tahsil ..	Total	22,651	11,308	11,353	17,712	7,554	10,158	4,949	3,754	1,195
	Rural	19,930	9,938	9,992	15,770	6,746	9,024	4,160	3,192	968
	Urban	2,721	1,370	1,361	1,942	808	1,134	789	562	227
Balapur Tahsil ..	Total	6,000	3,046	2,954	4,263	1,831	2,432	1,737	1,215	522
	Rural	5,139	2,594	2,545	3,682	1,587	2,095	1,457	1,007	450
	Urban	861	452	409	581	244	337	280	208	72

The 1971 Census figures show a considerable percentage of illiteracy among the Scheduled castes. Illiteracy among women is very much higher than among men.

The percentage of literates and educated among females accounts for 13.19 of the total scheduled caste females, while the percentage of literates and educated among males accounts for 39.14 of the total scheduled caste males. Compared to the other three major castes, the Mangs who are numerically the largest do not seem to have made much progress in literacy.

In general, however, scheduled castes appear to be taking advantage of the educational facilities and concessions available from Government. In 1971 -72, the number of scheduled caste beneficiaries was 23,383 which formed 32.67 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in the district.

CASTES

The Hindu community is found divided into many social groups known as castes. In keeping with the changes in Government policy, the Census enumeration has stopped to take cognisance of these groups since 1941. The Akola District Gazetteer published in 1901 has given a vivid description of the various castes. The total population of the district in 1901 was 754,804.

Among these the Kunbis were the most numerous forming 32 per cent of the whole. Marathas, a name sometimes used interchangeably with Kunbi, but sometimes distinctively, formed only one per cent of the population. Malis engaged like Kunbis chiefly in cultivation formed 7 per cent. Mahars support themselves chiefly by agricultural labour but also form practically in every village a sizable class of public servants. They amounted to 14 percent. Mangs who besides working as labourers supply most of the local musicians and midwives, formed 4 per cent, but both Mahars and Mangs sometimes hold land. Andhas are a comparatively aboriginal tribe and are found mostly in the hilly villages of the south. They constituted 2 per cent of the whole. Kolis who are early immigrants numbered one percent. These are all engaged mainly on agricultural work. The Brahmans of this part of India are found to be engaged in Government and private services, and are an educated class. They are found, to some extent, in almost every occupation. They amounted altogether to 3 per cent. All the Hindus together formed 87 per cent of the total. Muhammedans who undertake all employments but are often a poor community formed 9 per cent and the Jains made one per cent.

Kunbis : Kunbis have in their possession most of the agricultural holdings, their husbandry though careful and good of its kind, is extremely conservative and they are more chary than most castes of accepting new ideas. One may occasionally find a wealthy Kunbi who has taken to money lending. Kunbis are seldom seen in complete poverty, even though always ready to resort to the moneylender. Though they are now quite peaceful, in old days, the armies of Shivaji and of the *Peshvas* and Bhosles were recruited mainly from Kunbis and similar castes who took to war like life and this is the origin of the Maratha caste. However this may be, a similar process is now going on for the Tiroles, the higher division of Kunbis, to which most of the Deshmukhs and many of the leading Patils belong, are today on the borderline between the two castes. One means of social advancement is to claim a Rajput origin and the Marathas accordingly claim to be Kshatriyas while the Tiroles derive their name from Therol in Rajputana. The Kunbi is a worshipper of Maruti, Mahadev, Ganapati and Vithoba, especially of the first-named. He is also a firm believer in the efficacy of the omens and all manner of forms and ceremonies and is in great dread of ghosts.

Brahman : "The Brahmans of the district number 21,000 or three percent of the whole population. A two-fold division exists among them, one depending chiefly on their country of origin and the other on the Veda they follow, besides numerous minor distinctions. The great bulk are Deshastha Brahmans, natives of this particular country, but Konkanastha, Karhada, Gujarati, Marvadi, Telangi, and Golak Brahmans are also found and the Konkanasthas are increasing in number. Each of the four Vedas has its own followers in the different parts of India, but practically none are found in Akola district except Rigvedi and Yajurvedi Brahmans, the latter being more numerous. One small division of the Yajurvedis called the Taittiriya or Apastambha, do not intermarry with the rest of the main body but only with Rigvedis. With this exception, the members of different groups may all eat together but may never intermarry. Two further points of sub-division may be noted which do not break *Soyarepana,* the right of intermarriage-Rigvedi Brahmans are sub-divided into two equal bodies *Shakala* and *Bashkala* and Yajurvedi Brahmans are similarly divided into Shukla and Krishna. Most Brahmans are engaged in worldly affairs and therefore called Laukika or Grihastha, no distinction being recognised between the two. Another class called Bhikshuka consists of men who have devoted themselves to the study of holy texts and are therefore especially worthy of receiving alms,

but they do not actually beg alms. The name Konkanastha refers to the Konkan, that is the west coast of India and includes the Chitpavans. The Karhadas derive their caste name from the town of Karad at the junction of the Koyna and the Krishna in Satara district. Gujarati Brahmans include the sub-division of water-carriers. Marvadi Brahmans are generally employed as the priests of Marvadi Banias. Telangi or Telugu territory actually enters Berar in the Yeotmal district. Golaks are Brahmans of illegitimate descent and are considered much inferior to the others. The Brahman is of course regarded with great, though, it is said, decreasing veneration. His ideal differs, in some important respects, from that of an Englishman, and perhaps it has been somewhat coarsened during recent years. He is the most intellectual member of the community and often shows an admirable patience in his work, but perhaps when judged by a high standard, he seems to lack balance or even weight of thought-though in view of his wonderful traditions he is naturally not readily conscious of the defect."

Koli : The Kolis are to be found in numerous villages all over the north of the district, a settlement of them occasionally forming the bulk of the population and including the Patil. In the north-east of the Akola tahsil twelve very small villages are Koli settlements of this sort and are called as one whole, Barula.

The main caste of Kolis is said to include seven sub-divisions Kshatriya, Raj, Pan, Fisherman, Begging, Vatandar and Naik or Navik Kolis. Most of the Kolis in this district belong to what is called the Kshatriya division, though they are considered Shudras by Hindus in general. On the day a child is born, sugar and betel leaves are distributed. On the third day a mixture of *Kanis,* (Javari heads) and *tak,* (buttermilk) called *penjan,* is distributed to boys; on the sixth or seventh day, the period of impurity, comes to an end. *Javal,* the first hair-cutting, may be done at any time within five years. The age of marriage was from nine to 15 for boys and from five to ten for girls. The customs of Kolis are in general just the same as those of Kunbis. The different sub-divisions may not marry together though some of them take food from one another. According to some people the local Kolis came from the hills, according to others from the Pandharpur direction. Kshatriya Kolis are those who belong to Deshmukh, Patil or Patvari families, while the *Raja* of Javhar in the former Bombay Presidency comes from the *raja* or royal division. Pan Kolis are water-carriers and are only found further south. The fishing

caste live by the sea and the begging caste near Manmad. Watandars are found in Jalgaon tahsil in Khandesh, doing village service but superior to Mahars. When a festival in honour of Mahadeva is held at Mahabaleshvar, the feast begins by food being set before two Watandar Kolis. Navik Kolis are boatmen and are chiefly near Pandharpur. The Kolis of the north-east of Akola tahsil worship two *pirs* who are buried at Govardha in Akot tahsil and Uprai in Daryapur tahsil. They go on pilgrimage to these tombs and the whole affair is minutely regulated. Firstly men and women buy new clothes, all of white, and don them on a Monday. Next, they call in a *fakir* who repeats sayings which they call *mantras.* Then they take two and half cakes of wheat mixed with *gur* and *ghee,* and offer them (as *naivedya*) at home in the name of the *pir* and take food in company with the *fakir.* On the following day they set out for the tomb, which they must not leave till the buried *pir* himself gives them permission. This he does either by appearing in a dream to one of the members of the party, by letting loose one of their bullocks or by beating them in their sleep. He keeps them from a day to a week. Permission to go having been received, they give a rupee or two to the *mujavar* who is in charge of the tomb and offer the two and a half cakes already mentioned. To make the offering, the whole party, men and women stand in a row praying to the *pir,* the men having to loosen their back folds, *kasota,* of their *dhotars.* The *mujavar* of the tomb returns small pieces of the cakes as *prasad,* a holy gift, the party distribute sweetmeats, prostrate themselves before the *pir,* take their food and start for home. At every village on the back, the party halts ; one member is left in charge of the cart, the rest take in their right hands sticks of the *ber* tree, coloured red, and in their left, pieces of dried gourd, and go to a few houses without distinction of caste, standing in the doorway, and repeating *Dam, Dam, Shadal Sahebachi Gada,* in praise of the saint Shadal, whereupon the householder gives them a handful of jowar. On reaching their own village, they do the same and fix a day for a ceremony called *kandori,* which must take place within three weeks. All the relatives, of the family are invited to this ceremony, *udi,* cowdung ashes, being sent with invitation. Every visitor brings garments such as a *dupatta* or *Shela* for the head of the family and a *choli* for the wife. A *fakir* who is present repeats *mantras* and kills a goat or two or even four for a great feast and the company eat its flesh along with bread made from the *jovari* collected on the way back from the tomb, the men eating first and the women afterwards. The head of the goat is not cooked but is placed on a stick which is coloured red with chalk, *geru,* and set

up in the name of the *pir*. The white robes of the pilgrimage are then laid aside, to be used later, for ordinary wear, and the visitors go home.

Mahar: The Mahars of Berar belong to three sub-castes. Somonche, Ladvade and Andhvan of which the first-named are by far the most numerous, but in the largest villages, there are immigrants from the Central Provinces belonging to several other sub-castes. All Berari Mahars may eat together, but no one may marry out of his own sub-caste. They worship Bap Saheb and some local saints, often Muhammedan *fakirs* and swear in the law courts by the Black Dog, an oath the breach of which is supposed to be punished by outcasting. Their religious traditions are very vague and their practices are often dictated merely by common-sense. They have five principal holy places: Dombegir, Mehona, Wadegaon, Gavandhala, and Pimpardol, besides Muhammedan tombs at Shirpur in Bashim tahsil and Burhanpur to which they go on pilgrimage either on account of some sin or from pure religious feeling. The five places are said to be sacred to five gods, brothers, whose names were Dego, Mego, Dombya, Jhabrayan and Ajrayan, but it is not clear with which spot each god is associated. Dombegir is situated on the banks of the Godavari, near Rakshasaban. It is the most sacred place and is immediately connected with the worship of Bap Saheb, the Lord Father. Some Mahars say that the reason why they have no temples is that Bap Saheb forbids it. He dwells in the sky, not in any earthly building but the idea seems not to be common. A man who has returned from a pilgrimage builds a wall or a shed and sets up a flag, coloured red, white or green, and the Mahars of the village come to worship it. The pilgrim should not take food or drink from a woman for a month or a month and a quarter. *Puja* at the wall is done to Dego Mego, but thereby Bap Saheb also is honoured. A sacrifice of *ud*, frankincense, and of camphor, is made every day, but Wednesday is a particularly sacred day. Women take no part in worship or in the great pilgrimages, though they go to Shirpur with their husbands. If husband and wife are childless, the husband vows to give gold to God and sends it to the *guru* at Dombegir or to send the child on a long pilgrimage. Mehona is often visited on the way to Dombegir. The path to the shrine at Mehona passes along a dangerous ridge in the hills; formerly there was also risk from wild beasts. The pilgrim ties strings of *nathe* on a large rock called Dhondibali, visits the holy place stark naked, washes his face and hands and drinks at a *jhira*, a shallow well, dresses again and does *tirth*, bathing. Wadegaon is in Balapur

tahsil eight miles south of Balapur. The sacred place is a rough platform with several tombs upon it, at the top of a high wall which was apparently built to strengthen the bank of the river. A *guru* who wears yellow cloth on his shoulders as insignia of office, lives here but also makes long pastoral rounds receiving such petty contributions as his people can afford. The *guru* and other Mahars of Wadegaon say that the principal tomb there which they call by the Persian name of *turamat*, is that of Dego Mego. This god was once a man with the power of commanding rain and thereby brought a grievous famine to an end. Previously, Mahars had received, *haks*, dues by custom only, but the emperor of the time thereupon made the claims definite and enforced payments. Rain about to fall is regarded as Dego and fallen rain is Mego. Of their places of pilgrimage, Gavandhala is in Khamgaon tahsil and Pimpardol is in Jalgaon tahsil of Buldhana district. The latter is at the end of a tank belonging to a large fort now deserted, parts of which look very old. Here, as at Mehona, strings are tied round a large stone by the path. People go on these pilgrimages at various times, but the great festivals are Akhaji for Mehona, Wadegaon and Gavandhala and Pola for Pimpardol; pilgrims reach Dombegir about a week after visiting Mehona. Akhaji is the great festival of the caste, but other Hindu festivals are also observed. The Black Dog seems to be an evil spirit but is a curiously vague conception. Some Mahars worship Khandoba or Bhairao who is attended by a black dog. The caste, though higher than Mangs, and some others, is a very low one and seems to correspond with the Pariahs (as the Mangs with the Chaklas) of Madras. A Mahar may not enter the house much less the temple of an ordinary Hindu, or use the same well, and the Kunbis of Wadegaon openly regard their holy place with amused contempt; but some say that the Mahar is the proper priest of Marimata. In every village some Mahars, by hereditary right, confirmed by Government appointment, perform numerous public menial services and are paid by contributions in grain, *haks*. They also remove the carcasses of dead animals and in payment receive their skins to sell. Their caste prejudices are few, but they are emphatically forbidden to touch either the wild or the domestic pig or the body of a dead dog, especially if it is a black one a sweeper may remove it. Mahars apart from the individuals employed in public service of the village, are almost always labourers though a very few are shop-keepers and still fewer land-holders. One of the latter, Janu Kachrya of Paras started a boarding house at Akola so that boys of the caste coming from the villages might have the benefit of the good schools at the headquarters. A night school for adults was also in

existence at Akola for some time. The expenses of it were chiefly paid by subscriptions by men of other castes. No objection seems to be felt in any part of the district to Mahars being employed as yearly servants or being given any particular agricultural work. In some villages, however, Malis, or some sub-divisions among them and in some places, most Hindus, except Kunbis, are unable to work at the same plough with a Mahar. The position of Mahars has immensely improved in the last many years and they generally have a fair supply of ornaments usually of glass and silver, but sometimes of gold. Widows must dress plainly, not wear shoes or an expensive *sari* and must remove the red mark from their foreheads.

Gondhalis : Gondhalis are scattered over the district. They say that about 100 families live at Tuljapur where there is a large temple of Devi Bhavani but none can be found east of Mahur on the Penganga and they are very rare in Khandesh. They are a caste of some slight dignity as it is their peculiar function, without the help of any other official, to offer a noisy sacrifice to conciliate Devi and avert smallpox. They do this for any one by whom they are summoned, but the materials of the sacrifice and their own payment vary somewhat according to the client. Some people have the sacrifice done just before marriage, some soon afterwards and some when recovering from a disease, while very many people neglect it altogether; it is performed at the door of the house which is to be protected. The Gondhalis' account of their origin goes back to the stories about Parshurama. Sahasrarjuna, king of Mahishmati, coveted the wonderful cow, Kamadhenu, the granter of desires, given by Indra to the sage Jamadagni, and killed the latter. Jamadagni's wife Renuka mounted the funeral pyre and ordered her son Parshuram to avert his gaze till she was consumed, but he looked too soon and so part of her head was not burnt; he set it up at Mahur and performed the first *gondhal.*

Jhingabhoi : The Jhingabhois speak of themselves as quite a separate caste but are not distinguished in Census reports. Members of the caste say they have no fixed home, but divide themselves into small parties and wander about selling medicines, each party having a definite area assigned for its operations. Their chief deity is the goddess Katmaramma or Sarkaramma, but they also worship Mariamma or Matamma. They have no temple of their own but Hindus allow them to worship in village temples. They wear a top-knot, *(shendi),* and a moustache and a kind of goatee, but shave the rest of their head. They profess to be of Berari origin, but those interrogated, while understanding Marathi, speak Hindustani. Five days after the birth of a child,

a *panchayat* of four is called and a name is given. The mother is supposed to be able to carry the child thenceforth as she goes about her ordinary work. Ten days after birth, the child's abdomen is seared with a heated needle, an unfixed number of lines is drawn, the object being to protect the infant from disease. The dead are not burnt but buried in a grave about six feet deep. The body is taken to the place of burial wrapped in old clothes and is buried naked, in a squatting posture, facing north, with the hands brought palm to palm upon the breast. The family are unclean for ten days. A silver image of the deceased about two inches in length is made by an ordinary village gold-smith and is kept by any member of the family and worshipped on the anniversary of the death. The spirit of the dead man attaches to this image as a shadow goes with a living man and the relatives are left in peace, but if the image was not made, the spirit would become a ghost (*bhoot*) and give all kinds of trouble to the living relatives. In each party, there is one family in which a similar image of Katmaramma is kept and if any member of the band thinks himself supernaturally afflicted he makes a small offering, the image is brought and the goddess is invoked to set him right.

Pal Pardhi : Men among the Pal Pardhis often wear numerous strings of glass beads *(pot)* around their necks. The headman (*Naik*) may also were a locket (*tait*), dedicated to Khandoba. Khandoba is the chief god and Mariamma, Mahankali and Bhavani are important goddesses. An educated Hindu considers these three as different incarnations of Parvati, wife of Shiva, but the Pal Pardhis think that they are separate goddesses. When a child, whether boy or girl, is five days old, its hair is cut and the cuttings are offered at some shrine of Khandoba. A boy's hair is cut once again when he reaches the age of puberty but a girl's hair is never cut again. A cock is vowed to Mahankali when a child is ill. Mariamma sometimes receives the sacrifice of a young male buffalo, but Bhavani's offerings seem not to involve the taking of life. *Dasara* is a great festival of the year. On that day, all married women have to undergo an ordeal to test their chastity. Three stones are set up so as to support a cooking vessel, *karhai* and a pice is dropped into boiling ghee in the *karhai.* A crowd of perhaps one to two hundred of the caste remain around the fire and the married women are called in one by one from a distance. Each woman has to take the coin out of the ghee and touch her forehead with it. It is believed that if she has been faithful to her husband during the year, she will suffer no harm but that otherwise she will be scalded. A *naik* of the caste says that at a recent *Dasara*

gathering six out of about fifty failed to pass the test. They had not been suspected previously. Pal Pardhis do not eat flesh of cows, buffaloes, beasts of prey, or domestic pigs, but eat most other flesh, including that of a wild boar. At death they bury a body lying at full length on its back and lay upon it a new cloth of the value of five or six rupees, a large sum to the ordinary Pal Pardhi. A dead man who has not been properly buried, is liable to turn into a malevolent ghost (*shaitan*), and offerings have to be made and worship must be done to quieten him.

Bedar: Bedars and Berads according to the Census reports are the same and the bulk of them live in Akola tahsil. This identification was also made by Tod, but prominent Bedars say that it is a mistake. A distinction must also be made between Maratha, Telanga and Kannada Bedars. The leading Maratha Bedars say that it is a mistake to speak of Bedar as a caste. The name is merely a title. They say that the true Bedars belong to a caste called in Kannada, Bearadu; it was largely represented in the erstwhile Sholapur State, the *Raja* of which belonged to it; it was on the same level as the Maratha Kunbi caste. Colonel Meadows Taylor was in charge of Sholapur during the minority of the *Raja;* he gave the Bedars a character for bravery and chivalry, if also for lawlessness. It is said that the ancestors of the present Maratha Bedars entered military service and later joined the Pendhari bands. They were given their name because they were 'without fear'. Tipu Sultan converted some to Muhammedanism and others consented to eat in small parties out of one dish in order to divert his suspicions. Under early British rule, they were afraid to give a true account of themselves lest they should be punished for sharing in the Pendhari raids. For the one reason they were put out of caste by their old caste fellows, for the other they formally described themselves as Bedar Dheds (Mahars) and by other false names. They suffer the penalty that other Hindus are inclined to look down upon them, though in fact these Maratha Bedars are given spiritual instruction and admitted into the temples in a way always impossible to a Mahar or any one of similar standing; moreover, people of really very low caste who wish to enter police or military service falsely take the name which the true Bedars have made respected. This is felt as a great grievance, and the leading Maratha Bedars wish that the term Bedar should be dropped as a caste name. It is not possible to give a final opinion about the historical question involved, but there is no doubt that the Maratha Bedars include men of high character, ability and position. Besides these Marathas, there are Telanga and Kannada Bedars. The Marathas have a Brahman from northern India to officiate at their ceremonies, while the others call in a Jangam from the south. In the marriage ceremony, all three sub-castes follow the ordinary Maratha ritual, according to which the bride and the bridegroom stand on opposite sides of an *antarpat,* curtain. The priest recites *mantras* and concludes with the word *savadhan* (Be attentive) whereupon the guests throw rice or *jowar* dyed yellow on the couple. Cremation is said to have been practised at one time, but since going to the wars, the caste bury their dead. As soon as life departs, water and basil leaves are placed in the mouth of the corpse and it is washed with lukewarm water and covered with a new cloth. As it is taken to the burial ground, music accompanies the procession. The body is placed in the grave in a sitting position, facing the east and with its hands on the knees. When the grave has been filled in, the mourners go to a river and bathe and return to the house of the deceased and look at a lighted lamp and then disperse. On the third day, the grave is again visited and such intoxicants as the deceased used to drink are placed upon it. On that day, the widow is taken to the grave and her bangles and *mangalsutra* are broken; her top rings are removed and *kunku* is wiped off her forehead. On the tenth day, *pindas,* oblations are offered to the deceased. On the 13th day, a caste feast is given and some food is laid before a cow and some thrown on the roof for crows. Mourning for small children is observed for only three days. Most Bedars worship Devi and Mahadeva, but some are followers of Kabir who preached religious equality. Bedars eat the flesh of fowls, goats and the wild pig. Telanga and Kannada Bedars are given a low place among Hindus and are mostly engaged as daily labourers. Some Bedars, however, are engaged in trade and agriculture, while others form a considerable fraction of the police force in the district.

Kannadas: The Kannadas say that they came from Karnatak ten generations ago and were named after their country. They now speak Marathi as their mother tongue. Their chief employment is growing betel-leaves like the Banias, but they claim to be Lingayat Banias of the Panchama sub-division. Their septs are not identical with those of the undoubted Lingayat Banias and this throws some doubt on their assertion. Their betrothal ceremony, *sakharpuda,* consists of washing the girl's feet, applying vermilion to her forehead and giving her new clothes. It is performed in the presence of the Jangam, spiritual adviser, and is said to be inviolable. The favourite months for marriage are *Magha, Phalguna, Chaitra* and *Vaishakha* while

Pausha is very inauspicious. The first day of the ceremony is called *haldi,* turmeric being then applied to the bride and the bridegroom. On the second day, the bridegroom is carefully dressed, a *bashinga* a wreath of flowers is tied round his head and he sets out in a procession which the women of the family accompany to the bride's village. Her father is informed of their approach and comes outside the village to meet them. The parties greet each other with the word, *sharnath* and apply *gulal,* red powder and sandalwood paste to each other's foreheads. The procession moves on to the temple of Maruti, where the bridegroom bows before the image. The people of the bride's house then bring a pot of water called *rukhmat ka ghara* and he drops a rupee into it. Next, riding on a horse or in a palanquin, he comes to the *mandap,* marriage booth. Some one here drops on him from above the booth water in which turmeric has been dissolved and the marriage ceremony is performed according to the ordinary Maratha ritual. After this the couple are seated on an earthen platform where a brass pot full of water is placed. The guests pass one by one, dip a mango leaf in the pot and sprinkle water with it on the feet, knees, shoulders and then the heads of the pair, finally the parents come and drop a rupee in the pot; the whole ceremony is called *kalashachadhane.* On the third day, the ceremony of *pai ghadi chauk nhan* is performed. A cloth is laid on the road to form a pathway along which the mother of the bridegroom walks, to seat herself presently on a board. The mother of the bride then comes and washes her feet and applies vermilion to her forehead, repeating the action two or three times. On the fourth day comes the *tambul* ceremony, new clothes and ornaments being given to the bride and the bridegroom. Widow remarriage and polygamy are practised. On the seventh day of the birth of the child, the Jangam ties the symbol of a *linga* to its arm and the mother unties the linga and keeps it till the infant is able to walk. As in many other castes, a dying man is removed from his bed and placed on the ground to breathe his last. Immediately after the death, the corpse is placed in a sitting position against the wall of the house and cotton wool is placed in its nose and ears, after which it is taken into the courtyard and very carefully washed. Next, a silken cloth is thrown over it and a rupee, which becomes the perquisite of the Jangam, is tied to its forehead and the Jangam worships the corpse and places the *linga* in its right hand. The dead are buried in a sitting posture, the *linga* being again worshipped at the funeral. After the grave has been filled in the Jangam stands on it and, blowing, a conch-shell, declares that the spirit of the deceased has reached Kailasa, the paradise of Shiva. The chief mourner

takes hold of his hand to assist him to come down from the grave and without such help he would not come down. No explanation is given by the Kannadas of this custom, but perhaps the Jangam is supposed to have mounted to heaven with the spirit. The pollution of death lasts for one day only.

Gopal: The Gopals in the district are found mostly in Bashim and Murtazapur tahsils. Mr. E. J. Kitts wrote in the Census report of 1881 "Of the Gopals who appear to have entered Berar from Nimar and Indore and who from their occupation are sometimes known as Boriavalas, there are five distinct divisions, allowing no intermarriage and each having several sub-divisions. They are the Vir, Pangul or Pangoh, Pahalvan, Kham and Gujarati Gopals. The Vir, Gopals live in leaf huts, made from the date palm which they set up outside the village. They remain in one plce for two or three years at a time and then move on. The Pahalwans live in small tents or *pals.* They are wrestlers and gymnasts. The Kham Gopals are wanderers hailing from the northern portion of Marathwada. They perform feats with a long pole. The Gujarati Gopals are the lowest division in the social scale. Other Gopals will not dine with them. All five divisions had the reputation of being confirmed cattle-lifters and occasional housebreakers. Gopals of Murtazapur tahsil are now partly employed as herdsmen but have not lost their bad reputation. They include exogamous septs with such names as Dhangar, Hatkar, Sonar, Yadav and Shinde, so that it is possible that they were formed originally of people from different castes, though now no longer admit out-siders. In the marriage ceremony, the bride and the bridegroom stand facing each other and a cotton thread is wound five times round the neck of the former and seven times round that of the bridegroom and at the end, *jovari* dyed yellow is thrown over the pair. Widow-marriage is allowed and a widow price of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 is paid to the woman's guardian. The dead are always buried, the corpse being placed in a sitting posture with its face to the east. Mourning is observed for three days only and a caste feast is given on the third day. The Gopals begin to train their boys to acrobatic exercises from the age of seven, daily practice being given. The dress of the caste is like that of Kunbis, but Gopal women do not wear nose-rings. The women are tattooed with one dot on the forehead, one on the right cheek, and one on the chin. Food is taken from a Kunbi, Sonar, Sutar but not from a Teli or Rangari. Ordinary Hindu festivals are observed. The special god of the caste is Khandoba whose aid is invoked at the beginning of a performance.

Pathrat: Pathrats are found chiefly in Balapur and Murtazapur tahsils. The name is really a contraction of Patharvat, a stone-dresser, and the caste is chiefly engaged in making small mill-stones or crushing-stones for different purposes. They have a legend that in old days, one father had five sons of whom the eldest took to dressing stones and became a Pathrat, the second to working in iron and became a Khati, smith, the third was a Carpenter, the fourth a Kasar or Tambatkar, worked in brass and copper and the youngest became a Sonar, a goldsmith. The story may be an exposition of the brotherhood of the arts or perhaps a record of the successive stages of their development. A widow is allowed to take one husband but if he dies, she may not marry for the third time. No such restriction applies to a man. Among Kunbis and similar castes, a man can marry a cousin to whom he is related only through females but not an agnatic relative and can only marry the second of two sisters if it is the elder to whom he is already married. The Pathrats, perhaps on account of the difficulty of arranging marriages in a small caste, recognise neither of these restrictions. The age of marriage is from 20 to 25 for the man and from 10 to 15 for a girl. The dates for the different rites are fixed by a Brahman. The first day of the marriage is called haldi, because turmeric is then applied, and three ceremonies are performed upon it. At about noon, the families bring cotton stalks from a field and weave a *tatti,* set it up on five posts and scatter leaves of the *jamun* tree or *umbar* tree over it. This is called the *toran tatti* ceremony. Next comes the *dev puja.* In this the family deities, embossed on a piece of silver are worshipped, the sacred silver being washed and having sandal paste, rice and turmeric placed before it. Thirdly comes the *jeonar* in which the goddess Meskai is worshipped. For this ceremony, a lighted lamp is placed in a new bamboo basket at about sunset and covered with a few stalks of *jovari* and a blanket. An unwidowed woman takes the basket on her head and a brass dish with vermilion, turmeric and rice in her hand and goes to the place of worship, the father of the bridegroom taking an axe on his right shoulder and following her. Next a goat is killed at the bridegroom's house and its flesh served up at a caste feast. Meanwhile a marriage booth is erected at the bride's house. The second day is called *lagna,* marriage. The bridegroom is first taken to the shrine of Maruti in his own village to worship there. Thence he goes to the village of the bride. A message is sent to the bride's father who comes out to receive him. The bridegroom, seated on a horse or bullock, is conducted to the marriage booth and the actual wedding is performed according to the ordinary Maratha fashion. On the next day, the mother of the bridegroom riding

in a palanquin, visits the bride's house where the mother of the latter gives her a lighted lamp in an earthen pot. This lamp is kept constantly burning, day and night, and carried before the married couple, till they reach the house of the bridegroom. It would be very unlucky for the lamp to be extinguished for whatever reason. Divorce is said not to be allowed under any circumstances, but a woman found in criminal intimacy with a man of any caste whatever is permanently outcasted. A widow price in cash is paid for a second marriage. The dead are sometimes burnt and sometimes buried, the body in the latter case being laid on its back with its head to the south and feet to the north. Pathrats can take food from a Sutar or Kumbhar but not from a Teli or Dhobi. Imprisonment, the killing of a cow, or criminal intimacy of a man with a woman of another caste is punished by temporary outcasting, readmission involving a fine of some money. The chief deity is the devi of Tuljapur and the chief festival Dasara, but other gods and saints such as Daval Malik are also worshipped and other festivals observed. Implements of the caste are worshipped twice a year on Gudhipadva and Divali padva. Pathrats have a great belief in witchcraft and often employ a jadugar. The males dress like Kunbis, wear sect-marks on their foreheads and are not tattooed. The women wear a *choli* tied in a knot in front and a *lugde* passed between the legs and tucked in at the back, one end being drawn on the right shoulder, but it is said that the tucking in of the *lugde* is a recent innovation. Women are tattooed with a crescent between the eye-brows and dots on the right side of the nose, the right cheek and the chin and a basil plant or a peacock is drawn on their wrists.

Lonaris: Lonaris are mostly found in Akot tahsil. Their traditional occupation was the preparation of salt from the wells in the Purna valley and they are sometimes called Mith-Lonaris, Salt Lonaris, though *lonar* itself means salt. If a man who has never been married wishes to marry a widow he must first go through a ceremony with a ring and if he should at any time lose the ring, funeral ceremonies ought to be performed. Divorce is practised upon a deed of separation being given. Lonaris take food from a Kunbi, but not from a Sonar, Sutar, or Lohar.

Miscellaneous: There are a few more castes. Hatkars follow as a rule the same customs as ordinary Hindu castes but do not shave their moustaches when a death occurs in the family. The only occasion when they remove their moustache is on a pilgrimage to the temple of Mahadeva at Mallikarjuna near Rameshvara in the extreme south of India. They never burn their dead but bury them, sitting with their hands on knees and facing north. In

the south of the district are both Wanjaris and Banjaras. The two are absolutely distinct. Wanjaris are a single caste divided into four sub-divisions which intermarry. They are scarcely distinguishable from other ordinary Hindus in religion or customs but the men frequently, though not universally, wear sidewhiskers. They hold the *patilki* of 16 villages in the north of Washim taluka, all owning a kind of allegiance to a Naik, the Patil of Rajura. Cremation is practised in his family but memorials are erected to the dead. Banjaras are divided into twelve and a half sub-castes which do not intermarry. They are in many respects a peculiar people but cannot be described here. The name Maratha is given as a caste name sometimes, especially by families holding rights of *deshmukhi* or *patilki*. Such people almost always admit that there is no distinction of caste between themselves and ordinary Kunbis but that the different name is taken on account of their higher position. In a very few cases, however, they claim that the castes are distinct, sometimes explaining that the Marathas condescend to intermarry with Kunbis merely because their own caste folk are few in Berar. In one village men of some position said that they were Marathas and were accustomed to call themselves Rajputs but that they intermarried with plain Kunbis. The title deshmukh is sometimes given as a caste name or taken as a surname. Malis are very similar to Kunbis but are inclined to marry their children younger. The boy must be older than the girl and the ordinary age is from 10 to 12 for him and from five to seven for her, but the girl may be even one year old. Among Kunbis the marriageable age for girls is about fifteen. Malis generally refuse to work at a plough with a Mahar, while Kunbis will always do so, but Malis seem always to allow widow remarriage while some Kunbi families do not. Malis have the reputation of working very hard on irrigation land and making their wives and children work harder than other castes do. Members of one sub-caste of Kaikadis take up contracts of several hundred rupees for road repair and similar work and manage the carriage of material by means of droves of donkeys looked after by their wives and families; one may see a score or two of loaded donkeys in charge of a little boy and girl. The caste has a bad name, but Major E. J. Gunthorpe ('Notes on Criminal Tribes') wrote that in 1882 only a few of the sub-divisions were traditionally criminal. This employment may be of use to the others. A Muhammedan who had taken such a contract would in all likelihood hire grown-up Bhois with their donkeys or might employ carts which would clearly put him at a disadvantage. Bhois sometimes undertake brick-making on a large scale,

willingness to use donkeys again giving them an advantage. Among Muhammedans, a few relics of previous faith can be found. In some villages, one deshmukh out of three or four is a Muhammedan and can even say in what reign the conversion occurred. In any case, he and his Hindu colleagues would probably admit relationship and at marriages in either families would be much hurt if they were not invited or *manpan* was not given to them or the spot of *kunku* was not put on their foreheads. At Balapur it would appear that some of Muhammedans were formerly Rajputs because the old women still wear the Rajput *lehenga*, petticoat, instead of Muhammedan *paijama*, trousers, and at Akhaji those families observe the Hindu custom of sowing *dhan* (grain) in a basket. A Brahman family near Balapur gives up one member in every generation to become nominally a Muhammedan in order to secure the inheritance of certain estate; the victim eats flesh like Muhammedan on one day but lives the rest of his life as a Brahman. Parties of Phase Pardhis still travel with thousands of snares for bucks, besides smaller snares; they callously keep alive but untended captured animals with broken limbs.

CUSTOMS AND RITUALS

Most Hindu customs and rituals are the remnants of what are known as the *samskaras* laid down by the smritis. Every Hindu, according to the *Dharmashastra* has to go through a number of *samskaras* which are considered indispensable. They consist of oblations to fire, customary offerings to goddesses. They are considered obligatory for both males and females in order to sanctify the body and have to be performed at prescribed times and in a prescribed order. In the case of women and Shudras, the *Vedic mantras* are set aside and *Puranik mantras* are resorted to.

The number of these *samskaras* differs according to different authorities. But sixteen of them are regarded as the minimum. The more important ones refer to puberty, pregnancy, birth, marriage and death. Puberty *samskaras* were once very scrupulously observed among the Hindus but now scant attention is paid to them. The chief puberty *samskaras* are those in connection with a girls' first menstruation. During the period of menstruation, a woman is in a state of taboo. She may not touch anybody, draw water or sleep on a cot made of cotton thread. This state of semi-seclusion lasts for a period of from five to eleven days according to specific caste practices. But usually it is three days.

When child marriages were in vogue, the occurrence of the signs of puberty was usually the notice for the performance of

religious ceremonies for handing over the girl to her husband. The husband was sent for and in higher castes, a ceremony called *ritushanti* was performed which involved special *mantras* and a fire sacrifice. Then the *garbhadhana samskara* or the foetuslying ceremony initiating the consummation of marriage was performed.

It is the duty of a wife to bear a child and all sorts of tricks are resorted to avoid barrenness and to secure a child, particularly a male child. Several *samskaras* are prescribed to that end. One of them is *punsavana.* It is performed to turn the foetus into a male in the third month of pregnancy. *Anavalobhana* is a *samskara* which is performed in the third month in order to avert a miscarriage. *Simantonnayana* is parting of the hair on the head of the pregnant woman by the husband in the 4th, 6th or the 8th month of her first pregnancy by reciting *mantras* to secure long life for the child. *Vishnubali* is a sacrifice to *Vishnu* in the 7th month of pregnancy.

Besides these *samskaras,* a number of magico religious practices may be properly resorted to with similar ends in view. A woman in pregnancy is considered to be in a state of taboo and particularly liable to the influence of magic and in some respects dangerous to others. She is exempt from the observance of fasts and her longings *(dohale)* are carefully sought to be satisfied. She is allowed any food she takes a fancy for and a feast *(dohalejevan)* is held specially in the seventh month when she is offered sweets and all sorts of rich food. She is subjected to a number of restrictions with a view to avoiding anything that might prejudice or retard her delivery. Superstitions to that effect widely prevail. She should not visit her neighbours' houses or sleep in open space. She must avoid all red clothes or red things of any kind such as are suggestive of blood till the third or fourth month when conception is certain. She must not cross running water as it might cause premature delivery, nor should she go near a she-buffalo or a mare, lest delivery may be prolonged since a mare takes 12 months to deliver a foal. She must not finish any work such as sewing during the pregnancy, begun previously, nor should her husband thatch the house or repair the axe. An eclipse is considered particularly dangerous to the unborn child and she must not leave the house during its length. Under no circumstances, must she touch any cutting instrument as it might cause her child to be born mutilated.

A young wife generally goes to her parents for her first confinement. In rural areas where the services of a trained midwife

are not available, generally during the later stages of the labour, the barber's wife watches over the case, but as delivery approaches, she hands over the patient to the recognised midwife, usually a Basorin or a Chamarin. Among the people of the backward classes and tribes, circumstances force them to give scant attention to delivery and women are required to get back to their work within a few days of the birth of child. Among the more delicate women of the higher castes, they are carefully looked after.

When a child is born the event is heralded by the beating of a brass tray to scare away evil spirits. Substances such as mustard-seed, ajwan, rock salt, wheat-bran, hair etc., all of which are known to be powerful averters of evil, may be waved seven times around the head of the mother and the child and then consumed in the brazier which stands in the lying-in room near or under the patient's cot. Among agricultural communities, the child is usually placed after birth in a winnowing fan. The placenta and the naval cord are separated by means of a razor, handed over to the midwife for which she receives a small reward and they are buried in the corner of the lying-in room in a shallow hole. The child is then bathed with warm water and when dry, fumigated with the smoke of ajwan seeds thrown on the brazier in the lying-in room and is rubbed over with castor oil to keep out the cold. Soon after birth the *jatakarma* ceremony may be performed. There is a common belief among the people that the first ten days in particular, following the birth of a child, are full of danger to the new-born and the mother and precaution has to be taken to guard them against evil influences. Among higher castes, every evening, the family priest recites *shantipath* or *ramaraksha* over a pinch of ashes or *angara* which is then rubbed on the brow of the mother and the child. Among some lower castes, the room is guarded from evil spirit by a line of ashes drawn across the door and a leather rope used for binding the plough is tied round the cot.

The goddess of birth is said to be Satvai who is generally worshipped on the 5th and the 6th day after birth with offerings of flowers and dishes. On this day, Satvai is supposed to write the destiny of the child on the forehead. Giving a name to a child is a ceremonial rite. This is done on some auspicious day after the tenth day, usually on the 12th. The ceremony varies greatly among different castes. In the higher castes, it is somewhat elaborate and among the lower quite simple. A Brahman is called in who proposes certain names which are considered auspicious in view of the astrological circumstances

of the child-birth. The ceremony of placing the child in the cradle takes place in the evening when invited friends and kinswomen gather, each with some presents for the mother and the child.

Piercing of the earlobes called *Karnavedha* is a ceremony that is performed among the higher castes on the morning of the name-giving day. Nose-piercing is sometimes performed in the case of girls at the same time as ear-piercing. Although wearing of the *nath* (nose-ring) is common among all better class Hindus, no ceremonial feeling is attached to nose piercing. A ceremony called *annaprashana,* first feeding of the child, is also held among the well off Hindus when the child is six or eight months old at which the maternal uncle of the child officiates as the chief guest who feeds kheer to the child with a gold ring. The rite of *chudakarma* or *chaul* as it is called in Marathi means shaving of the head but for a tuft of hair at the top is also a *samskara.* It is usually performed in the third year and not delayed beyond the fifth year. Nowadays, it is disregarded altogether among modern families. As a purificatory rite it is also prescribed for girls but not observed and in the case of boys, it is nominally gone through at the time of the thread-ceremony. Among backward communities it is called *javal.* It is believed that the original hair the child is born with is impure and must be removed with a ceremony of religious significance.

The Hindus who claim to belong to the three *varnas viz.,* Brahmana, Kshatriya and Vaishya regard *upanayana,* known in common parlance as *munja* as perhaps the most important of all *samskaras* for boys. It principally consists of investiture of the boy with the sacred thread which is worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm crossing the body to the hip. It is said to bring about the second or spiritual birth in the case of the three *varnas* thus making members of these *varnas* dvijas. (twice-born). For a Brahmana, the ceremony must be performed in the 8th year from conception, for a Kshatriya in the eleventh year and for a Vaishya in the 12th and must not be delayed in the case of any of them beyond the 24th The important ritualistic observances to be followed in the *samskara* are (1) *Sankalpa,* (2) *Agnisthapana,* (3) *Acharyavarnadi,* (4) *Upanayana,* (5) *Savitri-upadesha* and (6) *Vratabandha.*

The *Upanayana* and *Samavartana* ceremonies once stood for the Vedic Hindus as the marks of initiation and completion of Vedic studies. But the significance has been totally lost now.

The *upanayana* ceremony is of late, only an occasion of social celebration than an essential ritual. Even among Brahmans, it is often found neglected or postponed and then hurriedly gone through prior to marriage as it is believed that entering *grihasthashrama* without going through *brahmacharyashrama* is a gross religious irregularity. Even as a social event, it is now wound up in a day whereas it took four days formerly. The *samavartana,* known in common parlance as *sodamunja* marks the completion of the vedic studies which in fact are never begun, only a few days intervening between the *upanayana* and the *samavartana.*

The marriage ceremony marks an individual's entry into *grihasthashrama* among Hindus and as a samskara, it could only be established after going through certain rituals which have their basis in the *grihyasutras.* It is generally considered obligatory for every Hindu to marry for it is believed that one's progeny is considerably connected with and necessary for happiness both in this world and the other. The birth of a son enables one to obtain *moksha* and it is conceived to be particularly contributory towards helping the father to pay off his debt to his ancestors, *pitririna,* Moreover, the Hindu law givers are particular about the marriage of every woman also. As Manu lays down, the *vivaha* of maidens should be performed as soon as they attain marriageable age and the father or other guardian of a girl who is not careful enough to give a girl in marriage in proper time commits a great sin.

Many customs and superstitious beliefs gather round the last Hindu *samskara* known as *antyeshti* or the funeral rite. Those who follow *Vedic* or *Puranik* rites usually cremate their dead. Backward castes either burn or bury and some burn the married dead and bury the unmarried. Dhors, Mahars and Mangs invariably bury their dead. Jains cremate while Lingayats bury. Some tribals have peculiar funerary customs. Sanyasis receive a ceremonial burial after death. A *samadhi* is erected over their remains. Infants who have not cut their teeth, and among backward classes persons who die of leprosy or smallpox are buried. When fuel is scarce and dear, poorer sections of the community often bury their dead; in other cases Hindu dead bodies are generally burnt. The bones and ashes of the dead are consigned to the sea or a river and sometimes a part of the remains are thrown into the Ganga. Except that they do not use *mantras,* the main funerary observances of the lower class Hindus are similar to those in a *Vedic* cremation.

When a person is about to die, his nearest kin, son or wife sits close to him and comforts him assuring that his family would

be well cared for. A small piece of gold and a *tulsi* leaf are put in his mouth. A few drops of Ganga water, usually preserved in every respectable Hindu household, is also poured in the mouth. When life is extinct, the body is removed from the bed and laid on the ground with the head northwards. The ground is washed with cowdung and water, holy water is sprinkled on it and a wreath of *tulsi* leaves is placed round the neck of the dead. The chief mourner takes a purificatory bath while the priest chants some *mantras*. If the deceased is an ascendent, the chief mourner and other mourners of the same degree are also expected to have their heads and moustaches shaved. Having done this, the chief mourner offers oblations of riceballs in honour of the dead. These are called *pindas*. The corpse is bathed in warm water and wrapped up in a new *dhotar or lugade* according as the dead person is a male or a female. Women who die before their husbands are dressed in a green sari and bodice, their brow is marked with vermilion, their hair is decked with flowers and some of their usual ornaments are put on. Widows receive no such honours and are treated in the same way as men. All the relations present, men and women, make a bow to the dead. Finally, the corpse is laid on a ladder like bier, on the back with the face to the sky, is shrouded in a new white sheet and then borne by four persons on their shoulders to the cremation ground. The priest and the chief mourner (who holds in his hand an earthen fire-pot hanging from a string) lead the funeral party. The body is released from the bier and laid on the pyre or a pile of wood. Each of the mourners symbolically puts a piece of fuel on the pyre. With the help of the live char-coal that was brought along, a fire called mantragni is prepared and the chief mourner ignites the pyre with it. When the body is almost consumed by the fire the chief mourner carries an earthen pot (the one in which fire was brought) filled with water on his shoulders and walks thrice round the burning pyre. A man walks with him piercing with a stone called the *ashma* or life-stone a hole in the jar out of which water spouts round the burning corpse. He finally throws the trickling water pot backwards over the shoulders spilling the water over the ground. Then, he pours libations of water mixed with sesamum on the *ashma* to cool the spirit of the dead which has been heated by the fire. The *ashma* is carefully preserved for ten days. The mourners also pour such water on the *ashma*. When the body is completely consumed, the party returns. During the first ten days, all closely related persons belonging to the family observe mourning called sutak.

Obsequies : The spot on which the deceased breathed his last is smeared with cowdung and a lighted lamp with a single wick

is set on it. Generally on the third day, the rite of *asthisanchayana* (bone gathering) is performed and the chief mourner initiates the post-funeral rites on the day, the *ashma* being attended to as representative of the deceased. The *shraddhas* and the funeral obsequies are the only ceremonies performed for the salvation of the ancestors. A special ceremony called *narayana bali* may be performed for those that have died of accident but in the case of one dying childless, no departure from the ordinary rites takes place. The funeral obsequies are performed during the first 13 days after death. Oblations of rice are offered every day in consequence of which the soul of the deceased is supposed to attain a spiritual body limb by limb till on the 13th day, it is enabled to start on its journey. Oblations are also offered on the 27th day and sometimes thereafter on the day of the death once in every month for a year of which the six-monthly and the *bharani* oblations i.e., the *shraddha* performed on the 5th of the dark half of the month of *Bhadrapada* are essential. After a year has elapsed, the oblations of the first anniversary day are offered 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 *Bhadrapada*. A *shraddha* is also performed on the anniversary day. While performing the *shraddha* for one's deceased's father offerings are also made to other ancestors and to deceased collaterals. Women dying within the lifetime of their husbands have special oblations offered to them during their husband's lifetime. This takes place on the 9th day of the *pitripaksha* which is known as *avidhavanavami*.

Omens : Hindus of almost all castes believe in omens and think that the result of every undertaking is foreshadowed by certain signs and hints. The sight of a corpse or flesh is a lucky omen except with Lads and Sonars. To Gosavis and Bairagis, salt, earth and the potter are inauspicious but not to other castes. While a Brahman with a head cloth on his head and his caste-marks drawn brings good luck, misfortune is the result if he is seen bare-headed. A married women is lucky to meet but not a widow. A pot full of water is a good thing to see, but an empty one is bad. If a man has a twitching of the right eye, the omen is good, but not so if it occurs in his left eye. With the women the case is reverse. A sweeper bearing night-soil is a lucky man to meet, but a Teli with an oil-pot is unlucky. Should a spider cross one's hand, it is a good omen, but a house lizard falling on one's body is bad. A single sneeze when a person is speaking denotes bad luck to him, but one more sneeze will mean good luck. A deer, a blue jay, peacock or ichneumon seen on the left hand side are all harbingers of good as also a

mongoose, a cow with a calf and an ox but woe to the man whose path is crossed by a crow, a cat, or who hears a dog howling or an owl hooting. A wild parrot perching on the head or shoulder, the sound of joyful music, dreaming a good dream or meeting a corpse borne by four men are all omens of good import; a lamp falling, a man's *pugree* or a women's toe-ring coming off or a ring-dove entering a house are events fraught with evil consequences. If a child is born with the umbilical cord round its neck as a halter, it is believed that he ended his former life as a prisoner in jail.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance: The Hindus are governed by the Hindu law and the Musalmans by the Muhammedan law in respect of inheritance. Prior to the passing of the Hindu Succession Act in 1956, the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law applied to this district according to which the succession was mostly agnate in the line, its general principle being that property devolved on the sons on the death of the father. According to Manu, "to the nearest *sapinda,* the inheritance next belonged." As soon as the last owner of the property passes away, the property devolves upon his nearest *sapinda* or the person connected nearest to him. By stressing agnate succession, inheritance according to Hindu law was essentially patriarchal. Widows and son's widows were entitled to maintenance and daughters to maintenance before marriage and to expenses incurred at their marriage out of the joint family funds.

In the past, a person lost his right to property if he changed his religion, but as early as 1850, this was rectified by the Caste Disabilities Removal Act. Similarly, if a widow married again, she lost her rights but the passing of the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856, this disability was removed. However, a woman could own the personal property (stridhana) given to her at marriage. The agnate succession was also modified by the passing of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act of 1937 under which in certain cases, the widow became entitled to the same share as a son and in the case of a joint family, the widow took the place of her deceased husband.

Legislation in recent years has included measures of reform affecting the law of inheritance among all classes of the Hindus. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956 aims at simplifying the Hindu Law of Succession. The Act removes the inequality between man and woman in regard to rights of property. It does away with the distinction between the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga laws of

succession. However, a special provision is made for regulating succession to the property of intestates. The Act has made the following changes which are revolutionary in the old Hindu law. (1) All property held by a Hindu woman is now her absolute property and there are no restrictions on her rights. (2) The heirs of a deceased Hindu are entitled to get a share even in the undivided coparcenery property. A Hindu can make a will even of his individual interest in the coparcenery property. In its clarification, it could be said that before the passing of this Act, except in the case of *stridhana* a woman was not supposed to be the absolute owner of her property, nor a married daughter could claim right in her father's property. But, now the daughter has as good a claim over her father's property as the son, provided her father does not debar her by law. Secondly, a widow had only life interest in the property and she was not legally entitled to dispose of her property as she liked. That disqualification is now removed.

Among the Muslims, the father has the absolute right in the property and he can debar any one of his sons from inheritance if he was not satisfied with him. According to Muhammedan law, the daughter has as good a claim over her father's property as the son and there is a fixed ratio of the right of the son and the daughter.

COMMUNAL LIFE

The district is predominantly rural. Some villages are notable for having an unusual proportion of some particular caste, Marvadis, Vanis, Vanjaras, Kolis, and so on, but the local division of castes is not very pronounced. The aboriginal castes are common in hilly parts and Muhammedans are especially numerous in ancient places of importance. Within a village, again, the distinction of locality is scarcely laid down except in regard to the lowest castes. Mahars and Mangs always occupy quarters on the outskirts, distinct both from general population and from each other. Sometimes but rarely, a quarter within a village is practically set apart for some type of the people, for the Muslims for instance. Similarly, a degree of localisation has developed in regard to occupation. In a large village, one or two definite streets are known as the daily bazar, both permanent shops and stalls for vegetables, etc., being chiefly gathered there.

A close community of feeling is generally observed between the middle castes of the Hindus such as the Kunbis and the Malis. Their attitude towards Brahmans is nearly that of reverence, but they keep themselves apart from the low castes.

Muhammedans move largely in a separate social world and seem to be inwardly suspicious, though all take part, to some extent, in most of the festivals of the other community and there is very little on the surface to suggest anything but amity. The Hindus of the middle class have usually a few recognised meeting places, often an open building commonly called *baithak,* belonging to some well-to-do man. Groups of men meet there every night for company and discussion, men usually finding an affinity in a particular gathering and habitually going to the same. Muhammedans generally keep away from such groups, even in a small village, because, no doubt, of the deep divisions between the two faiths. The barber holds a very low position so that his name and trade are terms of abuse, but he is a valuable gossipper. The ordinary villager only calls him once a fortnight, but except on unlucky days, he generally has some customer with whom to chatter at the roadside. Men have to attend to their cattle, but they find time to dawdle about the village for some hours in the morning and evening while women fetch water, gossiping at the wells and cook their food. When people work in the fields before nine or ten o'clock, it is often because the weekly market is held on that day and they want to do some work beforehand. In many parts the cattle that are to be driven out to graze must wait likewise on the bare ground for their herdsmen; these are often boys, perhaps two of them to 50 head of cattle. The general life of such a village must be very quiet, but it has many petty relaxations in the way of weekly markets and small fairs and festivals—public and domestic—and is perhaps most suitable to the character of the people. They are admittedly very timid, but also in most respects well behaved. Formerly when plague appeared in a village, every one lived outside for a month at a time, but a man would leave valuable jewellery in his empty house unprotected. Disputes occur especially among relatives and in regard to land; when enmity is alleged in a criminal case and a cause is asked, a man sometimes answers merely, 'He is my relative.' The parties dread the civil court, partly because the plaintiff by needing to prove his case is put at a disadvantage and partly because of the expense and uncertainty involved. So they assert their rights by force on a small scale, which results in petty criminal cases, particularly full of false swearing and with most complicated questions of possession in the immediate background. Village life combines, curiously, beauty and crudeness. In the silence of early dawn there may pass, with no sound of footsteps on the dusty road, the voice of a devotee crying "Narayana Narayana!" or instead it may be the sound of some one moving slowly by and clearing his throat and mouth with painful efforts audible for a hundred yards.

HINDUS

Religion : To give a correct sketch of the religion of the Hindus of Akola district is rather difficult. One constantly comes across ideas drawn from the classical teachings of India, but they not only seem vague and confused but also are often buried under the habitual worship of local saints or divinities and under a mass of superstition. Religion touches every detail in the life of a Hindu, sometimes with admirable effect, but sometimes in mere formalism. In almost every village, new temples are built, but old men of the middle castes say, "A man's heart is the proper temple. Now a days people make a show of buildings of bricks and mortar but there is no temple in their hearts." The Gita would be readily acknowledged as a religious authority and sometimes traces of its descriptions of a Brahman's ideal *viz.,* Restraint of spirit and senses, mortification, purity, patience, uprightness, knowledge, discernment, and belief are noticed, but the standard is a very high one as described in the verse 42 of the 18th Canto of the Gita. The Kshatriya ideal, given in the next verse, is as follows.—

"Valour, heroic temper, constancy, skill, steadfastness in strife, largesse and princeliness are the natural virtues of Kshatriya". But these are virtues far beyond the ambition of an ordinary Hindu. In a small village, one may hear the teaching of the Vedanta, the greatest of Indian philosophies. On the other hand, a Brahman of some education from Akola itself may be ignorant of both the sound and the idea of the fundamental, *"Aham Brahmasmi, Tat tvam asi"*. In fact very few people pretend to any thought of philosophy. The ordinary, intelligent but practically uneducated Hindu would apparently believe in both that there are many gods and that there is only one god but would humbly abstain from a definite theory to reconcile the two ideas. He believes in an absolute *karma* whereby act and consequence attend the soul on earth, in heaven and hell remorselessly through an endless cycle of births, but sometimes he holds that bad means are justified by a good end, or he trusts to expiatory sacrifices or *prayashchitta* or some other rites. Indeed he often feels that fate dictates not only punishment but the very evil that is to be punished. In his religious thought, *bhakti* occupies a very large place, with the meanings apparently of faith, worship and the reaching out of the human to the divine. People in remote villages say that it is chiefly on account of this vague *bhakti* that red shendur is applied to prominent stones or trees. Worship is sometimes done for definite material ends and sometimes as the unqualified expression of a powerful instinct.

Satyanarayana, satyavinayaka, ananta and other *pujas* are illustrations of this.

Religious Practices. In the actual performance of religious duties a combination of correct ritual with faith is apparently imperative. Certain ceremonies are daily performed in the house and a pious man even goes to the temple every day. A Brahman of the older generation and of moderate education would daily repeat hymns and psalms from the Vedas or the whole of the Gita or perhaps only the 15th chapter of it, though he may not know *Sanskrit*, much less Vedic *Sanskrit*. Thus there is a great deal of uncomprehending worship. The same religion, however, produces very distinct practical consequences. Hinduism is as a rule extraordinarily tolerant, permitting both the greatest variations of creed within its own limits and viewing with calmness yet other ideas from other religions. It enjoins a very wide charity, so that travellers can almost always secure food and lodging and support is almost always provided for the destitute and the afflicted. Brahmans have, of course, the first claim. It is not quite rare to meet a party of Brahmans more than half of them women and infants making a four months' pilgrimage on foot, from Allahabad to Nasik and living wholly on charity. Asked how they managed about expenses, the reply would come simply, "We are Brahmans." That means they were getting free food everywhere. All religious mendicants share in this charity and sometimes in a village, two or three wait at doors, a few yards apart, till their dole is given. Sometimes, there is a rest house especially laid aside for pious pilgrims. Occasionally, a wealthy man supports all such comers. Bairagis, Sanyasis, Gosains and the like come to stay in peace for a month or two at his rest house in the course of their travels. Sometimes, a holy man who has settled near a village collects subscriptions to build or repair a temple or he is pressed to come and take charge of one, or become its *pujari* (worshipper) and *guru*, (religious guide) for the people. People show an extraordinary degree of respect to a man who has given up all worldly cares to lead a religious life. To go naked about is perhaps one of the most compelling proofs of complete devotion and renunciation. The popular attitude does offer some temptation to the hypocritical but one living in a small village is under very close scrutiny. Hypocrisy would be discovered except in a constant wanderer. In former times, this wandering religious element was far more striking. There were times when naked Gosains, Bairagis wearing only a *langoti* and Manabhavs in plain black would come in bodies of hundreds, with horses and camels and pass slowly through the country at the cost of the people.

One saint in the neighbourhood, Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon was so deeply reverenced that a Brahman of position and education bowed his forehead to the dust, before him and did not dream of even an acknowledgement. Gradually, miraculous stories came to be told about distinguished Sadhus and some of them were worshipped even before their death. Tombs at which saints are worshipped are scattered all over Akola district and are particularly numerous in Akot tahsil. The chief forms of worship seem to be, firstly, to vow some small offering in case a certain prayer is granted and secondly, to attend an annual festival in honour of the saint. Different tombs have reputations for different kinds of virtue some curing snake-bites, some fever, and some possession by an evil spirit. An extraordinary variety of miracles is attributed to those saints. The Hindus feel no reluctance to worship at a Muhammedan tomb.

Among lesser sadhus stood the labourer of Wyala, who according to tradition was canonised for two reasons, that he once collected thorns for a fence by setting his bare foot upon them without being hurt and that he was seen worshipping at the same time in two temples that were five miles apart. The power inherited from him enabled his son to cast evil spirits. Among the greater ones was Narsingboa of Akot whose casual word was said to have preserved a corpse from dissolution for four years at the end of which time, it ate a piece of bread. Shah Daval of Govardha had a characteristic, though mixed, reputation. Nothing is known of his life except that he was one of the two of Muhammedan *aulias* who settled respectively at Govardha, Uprai in Daryapur tahsil and Burhanpur. A man who wished to beget a son went to Goverdha and tied a stone to a string fastened around the inside door of a tomb. Later he brought the child, cut his hair, distributed sweetmeats of the weight of the hair and finally tied it up instead of the stone. Men possessed of demons and men and women suffering from various diseases came and lived there till they were relieved though *chudhels* are apparently not expelled from women. The cure may take a month or more but the patients must live meanwhile by begging from door to door with the cry, *"Dam, dam, Shadalboachi Gada"* or *"Dom Dom"*, a well known cry of pilgrims. Resident *Mujavars*, attendants, are in charge of the tomb and worship every day. A fair attended by all castes is held every Thursday and Kolis come on pilgrimage from a distance. The worship of these saints occupies a large place in the life of an ordinary family. It is not possible to assert, exactly how far the stories about them are accepted, but there is certainly a great deal of religious credulity.

Various other figures besides *sadhus* stand out as important in the religious world. A really important place, such as the headquarters of a tahsil, contains one or more *shastris* and perhaps an *agnihotri*. Some *shastris* are *Vedic*, knowing one or more of the Vedas (either by heart or by meaning) and some are *Dharmashastris*, knowing other sacred writings who have an unequalled knowledge of the demands of religion. An *agnihotri* performs three times a day the *homa* sacrifice. He is distinguished by his piety and devotion, but need not be necessarily learned. In the rainy season, a *shastri*, a *puranik* or perhaps the local school master is often engaged in the larger villages to recite and explain some *purans*. In a place like Akola, ten to twelve such courses are conducted in the different temples, a *puran*, appropriate to the particular deity being usually chosen. Sometimes a *haridas* or *kathekari* conducts a *katha* which is a preaching service diversified with music and the calling of 'Rama, Rama' or 'Krishna, Krishna' or 'Hara Hara Mahadeva' in between. There are also *bhajan* parties where the congregation has no official leader. They chant a series of texts, each man keeping time with a pair of *jhanj*, *tal* or cymbals. In villages, two *dindi* parties are formed of which one leads and the others respond. Brahmans also have a *dharmadhikari* who is a final authority on questions of religion and Shankaracharya with power to punish for breaches of caste rules and the like. The *dharmadhikari* holds his office by hereditary right, but takes expert advice if he himself is not learned enough. In the single town of Bashim there used to be nine such representatives. The Shankaracharya, however, is required to be personally qualified for his post. The middle castes such as Kunbis have Brahman *joshis* to conduct most of their ceremonies; these are hereditary officers and need to know only a single *granth*, book, the *Shudra Kamlakara*. They are supported partly by fees for the particular ceremonies and partly by *haks*, annual contributions from the people. A *joshi* on the Purna river, according to the old Gazetteer, told the writer that some of the Kunbis in his neighbourhood were beginning to do without a joshi at their ceremonies, but this was probably a trivial movement due to personal disagreement. Besides these officers, there are *pujaris* attached to many tombs and temples. They are often Brahmans from different parts of India, sometimes having a hereditary title of *svasthanika*, but more frequently Gosains. In the latter case, it is usual for the worshipper who is getting old to take a boy, perhaps a Kunbi; and train him to the succession. The temple buildings are likely to include a walled compound enclosing a *pinda*, a shrine of god who is mostly Mahadeva

worshipped under some such local names as Kateshvara which is a dwelling house for the worshipper and ten or a dozen tombs of former worshippers, the main building being called *matha*. No attempt is made to follow any particular plan; the *matha* occasionally occupies part or the whole of an ordinary village fort. These Gosains both perform daily worship of the God on behalf of the village-bathing, feeding and adoring him and are called *guru* by the people. They almost always recognise the Mahant of Mahur on the Penganga river as their head and both they and their flocks make pilgrimages to Mahur, to Sahasrakunda near by and perhaps to Umagdeo, 20 miles further east.

Practices at Festivals.—Festivals are also an important feature of the ordinary Hindu religion. They are very frequent, are given considerable religious value and are enjoyable social events. They may be divided roughly into two classes. In the former are the anniversaries of local gods or saints when pilgrimages, big or petty, are made to particular temples or tombs. In the latter class are greater festivals of Hinduism. Pandharpur is the place of pilgrimage most frequented by people from Vidarbha. Pilgrims wear a necklace of beads made from the roots of the *tulsi* plant. During the festival caste restrictions are set aside in the one detail that no one is defiled by the touch by a person of even the lowest caste. An annual fair is held at the tomb of every saint whose memory has any vitality and at a great many temples, the number of visitors varying from a score to some thousands. There might be half a dozen or a dozen of these annual festivals in a village that had no tomb or temple of any note. In some villages the festival has some special feature as fire-walking or the apparent relics of human sacrifice or self-torture. Fire-walking appears to be very rare but is said to exist in at least three of the four Berar districts. According to the old Gazetteer of Akola, one case that was noticed was at Malsud in the south of Balapur tahsil. An account of it was given by the village officers of Malsud and some neighbouring villages. The village contains a temple dedicated to Supoba, an *ansha*, incarnation, of Mahadeva and a Dandi-punav festival is held in February-March for 15 days which ends at *Shivaratra*. On the first Friday, a *dongar* (a kind of *mandap*, *phata* or *mandir*), booth or pavilion is made. Two days of worship follow and on the Monday, a *lahad*, pit, is dug which is five cubits in length, one cubit in breadth and a span or two in depth. This is filled with wood of all kinds; oil, contributed by all the villagers according to their means is poured on it and the whole is set on fire. The priests of the temple are Hatkars and they walk the length of this pit while

the fire is still burning. If a man has a wife by the *lagna,* marriage, she accompanies him but a wife by *mohatur* or *pat* or *gandharva* marriage does not in 1908, five couples performed the ceremony walking slowly along the pit to the temple, praying, and then returning. The chief narrator of this account was the patel (Hatkar) of that village. He said the devotees were preserved from harm only by faith and that it was believed that if any one but them attempted the feat, his family would die out. The ashes of the fire are considered to cure snake bite without any *muntras* being recited. The chief day of the festival is a Friday, when *bhandara,* a religious meal is given. Then the worshippers, forming groups of perhaps 50 at a time hold out their hands with the back upwards and the chief pujari of the temple gives five blows with a *sat,* whip of cord, to those near him and is considered to have struck them all. On certain occasions practices which appear to be relics of human sacrifice or self-torture are done and middle-aged men in some villages can remember seeing self-torture done in earnest. People take small children before the goddess Asra at Donad on the Katepurna river in Akola tahsil. A good swimmer swims across the river with the child in a cradle and finally the child is taken out of the cradle and the cradle is allowed to float down the stream. People say that the child used to be drowned at one time. In some places a childless couple vow that if a child is granted to it, it shall be devoted to the goddess, Devi. In fact, they take it before the shrine dressed in good clothes and leave only the garments there. At Kurankhed in Akola tahsil, people used to take a vow to the goddess Devi in the village and if the prayer was granted, they would cut off the tip of an index finger and offer it to her. An image made of kneaded flour is sometimes laid before Marima, the goddess of cholera, especially by Mahars and other backward caste people.

Besides the festivals with a chiefly local interest, there are those that celebrate the great days of the Hindu calendar. Every day of the week is dedicated to some deity or other. Thus Sunday is dedicated to Narayana, Monday to Mahadeva and his local incarnation Supoba, Tuesday to the goddess Devi Bhavani and Asra and Wednesday to Walkeshvara, Vithoba, and Thursday to Datta or Shah Daval Pir, a Muhammedan saint whose remains were buried at different villages, Friday to Balaji, Khandoba and Supoba again and Saturday to Maruti. Some pious people fast on a particular god's day and if they worship equally more than one god, they may fast on even four days a week. Every Brahman has his own unlucky day in the week called *ghatvara* or *varjyavara* a day of loss or prohibition

stated in the horoscope caste at birth. Besides, there are two unlucky days for every one, Tuesday and Saturday. A man should not get shaved on those days and fever beginning on one of these days is thought especially dangerous.

It is difficult to draw a line between what are religious ideas according to the people and what can fittingly be called magical. It is also difficult to say how far particular beliefs are held now. The degree of beliefs varies greatly from one individual to another and the details equally differ. Some of the ideas and observances are held universally while certain others are said to have died out. Perhaps only a few people and not whole villages entertain them, yet all that will be mentioned hereafter are collected within the district itself. People are generally unwilling to discuss some of them. partly because they are ashamed of being considered superstitious and partly, it would appear, from a positive fear of black magic. A number of people profess a universal scepticism of the superstitious as distinguished from religious, but it is generally easy to find wide joints in their armour. Sometimes men of position and intelligence first make a general denial but presently give an earnest exposition of some of the most extreme ideas.

In regard to illness perhaps the most prominent point is the way in which small-pox is regarded. It is hardly looked on as a disease at all, but as a personal visitation of the goddess Devi or Mata. In her honour the patient and his family are all dressed in white, a *lota,* vessel containing water and *nim* leaves is fetched by a man who has just bathed and is set at the door for everyone who enters the house to sprinkle himself. In the evenings pots of water are carried to the shrine of Devi and ashes are brought from there and applied to the patient's forehead. Whatever the sick person says is regarded as the word of the goddess. He is given only milk to drink, but if he should ask for some unreasonable food, it would be brought and set before him. Every morning all the members of the family ask each other whether the goddess has spoken to any one during the night, for sometimes she comes in a dream and says that she has taken care of the patient so long but that on a certain night she would leave and they must beware of any other spirit taking possession of him. Music is then kept up every night till, seven or nine days later, the ceremony of recovery is performed. Formal bathing is done on a Tuesday because that is the day sacred to the goddess; she is ceremoniously sent away in a curtailed form directly after the recovery and more fully some months later. The simplest form of the earlier ceremony is to give sugar

and balls of *jovari* flour to a few boys and sprinkle water containing *nim* leaves over them. The final ceremony is that which would be used for any distinguished human visitor. In cases where so much celebration is not known, one gets at least the central idea of the presence of the goddess. In some educated families also, no medicine would be accepted beyond water in which sacred *nim* leaves were soaked.

Cholera is supposed to be brought by the same goddess but is not so much linked up with religious ceremonies as small-pox. People in larger villages and towns willingly take medicines for cure. When a village is attacked by cholera, people may sacrifice or turn loose a goat; one ear of the goat is cut off as a mark of its having been sacrificed to the goddess. Sometimes, people collect a subscription and gather in a distant part of the village. Some one, generally a woman and not infrequently a *murali*, dancing girl, declares that the goddess has entered her body who has been wronged in some way and demands a sacrifice of cocks and goats. The animal is killed by a strong man of good caste on behalf of the patel, who has taken charge of the subscription and water is taken from the place of sacrifice and sprinkled on every house to keep cholera away.

No religious traditions seem to have gathered around plague. The difference in the religious significance of the three diseases, perhaps, reflects in the duration and extent of their ravages in the country. At delivery people put a cane at the head of the bed, an old shoe at the foot, and an iron knife and sickle underneath. The odrinary cure for snake-bite is to have *mantras* said by some one learned in such matters who may be practically of any caste. He sometimes blows upon the wound and sometimes uses water and it may be necessary to perform further ceremonies on *Nagapanchami* day. A few shrines, however, exist about the efficacy of which to cure snake-bites, no one in the neighbourhood has the least doubt. The procedure at the different shrines varies. Such shrines exist at Narnala, Shivpur near Bordi, Golegaon in south of Balapur and Kavatha in Murtazapur tahsil. The sacred place at Golegaon is a tomb of Supoba in ruins. It is said to be effective for both man and beast. If there is doubt whether a cow has been bitten by a poisonous snake or not, one pulls out a hair from her tail. When the hair comes off readily, it is a sign that she has been bitten and *vice versa*. If similar doubt is felt in the case of a human being, four tests are applied : pepper, leaves of the sour lime, those of the nim tree, or *panacha vida*, (a roll

of betel leaves) is put into his mouth. Any one bitten by a poisonous snake is supposed not to distinguish the taste of either of the first three while the fourth when chewed by him fails to turn red. A man at the moment of being bitten puts a stone upon his head and starts for the tomb. If his road passes the temples of Maruti at Alegaon or Golegaon, he must go behind not in front of them. If he cannot walk, he may be carried but not lying on his back. On arrival at the tomb, he must go round it five times against the sun, with the stone still on his head. Then he lies on his face and must pass water, if possible vomit, which empties him of the poison and leaves him cured. One informant, who had himself been through the cure, said that one or two people were bitten every year but in 50 years only four people had died.

A long list of practices and beliefs are naturally connected with agriculture, but these again vary greatly in different parts. In the southern talukas, a white onion and some parched *jovari* are sometimes applied to cotton seed before sowing it, the idea apparently being that the cotton boll may burst like the opened grain with cotton as white as the onion. In the same part it is considered unlucky to take *jovari* to the field in a bamboo basket, though this is done in Akot tahsil ; it is placed in an earthen pot, white washed and having tied to it with the hair of a woman a large white onion and a piece of leather. Some people merely apply cow's urine to the seed, saying this will prevent the grain turning black ; some say that if at the time of sowing, the oxen step across the *dhussa*, drill, blackness will result. Invocation of Khat Dev, literally the Manure God is widely practised. When the sowing of jovari is finished, the cultivator and his men build a little platform of earth and place upon it five white-washed stones to represent Khat Dev and to these they offer vermilion, turmeric, sandal paste, and rice. Five holes are dug in front of the god, seed grain is put into them and covered with earth and the god is earnestly invoked to bestow fertility. Some people also sow a few handfuls of grain in the name of evil spirits and of wild animals, saying *'Ek bhag ghe, Vees bhag de*- take one part and give me twenty. Before cotton-picking begins, unwidowed women take two or three plants and form them into a cradle ; they put into this an idol of earth to which they offer curds, boiled rice and incense. Before *til* is harvested, boiled rice and curds are thrown out on all the four sides of the field. When the *medh*, a pole, is to be put up in the threshing floor, bread and water are first put in the hole dug for it. The pole itself is often ornamented with a green bough and peacock's feathers, the latter, more particularly for *rabi* grains. In the evening

when the first heap of threshed jovari is to be measured, the master himself should take the *tokri,* basket, walk once round the heap in the sun and burn incense before the first full basket. Silence should always be kept while jovari is being measured. A scheme called *varshul* dictates what directions a man may not face when sitting to measure *jovari.* He is forbidden on Saturday and Monday to face east, and on Thursday south. When all the grain has been threshed and stacked, a goat is sacrificed and its flesh eaten at the threshing floor. A man without a head-dress, a woman who is ceremonially unclean *(vitalshi, asprishya)* or any one who has ridden on an elephant or sat in a creaking *jhula,* swing, at a fair, should not enter a threshing floor. When til has been cut, the plants are first tied in small bundles and then equal numbers of these are bound in large bundles to prevent the grain being wasted. When the crop is large, these bundles are, in some places, made of 40 to 50 small bundles but often they contain only three or four. If the outturn of the second big bundle is greater than that of the first, it is believed that some demon has taken possession of the grain and that the life of the cultivator is in danger. To avert the evil, the grain is sometimes, flung out beside the threshing floor, or burnt, and the work is postponed till the next day. Some people, when threshing, keep the spirit at a distance by eating *vadas* made of lumps of ground pulse fried in oil or ghee. If the outturn of any crop is amazingly high, people sometimes sacrifice a goat but they complain that the circumstances very seldom arise. When *til* is very good, the sacrifice is sometimes made by goats being turned loose in the fields : they are said to die on account of the *daitya,* the evil in the crop, but no doubt, they also suffer from over-eating. Finally, though the floor is carefully hardened and care is taken to prevent uncleanness, some of the *jovari* is mixed with earth. This is cleaned and kept and eaten in the family of the cultivator because it is said to bring *barkat i. e.,* prosperity.

Rain charms. Rain charms are numerous, most of them being intended to bring rain but some to prevent it. To bring rain, women or in some parts girls make a doll and beat the doll with a broom (a magical implement). Again a brass pot is filled with water and covered with a bag of the plant called *akao* swallow-wort. A woman quickly turns the pot upside down and puts it on the head of an image of the god Maruti, telling it either to fall on Meskai (a demon goddess) or Maruti; rain will fall if water comes from the pot but not otherwise. A frog is sometimes tied to a stick, covered with *nim* leaves and taken around the village by scantily clad men

and boys. They beg at every house, chanting some such couplet as *"Dhondi, Dhondi pani de; Arkya paili jovari de".* This means Dhondi, Dhondi give rain and let *jovari* sell at ten cowries (one-twentyfifth of an anna) per *paili.* Dhondi probably refers to the *Dhonda* or *Adhika* month (intercalary) which comes once every three years and is said to bring deficient rains or may have some less obvious meaning. Sometimes, the frog itself is addressed or a different couplet is sung which ends with *Dhonga bhar bhar pani de.* This means give rain enough to float a boat. The people throw pots of water over the party and give them *jovari* which they take to a well and boil it and eat it there. Another plan is to hold a *namasaptaha,* a seven day service of *bhajan ;* chanting to the clash of cymbals is kept up day and night, round the clock, for seven days. Also every hole in the temple of Mahadeva may be blocked and the temple filled with water so that no part of the idol appears above the surface and this is kept up for four or seven days or the villagers may simply unite to bring vessels of water and pour them out in the temple. Different again is the worship of Gowardhan in which the whole population of a village goes in a body to any hill near by and there worships Gopal Krishna. Govardhan was according to a *Puranic* story the mountain in Vrindavana which Krishna induced the cowherds and cow-herdesses to worship instead of Indra, whereupon the latter sent a deluge to wash them away, but Krishna supported the hill with all the people below for seven days on his little finger so that they were saved. A gruesome charm by which grain dealers tried to prevent rain was told by an officer of experience. An imitation spinning wheel is made of the bones of a woman who died in child-birth and an old and barren woman is made to turn it against the sun on the bank of a dry watercourse.

Spirits.—There seems to be a universal belief in a supernatural will of, the wisp. A most sceptical man will tell how he was attended by one all through a whole night's journey but was protected from harm by the fact that he never lost courage while others tell of a near relative losing his sanity and dying through the sight. Lights in a graveyard are spirits dancing. A *babula,* dusty whirlwind, is a spirit and there is a formula to keep it off a house. A spirit called *chakva* which may take any form, loves to mislead people at night. The victim wanders round and round, utterly incapable of seeing the object of his journey though close to it. If he is thirsty, the *chakva* may throw him into a well. One remedy is to take off one's turban and shoes, stand on the former and apply a little urine to one's eyes.

Otherwise one should simply stand still and wait for morning. A curious account was given by an educated man going from Buldhana to Chikhli, fourteen miles, and being misled the whole night by the voice of his servant, only to find in the morning that the latter had not stirred out of the house. Elsewhere *chakvi* is an ailment of very rare occurrence in which people especially young men, leave thir homes, wander without sense in the jungle for days together. Even by day, a spirit may want the food one was carrying and, therefore, a prudent man would throw a morsel outside at once to satisfy it and prevent further troubles Brahmans when eating their food often throw a little aside for this reason. Possession by a spirit, *bhut,* in the case of a man and *chudel* in the case of woman who died in child-birth is generally believed in. The spirit finds easy entrance into the body of any one whose hair is loose and for this reason both men and women are generally careful to keep their hair plaited. A story was told by a retired schoolmaster which perhaps will illustrate the nature of this belief. He said he had never believed any such things till eighteen months ago his daughter-in-law became possessed in his own house. She had for some time been very weak and almost wholly unable to eat, but she had just done a long journey in his company. Suddenly at midnight, the whole manner changed and she became full of energy and ravenously hungry. She declared that she did not know any of the family, gave a detailed description of herself as a woman of another village whom none of them knew and when given food ate enormously, swallowing handful after handful in the twinkling of an eye. Occasional visitations of this sort continued for some hours and then suddenly she began to rave. The spirit at various times gave particulars of its history but these were unfortunately never tested. It was a woman who had died in child-birth and whose husband after promising to remain single, had taken another wife and it has entered the body of this girl one day on the journey mentioned, when her hair was loose. The father-in-law was advised by some to beat her with a shoe and drive the spirit out by force but, he did not do this. He took the girl to Manbhav shrines, where she generally became very obstreperous and refused the consecrated food which was given her and the possession continued for six months. Finally, his wife remarked that while he had been going to strange gods, he had failed to appeal to the god of his own family, Vyenkatesh Balaji; so for four Fridays he offered special prayer to the god and it happened that the girl then recovered. She died a year later. Some say that not every woman who dies of child-birth becomes a *chudel* but those whose character has been bad. A *chudel* can take absolutely any form but one hears repeatedly that its power and perhaps, even its existence, depend wholly on the mind of the spectator. If he becomes terrified, he is lost; a courageous man might, on the other hand, persuade the *chudel* to let him cut some of its hair, upon which it would remain in absolute subjection to him as long as the hair was in his possession. Seeing that a *chudel* has unlimited supernatural powers, this might be made a great source of profit and enjoyment.

Virtues of oil.—Various beliefs centre in the Teli. He never sells any oil of the kinds used for condiments while it is actually in process of being pressed, some saying that to do so would cause his own ruin, some that the oil would have magical efficacy to entice people away. These edible oils are not bought or sold on a Saturday (in some places Monday) and a pretty explanation is given. In the war of the *Mahabharata,* Ashvathama, son of Dronacharya, was caught by the Pandavas and a very precious jewel was taken out of his head, leaving a terrible wound on his head to which he applied oil. He is immortal and still needing the oil, goes begging for it on Saturdays; any one, man, woman, or child, coming on that day, may be Ashvathama from whom no one would demand payment. Another reason given is that *Shani,* Saturn, is the god of oil and, therefore, it must not be sold on his day. He has a shrine in Akola where people, though they worship every day, offer oil on Saturday. His planet is the star of evil and brings to every one the *sadesati,* seven and half years of misfortune, which every villager expects. The horoscope cast at birth shows one's *ras,* zodiacal sign, the relation then subsisting between the moon and the planets. When Saturn is passing through the *griha,* house, so formed and the houses, on each side, this *sadesati* will attend the man.

Magic—The skull either of a Teli or of a woman, perferably of the Dhobi caste who died in child-birth is much valued for magical purposes; lemons, coconut, *shendur* (oxide of mercury), camphor, betelnut, sweetmeats, the liver of an unborn kid, and other things are applied to it with the proper formulae. The stone in a river at which Dhobis wash clothes has curious magical properties; to attain supernatural powers, the disciple is taken there on the *Amavasya* day and mysterious ceremonies are gone through. Fear or any mistake makes the adventurers the prey of the spirits who surround such a stone. A Dhobi woman, a young girl and a female ass have peculiar properties for the healing of venereal diseases. A magician is called a *jadugar* or *janara* 'one who knows' or *muth marnara,* fist-striker, because when bringing evil upon any one, he shakes his fist towards his enemy as if he were striking him. People sometimes say that the profession

has died out, but admit that a member is called in to lay the spirit of a woman who dies in child-birth, limes and other objects being bound up in the clothes in which she is buried or to exorcise such a spirit. In one method of exorcism, whether of a *bhut* or a *chudel,* the *jadugar* makes a heap of various articles worth altogether a few rupees and makes the family sit around it. The limbs of the woman, generally a patient, are tied and her eyes covered and various ceremonies are performed. Presently she is made to eat a little rice and is unbound and beaten, upon which she runs till she is exhausted. The *jadugar* buries a nail and bursts a lemon at the spot where she falls so confining the spirit to that spot; or he may shut it up in a bottle. The bodies of childern born dead, or dying within a few hours of birth used to be buried close to their parents' house possibly to prevent *jadugars* getting hold of them. For the magician is said to go on a dark night to the grave of a small child and place around it in a continuous line grains of *udid* over which he has chanted *mantras,* this forming a fence which the disembodied spirit cannot surmount. Still chanting *mantras,* he digs up the body, cuts off some of its hair and places *ud,* (incense) in its mouth. After a time, the corpse becomes alive when it is made to promise to obey the orders of the magician in future. The head is severed from the body with a single stroke of a sword or knife and the hair and incense are taken to the magician's house; if he burns a little of them at any time, the spirit appears and executes all his command.

Treasure and Payalu.—By one branch of the black art called *kusli,* a witch can cause any quantity of grain or money to be transported to her own house. When she combs hair, a spirit is said to appear and obey her orders. A *payalu,* boy born with feet foremost, especially if he is eldest son of his mother, has also magical powers; this belief is most widely held. He is constantly watched and pursued by evil spirits, to circumvent whom, a little *bibba,* (marking-nut), is kept applied to his body. When he reaches the age of puberty, he has the faculty of seeing where treasure is buried. The chief method seems to be for him to look at some *anjan,* lamp black, placed in his hand, by a *jadugar;* by another device, the *jadugar* sacrifices the *payalu,* to the earth-god (a snake) and applies some of the fat to his own eyes; the service-roll of a retired police inspector showed that a youth was killed in 1891 with the object of discovering hidden treasure. Such treasure, *dhan,* is the subject of many other beliefs, almost every village having, perhaps, its own story. In fact, money is constantly being buried in small quantities. It is a well known practice to make the image of a snake

or demon out of wheat flour and set it to protect the money; but buried treasure is said sometimes, supernaturally, to become invisible even to the owner. Some people in Akola district are said to know of wealth buried in their houses but to be afraid to dig it up, because of the spirit that guards it. Sometimes on the other hand, the wealth calls to a passer by to come; if he listens, it will probably bargain, promising to come to him if he will give it his own son or some other prized object. Should he agree, the son is to be placed on a certain night in the doorway of his house when suddenly the floor will be covered with gold, but the son will fall dead. A story is told of a cunning man who made the bargain, but set up instead of his son, a figure made of wheat flour; a shower of gold fell in the room and the figure toppled over the ground, but the spirit immediately discovered the fraud and the gold turned to coal. The image of Maruti in a deserted village is said often to have treasure hidden under it; people go at the proper time and with suitable sacrifices to search, but success is difficult of attainment. People tell of the wrong man trying to take a treasure and finding that he had thrust his hand into a nest of snakes and scorpions.

Animals.—Animals are the subject of numerous ideas. To see crows mating causes one to die within six months, but the penalty is escaped if the relatives think one dead and mourn accordingly; so a false report of death may be sent by post or companions may hurry at once to the village and concealing the facts say that the man or woman in question has just been bitten by a snake. It is a sign of calamity for an owl to cry at night over a house; one should avoid shouting a name at night lest the owls hear and repeat it. A clod of earth or even a stone thrown at an owl is carried by it to a stream and left there to dissolve, the life of the thrower wasting as the clod shrinks. The feather of an owl or the quill of a porcupine, if put in a house, especially under the bed, will cause husband and wife to quarrel. A magical drum can be made from the skin of the *hudhud,* hoopoe; if it is beaten at a feast, all the other drums will burst. If a child's teeth do not come out quickly, the tusk of a wild boar may be dipped in water and rubbed on a stone and then applied to the gum. The fat of a boar or a tiger is applied to the legs of a child who does not learn to walk quickly (or the mechanical support of a *pangul-gada,* cradle-cart, might be given). A cat is so holy that if it entered and even died in a temple, a Brahman praying there would not be defiled, but might himself put it outside. Tremendous though rather vague penalties are imposed on any one who kills a cat. He is required to make one of gold and if possible throw it into the sea; else he might take it to

Manjirath. If a dog which knows no better, kills a cat, it need not be punished.

Miscellaneous.—Various love charms are practised, some by no means cleanly. The *mohani* is a complicated affair in which one must first obtain the ashes of a sacrifice by a special ceremony, and then sit naked in cold water at the Dhobi's stone, all the time reciting *mantras* and exposed to the most dangerous spirits. One either puts the magical product on one's eyes or throws it towards the person to be influenced, upon which he or she will immediately fall hopelessly in love. If cobras are mating and a cloth is thrown over them it becomes a potent charm for love and fertility. Love mixtures are so readily given with betel leaves that men are advised never to accept these from a woman. When a lamp is brought in at dusk-for this should not be left till night has completely fallen-people often salute first the light and then each other and perhaps utter a laudatory formula ; a common explanation is that men once longed to see God and he appeared in the form of light, *agni devata, deepaka.* People also salute the Sun in the morning and on seeing the new moon salute both it and each other. At that time, they also tear their old clothes and offer a piece to the moon in the hope of getting new. Rags are with the same object sometimes tied to particular trees or to a branch set up on a mound, in the name of *Chindhya* Devi. It is said that father and son, two brothers, three Brahmans or nine women should never go on business together ; thus they would be advised to go separately to a marriage. Husband and wife may ride in the same cart but should never try to cross a river in the same boat.

Finally, two little stories may be related ; they come from the Hyderabad direction but seem quite in sympathy with the thought of the district. A certain young man used to keep watch at night in a field and every evening a strange woman came to spend the night with him. His elder brother's wife saw that his health was failing and managed to discover his secret. She warned him that she was no ordinary mortal and instructed him in a stratagem. Accordingly, he omitted one evening to go to the field. Next night when the stranger reproached him, he falsely declared that she or some one exactly like her had come to him in the village. The woman believed him and pointed out a certain tree, saying that if last night's visitor came again he should hold up a twig of that tree. The next night she herself came but he pretended to think that she was her imaginary double, brandished the twig, and was for ever delivered from her power. Again small-pox broke out in a village and a man put his children in a bag and tried to carry them away secretly. He

stopped at a distance and released them but his wife saw that another woman who asked her to come and look for lice in her head. The wife did so, but discovered that the stranger's head was covered with eyes. The stranger said, "You thought I had only two eyes and could only see what was before me, but now you see that my sight is unlimited and you cannot by any attempt at secrecy escape me". They begged her forgiveness and returned to their village, for she was the goddess of small-pox herself.

MUSLIMS

The total Muslim population of Akola district increased from 1,37,355 to between 1961 and 1971. The 1,86,819 percentage of Muslim population to the total population is a little over 10 per cent. It is not necessary to describe at length the Muhammedanism of this district. It is very much in composition like the neighbouring Amravati district. It is in essentials the true Islam of three continents but it bears the marks of long contact with a powerful but kindly idolatry. Hindus worship largely at the tombs of Muslim saints and Muslims have borrowed some Hindu marriage customs and touches of their religious prejudices. Their philosophy is perhaps summed up in the phrases *"Hama u'st, hama ba u'st, hama az u'st* : He is all, all is for Him, all is from Him." They attribute to all phenomena reality and even life, though only as emanations from God, so differing from the common Hindu view. The Muslim *fakir* believes merely that the differences in value ordinarily made by the world are unreal, the Hindu *sadhu* that only unreality and illusion surround him; but both live in fact very much the same life. The organisation of Muhammedanism includes several figures. Above all stands the *Mufti,* the final authority on matters of religion, who alone can give *fatvas* thereon. In a Muslim country he would be appointed by the king but here a great public ceremony among Muslims might be sufficient. Berar is said by some to have two *Muftis* the *Maulavis* of Balapur and Ellichpur but other say that it is incorrect to apply the title to any one in the area. In a lower grade, though of much importance are the *maulavi, kazi,* and *mashaikh* (called also *pirzada* and *pirpadre*). The *maulavi* should answer *masla,* questions, put to him ; the *kazi* holds the *shariat kam,* order-work, telling the plain layman simply what commands God has laid upon him ; the *mashaikh* instructs his *murid,* disciple, in the *tariqat, marifat* and *haqigat,* the deeper mysteries of the 'way, knowledge and reality' about God. Another classification might be made to include the different officers in charge of individual *masjids,* mosques. Here may be *kazi, naib-kazi, khatib, pesh imam, muazzan* and *mulla,* exact staff varying

according to the means of the worshippers. The peculiar duties of the *kazi* are to decide on questions of religion and to give judgment in religious cases brought before him. Final authority in regard to the mosque also rests with him. He may act either personally or through a *naib-kazi* or even through the *naib* of a *naib* or a *pesh-imam,* temporary or permanent, may take the place of both *kazi* and *khatib*. The *khatib* should read the *prayers;* the *muazzan* in the larger mosques gives the *azan,* call to prayer, and is also caretaker ; the *mulla* is generally the officer who lays out the dead and muttering the consolatory and sanctifying *bismilla,* kills animals for the sellers of meat; but the officers below the rank of *kazi* are often combined in different ways. An annual gathering called *urus* is often held in memory of a local saint and is attended by both Muslims and Hindus. *Urus* literally means *nuptials,* but the bride of the saint is death.

Practically all Muslims of the district are Sunnis except the few Bohras who are found in the larger villages. These belong to a heterodox sect of the Shiahs. Mr. E. Kitts, in the Berar Census Report of 1881, adds that the "Bohras believe in eight *Imams* only and, say that the last has come and gone. They follow a fifth rejected version of the sacred text. They are generally traders but occasionally agriculturists. Burhanpur is said to be their *fons et origo,* and all the good Bohras desire to lay their bones there. They are not uniform in their worship ; some evince a tendency towards the Sunni creed. In prayer, they differ from both Sunnis and Shiahs in that they follow their *mulla,* praying aloud after him, but without much regularity of posture. The times for commencing their devotions are about five minutes later than those observed by Sunnis. After midday and sunset supplications, they allow a short interval to elapse, remaining themselves in the mosque meanwhile ; they then commence the afternoon and evening prayers and thus run five services into one." They shave their heads, wear long beards, cut their moustaches close, and wear a turban, a shirt falling below the knee, loose trousers, and long shoes called *ujjaini.* They are said to cleanse their dead with morbid thoroughness, even using a syringe and sprinkling over the food or tobacco of the funeral feast some of the last water used. Both Bohras and Cutchis often close their shops in the rains and take an annual holiday of two months or more.

Birth, Marriage and Death among Muslims.—In ordinary Muslim families, the *azan,* the declaration of faith in Allah and His Prophet, is whispered into a child's ear either immediately it is born or at some time on that or the next day ; some whisper

the *azan* into the right ear and the *akamat* which should be slightly differently worded, into the left ear. On the 7th, 14th, or 21st day, *akika* is performed, when the child's hair is shaved and the weight in silver is given to the *fakirs;* goats are sacrificed two at least for a boy and one for a girl, and their flesh is distributed among relations and the poor. The mother may do her ordinary household work but is, otherwise, apparently unclean for forty days during which time she may not even offer prayers. Marriages are seldom celebrated before the parties have attained the age of puberty but may take place when the boy is only ten and the girl only seven or eight years of age. The *meher* is an important feature in marriage negotiations ; it is a sum which the bridegroom settles on the bride but does not actually pay at the time of marriage. It varies in amount and its existence largely protects the wife against the power of divorce enjoyed by the husband ; she can remit the debt if she likes. A dowry, *jehez,* is also given by the bride's father ; it usually takes the form of land, houses, cattle, jewellery, furniture and clothes.

At death the corpse of either man or woman ought to be covered with a white cloth, but a practice has grown up of laying above this an upper red cloth in the case of a woman who dies before her husband. Hymns are chanted as the funeral procession passes to the graveyard. The body is generally placed in the grave lying on its back with its feet to the south but *bagli* burial is also known ; in this form the corpse is placed in a sitting posture in a recess at the side of a grave and the earth is hollowed above its head to leave room for a turban to be tied when the trumpet of Azrael first sounds, lest the deceased be late when the dead rise on the day of judgment. If a tombstone, *taviz,* is put on the grave, it is cut with a rounded top for a man and with a flat and slightly hollowed top for a woman. Funeral feasts and alms are also given and mourning is observed for three days. Further ceremonies are performed on the third day, *sium* or *fateha ;* the tenth, *daham ;* twentieth, *bastam ;* and fortieth, *chihilam* and then annually, *barsi.* The expenses of the various days are different. Muslims of low standing are somewhat infected with Hindu ideas about the supernatural ; they also say that no epidemic disease ever occurs in *Muharram;* they talk of fairies, *paris,* living in any pretty garden ; and their magicians are said to differ from the Hindus only in using Hindustani instead of Marathi for the formulas.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

Hindus : The ethics of marriage differ from community to community. While the Hindus consider it as a

sacrament sanctifying the body and an essential pre-requisite for the attainment of *moksha*, the Muslims look upon it as a contract.

Marriages among Hindus are governed by rules and restrictions falling under the categories of endogamy, exogamy and hypergamy. A Hindu may not marry outside his caste or his particular sub-caste which, according to social custom, is considered endogamous. He is confined for the choice of a wife within this group. Outside the caste or sub-caste within which a man may marry, are a set of further sub-divisions which prohibit the marriage of persons related through males which are called endogamous groups. Marriage is prohibited within certain degrees of relationship. Marriage within the same *gotra* is prohibited. Hypergamy relates to the social rule by which a woman should be married to a man who is either her equal or superior in rank. Such practice is widely prevalent in North India by which men of a higher sub-caste will take in marriage women from lower ones but will not offer their daughters in return.

It is customary among most of the Hindus to marry a girl before puberty. However, the position has now largely changed with the passing of the Sharda Act and other legislations. Among the Hindus there was much diversity as far as marriage of widows was concerned. Brahmans prohibited it on the ground that marriage was a sacrament which a woman could go through only once. Divorce was also prohibited. Dowry either in the form of bride price or *hunda* was also customary.

Some Peculiar Marriage Customs.—Infant marriages were once much current but that is not so now under the modern influences. So far as the sacramental aspect of marriage among Hindus is concerned, it has already been dealt with. Here some peculiar customs are noted. Among Brahmans and Kunbis, the bride and bridegroom used to spit at each other when they were being bathed together on the second day of marriage. Among Agarwal Banias, the bridegroom is seated first on an ass-an animal regarded by Hindus with contempt and then on a horse or he at least touches an ass with his foot. Among Kunbis, when the bride and the groom go to bow before the family deities, they walk on brass plates turned upside down. Kunbis and other castes have a ceremony called *ghod savasin* in which the bridegroom pretends to be angry and refuses to go to the bride's house. A small boy is dressed in female clothes and takes in his hand a pestle (*musal*) with *ghogar*, (small bells)

tied to it and dances around the bridegroom to pacify him. A Banjara bride hides herself after the ceremony and the bridegroom accompanied by music visits several houses in search of her. Rangaris have a ceremony called *jhumandal* in which the women parade the roads with lamps of *sarki*, cotton seed, singing as they march on. Rangaris, Ghatodi Chamars, Dhobis and Dohors put the bride and bridegroom, wearing black blankets, to sit on a bullock and take them in that fashion to the temple of Maruti for worship. Rangaris, Baris and Dhangars practise the *ghoda nachna*, by which a man riding a wooden horse dances in front of the married pair when they go out at night for the *bidh* procession.

Well-to-do Muslims have the marriage ceremony performed according to strict Muhammedan ritual but others adopt some Hindu practices. They often call in a Brahman to fix the auspicious day or they may perform the *falnama*, taking an omen from the first words seen on opening a book. They erect a marriage booth and cover it with either white cloth or green leaves according to their means. When the marriage procession goes to the bride's village, it is always accompanied by the women of the party. It stops outside the village and members of the bride's family bring the *rukhmat ka ghada*, a pot filled with water, into which the bridegroom drops a rupee, then covering the pot with a new cloth. The bridegroom's father provides a feast on the second day and the *kazi* performs the ceremony on the third. For this purpose the pair are seated on a bed-stead with a copy of the Koran and with a curtain held between them, the latter being presently withdrawn.

The Berar Census Report written in 1881 by Mr. E. J. Kitts, which has numerous descriptions of curious practices gives on pages 50-51 several indications of wife—capture. Gonds and Kolams still have a mock-fight before marriage. (They perform the ceremony on the village dunghill. Maratha and Telangi Kalals worship the dunghill immediately before the marriage.) "Among the Lajjahars, not only do the bridegroom's party erect the *mandap* or shed at the bride's house, instead of its being erected for them, but.....with the bridegroom is an assistant known as the *landga* or wolf. The bridegroom betrays no sign of his intention. The wolf brings the *sari*, the yellow cloth and the brass bangles. He dances for two hours before the bride's house and suspicion thus being lulled seizes his opportunity to rush inside followed by his principal. They find the bride seated in a bamboo basket. The bridegroom catching her up by the right-hand makes her stand up and slips the bangle on her right wrist, gives her the yellow cloth and propitiates her mother with the *sari*. Then follows the Hinduised part of the ceremony.

"Among the Bhois, the bride's maternal uncle ties a thread of sheep's wool with a brass ring and five betel leaves to the bridegroom's right hand. When the marriage is complete, the bride's parents sometimes hide her in a neighbouring house and the bridegroom is required to find her personally and bring her forth. Among Telis, Kumbhars, Bhois, Mahars, Mangs and Chamars, when the bridegroom approaches to snap the *toran* (the string which separates the women's apartment from the rest of the house) the bride's brother, armed with a pestle, asks him for some money. The bridegroom says that he has already paid and refuses, whereupon he is saluted with a shower of cowdung and water."

Recent Enactments.—Social usage in relation to Hindu marriage has been affected by various laws passed right from 1833 when the regulation prohibiting *sati* was promulgated. A common form of civil marriage for all communities in India was provided by the Special Marriage Act III of 1822 which made it possible for an Indian of whatever caste or creed to enter into a valid marriage, declaring *inter alia* that they did not profess any religion. This Act was amended by Act XXX of 1923 making it possible for Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains (but not Christians, Jews, Muslims and Parsees) to declare their religion and yet get their marriages registered. The Child Marriage Restraint Act XIX 1929 as amended by Act XIX of 1946 prohibited marriages of boys under 18 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 belonging to different sub-divisions of the same caste and now the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 which abrogates and modifies all the past laws has made Hindu marriage now strictly adult and monogamous. It has done away with the caste and *gotra* restrictions which limited the field of marriage and has set down definite conditions under which a decree of nullity and further of dissolution of marriage could be obtained.

As marriage from the Hindu view point created an indissoluble 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 as it is allowed in so many Hindu communities. The Indian Divorce Act 1869, provided *inter alia* the dissolution of marriage, but it applied only to cases where the petitioner or respondent professed Christianity (Section 2 of the Act). However, according to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, reliefs by way of judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage are now recognised (Sections 10 to 13).

Among Muslims celebacy is condemned by the Prophet and every Muslim is enjoined to marry by his religion. The prohibited degrees among Muslims include consanguinity, affinity, fosterage with the wife's sister during the life time of the wife, of the wife of another until the period of *iddat* probation has expired. According to the Koran and traditions, Muslims are allowed to have four wives. However, except in case of wealthy Muslims, a second wife is rarely taken.

FOOD

The every day food of the agricultural and labouring classes consist chiefly of *jowari* meal, pulse, onions, chillies, oil, salt and a considerable variety of green vegetables and spices. One delicacy called *kadhi* is made of the meal of gram pulse, mixed with sour milk, *dahi* and served with spices. On days of festival, particular dishes are served, especially among the well-to-do. Such dishes are *Purnachi Poli, Khir, Ladu, Vade* and *Bhaje*. On some festivals, again, further special rules apply. On *Nagpanchami* one may take fried cakes but not baked ones, because the serpent god would be burnt by an iron pan being put on fire. On *Mahalakshmi* day, one may eat *ambil phal* and vegetables of as many kinds as possible. On Pola day *chom-bada* (*jovari* boiled in water) and cucumber are taken. Nothing fried should be eaten during the prevalence of an epidemic. One should not eat *khichadi* on Monday or *besan* on Thursday as that is supposed to invite poverty. It is lucky to eat parched gram on Friday but not on Thursday or Saturday. During a period of mourning, most people abstain from sugar, milk, fried food and turmeric. People who know *mantras* for the cure of snake-bite should never eat *padval* or *shevai* or *dodka, turai*, apparently because their form resembles that of a snake. Most of the middle castes represented by the Kunbis eat the flesh of goats and fowls but refuse that of cows and pigs, though Malis are said to eat both of wild and domestic pigs. They smoke tobacco and take liquor made from the Mahua flowers but may not smoke *ganja* or drink *shindi* or *tadi*. Kunbis insist, however, on a Muslim *fakir* pronouncing the *halal* when an animal is killed. Rajputs generally eat the flesh of male animals only and some of the higher castes are strict vegetarians and abstain from all intoxicating liquor. Among the very low castes some, like the Mahars, refuse to touch the pig, but some like Mangs and sweepers eat it. These people have no objection to taking *ganja* or *shindi*. Castes with hunting associations like the Pardhis, eat the wild but not the domestic pig. Muslims will not touch

the pig and the men of understanding among them often observe the prohibition of intoxicating liquor but others both visit the shops and take liquor contracts too.

DRESS

The ordinary dress of a cultivator or a labourer consists of a white *dhotar* with a narrow coloured border wound about his loins, a short jacket, a turban, a pair of shoes, and a kind of scarf called *uparna*. In cold weather he often wears a blanket also over his head, but on many occasions he goes without the jacket and shoes. People almost always buy *dhotars* in pairs, a fact which sometimes facilitates identification in criminal cases. The turban is generally red but sometimes white. Well-to-do people wear longer coats, fasten their *dhotars* in looser folds and have all their garments of finer quality. The turban of a Brahman or Deshmukh is generally more costly and lasts for two years. But now a days the half-pants and manilas have penetrated even the country side and *dhotars* are becoming scarcer.

People who came into contact with Europeans introduced modifications, substituting or adding trousers. They began to wear collars with or without ties. The first garment changed, both fashion and comfort though not convenience being served, is the shoe. Clerks and some others when working used to wear a round cap, *topi*. Women commonly wear a *lugde* or sari and *choli*. The former is a piece of cloth about 24 feet long and four feet wide which is first wrapped round the waist and then brought over the shoulder, carried back between the legs and tucked in at the back. The head may be left free or a fold may be easily raised to cover it. Such a garment does not set off the figure but sometimes its free lines are graceful. The *choli* is a small and tight bodice. These garments may be almost of any colour, but dark, red, and green are the most common. Light and gaudy colours would in most castes not be considered respectable but fashion has now favoured them among all. Women may wear *vahana* (sandals) for field work but otherwise leave their feet bare.

Among Muslims men generally wear a *pyjama,* trousers and a long coat, but not always. They sometimes wear a *dhotar* in a coloured check pattern, sometimes a plain white one. Their women also generally wear trousers together with a *choli* and a scarf which is tied round the waist and brought over the head. Numerous differences used to be commonly recognised in the dress and ornaments of different castes and though these

are often observed by certain individuals, they are more frequently disregarded by people in general. With the enormous increase in travelling, bringing far more outsiders to this and other Berar districts than formerly, people see a greater variety of fashions and largely adopt whatever pleases them. As a head-dress, the simple *paika* superseded the turban and though it used to be tied in different ways, it obliterated very characteristic differences. With the coming of the Gandhi cap, there was practical uniformity and now with people going bareheaded, the uniformity is still preserved, as it is in other articles of dress like the trousers and the manila among all castes and classes.

Perhaps old fashions survive, in India, among women more than men, though some changes have taken place in their attire also. The five or six-yards *sari* and bodices and blouses are now the same from Brahman maids to Mahar maids. Caste is most markedly observed among Banjara women who are in Akola district called Labhanis ; they wear short but voluminous petticoat and are loaded with ornaments. The *choli* of a Banjari woman has sleeves which almost reach her wrists. Rajput women sometimes keep to their old *lahenga* but have partly adopted the local *sari ;* when going out of doors, they wear a white veil. Marvadi women also wear a *lahenga.* Among the Erandi Telis, a woman should give up her *choli* after a child has been born to her. The end of the sari is brought up in front over the right shoulder, behind the head and then down over the left shoulder by women of Beldar, Mochi, Pinjara and Pardeshi Kumbhar castes and by Gujaratis but other women wind it up upwards over the left shoulder and then downwards over the right. Bari and Phul Mali women draw horizontal lines of *kunku* on their foreheads, but most other castes apply round spots, which may not be worn by a widow. In most castes it is thought unlucky to wear gold below the waist and so a well-to-do women may have gold on her forehead and in her hair, in her nose and ears, round her neck, and on her wrists, but her anklets and toe-rings are of silver only. Some have a tooth filled with gold to ensure that they will be in contact with that metal at death. Women of the poorest castes other than wandering tribes generally have glass bangles and some heavy silver ornaments. The Kunbi is fond of smoking tobacco and chewing pan, betel-leaves, and generally carries with him a *chanchi,* a cloth bag with three or four compartments, the lowest for tobacco, the next for *khand,* pieces of betel-nut and the top one for *kath* katechu ; he places a few betel-leaves and a small tin or *nalkande* for lime, upon this and folds them all together. His wife carries at her waist, a little bag called *pishvi* in which are kept *supari* and a

few pice for herself and a *dabi,* small tin, or brass case, of opium for her infant.

HOUSING

The houses of an old village are crowded together, and open on narrow winding lanes. People like to have a sacred *tulshi* plant growing in their little backyard and a parrot may be hung in a metal cage; the main door of a house must not face the south. Larger houses have within one enclosure a dwelling house, with separate places for cooking and for bathing, a yard, a building for cattle, agricultural implements and perhaps grain. Berar districts have numerous peasant proprietors, though on the one hand there are a few large land-holders and on the other there is a technical limitation which makes the tenure of land not strictly proprietory. Each petty cultivator needs something in the way of a farmyard, but makes the little walled space within and about his dwelling place answer the purpose. All the manure of the establishment used to be collected in a large pit in the midst of it and this may still occur, but the practice is now understood to be illegal. In villages with good water supply houses have their own wells within the same enclosure. The walls are commonly built of earth or a mixture of stones and earth. Brick walls are by no means uncommon and dressed stone is also sometimes used. Wealthy people have attractive wood carving on the fronts of their houses, Telhara in Akot taluka being specially distinguished in this way; Marwaris and Cutchis, perhaps more frequently, use this means of decoration. Strongly built houses are owned by men of the poorest castes as well as by people of wealthier communities, though sometimes, a poor man's house is made of a kind of basket work daubed with earth. Large metal sheets are often made of kerosene oil tins, flattened out and soldered together. These are commonly used to shade the fronts of shops (which are always open) but sometimes for other kinds of roofing or even for the whole of a small building such as the solitary ill-situated hut occupied by the sweeper of the village. Houses occasionally have a flat top of earth, called *dhaba,* but more frequently they have sloping roofs of tiles, corrugated iron sheets or grass thatch. Red chillies are spread out on these to dry. It is only the poorest, generally living on the outskirts of a village who use thatch because it has great danger of fire. Tiles are more common in the north of the district and tin in the south. Tin is said to have the advantages of being easy to apply and seldom needing repair, it has the defects of being expensive, cold in winter and hot in summer and noisy in the rains, along with a possibility of being blown off and hurting some one; a ceiling is rarely added to reduce the heat.

In towns, strongly built buildings of brick and mortar and now cement and bricks and after the bungalow style are the fashion. Many storied buildings are also coming up particularly in housing co-operative colonies wherever they are being organised. Occasionally, there is a building of this kind in the villages also.

Furnishing is much simplified to the ordinary cultivator because he prefers to squat, crouching and balancing himself on his feet, rather than actually to sit down, even if his seat is a rail or a parapet. So he needs no chairs or tables. The climate again makes it easy to live largely out of doors and perhaps this reduces the demand of comfortable furniture. The standard of comfort has been steadily rising during the last many years and perhaps will continue to rise. However, the household furniture which keeps the ordinary cultivator content at present consists of quite a long list of articles. These comprise a *jate* or *chakki* that is a stone handmill for his wife to grind grains, *pata* and *varvanta,* the slab and muller with which spices etc. are ground up, an earthen vessel for storing water called *mundal, dauri* and *sarposh i. e.,* basket and lid for keeping bread, a *kathot,* for kneading flour, some copper or brass pots for carrying and keeping drinking water *tadhava,* sleeping mat or carpet; *ghongdya,* blankets, *baj* or *khat* a fourlegged string bed, *vakal* or quilt made of old clothes and *diva* a lamp. In families in a higher position there are more articles and those of a better quality. The wealthier classes have European furniture in their drawing rooms. All classes need a variety of agricultural implements and a certain number of boxes for storing articles of value. Grain used to be kept in *peos,* pits but now in better godowns. It may be taken as a general rule that Hindus prefer brass utensils and Muslims copper ones.

GAMES

In *atyapatya* or *lonpat,* two equal sides are formed and a large oblong is marked out on the ground, perhaps by water being poured on the dry dust or sand. An additional line is made lengthways along the middle of the oblong and cross-lines are also drawn. There must be, including the lines at the end of the oblong, exactly as many of these cross-lines as there are players on a side. The main idea is for the attacking party to try to run the length of the oblong without being touched, while the defending party tries to touch everyone of them. Each of the defenders is placed on one of the cross-lines, his position being determined by the captain in such a way that the whole

party may offer the best defence possible. All the attackers gather outside one end of the oblong. Their captain and the leader of the defenders who is called *mridangya,* touch hands and the raid begins. The attackers are safe when between the cross lines and as each of these has only one boy player to watch it, there is a large chance in favour of most of them getting across any single line in safety but as the attackers get fewer and more scattered, their difficulties increase. Those that get through the oblong safely in one direction should then return. The chances of the parties clearly vary greatly according to the size of the ground marked out and their own organisation which is generally very slight.

For *kho-kho* two sides are formed and all the boys of one side, except a single member squat down in a row on the ground and even numbers facing one way and odd numbers the other. The other side runs around these and the single boy who is standing up tries to overtake and touch them, any one caught in this way having to fall out. When this pursuer is tired he changes place with one of the boys who are sitting down, saying from behind him *kho kho,* and the second boy takes up the chase. Sooner or later the whole side is caught when it becomes the pursuers in turn.

In *chilipat* or *chilpat (Hulutu)* two sides are formed and stand opposite each other at a little more than arm's length. The game begins by representatives of each side striking hands with each other. Then the one party remaining still, tries to pull some one from the other across a line, real or imaginary, drawn between them. The sign that the opponent is captured-*mela,* dead-is that after being dragged across his leg is touched by one of the other side. When the last boy has thus been captured, the sides change places.

Vitidandu is a game played with a long stick, *dandu* and a short one, *viti,* between two equal parties. A small narrow trench is dug and the *viti* is placed across it. The striking party gather around it and the other party stand at a little distance. One boy places the end of the *dandu* under the *viti* and jerks the latter as far as he can. If it is caught by the other side, he is 'dead' and another of his party takes his place. If it is not caught he sets the *dandu* upright in the trench and the other side throw the *viti* at it, killing him if they hit. If they miss, he balances the *viti* on the hand in which he holds the *dandu,* jerks it up into the air, and hits it as far as he can. If it is not caught, it must be again thrown in and this time, it is only necessary that

it should lie within a *dandu's* length of the trench. If it is further off than this, the next step depends upon the exact distance between. If this is less than two lengths of the *dandu* it is called *vakat* and the boy balances the *viti* on his instep and kicks it up in order to strike it again. If the distance exceeds two *dandus* but is less than three, it is called *lend* and the *viti* is taken by the end with the fingers of the left hand and struck thence. If another *dandu's* length is measured out, the distance is called *mund* and the *viti* is balanced across the left fist and must be struck near the projecting end. Another *dandu* makes a *nal* when the *viti* must be placed across the base of the extended first and fourth finger of the left hand; and *avid* sets it across the left elbow or between the thumb and forearm, the *aru* across the right eye and then the *tekya* or *jhaku* comes in which the *viti* is again laid against the *dandu* on the right fist. The various terms correspond with the cardinal numbers in the Kannada language, an indication of the origin of the game.

In the towns and the various secondary schools and colleges cricket and football, hockey and tennis have made much headway. There are clubs and gymnasia where physical exercise and games like badminton are being played by those who have come under western influence. Chess and *ganjipha* and playing cards are also played indoors and in clubs.

CHAPTER 4 — AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Agriculture still outweighs all the sectors of economy of the district. According to the old Gazetteer of the district, the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture was 71 per cent in Akola district and 76 in Basim (Washim) in 1901. About three—quarters of the population were engaged in agriculture. Among the agriculturists in 1901 about 48 per cent of the whole population were returned as labourers, three—quarters of them being actual workers; about 23 per cent were landholders and tenants, not quite a half being workers. Besides, a large proportion of industrial workers were engaged in work subsidiary to agriculture, such as the making of carts and agricultural implements. After reconstituting the district in 1905, Akola district with its six tahsils *viz.*, Akot, Balapur, Murtizapur, Mangrulpir, Akola and Basim had a total population of 7,54,804 which in 1951 increased to 9,50,994. The total number of persons depending upon agriculture in the district in 1951 was returned at 7,18,954 or 75.60 per cent of the total population. Thus the percentage of population having agriculture as its main source of livelihood increased from 71 to 75.60 within a period of fifty years. However, this increase was due to the corresponding increase in the total population of the district by 25.99 per cent. In 1971, the total agricultural population of the district still increased to 4,89,652 which showed an overall increase of 2.78 per cent on that which prevailed in 1961. In 1971, the two categories of workers *viz.*, cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounted for no less than 81.59 per cent of the total working population. Thus, the percentage rate of variation of population during 1951 and 1961 Censuses did not show any abnormal change. However, the percentage of population depending upon agriculture did increase from 75.60 in 1951 to 81.33 in 1961 and to 81.59 in 1971. From the above analysis it becomes apparent that quite a large proportion of population of the district has agriculture as its mainstay.

This large section of population depending on agriculture essentially belongs to the rural areas of the district. In 1971 the percentage of rural population to total population was as high as 76.47. However, the proportion of rural population in the district decreased from 83.43 in 1901 to 77.90 in 1961 and 76.47 in

1971. This might be due to the increase in urban population. The last decade ending 1971, however, showed a very high rate of rural growth which then was returned at 23.92 per cent over 0.67 per cent which was recorded in 1951.

RAINFALL

Agriculture, though the backbone of the whole economy of the district, is in itself dependent on the vagaries of nature. It is the amount and time of the rainfall that still determines the agricultural operations including seasonal activities and pattern of crops in the district. The district receives rains which traditionally break in the *mrig nakshatra,* in the beginning of June. However, the rainfall is not uniform throughout the district. It is more in the southern part than in the northern one. Washim gets on an average 880 mm. (34.646 inches) as against 765 mm (30.118 inches) at Balapur. The mean rainfall at Akola is 802 mm (31.575 inches). On the whole, an average annual precipitation in the district comes to about 816 mm. (32.126 inches). The district has suffered from scarcity conditions on few occasions. The Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of the former Bombay State in 1960 has, therefore, reported that no area in Akola district can be regarded as having a permanent feature of scarcity.

The season-wise analysis of the annual precipitation based on the average for 13 years ending 1964, in the district is given in the following statement.

Season	Month	Stations	*Rain-fall in millimetres*	
		Akola	Washim	Murtizapur
Kharif	June	160	166	158
	July	251	321	225
	August	150	282	166
	September	147	211	160
	October	55	68	51
Rabi	November December January February	25	34	24
Hot-weather	March April May	28	38	38

AGRICULTURAL SEASONS

The extent and distribution of rainfall determines the two main agricultural seasons in the district, *kharif* and *rabi.* During the first season usually receiving high precipitation, the principal *kharif* crops *viz.,* cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, some spices and fibres are grown on a large scale. The *rabi* crops are grown with the help of irrigation and occasional fair weather showers due in November. Wheat is the main *rabi* crop grown in the district. It is cultivated mainly as a dry crop on heavy soils but is strengthened in areas where irrigation facilities are available. Gram, linseed, peas, etc., are also grown in the *rabi* season. Cultivation of sugarcane and other perennial or two-seasonal crops is insignificant. However, the district has a larger area under *kharif* crops than under *rabi.* Unlike many other districts in the State, jowar is not grown in the *rabi* season.

SOILS

The soils in the district are derived from the Deccan trap and are well-known for their fertility. The northern half of the district, the central part of Washim tahsil and north-western part of Mangrulpir tahsil have good black soils. On the other-hand, the soils on the plateau are shallow with murum substratum. In Murtizapur tahsil a large portion of the country is under very rich black soil. However, the soils in the hilly tracts of the southern as well as the eastern marginal belts of the district, and also in the north-eastern portion are less productive, shallow and stormy. About three-quarters of Balapur tahsil have a deep black soil cover. The northern half of the Mangrul-pir tahsil consists of an undulating table land with a medium to rich black soil cover having very variable depth. The most fertile soils of the district are the rich soils of the Purna valley proper. Akola tahsil also possesses some black soil, though to the east of the Katepurna river the tract is stony. The central portion of Washim tahsil has black soil.

The description of a few profiles is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 1

Description of some sample profiles in Akola district

Place	Phase	Depth in Centimetres	Remarks
Washim ..	Shallow	0 —22.5	Dark brown clay, blocky, hard and few lime nodules and sand are found. Below 22.5 disintegrated *murum* is found.
Washim ..	Medium deep	0 —22.5	Grey brown clay, blocky, hard and full of sand particles and few lime nodules are found.
		22.5-37.5	The same features as above are seen.
		37.5	Below 37.5 *murum* is found.
Washim ..	Deep	0 -22.5	Dark brown clay, blocky, hard sand particles and few lime nodules are found.
		22.5-37.5	The same as above.
		37.5-70.0	Very dark grey brown clay and blocky
		70.0	Below 70.0 *murum* is found.
Rilod ..	Very deep	0 -27.5	Grey brown clay, blocky, slightly hard, full of sand particles and few lime nodules are found.
		27.5-55.0	Colour and texture same as above and columnor.
		55.0-92.5	The same as above, but little moist.
		92.5-135.0	The same as above, but more moist.

In general, the soils in the district are slightly alkaline in reaction. Alkalinity increases with depth in the case of deep soils. They are clayey in texture and contain sufficient free calcium carbonate. They are base saturated, divalent ions constituting more than 90 per cent of the total exchangeable bases. The soils are well supplied with nitrogen but the medium to poor in available phosphate and available potash.

An analytical data of a few typical soil profiles is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 2

An analytical data of Soil Profiles in Akola District

Phase and Depth in centimetres	PH	Per Cent				Exchangeable m. e. Per Cent			Total N Per Cent	Available Percent	
		T.S.S.	Silt	Clay	$CaCO_3$	Ca.	Mg.	Na+K		P_2O_5	K_2O
Shallow											
0–22.5	8.6	0.25	29	52	3.1	46	5	0.5	0.047	14	24
Medium deep											
0–22.5	8.2	0.26	28	54	2.7	51	7	0.5	0.077	10	24
22.5–37.5	8.1	0.27	26	57	3.6	49	6	0-5			
Deep											
0–22.5	8.4	0.27	17	66	3.7	56	6	1.0	0.064	8	22
22.5–37.5	8.4	0.29	20	61	3.7	54	7	1.0			
37.5–70.0	8.0	0.30	*	*	*	51	8	1.5			
Very deep											
0–27.5	8.6	0.31	24	46	3.5	41	8	2.0	0.049	10	22
27.5–55.0	8.6	0.20	18	49	3.5	40	8	2.5			
55.0–92.5	8.8	0.22	19	52	3.4	38	7	5.0			
92.5-135.0	9.0	0.22	11	54	3.4	30	3	5.0			

* Not determined.

LAND UTILISATION

In former times about the last decade of the 19th century, waste lands occupied a much larger area other than cultivated tracts but there are scarcely any. The old Gazetteer of the district recorded a general increase in the area under cultivation, but tahsil-wise variations are significant. In Akot, it increased by 1 per cent, in Murtizapur by 3,

in Akola by 5, in Mangrulpir by 8, and in Basim by 14 per cent. Figures for Balapur were not available. The Gazetteer also recorded a considerable change in the proportionate cultivation of different crops, *rabi* having much decreased and *kharif* increased.

The total area of the district in 1907-1908 was 2,620,000 acres. The area cropped was, 1,950,000 acres; that occupied but useless, *potkharab,* 45,000; and that occupied but not cropped 2,19,000 acres. Of forests there were 1,01,000 acres having timber and fuel reserves, 13,000 under grass reserves, and 1,02,000 under pasture. Further about 70,000 acres belonged to village sites and other village purposes, 97,000 acres to grazing outside the forests and 12,000 unculturable but not included in any of the classes mentioned.

The district and tahsil boundaries were quite substantially changed in 1905. After that, major changes in the boundaries of the district and tahsils took place with the Reorganisation of States in 1956. The total area of the district in 1971-72 was 10,55,998 hectares. Of this, the net cropped area was 8,02,420 hectares; forest, 77,151; barren and unculturable land, 22,682; land put to non-agricultural uses, 33861 ; and permanent pastures and other grazing land, 61136.

The land under cultivation in the district falls under two heads *viz., jirayat* and *bagayat.* Of these *jirayat* occupies the major portion of the total cultivated area. The land under *jirayat* is cultivated with the support of monsoonal rains while that under *bagayat* is mainly with the help of irrigation. The crops grown in the district could be divided into food-crops and non-food crops. Among food-crops, in 1971-72, cereals occupied 3,14,832 hectares and pulses, 1,11,206 hectares. Among non-food crops, fibres occupied 3,41,405 hectares. Of this acreage cotton alone covered 3,39,250 hectares in 1971-72. During the same year oil-seeds were cultivated on 42,254 hectares. The total acreage under the two categories *viz.,* food-crops and non-food crops during the same year was 4,31,132 and 3,83,815 hectares respectively.

In 1971-72, the forests in the district occupied an area of about 771.51 sq. km. which makes about 7.30 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. The forests are mainly located in Balapur, Akola and Mangrulpir tahsils.

The following table gives the distribution of the total geographical area of the district under various categories.

TABLE No. 3

Statistics of Land Utilisation (Tahsil-wise) in Akola District

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Total geographical area	Classification								Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
			Forests	Barren and uncultur-able land	Land put to non-agricultu-ral uses	Cultur-able waste	Perma-nent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under misce-llaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows			
Akola	...1961-62	1,92,728	22,146	6,111	7,203	3,205	2,157	61	2,351	9,422	1,40,072	5,534	1,41,007
	1965-66	1,88,991	22,119	2,428	7,215	2,208	3,542	62	1,407	6,165	1,43,845	283	1,44,128
	1970-71	1,88,989	15,796	2,099	5,464	2,760	6,910	234	2,161	5,374	1,48,191	1,581	1,49,772
	1971-72	1,88,989	15,798	2,100	5,463	1,949	7,146	239	2,206	5,699	1,48,389	1,011	1,49,400
Akot	...1961-62	1,42,906	2,701	3,758	5,069	978	2,607	36	—	874	1,26,883	409	1,27,292
	1965-66	1,42,889	2,701	3,455	5,069	670	2,517	110	5,921	1,435	1,21,011	283	1,21,294
	1970-71	1,42,916	1,892	3,455	4,361	1,075	2,623	48	2,904	2,249	1,25,309	607	1,25,916
	1971-72	1,42,916	1,893	3,006	4,665	923	2,623	47	1,909	1,772	1,26,078	1,952	1,28,030
Balapur	...1961-62	1,37,271	21,157	5,390	4,157	933	3,020	100	3,086	5,786	93,642	40	93,682
	1965-66	1,37,270	21,141	4,047	4,167	182	1,775	101	2,536	1,234	1,02,087	348	1,02,435
	1970-71	1,37,287	20,727	2,165	3,128	2,163	1,494	269	2,597	4,909	99,835	2,700	1,02,535
	1971-72	1,37,287	20,626	1,938	4,195	2,320	1,740	246	2,461	3,978	99,813	629	1,00,442

TABLE No. 3—*Contd.*

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Total geographical area	Classification									Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
			Forests	Barren and uncultur-able land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Cultur-able waste	Perma-nent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under Misce-llaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows				
Washim	...1961-62	2,74,396	16,178	10,397	8,316	1,375	38,252	357	3,369	12,646	1,83,806	3,504	1,86,310
	1965-66	2,74,316	16,175	10,097	8,328	3,136	33,361	356	1,761	8,439	1,92,663	5,312	1,97,975
	1970-71	2,74,397	12,955	7,621	8,305	6,164	32,230	306	1,715	8,920	1,96,181	8,811	2,04,992
	1971-72	2,74,397	12,954	6,552	8,417	6,441	30,432	306	2,028	8,739	1,98,520	7,511	2,06,039
Mangrulpir	1961-62	1,57,809	18,765	10,785	3,407	947	14,230	751	3,322	7,382	98,220	529	98,749
	1965-66	1,57,812	18,106	9,975	3,420	3,642	14,231	719	806	3,759	1,03,154	480	1,03,634
	1970-71	1,57,809	17,157	9,854	3,426	2,001	12,621	556	1,155	2,476	1,08,563	638	1,09,201
	1971-72	1,57,809	17,156	9,855	3,426	2,001	12,620	556	1,155	2,476	1,08,564	637	1,09,201
Murtizapur	1961-62	1,50,883	8,630	3,693	1,538	789	1,559	51	360	6,583	1,21,680	117	1,21,797
	1965-66	1,50,552	8,534	6,880	7,660	761	1,554	51	2,833	1,001	1,21,272	324	3,00,476
	1970-71	1,54,600	8,292	2,530	7,695	1,235	5,618	46	2,710	4,346	1,22,128	800	1,22,928
	1971-72	1,54,600	8,724	2,261	7,695	1,244	6,575	46	1,969	5,038	1,21,048	787	1,21,835
District	1961-62	10,55,993	89,577	39,834	35,690	8,227	61,825	1,356	12,488	42,693	7,64,303	5,654	7,90,318
Total	...1965-66	10,51,830	88,776	36,882	35,865	10,599	56,980	1,399	15,264	22,033	7,84,032	7,030	7,91,062
	1970-71	10,55,998	76,819	27,724	32,379	15,398	61,496	1,459	12,242	28,274	8,00,207	15,137	8,15,344
	1971-72	10,55,998	77,151	22,682	33,861	14,873	61,136	1,440	11,728	27,702	8,02,420	12,527	8,14,947

HOLDINGS

Amongst the numerous factors that affected the economics of Indian agriculture to a very great extent, the Second World War could be regarded as one. The country then had to face unprecedented food deficit. This forced upon the country the urgent necessity of growing more food to stave off the deficit. Efforts were made in all directions to find out the causes of low productivity and remove them so as to increase output and make agriculture prosperous. The most important of them were noticed as the evils arising out of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.

In fact the smallness and scatteredness of the agricultural holding has been the biggest single factor which reduced agricultural production to a very great extent. As a result, it was uniformly recommended by various agricultural reforms committees and State Governments to consolidate the small and scattered holdings. Before discussing the features and impact of the legislation in this behalf, it is essential to know the meaning of the two terms *viz.*, sub-division and fragmentation of an agricultural holding. The sub-division mainly refers to the distribution of the land of a common ancestor amongst his successors in interest. This can take place in a number of ways when the common ancestor dies and the property is divided among his sons, when a land owner sells or makes a gift of a part of his land, or when a moneylender takes part of it in lieu of payment of debt. This sub-division is mainly governed by the laws of inheritance of the Hindus and Muslims which generally enjoin succession to immoveable property by all the heirs usually in equal shares. The ever increasing pressure of population and the extremely slow pace of industrial development in the countryside are regarded as the most important causes of sub-division. The individualistic attitude as a right to property which could be considered as the effect of western ideas also placed a sort of premium on the partition of property. These and other causes helped in reducing the size of the farm to the most uneconomic unit with each succeeding generation. Fragmentation, on the other hand, is the result of the way in which the laws of inheritance are carried into effect. It refers to the manner in which the land held by an individual or undivided family is scattered throughout the village area in plots separated by the lands in the possession of others. Thus, if a owner cultivator with four isolated fields of one acre each, dies leaving four sons, the latter will take, not one field each but one-fourth of each field each. The result is, therefore, four acres of land originally held as one holding in four fragments, now becomes four holdings made up of sixteen frag-

ments. It is thus clear that sub-division and fragmentation lead to the emergence of extremely uneconomic holdings which yield surprisingly insufficient income for supporting a small unit of family.

Both sub-division and fragmentation bring a number of evils with them. For example, when the holding gets smaller the proportion of the fixed costs of bullocks, agricultural implements, etc., to the total costs of cultivation increases. The variable costs of fencing, of manure, of seeds, etc., also increase. Use of modern scientific machinery and tools, and making some permanent improvements to land such as construction of a well, etc., become uneconomic. Again a great deal of a portion of land is wasted in demarcating the boundaries of each separate property. Fragmentation makes very difficult to carry out agricultural operations with minimum cost and within a short period. It requires movement from one field to another involving waste of time, energy and money. Ploughing, harrowing, sowing and watching of crops, etc., are very difficult to carry out in time and at low cost when holdings are intensely fragmented. The farmer has little incentive in avoiding soil erosion, maintaining correct levels, making provision for surface drainage, footpaths, irrigation channels, etc. Expensive land litigation on account of boundaries, irrigation channels, etc., is also an important effect of fragmentation.

Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. Among the various socio-economic measures prescribed as national policy to improve Indian agriculture, consolidation of holdings is an important one. In the erstwhile Bombay Province such efforts were made under Bombay Small Holdings Bill, 1927. This bill forestalled many of the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947. Though the bill had some good features, it had to be dropped owing to strenuous opposition both within and outside the Council. This was followed by another bill which was finally enacted by the popular ministry of Bombay State in 1947. Since then, the enactment *viz.*, the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, aims to achieve this end. Under this Act it is intended to bring together all the uneconomic and scattered fragments of land by converting them into profitable and economic units of cultivation.

To implement the provisions of the Act 'standard areas' which are the minimum areas of land determined under the Act for profitable cultivation have been fixed for different classes of lands. These 'standard areas' vary according to the differences

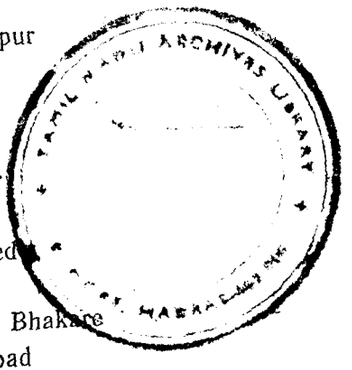
in quality of soil, climate, cost of cultivation, etc. The following are standard areas fixed for different classes of land in the district.

(i) Dry crop land	2 acres.
(ii) *Bagait* land	1 acre.

All holdings of land less in area than the standard areas are treated as fragments and their transfer except to holders of contiguous plots is prohibited. The Act also prohibits future fragmentation. Besides, the Act empowers the Government to prepare and execute schemes for consolidation whereby compact blocks are formed by bringing together the scattered fragments on mutual exchange. The procedure relating to consolidation of small holdings, includes the transfer of tenurial rights and other encumbrances, such as debts. Those affected by such transactions are compensated by the Government as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The existing market value of the land is taken into account while exchanging the small holdings.

The scheme of consolidation was first put into operation in Akola tahsil in the district and was finally enforced in ten villages in Akola tahsil on the dates shown against the names of the villages during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 as follows :—

Villages	*Dates of enforcement*
Kanchanpur	11-7-1962
Kanadi	30-2-1963
Takoda	9-1-1963
Sukoda	20-2-1963
Badlapur	20-2-1963
Gotra	14-1-1963
Gopalkhed	31-3-1963
Dhamna	15-3-1964
Morgaon Bhakare	21-3-1964
Bakharabad	21-3-1964



The following tables give tahsilwise classification of land holdings in government *rayatwari* area in the district according to size.

TABLE No. 4

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Akola tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres.	5,078	31,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,078	31,736	—
Over 5 acres. Upto 15 acres.	8,822	94,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,822	94,792	—
Over 15 acres. Upto 25 acres.	5,832	1,29,102	—	291	15,092	—	—	—	—	6,123	1,44,194	—
Over 25 acres. Upto 100 acres.	1,733	86,868	—	150	12,932	—	—	—	—	1,883	1,00,800	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 5

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Akot tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres.	15,009	48,983.00	—	76	298.00	—	34	130.00	—	15,119	49,411.00	—
Over 5 acres, Upto 15 acres.	11,672	121,223.00	—	2,148	22,735.00	—	121	1,203.00	—	13,941	15,171.00	—
Over 15 acres, Upto 25 acres.	1,087	21,820.00	—	2,436	50,148.00	—	455	10,355.00	—	4,028	82,323.00	—
Over 25 acres, Upto 100 acres.	186	11,343.00	—	408	13,194.00	—	560	27,124.00	—	1,154	51,661.00	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 6

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Balapur tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres.	11,314	33,583	—	165	552	—	781	2,304	—	12,260	36,439	—
Over 5 acres, Upto 15 acres.	8,394	62,462	—	582	4,719	—	630	5,426	—	9,606	72,807	—
Over 15 acres, Upto 25 acres.	2,246	39,533	—	748	22,425	—	302	5,283	—	3,296	67,241	—
Over 25 acres, Upto 100 acres.	816	21,424	—	1,160	40,382	—	208	8,416	—	2,184	70,422	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	7	1,049	—	15	2,570	—	1	147	—	23	3,766	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 7

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Mangrulpir tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres.	4,233	12,844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,233	12,844	—
Over 5 acres, Upto 15 acres.	6,517	55,244	—	1,256	17,564	—	—	—	—	7,773	72,808	—
Over 15 acres, Upto 25 acres.	2,912	49,215	—	2,855	58,281	—	261	4,817	—	6,028	112,313	—
Over 25 acres, Upto 100 acres.	169	3,217	—	965	73,622	—	35	2,727	—	1,169	79,566	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	—	—	—	140	24,005	—	45	4,218	—	185	28,223	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 8

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Murtizapur tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres.	6,890	22,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,890	22,430	—
Over 5 acres, Upto 15 acres.	9,450	78,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,450	78,712	—
Over 15 acres, Upto 25 acres.	3,951	49,825	—	2,048	44,756	—	—	—	—	5,999	94,581	—
Over 25 acres, Upto 100 acres.	—	—	—	3,490	110,148	—	—	—	—	3,490	110,148	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	—	—	—	130	13,890	—	—	—	—	130	13,890	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent, but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

TABLE No. 9

Classification of land holdings in Government Rayatwari area in Washim tahsil in 1968-69

Magnitude Group	Class A			Class B			Class C			Total		
	Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres		Number of Persons	Area held in acres	
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam
Upto 5 acres	12,800	37,100 00	—	—	—	—	700	2,900.00	—	13,500	40,000.00	—
Over 5 acres, Upto 15 acres.	12,700	84,000.00	—	1,300	14,000.00	—	4,000	28,000.00	—	18,000	126,000.00	—
Over 15 acres, Upto 25 acres.	7,000	105,800.00	—	2,800	56,000.00	—	2,200	35,200.00	—	12,000	197,000.00	—
Over 25 acres, Upto 100 acres.	650	23,730.00	—	1,250	37,500.00	—	600	24,000.00	—	2,500	85,230.00	—
Over 100 acres, Upto 500 acres.	40	4,300.00	—	125	12,700.00	—	85	9,000.00	—	250	26,000.00	—
Over 500 acres.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. Covers persons who cultivate land themselves with or without the help of hired labour.
B. Covers persons who do not cultivate land themselves, but supervise and direct cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
C. Covers persons who receive rent but do not directly or indirectly take part in cultivation.

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CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

For the proper implementation of various plans for progressive agricultural economy, obstacles like, inequitable distribution of land, increasing population, size of holdings, poor financial position of farmer, traditional methods of cultivation, etc., have to be removed. The best solution to overcome these difficulties is to adopt co-operative farming under which a farmer is provided with all the facilities and necessary help to undertake profitable farming. There are two methods by which co-operative farming could be undertaken *viz.*, by forming collective co-operative farming and joint co-operative farming societies. The same are described below :

Collective Co-operative Farming Societies.—These societies are formed when large areas of land are acquired on lease either from the landlords or from the Government. Under this type, the cultivation, distribution of proceeds, and sale and purchase are carried on collective basis. The members of a collective co-operative farming society belong to the class of landless labourers who do not enjoy any ownership or proprietary rights in the land. Thus the membership of this type of society ensures to them some means of subsistence.

Joint Co-operative Farming Societies.—Under this type the small land owners come together by pooling their land in accordance with the directions of an elected committee. These farmers whose individual holdings do not allow economic and efficient cultivation, work jointly on the farm and receive wages for their labour. The ownership of each member in his holding is recognised by payment of dividend or rent in proportion to his holding. The proceeds are applied for (*a*) meeting all expenses of cultivation including wages, (b) provision for reserve fund and (c) defraying other charges. The residue is then shared by the members in proportion to the wages earned by each after utilising a part thereof towards the payment of bonus to the salaried staff.

In 1961, there were 5 collective farming, 2 joint farming and one better farming societies in the district. Their paid-up share capital was Rs. 9,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively ; while the membership was 61, 26 and 91 respectively. The collective farming societies cultivated all the 406 acres under their command. The societies received Rs. 21,000 as loan during the year 1960-61. The joint farming societies cultivated, on the other hand, 86 acres out of 391 acres under their command and received Rs. 5,000 as a loan from the Government.

CEREALS

The following table shows the tahsil-wise area under cereals in the district for the period 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 10

Area under Cereals* in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

District/Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Total cereal
Akola ...	1961-62	312	11,005	46,721	922	59,027
	1965-66	360	7,462	47,372	877	56,136
	1970-71	405	10,309	46,462	1,414	58,690
	1971-72	371	8,623	51,915	1,287	62,273
Akot ...	1961 62	32	12,042	27,667	123	39,867
	1965-66	61	6,858	28,866	157	35,956
	1970 71	100	8,997	24,483	495	34,096
	1971-72	112	8,603	28,317	471	37,517
Balapur ...	1961-62	42	4,277	29,894	508	34,799
	1965-66	87	2,225	34,404	442	37,227
	1970-71	131	3,794	34,755	826	39,734
	1971-72	112	3,753	39,364	1,157	44,565
Washim ..	1961-62	5,755	20,099	58,341	575	85,045
	1965-66	6,012	20,294	61,407	590	88,642
	1970-71	5,670	17,783	62,192	787	86,863
	1971-72	5,293	16,702	60,161	834	83,447
Mangrulpir ...	1961-62	1,250	1,330	33,113	1,480	37,342
	1965-66	1,454	1,202	36,017	1,387	40,186
	1970-71	1,080	1,153	42,564	2,046	47,058
	1971-72	1,080	907	41,611	1,775	45,620
Murtizapur ...	1961-62	485	7,410	35,670	1,572	45,154
	1965-66	694	6,597	34,588	1,196	43,097
	1970-71	435	5,428	33,552	1,270	40,741
	1971-72	383	5,371	34,328	1,310	41,410
District total ...	1961-62	7,876	56,163	2,31,406	5,180	3,01,234
	1965-66	8,668	44,638	2,42,654	4,649	3,01,244
	1970-71	7,821	46,464	2,43,978	6,838	3,07,182
	1971-72	7,351	43,959	2,55,696	6,834	3,14,832

* Statistics of only important cereals are given separately.

The net area sown in the district was 8,02,420 hectares in 1971-72 out of which cereals occupied 3,14,832 hectares or 39.24 per cent. In 1961 the net area sown in the district was 72.60 per cent of the total geographical area. This was much higher than the average for the State which stood at 57.69 per cent mainly because of lower proportions of areas under forests and barren land. The gross sown area in the district has increased by 3.11 per cent during 1971-72 over that in 1961-62. The percentage of gross sown area to that of total geographical area of the district worked out at 77.17 per cent in 1971-72.

Areas under food-crops are little higher than the areas under non-food crops. Among food-crops, jowar occupied 31.37 per cent of the gross cropped area in the year 1971-72. Comparable statistics for the entire district prior to the year 1950-51 are not available and hence it is difficult to study the changes in the crop pattern. The District Gazetteer of Akola published in 1910, however, reports that the normal proportions of areas under different crops were cotton, 46.92 per cent ; jowar, 39.05 per cent; wheat 4.52 per cent; other food-crops, 6.84 per cent and other non-food crops, 2.62 per cent. The areas under cotton and jowar have decreased, and those under pulses and groundnut appear to have shown a corresponding rise.

As per findings of the Census of 1971, the percentage of gross cropped area under cereals, in the district was 38.63, Washim tahsil having the highest percentage *viz.*, 45.17 as against 33.19 in Akot tahsil. The important cereals cultivated in the district are jowar, wheat, *bajri* and rice. The following table shows the outturn of cereals in the district for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, and 1970-71, 1971-72.

TABLE No. 11

Outturn of cereals in Akola District for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Figures in M. Tonnes.)

Tahsil	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri
Akola ..	1961-62	112	4,405	26,444	359
	1965-66	5	668	18,052	177
Akot ..	1961-62	9	4,830	15,008	47
	1965-66	3	1,863	6,790	31
Balapur ..	1961-62	12	1,714	16,217	162
	1965-66	21	894	6,397	171
Washim ..	1961-62	2,194	8,148	26,156	209
	1965-66	1,685	7,021	23,619	26
Mangrulpir .	1961-62	367	478	14,845	450
	1965-66	464	637	13,322	234
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	182	2,730	16,779	558
	1965-66	155	2,290	15,506	402
District Total ..	1961-62	2,875	22,305	1,15,459	1,785
	1965-66	2,333	13,373	83,686	1,041
	1970-71	3,900	22,100	62,700	1,500
	1971-72	3,600	23,400	1,13,600	800

A short description of the cereals such as jowar, wheat, etc., is given in what follows :

Jowar : Jowar is the most important cereal crop of the district and is grown in different types of soils. The later and heavier yielding varieties are usually grown in the deeper soils which are more retentive of moisture, while the earlier varieties except in years of short rainfall do fairly well in the lighter soils.

Jowar forms the staple food while its stalks *kadbi* provide a valuable cattle fodder. The crop covered an area of 2,55,696 hectares in 1971-72 as against 2,31,406 in 1961-62. The crop is grown in all the tahsils of the district. However, Akola and Washim tahsils accounted for the largest area of 51,915 and 60,161 hectares respectively, as against the lowest area of 28,317 in Akot tahsil in 1971-72. The average annual production in hundred tons per year for the years from 1951 to 1956 and 1956 to 1960 stood at 1,671 and 1,370 respectively, as compared with the corresponding figures for food grains, which stood at 2,370 and 2,027 during the said years.

Jowar forms the staple food while its stalks *kadbi* provide a is invariably a *kharif* crop. Generally it is grown after cotton and derives benefit from manures applied to the previous crop. Hence very often it does require special manuring. The seed is sown with *tiphan* though with a light soil or rainfall it may be necessary to sow it deep, when a *wakhar* would be used. Two *wakhars* are driven behind or branches are tied to the back of the *tiphan* to cover the seed, the process being called *rashi* in the former case and *phasati* in the latter. If found necessary five to six cart loads of farm yard manure is applied. Both hybrid and *kharif* jowar requires for good yielding medium and heavy black clay soils and 25″ to 35″ of rainfall. Sowing starts from the 3rd week of June and continues up to the 2nd week of July. The harvesting period begins in the months of November-December. Under ideal conditions, the yield of hybrid jowar per acre varies between 3,000 and 4,000 lbs. as against 500 and 600 lbs. of *kharif* jowar.

Wheat : It is the second important cereal crop in the district which covered an area of 56,163 hectares in 1961-62 as against 43,959 hectares in 1971-72. The main wheat producing tahsils of the district are Washim, Akola and Akot which together accounted for 33,928 hectares in 1971-72.

The percentage of the gross cropped area under wheat in 1961 stood at 6.97 for the district as against 4.68 for the State. This percentage is based upon the average figures of three years from 1957-58 to 1959-60. The Washim tahsil situated on a plateau and having a cooler climate has the largest proportion (10.62 per cent)

under wheat. The average annual production in hundred tonnes per year during the period from 1951 to 1956 and from 1956 to 1960 stood at 169 and 212 respectively as compared to the corresponding figures of 2,370 and 2,027 for total food-grains. In 1971-72 the area under wheat accounted for 5.4 per cent of the gross cropped area.

Wheat is a cold weather crop and is sown when the October rains are over. The crop is taken in the heavy and medium soils as an irrigated, as also a non-irrigated crop. When wheat is to be produced, land is generally kept fallow during the *kharif* season and is prepared by giving one ploughing and three to four harrowings. It is also grown as a second crop immediately after *mug* and the early variety of groundnut. Wheat is drilled with a heavy *rabi tiphan* or *dusa*. About 25 kg. of seed per acre is required for sowing. The crop when irrigated is given water 3 to 4 times till it is harvested. Occasionally safflower is sown along the borders of the wheat crop with a view to protecting the main crop. Manuring is done at the rate of 20 kg. of N_2 and 10 kg. of P_2O_5 per acre for unirrigated crop at the time of sowing. On the other hand, in case of irrigated crop 40 kg. of N_2 and 20 kg. of P_2O_5 are applied. The sowing period starts in the month of October and extends upto November and the crop is harvested during the months of February and March.

Rice : Rice is cultivated in scattered patches. It is sown with a drill in July just like other crops and low-lying lands are used for it. It is harvested in the month of October so that a second crop such as gram, etc., can be taken in the same field. This crop occupied an area of 7,351 hectares as compared to 3,14,832 hectares of the total cereals in 1971-72. The Washim tahsil has the highest acreage of land under rice accounting for 5,293 hectares as against 112 hectares, the lowest figure, in the case of Akot tahsil. The percentage of cropped area in the district in 1971-72 stood at 0.9.

Bajri : In respect of outturn, the crop of bajri stands next to rice. It is mostly grown on the poor *barad* soils of the plateau. It requires less water and plenty of sunshine. The crop is sown in the month of July alongwith jowar and is harvested in the months of November-December. It is sown with three coultered drill. One or two hand weedings and two bullock inter-culturings are given to the crop. It is taken as a dry crop and is manured only by a few progressive cultivators.

Bajri, spiked millet, occupied an area of 5,180 hectares in 1961-62. In 1971-72, the area increased to 6,834 hectares. Of the total production of 1,041 M. tonnes in 1965-66 the

Murtizapur tahsil produced 402 M. tonnes of bajri. The total production in the year 1971-72 stood at 800 M. tonnes. The percentage of gross cropped area in the district stood at 0.71 in 1961-62 as against 0.8 in the year 1971-72.

PULSES

Pulses occupy an important position in the agrarian economy of the district. A variety of pulses are grown in the district, some of the more important being gram, green-gram, arhar, black gram and masur. The pulses occupied an area of 89,521 hectares of land in 1961-62 as against 1,11,206 hectares during 1971-72. The percentage of gross cropped area in the district in the case of pulses in 1961 was 11.32 as against 13.64 for the year 1971-72. Washim tahsil during the same period had the largest proportion of acreage *i. e.*, 17.83 per cent under pulses. The average annual production in hundred tonnes per year during 1951 and 1956, and 1956 and 1960 was put at 461 and 374 as compared to the figures for total food grains which stood at 2,370 and 2,027 respectively. The following table gives the area under important pulses in the district.

TABLE No. 12

Outturn of Pulses in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Figures in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Gram	Green gram	Tur	Black gram	Chavali	Total Pulses
Akola ..	1961-62	3,008	1,710	3,936	2,254	243	12,854
	1965-66	1,828	1,660	4,992	3,312	223	12,349
	1970-71	2,048	3,057	5,240	3,034	—	14,246
	1971-72	2,108	2,619	4,284	2,909	—	12,671
Akot ..	1961-62	4,507	1,171	2,923	2,144	110	12,340
	1965-66	2,350	1,968	3,712	2,260	83	11,148
	1970-71	3,551	5,332	3,723	2,453	—	16,314
	1971-72	3,847	6,119	3,596	2,221	—	16,747
Balapur ..	1961-62	1,452	1,765	3,408	2,552	219	9,736
	1965-66	691	2,023	3,529	2,997	115	9,650
	1970-71	5,076	2,488	3,689	3,039	—	14,946
	1971-72	1,474	2,164	3,827	2,887	—	11,063
Washim ..	1961-62	2,827	1,654	9,597	16,350	240	31,861
	1965-66	2,561	2,538	10,658	17,401	71	34,873
	1970-71	2,093	6,453	12,001	18,693	—	40,630
	1971-72	1,959	6,174	11,541	18,725	—	39,670
Mangrulpir .	1961-62	630	922	4,869	4,856	152	11,808
	1965-66	372	870	5,639	6,263	150	13,507
	1970-71	283	1,666	7,236	7,346	—	17,125
	1971-72	304	1,745	6,427	8,746	—	17,822
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	1,477	1,209	5,873	2,100	38	10,922
	1965-66	1,035	2,594	5,839	2,517	23	12,201
	1970-71	1,084	2,613	5,808	4,229	—	13,930
	1971-72	1,141	1,920	6,094	3,775	—	13,233
District Total ..	1961-62	13,901	8,431	30,606	30,256	1,002	89,521
	1965-66	8,837	11,653	34,369	34,750	705	93,728
	1970-71	14,135	21,609	37,697	38,794	—	1,17,191
	1971-72	10,833	20,751	35,769	39,263	—	1,11,206

*Only important pulses are given.

The following table shows the outturn of the pulses in the district for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71, and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 13

Outturn of Pulses in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Figures in M-Tonnes)

Tahsil	Year	Gram	Green Gram	Tur	Black Gram
Akola ...	1961-62	1,325	270	1,333	324
	1965-66	615	465	1,119	844
Akot ..	1961-62	1,632	207	691	569
	1965-66	554	220	416	190
Balapur ...	1961-62	635	148	687	214
	1965-66	85	170	1,044	757
Washim ...	1961-62	1,246	261	3,077	2,418
	1965-66	703	569	2,986	3,014
Mangrulpir ...	1961-62	229	145	1,228	706
	1965-66	75	184	1,137	1 404
Murtizapur ...	1961-62	529	191	1,679	329
	1965-66	232	291	1,310	282
Dirtrict Total ...	1961-62	5,596	1,223	8,695	4,560
	1965-66	2,264	1,899	8,012	6,491
	1970-71	3,000	1,800	23,000	3,700
	1971-72	3,000	NA.	16,800	NA.

Tur : *Tur*, (pigeon pea,) is the most important pulse crop in the district. It covered an area of 30,606 hectares in 1961-62 as against 35,769 hectares in 1971-72. In 1971-72 Washim tahsil claimed the highest area *i.e.*, 11,541 as against the lowest acreage of 3,596 hectares in Akot tahsil during the same year.

Tur is always sown as a mixed crop in rows at regular intervals with cotton, jowar and groundnut crops. It is sown in the month of July and harvested in January. It is generally grown on all types of soils ranging from heavy to light. The general tillage required for other crops is also given to it. The crop is *kharif*-seasonal and requires about 20″ to 30″ rainfall. It requires warm and moist climate. Generally 5 cart loads of field yard manure per acre is given. Usually 20 lbs. of seed in case of pure crop and 4 lbs. in case of mixed crop per acre are drilled. The crop is ready for harvest in about 190 to 210 days and it yields 100 lbs. per acre in case of pure crop and 400 lbs. in case of mixed crop. Harvesting is done by cutting the plants after all the pods get ripened and then threshing them.

The green pods of *tur* are used to prepare vegetables while ripe pulse is split and boiled for making curry. The stalks are used for making baskets, and brooms and for thatching roofs of hutments. The dried leaves of the plants after being separated from the grains serve as good chaff.

Gram : Gram (*harbhara* or *chana*) covered an area of 13,901 hectares in 1961-62 as against 10,833 hectares in 1971-72. Akot tahsil of the district accounted for the highest area of 4,507 hectares in 1961-62 as compared to the 3,847 in 1971-72. The lowest acreage of 304 hectares was claimed by the Mangrulpir tahsil in 1971-72. The rate of outturn was 5,596 M. tonnes in 1961-62 as compared to 3,000 M. tonnes in 1971-72.

This crop is always grown as a *rabi* crop after the *kharif* jowar, *mug*, groundnut or *bajri*. Sowing is done in the month of October whereas harvesting follows in January-February. *Chaffa*, an improved variety of gram with yellowish colour gives a higher yield. Cloudy weather and severe cold is harmful to this crop. Generally 5 to 6 cart loads of field yard manure is given in addition to 10 lbs. of N_2 and 20 lbs. P_2O_5 per acre. The seed is sown at the rate of 20 lbs. in case of pure crop and 4 lbs. in case of mixed crop. The crop is ready for harvest within 100 to 115 days. Under ideal conditions the yield per acre comes to about 400 lbs.

Harvesting is done by cutting the ripe plants. They are stacked for about a week, dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks to separate the seed. The green pods are eaten either raw or after baking. The gram *dal* is used in various food preparations. It also serves as horse food. The green gram plants yield a kind of vinegar *(amb)* which is collected by spreading a cloth on the plant top during the night. Early in the morning the vinegar is squeezed out of it. The juice has medicinal properties.

Black gram : *Udid*, black gram is grown almost all over the district. It is a crop mixed with *kharif* jowar and *bajri*. The area under this pulse in 1961-62 was 30256 hectares, out of which Washim tahsil claimed nearly 16350 hectares. In 1971-72 the area under this pulse crop was 39263 hectares in the district.

The seeds are sown in the months of June-July and the crop is harvested by the end of September. The seed rate is 12 to 15 lbs. in the case of pure crop and 4 lbs. in the case of mixed crop per acre. The yield per acre comes to about 300 to 400 lbs.

Harvesting is done either by picking the ripe pods or by uprooting the plants. The pods are then thrashed and grains are separated. The plants after being uprooted are dried and trampled under the feet of bullocks. Stalks and chaff are used as fodder to the cattle.

Udid pulse is split and is used in various preparations. The people in the rural areas mix *udid* flour with jowar flour for preparation of bread. The pulse is valued as a good food for milch-buffaloes, cows etc.

Green gram : *Mug,* green gram, is also another important crop in the district. It covered an area of 8431 hectares in 1961-62 as against 20751 hectares in 1971-72. Washim and Balapur tahsils were the main *mug* producing tahsils of the district.

The crop is produced as a *kharif* crop and is sown in July. When it is taken as a single crop 15 lbs. seed per acre is sown, as against 4 lbs. if taken as a mixed crop with jowar. It takes about 60 to 70 days to mature. After the *mug* crop is taken in *kharif* season, a second crop of wheat is taken in the same field. If the crop is taken as a single crop it yields between 900 and 1,000 lbs. per acre as against 300 and 400 lbs. in case of mixed crop.

The field is prepared by ploughing and harrowing. The sowing is done by a three coultered drill. For an acre 12 lbs. of seed are used. In the month of September when the crop is ready for harvesting, either the ripe pods are picked or pod bearing plants are cut. These are stacked at the threshing floor and are thrashed by trampling under the feet of bullocks.

The green pods are eaten raw, whereas the ripe pulse is used for curries and other various preparations.

Other Pulses : In addition to the above mentioned important pulses, other pulses such as *chawali, mot, watana* are grown in the district. In 1967-68, the area under *chawali* and *mot* was 690 and 990 hectares, respectively. These pulses are grown in the *kharif* season *i.e.,* seeds are sown in the months of June-July and the crop is harvested in October-November.

DRUGS AND NARCOTICS

Drugs and narcotics occupy a small area in the district. Tobacco and betel-leaves (*nagvel pan*) are the only varieties in this group grown in the district. The following table gives the tahsil-wise area and outturn of drugs and narcotics in the district for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 14

Area and Outturn of Drugs and Narcotics in Akola District for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Area			Outturn of Tobacco (in M.Tonnes)
		Tobacco	Betel-leaves	Total Drugs and Narcotics	
Akola ..	1961–62	1	—	1	1
	1965–66	1	—	1	—
	1970–71	—	—	—	—
	1971–72	—	—	—	—
Akot ..	1961–62	—	109	109	—
	1965–66	—	111	111	—
	1970–71	—	—	77	—
	1971–72	—	—	85	—
Balapur ..	1961–62	—	—	—	—
	1965–66	—	—	—	—
	1970–71	—	—	—	—
	1971–72	—	—	—	—
Washim ..	1961–62	1	19	20	1
	1965–66	1	18	18	—
	1970–71	—	—	7	—
	1971–72	—	—	12	—
Mangrulpir ..	1961–62	6	—	6	3
	1965–66	2	—	2	—
	1970–71	1	—	1	—
	1971–72	2	—	2	—
Murtizapur ..	1961–62	1	—	1	—
	1965–66	—	—	—	—
	1970–71	—	—	—	—
	1971–72	—	—	—	—
District Total ..	1961–62	9	128	137	6
	1965–66	4	129	132	—
	1970–71	—	—	85	—
	1971–72	—	—	99	—

Tobacco : Tobacco *(tambakhu)* crop thrives well in red, sandy loams and rich alluvial soils. Dry climate and low rainfall are suitable for the good growth of the crop. The seed is sown in the specially prepared seed-beds in the month of June and the seedlings are transplanted in August-September. It is done only when the seedlings have four leaves and are about four inches in height. The crop requires a considerable amount of manuring. The crop matures within five months. Harvesting is done in February-March. After harvesting leaves are dried in the sun for a week. A decoction of hot spices like *lavang, ale,* etc., is spread on the leaves which are kept under a heap of soil for some days. In 1967-68 only 19 acres of land was under the cultivation of this crop.

Betel leaves : Betel leaf (*vidyache pan, nagvel pan*) is one of the garden crop which occupied a very small area of the district. The betel-leaves are grown mainly in the Akot and Washim tahsils. The betel-vines are supported by numerous trees and plants such as *shevri*, *pangara* and *shevga*. The vines are planted in October with cuttings obtained from the best shoots of older plants. The leaves are ripe for picking after a period of about two years. The vines maintained properly yield for nearly twenty to thirty years.

Besides medicinal use, betel-leaves are chewed with betel nuts, lime and sometimes with tobacco.

SUGARCANE

Sugarcane (*Oos*) is grown on a very small scale in the district and it occupied an area of 199 hectares in 1961-62. The acreage rose to 473 in 1971-72. Balapur and Washim were the main sugarcane growing tahsils of the district. The following table shows the area and outturn of sugarcane during the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 15

Area and Outturn of Sugarcane in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

Tahsil	Year	Area in hectares	Outturn in M. tonnes
Akola ..	1961-62	17	41
	1965-66	37	63
	1970-71	25	—
	1971-72	21	—
Akot ..	1961-62	25	64
	1965-66	84	136
	1970-71	72	—
	1971-72	72	—
Balapur ..	1961-62	39	79
	1965-66	146	419
	1970-71	47	—
	1971-72	76	—
Washim ..	1961-62	97	222
	1965-66	228	512
	1970-71	304	—
	1971-72	216	—
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	11	23
	1965-66	79	156
	1970-71	64	—
	1971-72	64	—
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	10	17
	1965-66	32	70
	1970-71	37	—
	1971-72	24	—
District Total ..	1961-62	199	446
	1965-66	606	1,356
	1970-71	549	3,600
	1971-72	473	3,500

The crop is generally grown in rich black soils. As it is an irrigated crop, it requires intensive cultivation, ample quantity of manuring and plenty of water. Before planting, farm yard manure is spread and ridges and furrows are prepared. Channels are also prepared for irrigation. The crop requires semi-hot climate. The crop is of three types *viz., adsali,* per-seasonal, and *suru* grown respectively in July-August, October-November and December-January. The soil is ploughed twice and harrowed 6 times. 30 to 40 cart loads of farm yard manure is applied per acre, mixed with 200 kg. of N_2 100 kg. of P_2O_5 and 75 kg. of K_2O. The seed cane is cut into pieces which are planted at the rate of about 10,000 to 20,000 per acre. The yield per acre in case of *adsali* is 50 to 60 tons, of pre-seasonal 50 to 70 tons and 70 to 80 tons in case of *suru* variety. The harvest season starts in December and lasts upto March. The plants are watered regularly. Inter-culturing and weeding are also done till the plants are young.

The yield per hectare of sugarcane in 1961-62 was 2475 kg. which rose to 5833 kg. in 1971-72.

OIL SEEDS

A variety of oil-seeds comprising groundnut, sesamum, safflower and linseed are grown in the district. Groundnut, sesamum, linseed and safflower are important among the edible-oil categories. The total area under oil-seeds in 1961-62 was 48301 hectares out of the net sown area of 764303 hectares. In 1971-72, 42254 hectares were under the cultivation of oil-seeds. The following tables show the area and outturn of oil-seeds in the district for 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 16

Area under Oil-seeds* in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Safflower	Linseed	Total oil-seeds
Akola ..	1961-62	9,043	550	15	3,263	12,913
	1965-66	7,692	463	2	1,030	9,207
	1970-71	5,001	NA	NA	NA	7,753
	1971-72	5,504	,,	,,	,,	7,748
Akot ..	1961-62	1,159	687	8	696	2,594
	1965-66	2,751	785	NA	382	3,930
	1970-71	4,138	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	5,727
	1971-72	3,805	,,	,,	,,	5,551
Balapur ..	1961-62	4,005	384	20	877	5,317
	1965-66	4,646	337	8	486	5,499
	1970-71	3,243	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,949
	1971-72	3,593	,,	,,	,,	5,138

TABLE No. 16—*Contd.*

Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Safflower	Linseed	Total oil-seeds
Washim ..	1961-62	5,021	417	867	137	6,768
	1965-66	3,813	411	831	203	5,524
	1970-71	1,827	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,464
	1971-72	2,543	,,	,,	,,	8,368
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	10,528	227	14	21	10,831
	1965-66	8,292	301	N.A.	4	8,633
	1970-71	8,467	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,948
	1971-72	9,203	,,	,,	,,	9,661
Murtizapur ...	1961-62	5,632	493	2	3,748	9,878
	1965-66	6,008	376	1	1,479	7,876
	1970-71	3,734	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,381
	1971-72	3,846	,,	,,	,,	5,788
District Total..	1961-62	35,388	2,758	926	8,742	48,301
	1965-66	33,202	2,673	842	3,584	40,675
	1970-71	26,410	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33,422
	1971-72	28,494	,,	,,	,,	42,254

*Only principal oil-seeds are given.

TABLE No. 17

Outturn of Oil-seeds in Akola District

(Figures in M. Tonnes.)

Tahsil	Year	Groundnut	Sesamum	Mustard	Linseed
Akola ..	1961-62	3,817	131	2	820
	1965-66	3,018	130	—	115
Akot ..	1961-62	574	164	15	175
	1965-66	617	185	—	55
Balapur ..	1961-62	1,580	82	9	195
	1965-66	390	51	—	37
Washim ..	1961-62	2,308	89	17	30
	1965-66	773	97	4	38
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	6,349	54	1	5
	1965-66	2,090	42	—	—
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	3,095	117	—	1,007
	1965-66	1,342	63	—	248
District Total ...	1961-62	17,723	637	44	2,232
	1965-66	8,230	568	4	493
	1970-71	13,400	400	100	1,000
	1971-72	13,400	600	100	900

Groundnut : Groundnut covered an area of 35,388 hectares in 1961-62 as against 28,494 hectares in 1971-72. It was grown all over the district with Mangrulpir tahsil accounting for the largest area of 9203 hectares in 1971-72, while Akola tahsil stood next with 5,504 hectares during the same year.

Groundnut is grown as a *kharif* crop in the district. It requires about 25″ of rainfall in case of dry farming.

Black cotton soils are also put to groundnut cultivation besides light sandy, medium black soils. Deep ploughing, intensive harrowing and interculturing are of prime importance. The crop is sown in June-July and harvested in the month of October. Green manure is generally applied mixed with 10 kg. of N_2 and 10 kg. of P_2O_5 at the time of sowing. The seeds are sown either by dibbling method or drilled with *argada* and *sarata*. Interculturing and weeding has to be done regularly. The crop is ready for harvest by the middle of October. It is done by uprooting plants from the ground. Pods are separated by hand or by beating the pods on log of wood.

Groundnut kernel is used in many ways. Its oil is used for cooking purpose, while the cake is used as a manure especially for bananas. It is also a good food for cattle.

Linseed : Linseed (*jawas* or *alshi*) is a *rabi* crop grown along-with wheat and jowar with strips of about nine rows alternating with a few rows of wheat. It covered an area of 8,742 hectares in 1961-62 as compared to 4,424 hectares in 1967-68. It is grown on a large scale in the Akola and Murtizapur tahsils.

Black cotton soils and alluvial soils are congenial for its good growth. The crop can be produced with irrigation facility. Sowing is done with wheat or gram in October-November and is harvested in January-February. The land is ploughed and harrowed three times. Seeds are sown at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre whereas its yield is about 400 to 500 lbs. per acre. After ripening, the plants are uprooted and dried plants are beaten with sticks to thrash out the seeds. Linseed cake is a good manure as also the best food for milch cattle.

Sesamum : Sesamum (*til*) is the next important crop in the district among oil seeds. It covered an area of 2,758 hectares in 1961-62 as against 2,673 hectares in 1965-66. Akola and Akot are the main sesamum producing tahsils of the district. It is mostly a *kharif* crop and is grown on medium to heavy soils. The seeds are sown at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre. The crop becomes mature within 120 to 130 days. It yields about 400 lbs. per acre in good and manured soils.

This crop gives good return to the cultivators as it is grown as a mixed crop with jowar, groundnut and cotton.

Safflower : Washim tahsil was the main producer of safflower accounting for 867 hectares of the total district area of 926 hectares under this crop in 1961-62. In the year 1965-66 safflower was cultivated on 842 hectares in the district.

It is sown in the months of October-November and harvested in February-March. As the crop is grown alongwith other crops, no special preparation is necessary. It requires medium to heavy soils and yields about 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. per acre.

CONDIMENTS AND SPICES

Condiments and spices are the important cash crops of the district and they include chillis (*mirchi*), coriander (*khothimbir*), garlic (*lasun*), *methi*, turmeric etc. The area under them in 1961-62 accounted for 2,897 hectares as against 2,745 hectares during 1971-72. The following table shows the tahsil-wise area under condiments and spices in the district for the years 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 18

Area under Condiments and Spices in Akola District

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Chillis	Turmeric	Coriander	Garlic	Total condiments and spices
Akola ..	1961-62	357	20	13	11	408
	1965-66	362	1	6	7	377
	1970-71	265	—	—	—	289
	1971-72	265	—	—	—	283
Akot ..	1961-62	463	1	9	1	481
	1965-66	560	9	3	—	575
	1970-71	352	—	—	—	364
	1971-72	286	—	—	—	310
Balapur ..	1961-62	323	—	24	12	380
	1965-66	404	2	5	7	418
	1970-71	512	—	—	—	537
	1971-72	307	—	—	—	344
Washim ..	1961-62	604	25	2	13	648
	1965-66	656	55	4	15	733
	1970-71	818	—	—	—	898
	1971-72	688	—	—	—	756
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	393	2	1	2	398
	1965-66	546	9	3	4	560
	1970-71	1,027	—	—	—	1,043
	1971-72	641	—	—	—	660
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	562	—	12	4	582
	1965-66	609	—	2	2	621
	1970-71	460	—	—	—	471
	1971-72	377	—	—	—	387
District Total ..	1961-62	2,700	48	61	43	2,897
	1965-66	3,137	67	29	38	3,244
	1970-71	3,434	—	—	—	3,602
	1971-72	2,564	—	—	—	2,745

Chillis : Chilli is grown as an irrigated as well as a rainfed crop. In 1961-62 an area of 2,702 hectares was under the cultivation of chillis which accounted for about 93 per cent of the total area under condiments and spices. In 1971-72 out of the total area of 2,745 hectares under condiments and spices, chillis alone accounted for 2,564 hectares.

The rainfed crop of chillis is taken in the deep fertile, well drained and black cotton soils. It also thrives well in sandy loams. In case of rainfed crop 10 cart loads of farm yard manure are given per acre as against 20 cart loads in case of irrigated crop. In case of *kharif* crop the seeds are sown in the second week of May and seedlings are transplanted within four to five weeks *i.e.*, in June. The seeds are sown in the month of October and transplanted in November in case of *rabi* crop. The crop is taken as a pure or as a mixed crop with coriander, *methi* etc. The crop becomes ready within a period of 100 to 110 days. The rainfed crop is picked 3 to 5 times whereas irrigated chillis are picked 7 to 10 times. Red chillis are plucked and dried in the months of December and January. The yield per acre of rainfed chillis comes to about 700 to 800 lbs. of dry chillis. The rate of yield is higher in case of irrigated crop and amounts to 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. of dry chillis or 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. of green chillis.

Coriander : Coriander is grown for its seed as well as for the green vegetables. It covered an area of 61 hectares in 1961-62 out of a total area of 2,897 hectares under condiments and spices. In the year 1965-66 the area under coriander was 29 hectares. It is grown in all seasons. The crop is harvested by uprooting the plants after a period of about 3 months from sowing.

Garlic : It is grown on a very small scale in the district and covered an area of 43 hectares in 1961-62 and 38 hectares in the year 1965-66. It is planted on black soils in October-November and harvested in January. The bulbs are uprooted by hand or with light pick-axe.

Turmeri It is mainly an irrigated crop and requires intensive ploughing and manuring. The rhizomes are planted in June and harvested in January-February. The crop covered an area of 48 hectares in 1961-62 and 67 hectares in 1965-66 and is mostly grown in the Washim tahsil of the district.

FIBRES

Cotton, Deccan hemp (*ambadi*) and Sann-hemp are the fibre-crops grown in the district. They occupied an area of 3,25,652 hectares in 1961-62 as compared to 3,41,405 hectares in 1971-72. The following tables give the total area and outturn of

fibres in each tahsil of the district for 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 19

Area under Fibres in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Cotton	Sann Hemp	Ambadi	Total Fibres
Akola ..	1961-62	55,291	87	186	55,564
	1965-66	65,483	111	110	65,704
	1970-71	68,271	—	—	68,564
	1971-72	65,957	—	—	66,194
Akot ..	1961-62	71,075	248	52	71,375
	1965-66	68,596	344	108	69,048
	1970-71	68,737	—	—	68,895
	1971-72	67,236	—	—	67,329
Balapur ..	1961-62	42,904	142	142	43,188
	1965-66	48,831	208	73	49,112
	1970-71	41,779	—	—	42,041
	1971-72	38,582	—	—	38,974
Washim ..	1961-62	61,532	284	562	62,378
	1965-66	66,397	425	564	67,386
	1970-71	69,060	—	—	69,960
	1971-72	72,116	—	—	73,056
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	37,775	81	292	38,148
	1965-66	40,150	100	191	40,441
	1970-71	34,527	—	—	34,788
	1971-72	34,905	—	—	35,156
Murtizapur .	1961-62	54,735	18	246	54,999
	1965-66	57,086	167	195	57,448
	1970-71	61,805	—	—	62,054
	1971-72	60,454	—	—	60,696
District Total ..	1961-62	3,23,312	860	1,480	3,25,652
	1965-66	3,46,553	1,355	1,241	3,49,139
	1970-71	3,44,179	—	—	3,46,302
	1971-72	3,39,250	—	—	3,41,405

TABLE No. 20

Outturn of Fibres in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1970-71

(In M. Tonnes)

Tahsil	Year	Cotton	Sann Hemp	Ambadi
Akola ..	1961-62	39,068	25	39
	1965-66	22,370	38	12
Akot ..	1961-62	39,563	79	11
	1965-66	19,038	76	10
Balapur ..	1961-62	23,906	34	29
	1965-66	18,245	70	20
Washim ..	1961-62	49,262	81	118
	1965-66	19,221	105	132
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	26,129	20	61
	1965-66	85,797	22	31
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	33,654	5	51
	1965-66	15,500	4	3
District Total ..	1961-62	2,11,580	244	309
	1965-66	1,80,171	319	208
	1970-71	37,100	—	—
	1971-72	1,55,700	—	—

Cotton : Among the non-food crops, cotton occupied an important place in the district. In 1961 the proportion of area under cotton (41.07 per cent) was nearly three times larger than the State average. Akot tahsil had the largest proportion (54.59 per cent) of area under cotton. In the year 1971-72; 3,39,250 hectares of land was under cultivation of cotton.

Cotton crop is generally grown in heavy, medium and black alluvial soils and requires rainfall ranging from 25" to 95". It grows well in warm and humid climate. One ploughing after

every three years is necessary. The sowing is done in the months of June-July. The seed at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre is sown on *chaufuli* and is dibbled by hand and the individual plant is watered. As the crop requires heavy manuring, 10 cart loads of farm yard manure is applied before sowing. Artificial manure of 20 lbs. of N_2 and 10 lbs. of $P_2 O_5$ per acre is generally given to the unirrigated crop, as against 40 kg of N_2 and 20 kg of $P_2 O_5$ to the irrigated crop. About 4 to 5 hoeings and 3 to 4 weedings are given to the crop. The crop flowers in about four months from sowing. Picking starts in about 170 to 180 days after sowing. The crop yields about 200 to 250 lbs. per acre.

Deccan Hemp : Deccan hemp *(ambadi)* is a *kharif* crop and is not exacting in its requirements. The crop grows best in alluvial and medium deep soils. It is grown as a mixed crop with jowar, bajri or pulses. The sowing season starts in June-July and the crop is harvested in August-September. The plants are uprooted, dried in the sun and after a few days tied into bundles. The seed is removed from the capsule by beating. When the crop is raised for fibre, the plants are pulled out and are placed standing in water where they are allowed to rot. The fibre is stripped by hand by threshing.

In 1961-62, an area of 1,480 hectares was under this crop as against 1,241 hectares in 1965-66. Under ideal conditions the crop yields about 1,000 lbs. per acre.

Sann Hemp : It is also a *kharif* crop and is grown on a small scale in the district. It covered an area of 860 hectares in 1961-62 out of a total area of 3,25,652 hectares under fibres. In the year 1965-66 it covered an area of 1,355 hectares.

The crop is grown in clayey loams and black soils. It requires 20" to 30" of rainfall. The sowing season starts in June-July and the crop matures within 140 days. 5 cart-loads of farm yard manure and 30 lbs. of N_2 is applied. The seeds are sown at the rate of 35 lbs. per acre. The sann hemp is also grown for production of fibres. The stalks are either cut or uprooted, and are placed in water for retting. After a period of one week bundles are taken out of water and the bark is peeled off and beaten on stone and washed in water.

FRUITS

The common fruits grown in the district are mango, banana, orange, sweet lime, guava etc. The total area under fruits in 1961-62 was 685 hectares as compared to 1,152 hectares in 1967-68. The following table gives area under fruits in the district for 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68.

TABLE No. 21

Area under Fruits* in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Banana	Mango	Sweet lime (Mosambi)	Orange	Guava	Papaya	Total fruits
Akola	.. 1961-62	14	18	9	4	11	10	74
	1965-66	28	23	11	5	15	9	102
Akot	.. 1961-62	24	171	12	2	13	10	240
	1965-66	34	161	18	5	15	14	260
Balapur	.. 1961-62	26	9	—	—	1	6	43
	1965-66	92	20	4	1	2	6	129
Washim	.. 1961-62	110	60	16	12	22	10	231
	1965-66	69	58	59	16	28	10	262
Mangrulpir	.. 1961-62	23	5	2	—	4	4	39
	1965-66	48	45	21	1	8	4	131
Murtizapur	.. 1961-62	14	26	3	—	—	7	58
	1965-66	35	35	20	14	10	10	134
District Total	.. 1961-62	211	287	42	18	51	47	685
	1965-66	306	343	133	42	78	53	1,018
	1967-68	243	324	—	40	81	40	1,152

*Only important fruits are given.

Mango: Mango is mainly produced in the Akot and Washim tahsils of the district. In 1961-62 an area of 287 hectares was under this fruit crop. It increased to 324 hectares in 1967-68.

Seedlings are planted in pits filled with good soil and manure on bunds along the border of the fields. The tree bears fruit after a period of 5 to 6 years and continues to bear so for well over 40 to 50 years. Cloudy weather and strong winds cause florescence to shed and reduce the yield. Ripe mangoes are used to prepare juice, while raw mangoes are used for preparing pickles.

Banana: The banana crop is grown on a large scale in the district. In 1961-62 an area of 211 hectares was under banana cultivation as against 243 hectares in 1967-68.

The crop grows well in soft spongy soils and medium light soils having good drainage. As it is purely an irrigated crop, it requires 90" to 100" of rainfall. The seedlings are planted in June and two harrowings are given to remove weeds. Flowering starts after about nine months. It generally takes 10 to 20 months after planting for the whole crop to come to maturity. An acre of banana orchard contains about 2,000 plants.

Sweet-lime: It requires more or less dry and hot climate and loose and loamy very well drained but not sticky soil. The plants are planted in nursery beds and then transplanted in permanent beds. The plants are watered regularly till harvesting. The trees start bearing fruits in about a year and a half after planting.

In 1961-62 an area of 42 hectares was under this crop as compared to 133 hectares out of a total area of 1,018 hectares under fruit crops in 1965-66.

Guava: The guava (*peru*) grows on different types of soils. In the field pits are dug out and filled with farm yard manure and seedlings are planted. The plants are irrigated regularly. The plant starts blossoming after a period of three years. There are two seasons of this fruit, the first in August-September and the second in November-December.

The area under the crop in 1961-62 was 51 hectares as against 81 hectares during 1967-68.

Orange: Medium black soil is most suitable for orange cultivation. The seedlings grown in the nursery are planted in rainy season and manured. The plants are irrigated at intervals of 10 to 15 days during winter season. The tree requires

manuring at heavy rates of about 40 to 50 lbs. The tree begins to bear fruit from the 5th year and are in full bearing from the 7th year. There are also two seasons-one between October and December and the second between February and April.

The yield rate of oranges ranges from about 500 to 1,000 fruits per tree. In 1961-62, 18 hectares were under this crop as against 40 hectares in 1967-68.

VEGETABLES

The principal vegetables grown in the district are sweet potato, onion, brinjal, cabbage, tomato, ladys' finger, radish etc. The vegetables occupied an area of 935 hectares in 1961-62 and 1,416 hectares in 1967-68. The following table shows tahsil-wise area under different vegetables in the district for 1961-62, 1965-66, and 1967-68.

TABLE No. 22

Area under Vegetables* in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Sweet potato	Onion	Brinjal	Bhendi	Total vegetables
Akola ..	1961-62	10	24	51	10	138
	1965-66	4	44	19	17	191
Akot ..	1961-62	3	53	42	5	212
	1965-66	17	69	59	9	170
Balapur ..	1961-62	5	47	25	20	164
	1965-66	14	69	49	22	230
Washim ..	1961-62	12	48	62	23	198
	1965-66	19	65	39	45	232
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	2	28	23	9	148
	1965-66	3	23	15	8	91
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	14	—	24	10	75
	1965-66	9	35	23	6	154
District Total ..	1961-62	46	200	227	77	935
	1965-66	66	305	204	107	1,067
	1967-68	81	405	243	81	1,416

*Only principal vegetables are given

Onion : Onion (*kanda*), a tuber vegetable, is grown all over the district. It occupied an area of 200 hectares out of a total area of 935 hectares under vegetables in 1961-62. During 1967-68 it accounted for 405 hectares out of a total area of 1,416 hectares.

The crop is grown both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. Onion seeds are sown in the specially prepared seed-beds and plants are transplanted after four to five weeks. The crop requires liberal manuring and watering. The bulbs are ready for harvesting in three months from transplantation. Under ideal conditions the yield of onions per acre comes to about 2,500 kg. to 3,000 kg.

Brinjal : Brinjal (*wange*) is another important vegetable grown on a considerable scale in the district. The crop occupied an area of 227 hectares in 1961-62 as against 243 hectares in 1967-68.

The crop is grown as an irrigated as well as a rain-fed crop on medium brown and rich soils. The seeds are sown in the seed-beds in the month of June and transplanted in July. The plants bear fruit in a period of four months after transplantation.

Bhendi : The crop is taken all over the district. In 1961-62 it covered an area of 77 hectares as against 81 hectares in 1967-68.

It is taken as a mixed crop with cotton and sugarcane. Seeds are sown in July and February, and harvested after six months. Seeds are dibbled on both the sides of the ridges at a rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Plants are watered 5 to 6 times. The green pods are used as vegetables while the juice of the wild variety is used for purification of sugarcane juice at the time of *gul* making.

Cabbage : Cabbage (*kobi*) is produced on a small scale in the district. In 1961-62 an area of 79 hectares was under the cultivation of this crop. It rose to 107 hectares in 1967-68.

The seeds are sown in August on nursery beds and then transplanted after a month. The crop is grown in winter where the soil is sandy loam and clay loam. It matures in three to four months time.

Sweet potato : Sweet potato (*ratale*), a root vegetable, occupied an area of 46 hectares in 1961-62 and 81 hectares in 1967-68.

Cuttings with three nodes are planted on both the sides of the ridges. It requires 5 to 6 cart loads of manure and regular irrigation. The crop is ready for harvest within six months. *Ratale* is eaten green, boiled or roasted. The leaves are used as fodder for cattle.

Tomato : Tomato is mainly grown during winter. It covered an area of 34 hectares in 1961-62 and 59 hectares in 1967-68.

Tomato seeds are sown in seed-beds and seedlings are transplanted in a period of about four weeks. Two seedlings are transplanted together. The crop requires frequent irrigation and heavy manuring. It is harvested after about 3 months. Green tomatoes are used as a vegetable, while ripe ones are either eaten or used in various preparations.

Carrot : Carrot (*gajar*) is grown in medium black soil in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. The crop is harvested within three months from sowing. This crop occupied an area of 32 hectares in 1961-62, and 15 hectares in 1965-66.

IMPLEMENTS

Most of agricultural implements are made of indigenous materials with local labour. Ploughs, harrows, seed drill and hoes are some of the main implements used by the farmers in the district. In some places wooden instruments are being replaced by iron implements. The following table shows the number of agricultural implements for each tahsil in 1956, 1961 and 1966.

TABLE No. 23

Agricultural Implements in each Tahsil of the District

District/Tahsil	Year	No. of ploughs: wooden	No. of ploughs: iron	No. of carts	No. of Sugarcane crushers worked by power	No. of Sugarcane crushers worked by bullocks	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose	Electric pumps for irrigation purpose	Tractors	Oil ghanis: five seers and above	Oil ghanis: less than five seers
District ..	1951	17,505	15,637	45,493	13	66	213	16	52	24	8
	1956	13,638	21,303	50,724	37	69	238	109	96	47	13
	1961	13,305	22,897	50,510	29	56	437	504	128	21	19
	1966	12,173	25,386	52,859	108	169	1,403	2,135	135	20	12
Tahsil											
Akola ..	1956	1,959	3,344	8,777	1	11	47	25	16	4	2
	1961	1,712	3,967	7,710	4	10	76	77	38	1	—
	1966	1,561	4,041	9,069	12	10	238	283	29	2	—
Akot ..	1956	1,322	3,757	8,111	15	4	31	36	35	8	13
	1961	1,082	4,090	9,451	18	14	75	151	42	4	3
	1966	813	4,674	8,621	8	27	232	599	38	4	4
Balapur ..	1956	753	2,142	6,737	1	—	39	1	2	4	3
	1961	588	2,313	5,792	3	2	56	210	12	2	6
	1966	729	2,654	6,974	8	26	157	350	21	3	—
Washim ..	1956	4,557	5,393	13,450	13	38	56	30	10	22	2
	1961	3,922	5,552	13,162	2	25	96	7	9	4	10
	1966	3,725	6,428	13,747	67	26	422	231	12	8	3
Mangrulpir ..	1956	3,218	3,519	6,488	2	8	28	—	5	8	—
	1961	3,613	3,712	7,132	—	5	72	—	5	—	—
	1966	3,470	3,944	6,954	8	5	230	184	2	3	5
Murtizapur ..	1956	1,829	3,148	7,161	5	8	37	17	28	1	2
	1961	2,388	3,263	7,263	2	—	62	59	22	1	—
	1966	1,875	3,645	7,494	5	75	124	488	33	—	—

It will be observed from the above table that there is a remarkable increase in the number of oil engnies and electric pumps used. The number of wooden ploughs has decreased by 24 per cent whereas the number of iron ploughs has increased by 46.43 per cent during the period 1956-1966. The increase in the number of tractors is also substantial. By using average standard price of the agricultural implements the total outlay on them for the year 1961 could be estimated at Rs. 142 lakhs or Rs. 7.53 per acre of the net area sown.

LIVE-STOCK

Live-stock forms an important part of the agricultural economy as the agriculturist is still dependent on the live-stock wealth to a great extent. Cattle continues to be a valuable possession of the farmers. A farmer generally keeps a pair of bullocks, a few sheep and goats, cows, etc. Bulls and he-buffaloes are considered as breeding animals whereas cows are a source of milk which is highly in demand. Live-stock also provides much organic manure used on the farms.

The live-stock of the district can be grouped as bovine, ovine and poultry population. Horses, mules and asses also form an important class of live-stock. Most of the animals are of a non-descript variety. The sheep are of poor breed and are usually kept for wool, skin, and meat. Though more costly than poultry keeping, sheep rearing provides a profitable side-business to the farmers. Horses and asses are mostly used for purpose of transport. Horses are yoked to tongas. Ponies are kept in the rural areas where bullock carts are not easily available for transportation. Asses are mostly owned by the Vadar community to carry heavy loads.

The following table shows tahsil-wise distribution of live-stock in the district.

TABLE

Live-stock Population of

District/Tahsil	Year	Cattle: Males over 3 years	Cattle: Females over 3 years	Cattle: Young Stock	Total Cattle
1	2	3	4	5	6
District Total ..	1951	1,87,000	1,67,800	1,50,900	5,05,700
	1956	2,17,800	1,83,500	1,74,100	5,75,400
	1961	2,19,800	1,81,500	1,64,100	5,65,400
	1966	2,25,213	1,91,824	1,45,943	5,62,982
Tahsil:					
Akot ..	1956	28,100	22,300	24,500	74,900
	1961	29,400	21,000	20,700	71,100
	1966	24,962	29,565	22,812	79,339
Balapur ..	1956	27,700	26,000	20,300	74,000
	1961	28,600	23,600	17,700	69,900
	1966	26,980	24,694	16,063	67,739
Akola ..	1956	41,100	32,400	31,800	1,05,300
	1961	39,900	32,000	30,800	1,02,700
	1966	40,792	37,967	26,014	1,04,773
Murtizapur ..	1956	32,200	24,100	25,100	81,400
	1961	30,800	23,600	23,900	78,300
	1966	34,140	24,401	22,854	81,395
Mangrulpir ..	1956	32,800	31,100	27,400	91,300
	1961	34,400	33,600	27,200	95,200
	1966	36,209	28,838	22,417	87,464
Washim ..	1956	55,900	47,600	45,000	1,48,500
	1961	56,700	47,700	43,800	1,48,200
	1966	60,130	46,359	35,783	1,42,272

No. 24

Akola District

Buffaloes: Males over 3 years	Buffaloes: Females over 3 years	Buffaloes: Young Stock	Total Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Other live-stock
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2,500	44,400	22,700	69,600	15,600	86,200	6,200	7,300
2,400	47,700	31,200	81,300	87,800	1,50,700	6,400	8,900
2,300	52,400	35,900	90,600	47,800	1,49,700	4,100	7,600
3,299	58,087	29,532	91,518	26,760	1,60,497	4,981	8,884
300	6,300	3,900	10,500	42,100	24,400	1,200	1,500
300	7,000	4,100	11,400	14,300	19,400	500	1,000
361	7,245	4,058	11,664	8,515	25,180	785	1,308
300	6,000	3,500	9,800	23,600	24,000	800	800
300	6,100	6,800	13,200	17,600	22,400	1,000	900
476	5,747	2,823	9,046	1,159	12,169	441	1,354
500	9,800	5,400	15,700	7,700	28,700	1,000	1,500
300	10,800	5,600	16,700	11,900	28,500	700	900
619	14,250	5,299	20,768	4,572	31,908	1,393	1,285
300	6,800	4,700	11,800	9,700	22,600	1,600	1,400
300	7,200	4,800	12,300	500	22,800	800	1,100
586	7,703	4,443	12,732	8,310	28,832	1,017	1,025
300	6,900	4,700	11,400	1,400	26,600	700	900
400	7,500	5,200	13,100	500	24,700	500	1,000
447	7,972	4,589	13,008	1,144	32,694	581	1,227
700	12,400	9,000	22,100	3,300	24,400	1,100	2,800
700	13,800	9,400	23,900	3,000	31,900	600	2,700
810	15,170	8,320	24,300	2,990	29,714	764	2,685

There were 8.6 lakhs live-stock in the district in 1961, the percentage of which worked at 45 live-stock per 100 acres of cultivated land. The corresponding average for the State was 139. The total bovine population in 1961 was 75.82 per cent of the total live-stock. The number of male bovines over 3 years was 2.2 lakhs. The area cultivated per pair of male bovines over 3 years was thus 17.15 acres as against the average of 5.48 acres for the State. There were 2.4 lakhs female bovines over 3 years and their ratio worked at 203 per 1,000 population, which was higher than the average for the State (159).

Considerable increase occurred in each type of live-stock during the period from 1951 to 1956 but there was a small diminution in the live-stock population in the next five years except buffaloes. However, the total live-stock increased by 25.28 per cent during the period from 1951 to 1961. There was again a slight decrease in the live-stock population in the year 1966 as compared to the year 1961. The total bovine population enumerated in 1961 Census was 8,65,198 as against 8,59,993 recorded in 1966 which showed a decrease of barely one per cent in 1966 over that in 1961. The live-stock per hectare of cultivable land in 1966 was as follows :—

Tahsil	Live-stock in use per hectare of cultivable land	
	1961	1966
Akola	0.25	0.26
Akot	0.22	0.20
Balapur	0.25	0.25
Washim	0.28	0.29
Mangrulpir	0.27	0.29
Murtizapur	0.31	0.26

The statement shows that in 1961 live-stock per hectare of population was the highest in Murtizapur and the lowest in Akot tahsil. Similarly, it was the highest in 1966 in Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils and the lowest in Akot tahsil.

Poultry : There is a considerable scope for poultry development in the district. It is kept for meat and eggs. The poultry population mainly consists of fowls and ducks and belongs to *deshi* and other non-descript variety. The propaganda and demonstration work is carried on by the Animal Husbandry

Officer and other subordinate staff at block level. Loans and subsidies are granted to the interested persons from the block development fund. There is one District Poultry Breeding Station at Akola with two poultry demonstration centres working at Akot and Washim. The following table gives the ratio of poultry per mille of persons and the poultry population in the district in the years 1956, 1961 and 1966.

TABLE No. 25

Poultry Population in the District

District / Tahsil	Ratio of poultry per mille of persons		Live-stock Census		
	1961	1966	1956	1961	1966
District Total ..	121.8	114.3	1,17,200	1,74,900	1,35,942
Tahsils :					
Akot ..	145.6	98.4	14,400	28,000	18,927
Balapur ..	141.3	73.6	16,000	21,100	10,968
Akola ..	107.0	86.7	20,600	31,100	25,200
Murtizapur ..	144.10	160.5	23,900	25,200	28,059
Mangrulpir ..	189.8	200.0	20,500	25,700	27,103
Washim ..	176.9	103.7	21,600	43,800	25,685

Dairy Conditions : Investigations carried out by the Dairy Development Commissioner, Nagpur Division, revealed the fact that the district provides ample scope for the development of dairy.

In 1960-61, one dairy union and 5 milk supply societies were organised in the district. The union had membership of 11 societies and had Rs. 1,000 as paid-up capital. The combined membership of the milk supply societies was 95 individuals and the paid up capital Rs. 12,000. The societies received Rs. 2,000 as loan from the Government in 1960-61. Milk worth Rs. 44,000 was sold during the same period. Three societies made a profit valued at Rs. 3,000 and two suffered a loss amounting to Rs. 1,000.

Veterinary facilities : Veterinary facilities and some important schemes under implementation in the district are described in the following paras :

Cattle Breeding Farm.—The cattle breeding farm operates at Borgaon, a village about thirteen miles from Akola, wherein Hariyana breed cows are maintained with a view to develop the breed and undertake selective breeding.

District Premium Bull Scheme:—Under this scheme 95 Hariyana bulls have been provided to farmers who have devoted their interest in the improvement of cattle. These bulls are supplied either on monthly payment of maintenance subsidy of Rs. 30 or supply of bull on half cost basis.

Supplementary Cattle Breeding Centres.—With a view to undertake selective breeding in the group villages of cattle zone, four supplementary cattle breeding centres have been established either on payment of maintenance charges of Rs. 30 per month or purchase of bulls at half cost. Nineteen breeding bulls and 148 cows of breeding age of Hariyana breed have been supplied for rearing pure breed progeny.

Artificial Insemination Centres.—In order to adopt the modern technique of improving of live-stock by artificial insemination method, an artificial insemination centre has been established at Akola through which semen of outstanding bulls kept at this centre is supplied to the ten artificial insemination sub-centres established in the district for improvement in local live-stock.

Key Village Scheme.—The scheme is a part of intensive development programme in thickly populated group of villages, under which improvment of live-stock is adopted by artificial insemination method as well as by natural service. In addition, improved varieties of grass are supplied to cattle breeders for cultivation of highly nutritious grasses and pastures for live-stock. Two key village centres, one at Akola and the other at Washim, with six key village units, have been established in the district. The work undertaken during the last three years is shown in the following statement.

Number	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Inseminations	1,638	2,065	1,858
2. Natural services	1,903	1,688	1,614
3. Castrations performed in key village blocks	1,110	1,208	1,085
4. Vaccinations	34,155	27,452	33,472
5. Cases treated	3,908	3,912	3,204
6. Sets of fodder supplied	N. A.	N. A.	10,000

Goshala Development Scheme.—Two *goshalas*, one at Akola and the other at Kurum (Murtizapur tahsil) have been selected for improvement under the *goshala* development scheme of the Government of India on annual payment of grant-in-aid.

Mutton Production Scheme.—In order to popularise sheep rearing as a secondary occupation to farmers, nine supplementary sheep breeding centres have been established under the mutton production scheme under which 572 ewes and 70 rams of Deccani, Patanwadi, Bikaneri, Bannur and Belore breeds have been supplied to 70 cultivators.

Poultry Development Work.—There is one district poultry breeding station at Akola with two poultry demonstration centres at Akot and Washim. The intensive poultry development block has also been established at Akola to meet the requirements of poultry keepers in respect of hatching eggs, supply of poultry feed, training in housing, management of poultry keeping on scientific lines etc.

Pig Development Work.—The Yorkshire breed of pigs numbering 39 (24 males and 15 females) have been supplied to 13 units for rearing of pigs under this scheme.

Veterinary Section.—There are 13 full-fledged veterinary dispensaries and 52 veterinary aid centres, of which 5 are under the control of the Zilla Parishad and 8 are run by the municipalities. The following statement shows the number of veterinary dispensaries and veterinary aid centres in the district.

Tahsil	Veterinary dispensaries	Veterinary aid centres.
Akola	2	9
Akot	2	10
Balapur	2	7
Washim	3	10
Mangrulpir	2	7
Murtizapur	2	9
Total	13	52

The work turned out at the veterinary dispensaries, is as follows.—

	1966-67	1967-68
Cases treated	1,97,649	1,22,133
Castrations performed	12,323	8,689
Preventive vaccinations	1,57,693	1,50,981

IRRIGATION

The different sources of irrigation occupy an important place in the agrarian economy of the district. Lift irrigation from rivers and wells through the installation of oil engines has also benefited agriculture in the district.

As compared to the State average, Akola district has extremely small area under irrigation. The proportion of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area during 1959-60 was only 0.37 per cent against the average of 6.23 per cent for the State. The old Akola District Gazetteer reports that the area under irrigation in 1907-08 was 14.5 thousand acres. The net irrigated area in 1950-51 was 6.1 thousand acres as against 7,000 acres in 1959-60. Thus there had been a substantial reduction in the irrigated area in the last 50 years. Due to the efforts made during the first two Plans, the irrigated area was increased to 7,000 in 1959-60 as compared to that in 1950-51. During the Second Plan period, 200 acres were brought under tank irrigation and additional 700 acres under well irrigation. In the absence of large rivers and tanks, the area brought under irrigation during 1964-65 in the district was only 0.5 per cent of the total land under cultivation.

The main source of irrigation in the district is wells. With the increase in the number of wells, the number of oil engines, has also doubled and the number of electric pumps has increased from 16 to 504 during the decade 1951-61. In 1964-65 the wells accounted for 95 per cent of the net area under irrigation. In respect of irrigation facilities, the district ranked 7th in the division in 1964-65. The highest percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown was found in Washim tahsil during the same year, as could be seen from the following statement :—

Tahsil	Percentage of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area.	
	1960-61	1964-65
Akola	100.0	100.0
Akot	100.0	100.0
Balapur	100.0	100.0
Washim	100.0	102.8
Mangrulpir	100.0	100.0
Murtizapur	100.0	100.0
District average	100.0	100.9

The overall percentage of gross irrigated area to net irrigated area in the district in 1964-65 was 100.9. The net irrigated area in the same period showed an increase of 65 per cent over that in 1960-61.

The following tables show the position of sources of water supply and irrigated area under food and non-food crops in each tahsil of the district.

TABLE No. 26

Sources of Water supply and Area Irrigated therefrom in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68.

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	No. of Tube wells	No. of irrigation wells	No. of wells used for domestic purpose	No. of wells not in use	No. of Tanks	No. of oil engines	Total gross area of crops irrigated	Percentage of total gross irrigated area to total sown area	No. of wells having independent ayacuts
Akola ..	1961-62	4	459	2,843	417	9	81	321	0.23	612
	1965-66	4	723	2,950	417	9	120	1,770	1.23	723
Akot ..	1961-62	—	883	15,983	2,009	—	93	565	0.43	1,330
	1965-66	—	983	16,656	1,427	—	160	2,104	1.70	984
Balapur ..	1961-62	—	239	3,075	305	—	104	292	0.31	300
	1965-66	—	374	3,075	322	—	114	1,546	1.51	374
Washim ..	1961-62	—	1,200	2,000	1,810	16	110	975	0.55	1,419
	1965-66	—	2,720	2,301	1,810	16	350	3,321	1.68	2,720
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	8	443	1,394	192	9	45	582	0.59	345
	1965-66	8	560	1,643	213	9	76	784	0.76	560
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	—	1,255	2,421	445	1	85	681	0.55	986
	1965-66	—	1,638	3,610	457	1	160	1,331	1.08	1,638
District Total ..	1961-62	12	4,479	27,716	5,178	35	518	3,416	0.44	4,992
	1965-66	12	6,998	30,235	4,646	35	980	10,865*	1.32	6,999
	1967-68	12	7,100	30,673	4,646	35	1,154	11,453	1.4	7,200

* Tahsilwise area irrigated more than once in 1965-66 was as under:— Akola 40 , Akot 40, Balapur 81, Washim 81, Mangrulpir 56 and Murtizapur 36 hectares

TABLE No. 27

Area Under Food and Non-food Crops, Irrigated in Akola District in 1961-62, 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(Area in hectares)

Tahsil	Year	Wheat	Sugarcane	Chillis	Total food crops	Cotton	Total non-food crops
Akola ..	1961-62	5	18	98	319	—	2
	1965-66	723	37	132	1,195	582	585
	1970-71	855	24	123	1,199	15	15
	1971-72	887	21	82	1,117	24	24
Akot ..	1961-62	28	25	113	438	—	128
	1965-66	1,457	84	159	1,971	14	134
	1970-71	385	72	153	994	67	114
	1971-72	613	72	180	1,305	78	99
Balapur ..	1961-62	5	39	38	292	—	—
	1965-66	833	146	192	1,524	6	21
	1970-71	699	47	307	1,436	8	10
	1971-72	634	76	159	1,164	—	8
Washim ..	1961-62	265	98	236	932	20	43
	1965-66	2,050	228	170	3,096	173	223
	1970-71	1,395	304	202	2,561	141	142
	1971-72	1,102	216	178	1,973	100	101
Mangrulpir ..	1961-62	—	14	282	581	—	—
	1965-66	296	79	187	766	18	18
	1970-71	141	64	402	772	—	—
	1971-72	124	64	422	746	49	49
Murtizapur ..	1961-62	3	10	311	635	4	45
	1965-66	635	32	340	1,286	31	48
	1970-71	404	37	235	1,034	—	13
	1971-72	418	24	45	756	—	19
District Total ..	1961-62	306	204	1,078	3,197	24	218
	1965-66	5,994	606	1,189	9,838	824	1,029
	1970-71	3,879	548	1,422	7,996	231	294
	1971-72	3,778	473	1,066	7,061	251	300

Note:— Only principal crops have been given.

There is only one major irrigation work taken up in the district. while there are a few medium irrigation works, *bandharas* and tanks providing irrigation. The brief account of each one of them is given below :

Katepurna River Project : The Major irrigation project, across the river Katepurna, is situated near the village Mahan, 20 miles away from Akola on Akola—Mangrulpir road in Akola tahsil. The project on completion would cater to the irrigation needs of two tahsils *viz.*, Akola and Murtizapur of the district. Besides, the project also contemplates drinking water supply to Akola town.

The project was originally administratively approved for Rs. 2.33 crores. However as per revised estimate, the cost is likely to be in the vicinity of Rs. 4.51 crores. The work of construction on the project was commenced in 1961, and was expected to be completed by the end of June 1971. On completion, the project would irrigate 20,570 acres of the land in the two tahsils referred to above. The scheme envisages construction of an earthen dam 6,000 feet long with a central masonry (gated) spillway in gorge portion. The total length of the main canal and the branch canal is 22 miles.

Ekburji Tank Project : The project was originally undertaken in the beginning of 1958, but consequent on the reorganisation of States, the project was reviewed and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 42.99 lakhs was administratively approved by the then Bombay Government in 1959. The work was taken up for execution in 1960. Most of the work was completed in the year 1967 and considering the total expenditure over that approved, the Government of Maharashtra accorded revised administrative approval to Rs. 51.34 lakhs.

The project is one of the medium projects taken up during the Second Five Year Plan as a source of irrigation water for the agriculturists and serves Washim tahsil of Akola district. This is the first pilot project in the district.

The project envisaged construction of an earthen dam of 2,722 feet in length to harness a catchment area of 29.02 square miles on the Chandrabhaga river in the Washim tahsil of the district. The river has its source in Washim tahsil and flows towards south and joins the Penganga river, a tributary of Godawari, 10 miles downstream of the Ekburji dam. The dam impounds a storage of 498.92 m. cft.* of water. The area submerged under the lake is 633.25 acres (out of which 246.36 acres is forest land and Government land) including one village *viz.*, Ekburji having a population of 149 souls. The dam site is 10 km. to the south-west of

*m. cft.=million cubic feet.

Washim and can be approached by road. It is also approachable from Kekat Umra railway station (2 km. from dam site) situated on Khandwa-Hingoli metre gauge line. The dam is 2,722 feet in length and has a maximum height of 79 feet above the lowest river bed. The total earth work involved for the construction of the dam is 18 m. cft. The gross storage of the reservoir is 498.92 m. cft. and live storage is 422.18 m. cft. with dead storage of 76.11 m. cft. A waste weir 456 feet in length is provided mostly in the rocky strata to discharge a maximum flood of 35,350 cusecs on the right flank of the dam.

To irrigate an area of 6,000 acres from 10 villages, two canals *viz.*, the right bank canal and the left bank canal have been provided. The left bank canal takes off directly from the dam to irrigate an area of 1,700 acres. The total length of the canal is 10½ miles. The outlet comprises a sliding gate with a 24″ diameter conduit with 192 feet in length. The discharge of this outlet is 33 cusecs. The irrigation on this canal is reduced as water has to be kept reserved for water supply to Washim town. The right bank canal, on the other hand, takes off directly from the right flank to irrigate an area of 4,300 acres. The total canal length is 12¾ miles. The outlet comprises a sliding gate with a conduit of two pipes having a diameter of 24″ and 18″ (above that) with a barrel length of 192 feet to let out a discharge of 55 cusecs. The canal has to cross the waste weir channel between ch. 12.00 to 16.00 in the first mile of this canal where a canal syphon has been provided.

The project has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 51.38 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 860 per acre of area irrigated and Rs. 12,150 per m. cft. of storage.

Area irrigated since the completion of the project is shown in the following statement :

Year	Area irrigated (in acres)			Total
	Kharif season	Rabi season	Hot-weather season	
1964-65		360	—	360
1965-66	1,355	1,124	130	2,609
1966-67	380	3,667	17	4,064
1967-68	411	1,806	—	2,217
1968-69	Nil	1,386	Nil	1,386

Projected village-wise area to be irrigated on both the canals is as under :—

Right Bank Canal	Irrigable	Left Bank Canal	Irrigable
Name of village	area in acres	Name of village	area in acres
Kekat Umra	417	Kekat Umra	74
Vilegaon	144	Tamsala	250
Tondgaon	1,183		
Deothana	801	Rajgaon	285
Ganeshpur Pr. Washim	748	Deothana	959
Borkhada	464	Tondgaon	959
Adgaon	526		
Kokalgaon	17		
Total	4,300		1,700

Crop-wise area irrigated is shown in the following statement.

Name of Crop	Year				
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Cotton	72.04	653.06	1,067.00	445.00	80.20
Wheat	205.01	1,044.37	1,456.15	740.00	1,128.01
Hybrid Wheat	—	—	—	380.00	—
Jowar	48.00	605.14	825.19	85.25	—
Hybrid Jowar	—	—	17.00	123.00	23.00
Chillis	13.20	30.31	44.23	44.00	35.05
Vegetables	22.14	12.13	24.16	11.00	—
Sugarcane	—	16.26	—	—	5.20
Fruits	—	10.20	—	—	—
Pulses	—	173.22	374.36	261.15	105.21
Maize	—	6.17	1.00	—	—
Groundnut	—	10.17	19.00	77.00	—
Paddy	—	48.26	234.32	50.00	7.32
Total	360.39	2610.39	4064.00	2217.00	1386.13

A = Acres G = Gunthas

Nirguna River Project : The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across river Nirguna, near village Chondi with an ungated spillway on the right flank, to impound 1109.88 m. cft. of gross storage. The right bank canal measuring 39 km. in

length will take off directly from the dam to irrigate an area of 14,133 acres out of cultivable command area of 21,023 acres from the Balapur tahsil of the district. The length of the dam is 1,777 metres and the height 25.68 metres with an ungated spillway of 214 metres in length to discharge 59,270 cusecs of flood water. The catchment area is 195.55 square km. The dam site is approachable by an approach road from Medshi about 9.35 km. to the west. The work was taken up in the year 1968 and the project is scheduled to be completed by the end of June 1973. The total cost estimated at Rs. 189.78 lakhs gives a percentage of Rs. 1,342 per irrigated acre.

Morna Project: The Morna project is one of the biggest medium irrigation schemes in Akola district. On completion of this scheme the irrigation facilities will be available for 13,000 acres of land in Akola and Balapur tahsils.

The dam site for the reservoir is located near village Kakardari about 27 miles from Akola. The site is about 6 miles from Patur and the approach road for the site takes off from Patur on the Akola-Washim road. The dam has a length of 2,300 feet with a side channel spillway of 425 feet in length. It has a maximum height of 95 feet above the river bed level. The earthwork involved in the construction is of the order of 40 m. cft. The side channel spillway involves the masonry and concrete work of about 16,000 brass. The outlet for letting out the water into the river is located in the side channel spillway and will have 2 gates of 4′ x 4′ size.

The water spread of the lake would be about 1.30 square miles. The lake will impound a maximum storage of 1,570 m. cft. of water. Two villages *viz.*, Kakardari and Kosgaon are submerged due to the formation of reservoir and have been already re-settled near village Nimbi.

The canals start from the pick-up-weir near village Warkhed, 7 miles downstream of the dam. The main canal is 10 miles in length. It crosses the Akola-Washim road in 18th kilometre, the Nagpur-Bombay National Highway in 23rd kilometre and the broad gauge railway line at its end. A number of distributaries will take off from the main canal to irrigate 13,000 acres of area in 18 villages from Akola and Balapur tahsils. The crop pattern adopted for the project envisages 8 per cent of other perennials, 40 per cent of E. L. S. cotton, 6 per cent of chillis, 12 per cent of paddy, 10 per cent of groundnut and 24 per cent of wheat.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 173 lakhs, out of which the work costing about Rs. 125 lakhs has already been completed. The construction of the earthen dam was completed in June 1969.

The work of side channel spillway is partially completed to a height of about 35 feet above the river bed. The water stored in the dam is to the extent of 215 m. cft. This can be utilised for 566 acres of irrigation in the *rabi* season. The pick-up-weir at Warkhed is completed and the canal work upto 11 km. has also been completed.

Giroli Project: This project is situated near village Giroli, 13 miles from Mangrulpir on Mangrulpir-Manora road in Mangrulpir tahsil.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 31.80 lakhs. The work on the project was commenced in November 1968, and was expected to be completed by June 1972. The project contemplates irrigation of 1,700 acres of mixed crop-pattern in Mangrulpir tahsil only.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam 1,600 feet long with a side channel waste-weir. At present, the work on both, the dam and the canal is in initial stage. The total length of the canal and the distributaries is 10 miles.

Borala Tank Project: The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the local *nalla* near village Borala in Washim tahsil with an ungated spillway on right side to impound a gross storage of 78.21 m. cft. to irrigate an area of 1,000 acres in Washim tahsil, out of the gross command area of 2,000 acres.

The dam has a length of 525 m. and is 17.12 m. in height with a catchment area of 13 sq. miles. A waste-weir bar, 110 m. in length is provided on the right flank to discharge flood water of 20,180 cusecs. The main canal of 11 km. takes off from the dam and will irrigate 1,000 acres of land from Washim tahsil. The work of the dam was completed in June 1969 and the work of the canal is in progress. The total cost is put at 14.93 lakhs. The average cost per m. cft. is Rs. 19, 016 as against Rs. 1,494 as cost per acre. The approved crop pattern for the project is as under.

Crop	Percentage	Acreage
Cotton	25	250
Kharif Jowar	30	300
Paddy	15	150
Wheat	25	250
Chillis	5	50
	100	1000

The cost of the scheme is as under :

	Rs. in lakhs
(i) Head works	11.84
(ii) Canal	1.40
(iii) Other charges	1.69
Total :	14.93

Borwa Tank Project : This is an earthen dam constructed across a *nalla* near village Borwa in Mangrulpir tahsil to impound 71.18 m. cft. of gross storage and to irrigate 1096 acres of land of four villages *viz.*, Borwa, Karu, Talab and Ramtirth in Mangrulpir tahsil. The dam site is situated near village Borwa, 6 miles north-east of Manora in Mangrulpir tahsil. The work is now in progress. The total estimated cost is Rs. 12,75,160 and the average cost per acre will be Rs. 1,164.

The dam is 1,000 feet in length and 52 feet in height. The top width of the dam is 12 feet and that at the bottom is 271 feet. A waste weir of 200 feet has been provided on the left flank to discharge 8,315 cusecs of flood water. The main canal of about 3 miles will take off directly from the dam to irrigate an area of 1,100 acres. The gross command area is fixed at 2,000 acres of land. The approved crop pattern of the project is as follows :—

Crop	*Percentage*	*Acreage*
Cotton	33	361
Jowar	25	274
Wheat	25	274
Chillis and Vegetables	5	55
Paddy	12	132
Total	100	1,096

Shirputy Tank Project : The Project envisages construction of an earthen dam across a *nalla* near the village Shirpur, to impound a gross storage of 78.605 m. cft. to irrigate 1,100 acres of land in the Washim tahsil. The dam is 355 feet in length and 19.45 m. in height, with a 233 feet spillway on the right side to discharge 16,830 acres of flood water. The right bank main canal of about 4.5 miles will directly take off from the dam to irrigate 1,100 acres out of a gross command area of 1,960 acres of land from Washim tahsil.

The work was started in 1969 and the dam was to be completed by June 1971. The total estimated cost of the dam was Rs. 19,28,481.

The proposed crop pattern under this project is as follows :

Crop	*Acreage*	*Percentage*
Cotton	275	25
Jowar	330	30
Paddy	165	15
Wheat	275	25
Chillis	55	5
	1,100	100

Kawtha Bandhara : The scheme comprises a masonry *bandhara* across a *nalla* near village Kawtha in Washim tahsil to irrigate an area of 288 acres of land during the *rabi* season. The work was started in May 1966 and completed in March 1968. The *bandhara* is 58 m. in length and 3.6 m. in height. A right bank canal of 3.2 km. takes off from the *bandhara*. The total cost of the *bandhara* is Rs. 1,09,216, giving an average cost per acre of Rs. 372. The catchment area is 16.30 sq. miles. The cropwise area irrigated during the year 1968-69 was as under :

Crop	*Area irrigated (in acres)*
Wheat	73
Gram	14
Sugarcane	2
Pulses	1
Jowar *(kharif)*	15
Total	105

Adoli Bandhara : The scheme, situated near village Adoli in Washim tahsil, comprises a masonry outlet on the left side of the *nalla* with a canal system to irrigate an area of 300 acres by providing an earthen bund across the *nalla*. The work of the scheme was started in January 1966 and completed in 1967. The catchment area of the *bandhara* is 7.73 sq. miles. The length of the *bandhara* is 40 metres, while the length of canal is 4576 metres. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 6.73 lakhs, the cost per acre of irrigated area being Rs. 246.

The area irrigated during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 was as under :

Year	*Crop*	*Area irrigated (in acres)*
1967-68	Wheat	16
	Gram	9
	Total	25
1968-69	Chillis	2-20
	Gram	2-20
	Wheat	10-00
	Total	15-00

Dhanora Bandhara : The project is situated near village Dhanora in Murtizapur tahsil. It was commenced in 1966 and was completed in 1968. The cost of this project was Rs. 1.26 lakhs, the cost per acre of irrigated area being Rs. 342. The project commands an area of 800 acres with an irrigable capacity of 488 acres. The length of the *bandhara* is 101 metres and it is 2.5 metres in height. The length of the left bank canal is 4.7 km.

The crop-wise area irrigated during 1968-69 was as under :

Crop	*Area irrigated (in acres)*
Jowar *(kharif)*	10
Cotton	18
Paddy	4
Wheat	12
Total	44

Wapti Kupti Bandhara : The project is situated near village Wapti-Kupti. The work on the project was started in 1966 and completed in 1968. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 1.10 lakhs. The project consists of a *bandhara* of a length of 60 metres with a height of 4.5 metres. The length of right bank canal is 2.7 km. The gross area under command is 500 acres with an irrigation potential of 300 acres. The crop-wise area irrigated during 1968-69 was as under :—

Crop	*Area Irrigated (in acres)*
Wheat	10
Total :	10

SEED SUPPLY

It may be noted that healthy and vigorous seed contribute towards a better yield. Farmers, therefore, always follow their traditional method to secure good seeds by preserving grains of selected ear-heads from the vigorous plants at the time of harvesting. Sometimes farmers bring good variety of seeds from other places known for quality seeds. Under normal conditions such seeds do augment agricultural output. However, there is another way of increasing food production by making use of improved varieties or strains of crops. The use of improved seeds has proved more effective in increasing the agricultural produce. The Agriculture Department has on the basis of continuous and strenuous research work conducted at the four research stations in the district, evolved the following improved strains of crops and recommended them for the district.

Cotton	Ak-235, L-147
Jowar	N. S. 164
Groundnut	Ak-12-24
Wheat	H. 7. 25
Gram	Chafa

After studying its beneficial character under close observation and after satisfying its performance, the improved strains of crops are released for their further multiplication. The multiplication of the improved seeds is done at the taluka seed farms. One such farm has been established in the jurisdiction of every panchayat samiti in the district. The intention of establishing these taluka seed farms is to multiply the pure seeds of those crops which are grown in that particular area of the panchayat samiti and thus to cater to the needs of the local cultivators.

The seeds produced on the taluka seed farms after processing *i.e.*, after grading, treating them with mercurial compound and satisfying about their germination capacity, are issued to cultivators in a group of 4 to 5 villages which are called 'seed villages'. It is generally seen that cent per cent area under the particular crop in the 'seed village' is covered by the improved seeds supplied from the taluka seed farms. The cultivators who are supplied with the seeds are named as 'A' class cultivators. The produce of the 'A' class cultivators for which maximum care is taken from rouging of crop to its threshing and bagging, etc., is procured by the Agriculture Department or by the Zilla Parishad through co-operative marketing society and is further distributed to other cultivators who are named as 'B' class registered seed growers. The produce of 'B' class growers is procured and

further distributed to 'C' class cultivators. In this way, it is contemplated to cover cent per cent area of every panchayat samiti within a period of five years.

The seeds of hybrid jowar are produced on the cultivator's fields under the close supervision of the officers of the National Seed Corporation. The jowar seeds are procured by the State Government through the Co-operative Marketing Federation and are distributed to the cultivators through the respective village co-operative societies under the direction of the Zilla Parishad. The foundation seeds *i.e.,* the produce of the taluka seed farms are issued to cultivators on cash payment only. The seeds which are procured by the Zilla Parishad and which are distributed through the co-operative societies are supplied either on cash or on *tagai* and bank loans.

MANURES

Small pressure of population on agricultural land, comparatively high fertility of soil and various other measures of cultivation including the use of compost and farm-yard manure about seventy years before did help in making the agricultural produce surplus. However, with the passage of time the very high rate of growth of population emphasised the necessity of producing food articles on a larger scale. The agriculture being the most important source of livelihood, various measures including the use of improved strains of crops, fertilisers, etc., assumed great importance in the context. The application of fertilisers and manures which helps in conserving the fertility of the soil and results in increasing agricultural production has, therefore, become an essential feature of the present day agronomy. Cultivators do recognise the advantage of manures and fertilisers but find it very difficult to make use of them due to certain difficulties. A large number of cultivators do not get credit facilities because of their small holdings. Sometimes the fertilisers are not supplied in time. Another and more important difficulty is also felt about the application of manures and fertilisers and that is, that if the rainfall, upon which the agronomy of the district still depends to a large extent, happens to be poor, the manures actually injure the crop for that year causing it to wither.

In the old days, only the wealthier cultivators who could afford to maintain large number of cattle were able to get enough manure from the dung of cattle. The chemical fertilisers were not known to small cultivators in the countryside. The manure was then stored in a pit, from three to five feet deep in one of their fields, sometimes by the side of their houses or just on the outskirt of the village. Now the cultivators are being taught to do the same in a scientific way. The manure, according to the new method is stored in a pit of the size of 10′ x 6′ x3′. The pit is covered with mud and is cleared off in every hot season. Sometimes Dhanagars who own a large number of goats are paid in cash and kind for penning their goats at night on the fields.

It was after the introduction of Planning era in our country that the distribution of fertilisers assumed importance. Since then, it has been considered as an important indicator of agricultural progress. The fertilisers are usually distributed through co-operative societies.

PESTS

The following is the account of various pests of crops in the district :

Of Jowar : *Jowar stem borer (chilo zonellus swinh) :—* The host plants of this pest are jowar, maize and grasses. Creamy white eggs are laid on leaves in clusters which hatch in six days. Young caterpillars bore into the stems and remain there for three to four weeks, after which the full grown caterpillars pupate *in situ.* The pupal period is 7 to 10 days and the total period of the life cycle is 5 to 6 weeks. The pest hibernates as a larvae in stubbles. There are about four generations in a year. Summer jowar is frequently found heavily infested by this pest.

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″ in length. The moths are straw-coloured with fore-wings pale yellowish grey having minute dots on the apical margin and white hind wings. Caterpillars bore inside the stems causing thereby drying of the central shoots called "dead hearts", which causes reddening of stems. As the pest is an internal feeder only, preventive and mechanical measures are found practical and economical and are detailed below :—

(i) The affected plants should be pulled out along with the caterpillars inside and destroyed promptly.

(ii) After harvest of the crop, stubbles should be collected and burnt to destroy the hibernating larvae.

(iii) The fodder to be fed to cattle should be cut into small pieces and stored.

Jowar stem fly : (atherigona indica) : This is another pest, the host plants of which are jowar and other millets.

The eggs are laid on stems or tender seedlings and they hatch in 2 to 3 days. The maggots bore into the stems of young plants and feed inside the stem for about a week. Full grown maggots

pupate inside the infested stems of plants. The pupal period lasts about a week. The pest is occasionally serious in early stages of the crop.

Its maggots are legless, tapering anteriorly and are found feeding inside the stems of young plants. The adults are similar to houseflies but are very much smaller in size and on their dorsal side, there are a few dark spots. The maggots bore inside the stem and cause dead hearts and are generally more common in a very young crop.

As the pest is an internal feeder, mechanical methods though laborious have been found to be more useful and consist of (i) removing the affected seedlings and destroying the larvae and (ii) increasing seed rate to make up the loss. For hybrid varieties which are more susceptible to the attack of this pest, the chemical control measures recommended are (i) soil application of 10 percent phorate granules at the rate of 7 kg. per acre prior to sowing, and (ii) if phorate is not available, 4 sprays with 0.05 per cent endrin (2.5 ml. of endrin, 20 per cent E. C. in 1 litre of water) at 10 days interval starting from 7 days after germination.

Flea beetle: (chaetochnema idica): The beetles are black and small about 1/10" long, oblong and with the hind pair of legs thickened by means of which they are able to jump about. Some species may be brownish in colour. Jowar is sometimes seriously damaged by this pest. The beetles feed generally on the middle part of the leaf-blade and not on the border as is the case with caterpillars and grasshoppers. When the flea beetles feed on the leaf, there result numerous small holes on its surface. As regards controlling measures, dusting 10 BHC at the rate of 8 to 10 kg. per acre gives satisfactory control of the pest. Treatment with 0.05 per cent aldrin or 0.15 malathion would also prove to be effective.

Army worms: (cirphis unipuncta).—The caterpillars feed on leaves mostly at night, while during the day they remain hidden in the whorl or in the clods underground. They migrate from one field to another when their food is exhausted and hence the pest is called "army worms".

Round, greenish white eggs are laid on central leaves in two parallel rows in batches which hatch in a week. In bad cases of attack they completely defoliate the plants as they have a habit of feeding together. Their larval period is from 21 to 28 days. Full grown caterpillars descend to the ground for pupation. Their pupal period lasts from 8 to 10 days. The total period of their life cycle is five to six weeks. The pest is

active from June to November. *Kharif* crops suffer more from it than *rabi* crops. There may be a number of generations during a season, after which the insects hibernate in the pupal stage in soil. The pest does not become abundant every year and it is observed that when a long dry spell follows a good start of monsoon, the pest assumes epidemic form. It shows a tendency to subside if heavy showers occur thereafter.

Full grown caterpillars are 1" to 1½" long, smooth bodied, greenish coloured with broad light coloured strips running along its length on either side of the body. They are found in the central whorl of plants, or may remain under stubbles around the plants in soil. The moths are of two types, one is brownish red with prominent spots on the anterior margin of the wings. The other type of moth is dusky brown with a dark median line and less prominent spots on the apical margin of the wings. A pest called swarming caterpillar which is a little darker and with longitudinal bands is known to infest jowar. Their habits and control measures for them are identical.

The pest can be controlled by the following methods: (1) Collection of eggs masses and their destruction. (2) If the attack is localised, caterpillars may be collected by employing labour and destroyed. (3) Deep ploughing of the infested fields after the harvest of the crop to expose the hibernating pupae to the action of weathering agencies and birds. (4) Dusting with 10 kg. of 10 per cent BHC or spraying 0.2 per cent BHC (½ kg. of 50 per cent BHC (WP) in 120 litres of water). (5) Dusting with 5 per cent aldrin or 3 per cent heptachlor at the rate of 10 kg. per acre also gives effective control of the pest.

Hoppers and aphids: (peregrinus maidis, Ashm. and *rhopolosiphum Maidis,* F. and *aphis sacchari Zhent*) : Delphacids (*peregrinus maidis,* Ashm.) and aphids are responsible for causing the sugary secretion on jowar; the symptoms are locally known as *'chikta'*. It is quite severe especially on *rabi* jowar. Delphacids are wedge shaped, greenish brown in colour with blackish spots on wings. Adult is oblong and dark brown or yellowish green in colour having two projections called cornicles on the dorsal side of the abdomen. It is mostly found in the wingless stage.

Sugary secretion is seen on the leaves of the plant and also in the whorl and ultimately the growing shoots of the plant is damaged and further growth is checked. Spraying with 0.02 per cent diazinon, thiometon, endrin or dusting with 5-10 per cent BHC dust lbs. per acre helps in reducing the intensity of infestation of these pests.

Of Wheat : *Pink borer : (Sesamia inferens. Wlk)* : The pest causes damage to wheat and maize. Caterpillar is flesh coloured, smooth with dark spots on the body. Each spot bears a hair. Full grown caterpillars measure about 2.5 cm. in length. Moths are small, with straw coloured forewings with a marginal dark line and its hind wings are white. Creamy white eggs are laid in clusters, inside the leaf sheath in rows of two or three. They hatch in 4 to 9 days. The larvae have the migratory habit and become full grown in 3-4 weeks. Pupation takes place inside the bored stem. The adults emerge out after 5 to 12 days. Total life cycle is completed in about 6 to 7 weeks.

The young larva hatching from the egg bores into the stem causing the death of the central shoot commonly known as 'dead heart.' The caterpillars migrate from one plant to another injuring many plants in their life. As the pest is an internal feeder, preventive measures like removal of dead hearts and destruction of the larvae, removal of stubbles after the harvest of the crop and their destruction may help to minimise the pest infestation.

Of Gram : *Gram pod borer (heliothis armigera)* : The caterpillars 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. Gram, cotton, tomato, peas, tobacco, *ganja,* safflower, etc., are the principal host plants of this pest.

The moths are stout, light yellowish brown with a wing expanse of 3.7 cm. The forewings are pale brown with some black dots and the hind wings are lighter in colour with smoky dark margins. The caterpillars are greenish with darker broken grey lines along the sides of the body. They are 3.7 to 5 cm. in length when full-grown. Shining greenish yellow eggs, spherical in shape are laid singly on the tender parts of plants and they hatch in about 6 or 7 days. On hatching the caterpillars start feeding on tender leaves and shoots and as they grow, they bore into the pods and eat the developing grains inside. They become full-grown in 14 to 15 days and descend to the ground and pupate in earthen cocoons in the soil near the plants. Their pupal period lasts from one week to a month. The pest is active from November to March.

Hand picking of the caterpillars during initial stages of attack would help in reducing the future infestation. Ploughing the field after the harvest of crop would destroy the pupae. The pest can be effectively 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 aldrin or endrin or heptachlor or 0.12 per cent phosphamidon at the rate of 250 litres per acre.

Of Tur : *Tur pod caterpillar.* This is the pest of *tur* and *wal.* The caterpillars bore into green pods and feed on the developing seeds.

The moths are slender, not more than 12 mm. long 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 caterpillars are about 12 mm. long, greenish-brown in colour and are fringed with short hair and spines. Minute eggs are laid singly on the tender shoots, leaves, flowers or pods and they hatch in about 5 days. On hatching, the caterpillars first scrape the surface of pods and gradually cut holes and thrust their heads into pods and feed on seeds and become full-grown in about four weeks time. They pupate on the pod surface or even in the burrows of infested pods. Their pupal period lasts for two weeks. The pupae are also fringed with short hair and spines and are often liable to be mistaken for larvae. The total period of their life-cycle is about seven weeks.

The various preventive measures include collection of the infested pods and their destruction during early stages of attack and avoiding leguminous crops consecutively in the same field. Spraying the crop with 0.2 per cent DDT at 250 liters per acre or dusting with 1 per cent telodrin or 1 per cent endrin or 5 per cent BHC or 3 per cent heptachlor or 10 per cent carbaryl or 4 per cent malathion or 1.5 per cent dieldrin or 5 per cent DDT or 3 per cent morphothion or 2 per cent parathion at 9 kg. per acre have also proved effective.

Tur pod fly (argomyza obtusa) : The pest is widely distributed throughout the region. Young larvae after hatching from the eggs 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.

Freshly laid egg is white, broad and rounded at the posterior and narrowed anteriorly into a curved elongated hollow process. It measures 0.66 x 0.15 mm. Newly hatched larva is white with dark brown mouthparts. It measures 0.61 mm. X 0.12 mm. A fine

brownish strip runs along the entire mid-dorsal line of body. Full grown larva is creamy white measuring 3.5 mm. to 4 mm. in length and 1.25 mm. to 1.5 mm. in breadth. Pupae measures 2.5 mm. x 1.25 mm. Adult flies are glossy black with pubescent eyes and strong legs with femur slightly thickened. Copulation starts within 24 hours after emergence and egg laying takes place soon after. Life of adult is short and oviposition is limited to 3½ to 4 days. A female lays on an average 38 eggs with a maximum of 79. It avoids very young as well as mature pods for oviposition. It pierces her ovipositor in pericarp and deposits a single egg. When a pod is opened the eggs appear like needles projecting from the wall of the pod. Larval period is about 6 days but during winter it may be as much as 21 days. Pupal stage lasts from 8 days to 30 days. Thus it requires about 22 to 23 days to complete one generation.

The pest can be controlled by removing affected pods of first brood during winter. The crop may be treated with 0.2 per cent DDT or 0.02 per cent endrin spray at the rate of 300 litres per acre to kill the adult flies.

Tur pod bug. (Clavigralla gibbosa) : The eggs are laid in rows. On hatching, the nymphs start sucking the juice from pods and pass through five moults to reach the adult stage. The adult bugs are about 12 mm. long, are greenish brown in colour, have a spined pronotum and a femur swollen at the apical end.

Both the nymphs and adults suck the sap from pods and cause the infested pods to shrivel. The pest, however, is rarely serious. Preventive measures are the same as those in the case of the pod caterpillar. 5 per cent BHC powder, if dusted at the rate of 8 kg. per acre, may control the pest.

Of Groundnut : *Groundnut aphids (aphis craccivora,* Koch.):—

They are small, black, soft bodied insects found on the lower side of leaves. Both the winged and wingless forms reproduce viviparously and parthe-nogenetically. On an average a single apterous and alate female produces 54 and 47 young ones in 8 to 17 and 14 to 18 days respectively. The nymphal period lasts for 3 to 8 days during which the nymphs undergo four moults.

It is a very important pest as it reduces the vitality and yield of plants by sucking the sap and also acts as the vector of a serious virus disease commonly known as 'Rosette' of groundnut. Dusting the infested crop with 10 per cent BHC at 15 to 20 lb. per acre is recommended against the pest. It is necessary to mix equal quantity of sulphur which besides, preventing the incidence of mites keeps *'tikka'* disease under check. Spraying

the infested crop with 0.05 per cent malathion, 0.02 thiometon, 0.03 per cent formothion, 0.1 per cent carbaryl, plus sulphur, will protect the crop.

Of sesamum : *Sesamum gall fly (aspondylia sesami)* : It is a specific pest of sesamum and is not yet observed on other crops. The maggots are found inside the young flower buds and the irritation causes gall formation and interferes with the process of pod formation. Consequently, the buds wither without bearing fruit. The eggs are laid on flowers and the maggots feed on the contents of the flower and then develop into pupae. They emerge as adults which resemble mosquitoes.

In order to control this pest no stray plants should be allowed to grow in the off season as to avoid giving rise to conditions favourable to the breeding of this pest and all infested buds should be scrupulously clipped and destroyed.

Sphinx moth (acherontia styx) :—The eggs are laid singly on leaves. The larval period is about two months. Pupation, takes place in the soil and the pupal period lasts about a month and a half. The moth is large with a dark grey, bluish thorax. The abdomen is yellow with black bands. The forewings are dark brown. The full-fed larva is 90 mm. long and stout, with a rough skin and with an anal born at the abdominal end. It is light greenish in colour and has eight yellow stripes on its body.

The caterpillar feeds extensively on leaves. Following are the control measures :— (1) As the caterpillar is very large, hand picking can be practised with success. (2) Dusting with 5 per cent BHC may also be effective.

Of Chilli : *Thrips : (anaphothrips dorsalis)* : It is a polyphagous species recorded on cotton, mango, *tondli,* bottlegourd, guava, *bhendi,* brinjal, onion, etc.

The adults are minute delicate insects, less than 1 mm. long and are light yellow in colour. Their wings are fringed with hair. The younger stages are still more minute but wingless. Adult female lays fertilized or unfertilized eggs inside the leaf tissues, generally on the lower side of leaf. A female can lay 50 to 60 eggs at the rate of 4 to 6 per day. Average incubation, larval, prepupal and pupal periods have been observed to be 8 to 9; 4 to 6 and 2 to 3 days respectively. Prepupal and pupal stages are generally found in soil at a depth of 1″ to 2″. The pest is more active during later part of monsoon, especially during a dry spell.

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. As a result of feeding leaves curl and become small; such symptoms are locally known as *'murda'* or *'bokadya'*. The pest can be effectively controlled by spraying with 0.2 per cent DDT. So also, 0.02, per cent endrin, telodrin, methyl demeton, diazinon, dieldrin thiometos, endos-ulfan, isobenzan, phosphamidon or lebaycid or 0.05 per cent malathion or dimethoate, 0.1 per cent carbaryl have also been found to be quite promising. Addition of sulphur to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides in equal proportion would help in controlling mites also. Dusting with one per cent endrin plus sulphur or 10 per cent DDT + sulphur at the rate of 9 kg. per acre also is equally effective. Repeated applications may be given at 15 days interval. A period of two to three weeks should be allowed to lapse before the crop is marketed for consumption.

Of Cotton: *Bollworms:* There are three types of bollworms: (a) spotted bollworms, (b) pink bollworms and (c) heliothis sp. Eggs are laid singly on leaves, flower buds, bracts, bolls, etc. They hatch within 4 to 6 days. Larval period in case of spotted bollworms is 9 to 16 days depending upon the climatic conditions and pupation takes place inside the silken cocoons, outside the bolls, in which stage it remains for 8 to 14 days. The total period of life-cycle is about 22 to 35 days. The pest is active from July to November. In case of pink bollworms, the caterpillars on hatching feed on developing flowers, seed or lint. The larval period usually is about 3 to 4 weeks but some of them remain dormant in the seeds for a pretty long time, for the perpetuation of the species. Pupation generally takes place inside the bolls or in the soil in silken cocoons from which moth emerges after about 10 days. The pest is active from July to December while the winter season is passed in the larval stage. Female of heliothis lays spherical greenish yellow eggs on tender parts of the plant. The eggs hatch in about 6 to 7 days and newly hatched larvae start feeding on leaves and growing shoots. In case of severe infestation, they also bore and feed on bolls. Their larval period lasts for about two weeks and then full-grown larvae descend into the soil where they pupate in earthen cocoons. Their pupal period is 1 to 4 weeks.

In case of spotted bollworms, the caterpillars bore into the growing shoots of the plants in the initial stage of the crop. Later on when flower buds appear, larvae bore into them and then enter in the bolls by making holes which are plugged with excreta. The infested buds and bolls are shed but if they remain on the plant they open prematurely; consequently lint from such bolls fetches low price. Unlike the spotted bollworms, the

caterpillars of the pink bollworms 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 the growing shoot and this internal feeding causes the drying of the growing shoots. In case of heavy infestation, the caterpillars also feed on the bolls which leads to heavy damage of cotton.

Bollworms being internal feeders are extremely difficult to control In order to keep their incidence under check both preventive and curative measures are necessary. The 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 seeds with carbon-di-sulphide at 1 oz. per 15 cft. space or heating the seeds to 145° F to kill the hibernating larvae of pink bollworms. For uprooting the cotton stalks plant pullers can be used. On the other hand, curative measures consist of mechanical and chemical measures. Results of the insecticidal trials conducted in recent years reveal that six sprays with 0.03 per cent to 0.04 per cent endrin+sulphur (1 : 1) or 0.2 per cent carbaryl+sulphur mixture (1 : 1) (450 c. cs. to 600 c. cs. of 20 per cent endrin E. C. 450 or 600 gms. of wettable sulphur in 300 litres of water or 1 kg. of 50 per cent carbaryl+1 kg. of wettable sulphur in 300 litres of water) at fortnightly interval starting from 8 to 10 weeks after sowing are the most effective in reducing the pest incidence on irrigated cotton and give increased yields. 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: (dysdercus cingulatus Fabr):—It is a minor pest which affects cotton and Deccan hemp. The female lays rounded bright yellow eggs in a mass on the soil near the plant. Eggs hatch in six to seven days. Nymphs, which are bright red, pass through six instars in 30 to 35 days before reaching the adult stage. Total period of life cycle is about six to eight weeks, but during winter the pest hibernates in the adult stages. The pest is active from October to February. The adult is about half an inch long. Its general colour is bright red, with eyes, scutellum and antenna coloured black. 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.

The adults and nymphs suck plant sap and greatly impair the vitality of the plant. In addition they also feed on the seeds and lower their oil content. Due to the excreta of these insects, the lint gets spoiled. The infested seeds are useless for sowings. The pest is controlled by two ways: (a) adults and nymphs can be collected in large number by shaking in a tray containing kerosene oil and water and (b) the crop is dusted thoroughly with a mixture of 10 per cent BHC+10 per cent DDT.

Jassids (empoasca devastens Dist.) :—Besides cotton, the pest causes damages to *bhendi,* brinjal, potato, etc. About 30 eggs are laid at a time by the adult female in the tissue of the leaf vein. The eggs hatch in 4 to 11 days. The nymphal stage remains from 7 to 21 days during which the nymphs moult five times. The entire life cycle is completed in two to four weeks. The pest is particularly active during the monsoon season. The adult is wedge-shaped about 2 mm. long and pale green in colour. The front wings have a black spot on their posterior parts. The nymphs are wingless and are found in large numbers on the lower surfaces of leaves. They walk diagonally.

Both the nymphs and adults suck the cell sap from 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. Use of 5 per cent DDT dust at 8 to 10 kg. per acre in case of Asiatic cotton varieties and 5 per cent DDT+sulphur dust mixture in case of American cotton varieties was recommended in the past. In recent years treatments with 0.02 per cent endrin+sulphur (1 : 1) (300 c. cs. of 20 per cent E. C. endrin in 300 litres of water+300 gm. of wettable sulphur) and phosphamidon, methyl demeton, thiometon, dimethoate, parathion and diazinon at 0.02 per cent concentration have also been found to be promising against the pest.

Aphids (aphis gossypii, Glover) :—This pest also damages the same crops noted above. The alate and apterous forms reproduce parthenogenetically and viviparously. A single apterous female gives rise to 8 to 22 young ones per day. They pass through four moults before reaching the adult stage. The duration of their life-cycle is 7 to 9 days. The adult is oblong, about 1 mm. long, dark yellowish green in colour and has two projections called cornicles 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. Following measures are adopted in controlling this pest : (1) Spraying with nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 lb. in 80 gallons of water with 5 lbs. of soap. (2) Spraying with pyrethrum extract in the proportion of one part in 1,000 parts of water. Nearly 80 to 100 gallons of spray are required per acre in each case, 2 ozs. to 4 ozs. of endrin per acre or 0.01 per cent to 0.02 per cent parathion are also effective against cotton aphids. Application of insecticides like thiometon, phosphamidon, endrin+sulphur, diazinon or menazon at 0.02 per cent, dimethoate at 0.03 per cent or malathion at 0.05 per cent (200 Ccs. of 35 per cent dimethoate or 250 Ccs. of 50 per cent malathion in 250 litres of water) concentration have been also observed quite effective.

Mites (eriophes gossypii, Bank) : It is a polyphagous species. However, castor, *bhendi* and cotton are the important hosts of this pest.

Female lays about 10 to 100 eggs singly on leaves which hatch in 4 to 7 days. Nymphal stage lasts for 6 to 10 days. Total life-cycle is completed in 3 to 4 weeks. On an average adults live for 10 to 30 days. Eggs are creamy, spherical and semi-translucent, larva is flesh coloured with three pairs of legs. It undergoes 3 moults before becoming adult. Adults are minute size creatures with an oval body and four pairs of legs. They are usually found on the lower surface of leaves.

The nymphs and adults usually feed on the lower surface of leaves; as a result they become silvery white and ultimately dry. In case of severe infestation complete defoliation of plants is caused. Spraying with 0.05 per cent aramite, 0.03 per cent dichlorobenzilate (akar), 0.02 parathion or 0.2 per cent sulphur would effectively control the pest.

DISEASES

Of Cereals : Kani. *Specelotheca Sorghi,* locally known as *kani* or *danekani,* is a grain smut of jowar. This disease is detected only when ear heads come out. Normal grains are not formed in the diseased ear heads but black masses known as *sori* are formed which contains black powder. The black powder consists of millions of spores of the fungus. This disease attacks the *kharif* jowar between September and November and *rabi* jowar between December and February. It is controlled by treating the seed with 200 to 300 mesh fine sulphur at the rate of 0.028 kg. of sulphur to 6.8 kg. of seed.

Kajali. *Spacelotheca Cruenta,* locally known as *kajali,* is a loose smut of jowar. The indication of existence of this disease and that of *kani* is the same with the only difference that in the latter the wall of sorus gets ruptured and black mass of powder is exposed which gives a blackish appearance to the ear heads. The disease affects both types of jowar *viz., kharif* and *rabi.* The diseased and healthy ear heads are mixed and spread infection when thrashed. The affected ear heads are removed and destructed in order to check the disease. Among other things treating the seed with 200 to 300 mesh fine sulphur at the rate of 0.028 kg. of sulphur to 6.8 kg. of seed also gives effective control of this disease.

Chikta. *Spacelia sorghi,* is a sugary disease of jowar known as *chikta.* The disease is detected only when sugary secretions are noticed. The drops of the oozing which fall on the leaves are sticky. Controlling aphids through the use of insecticides helps in reducing the intensity of the disease.

Ergot of Bajra. *Clavicep microcephala,* locally known as *ergot,* is a disease of rare occurrence and the extent of damage caused is negligible. It is a seed borne and soil borne disease affecting the crop between September and November. The disease is controlled by crop rotation system and steeping the grain in 20 per cent salt solution and removing sclerotal bodies and burning them. The steeped grain is washed twice with water to remove the trace of salt and finally dried.

Of Pulses : Mar. *Fusarium Oxysporum,* is the wild disease of *tur* which is locally known as *mar.* The disease is soil-borne and affected plants appear sickly. When the roots of affected plants are open, they exhibit brown discolouration of vascular tissue. The disease is put under control by growing wilt resistant varieties such as C-11, C-28 and C-36.

Of Groundnut : Tikka. *Cercospora arachidicola, Cercospopra personata,* is an air borne disease of groundnut. It is locally known as *tikka.* It affects the crop between July and September and late varieties upto October. Conspicuous purple brown, round spots appear on leaves. Infected plant debris provides the source of infection. Shedding of the leaves becomes a striking feature of this disease. The disease is controlled by spraying on both sides of the foliage bordeaux mixture thrice in the proportion of 5 : 5: 50. Another method is dusting the crop with 200 to 300 mesh-fine sulphur.

Of Cotton : Kawadi. *Anthracnose,* a seed borne disease, is locally known as *kawadi.* The disease is caused by a fungus parasite. The disease manifests itself as 'seedling-rot, collar-rot, and damping off in the seedling stage of the crop and as boll-rot when the crop starts bearing. In the later case, it results in developing short, immature, weak and discoloured lint.

Dahiya, *Remularia arelsa,* locally known as *dahiya,* is a gray mildew of cotton. The disease manifests itself when small grayish white spots first appear on lower leaves. When the attack is severe, white spots appear on both the sides of leaves resulting into defoliation of the plant. The spores of the fungus are propagated by wind from diseased to healthy crops. The disease is controlled by dusting of 200 to 300 mesh-fine sulphur at the rate of 16.78 kg. per hectare before the appearance of the disease in August.

Karpa. *Xanithamonas malvacearum,* locally known as *karpa,* is a minor disease of cotton. It appears at first sight as small water soaked areas on leaves which are angular in shape. These spots later on coalesce involving greater part of the leaf. The mature bolls when attacked open prematurely and the lint from such bolls bears yellow stain. The American cotton variety is more susceptible to its attack than *deshi* variety. Primary infection on seedlings occurs through bacteria carried in the fuzz on the seed but the secondary source of infection is through splashing rain drops carried by the wind. The seed borne infection is controlled by seed disinfection through fungicides but the secondary infection cannot be controlled by any direct method. Breeding for resistance is therefore, the only practicable method.

TENURE

The land tenure system underwent many changes with the passage of time. The following account from the old Gazetteer is reproduced here in order to get an idea of the system of land tenure that prevailed in the past :

Kinds of tenure : All over Berar the ryotwari tenure which prevails in *Khalsa* villages is the most common, but there are also a few *jagir, izara, palampat,* and *inam* villages (or fields in the last case) ; Akola District has *inam* fields but no *inam* villages ; it contains however the Kamargaon estate held on a tenure different from any other in the Province. The following table gives the number of villages held by each form of tenure :

Taluka	Khalsa	Jagir	Izara	Estate	Palampat	Total
Akola	336	18	—	—	—	354
Basim	321	16	—	—	1	338
Murtizapur	296	6	—	16	—	318
Akot	264	2	—	—	—	266
Mangrul	227	5	20	—	—	252
Balapur	193	9	—	—	—	202
Total	1,637	56	20	16	1	1,730

Jagir tenure: The District contains 56 *jagir* (Marathi *jahagir)* villages; their total assessment is Rs. 77,405, of which Government receives Rs. 16,232 and the *jagirdars* get Rs. 61,173. A *jagirdar* holds a whole village, sometimes making no payment whatever to Government, sometimes paying a fixed quit-rent, and sometimes a certain proportion (generally 40, 50, or 60 per cent.) of the ordinary assessment. The original survey of *jagir* village is never revised except either at the request and cost of the *jagirdar* or for special reasons; the quit-rent or the proportion of revenue payable is also fixed permanently. The nominal assessment of all *jagir* villages is however revised every 30 years along with that of *khalsa* villages; the object is to fix the amount of cesses payable in *jagirs* held free or on a quit-rent and that of land revenue in the others. The *jagirdar* makes whatever arrangements he likes with his tenants, except that certain land in the possession of individual cultivators at the time the *jagir* was given has sometime remained *khalsa* from the beginning. A *jagir* could apparently only be created by the sovereign power; thus almost all the *jagirs* in Berar were given by either the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam; the Bhonslas gave none. *Jagirs* seem at first to have been given only for military service and for the maintenance of order in special neighbourhoods. They were given for life but might be continued from father to son; in a few cases they became practically hereditary, but even then carried an obligation of service and were theoretically liable to be resumed. The system gradually broke down, partly because the *jagirdar* often ceased to maintain any real force and partly because the Marathas took 60 per cent of all revenue assigned to *jagirdars* within the areas under their control; in 1853 such purely military *jagirs* as remained were surrendered to Government. In course of time, however, other *jagirs* than purely military grants had been made. Revenues were assigned to civil officers for the maintenance of due state and dignity or were

acquired by court influence without any substantial reason. They were not originally hereditary, but the grant was in fact sometimes continued to the heirs of the first holder; in this way many *jagirs* became practically hereditary without any condition remaining attached to them. These were all confirmed by the British Government. Some *jagirs* were also given to pious or venerable persons, *saiyids, fakirs, pirzadas,* and others, and were made hereditary *sanads* or patents; these also were confirmed. In fact the great majority of *jagirs* in the District are grants of no very great value for the support of temples and tombs. The organisation of *jagir* villages has been assimilated to that of *khalsa* villages but, provided the work is properly done, appointments are made by the *jagirdar* instead of Government.

Izara tenure: *Izara* villages number 20, all in Mangrul taluka; their total assessment is Rs. 12,582 of which Government receives one half. They are held under the 'Waste Land Rules of 1865; these formed a system according to which whole villages were leased out to individuals at a low rental for a period of 30 years or less, at the end of which time the lessee was given the option, provided he had brought one-third of the land under cultivation, of keeping the whole village in perpetuity on payment of one half of a fair assessment. The object was to encourage cultivation, but in fact such liberal terms were unnecessary; the option of permanent possession was taken away in 1871. An *izardar* is for most purposes in almost exactly the same position as a *jagirdar.*

Palampat tenure: Kata, in Basim taluka, is the only *palampat* village in the District; its total assessment is Rs. 3,200, of which Government receives Rs. 1,645. This village was the subject of various interesting proceedings in which the holder repeatedly profited by long accidental delay and by mistranslation. The word *palampat* is said to mean a lease for protection or development. Kata was granted in 1837 by a lease signed by Raja Chandulal upon a fixed payment; the purpose of populating the village was recorded. Under the British Government careful calculations were made of the holder's profits, which included dues on produce, oil-presses, and marriages; these dues were abolished and it was ordered that after certain allowances had been made for village expenses and other matters Government should receive 60 per cent and the *palampatdar* 40 per cent of the ordinary assessment.

Inam tenure: A large number of *inam* grants have been made in the District by different Governments; the holding usually consists of a very few fields and the purpose is generally to secure the maintenance of a temple or tomb. An *inam* is sometimes

held free of assessment and sometimes on the payment of a fraction of the ordinary assessment. Muhammad Burhan, Bench Magistrate of Karanja, holds *inam* lands assessed at Rs. 92 given some years ago in recognition of services rendered by a relative during the Mutiny. The *inam* lands of the District amount altogether to 21,000 acres with an assessment of Rs. 31,000; the *inamdars* get Rs. 26,000 of this and Government gets Rs. 5,000. Thus about 1 per cent of the culturable land of the District has been given on *inam*; more than one-third of the whole is in Akot taiuka, which has had an extraordinary number of well-known saints."*

Existing Tenure: The *ryotwari* system is the most important land tenure system in the district. The *malguzari* system has been abolished by the land legislation during recent years. Under the *ryotwari* system the rates of land revenue are fixed in accordance with the quality of the survey number, average rainfall, kind of crops grown, water source etc. Among other tenures, only service *inams* remained in existence as these holdings were granted to the person for the particular service rendered to the Government or the community. The holders of such *inams* are village servants and artisans such as *Nhavis, Kumbhars, Sutars* etc.

In the old Madhya Pradesh, settlement was done on the basis of proprietary rights. In 1920, a new consolidating and amending Act was passed *viz.*, the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. Under this Act, three classes of tenants were recognized, *viz.*, (1) absolute occupancy tenants, (2) occupancy tenants, and (3) Subtenants. The first two categories enjoyed a fixity of tenure as well as rent. They were entitled to become *malik-makbuzas* on payment of certain premium. Their rights were transferable and heritable. The sub-tenants, on the other hand were not given any special protection or rights. Until 1950, the tenancy laws in force in the Vidarbha area were intended only for the protection of tenants holding lands on lease in alienated areas.

The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950, brought some radical changes in the land tenure system. The Act conferred on the tenants a right to become owner of land on payment of certain amount of rent. The provision was later on repealed by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, wherein the absolute occupancy tenants and other categories of tenants were recognised as *bhumiswami* of the lands held by them. After this Act came

*Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District 1910, pp. 262-267.

into force there were only two types of tenants in the district, *viz.*, (a) occupancy tenants, and (b) ordinary tenants. Under the Act, the occupancy tenants enjoyed special protection and rights including fixity of tenure and right to purchase the land. The ordinary tenants were left without any protection. Soon after the Reorganisation of States, need was felt for comprehensive legislation for securing the rights of tenants. Thus an ordinance *viz.*, the Bombay Vidarbha Region Agricultural Tenants (Protection from Eviction and Amendment of Tenancy Laws) Ordinance, 1957, was promulgated in order to protect the interests of tenants.

Tenancy: Before 1958, the relations between the landlord and the tenants were governed by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 and the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1951. Under this Act the tenants were not entitled to purchase the land held by them as a lessee, nor had they the pre-emption right of purchasing the land held by them when the landlord intended to sell the land. But under the amended regulations, it was provided that the lessee could be declared as a protected tenant if the owner of leased land was not a woman and a disabled person. It was further provided that the landlord had no right to oust the tenant unless specific permission was obtained from the revenue officers.

The above Act was repealed and replaced by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958. By this Act, the tenancy rights are regulated and security of tenure is provided with reasonable payment of rent by the tenant. All the privileges of the protected tenants are also granted to the ordinary tenants. Widows, minors, disabled persons and public trusts are granted protection under this Act. This new Act also contained provisions in respect of family holdings, ceiling on holdings, and compulsory purchase of land by the tenants subject to certain conditions. A landlord is also granted a right of resumption under certain conditions.

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 April 1961. This was an important step towards the removal of absentee landlordism which was one of the disincentives in any programme of agricultural improvement. Upto 1964., ownership rights were conferred upon 27,389 tenants in the district. By the end of June 1969, total number of protected tenants was 15,725 and the land held by them was 1,56,416-25 acres. The corresponding figures for ordinary tenants were 22,753 and 1,71,289 acres and 13 gunthas respectively, in the same year.

The following statement shows the position regarding the working of the Tenancy Act as on June 30, 1969.

	Compulsory transfer of land cases u/s 46 and 49-A	Cases of resumption of land for personal cultivation u/s 38-39 and 39-A.	Other cases u/s 120-A, 121 and 122.	Total.
Total number of cases instituted from the enforcement of the Act up to 30th June 1969.	55,470	12,783	1,06,474	1,74,727
Total number of cases decided.	42,750	12,771	1,01,843	1,57,364
Total number of cases decided in favour of tenants,	6,680	9,176	—	15,856
Total number of cases decided in favour of landlords.	36,070	3,597	—	39,667
Rest of the cases ...	—	—	1,01,843	1,01,843
Number of cases pending.	12,720	12	4,631	17,363

RURAL WAGES

The casual labourers are employed only in agricultural season when there is a heavy work load. The workers are generally paid in cash though in a few cases payment is made in kind. The wages are paid to labourers on week ends especially on *bazar* day so that they can purchase their requirements.

Wages paid to casual labourers vary according to the nature of work. Men labourers are usually paid higher wages as compared to those paid to women or child labourers. So also workers involved in heavy and skilled manual work are paid at higher rate. Thus the worker driving *tifan* is paid between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per day. The work of harvesting and threshing

requires some degree of skill as these operations are to be finished within a certain specified period. This situation leads to greater demand for the skilled hands. In some parts of the district, workers are employed on contract basis as in case of picking of cotton. Similarly groundnut and jowar crops are harvested on contract basis. On many occasions, harvesting and threshing operations and tying bundles are entrusted to labourers for which they are paid Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre. This amount varies according to place and season of operation. The labourers favour contract system as they get continuous work and higher rate of wages.

The following statement shows the average agricultural wage rates prevailing at Borgaon, Ausingi and Chohatta in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966.

Centre	Years	Male	Female
Borgaon	1964	1.54	0.61
	1965	1.37	0.72
	1966	1.25	0.79
Ausingi	1964	1.33	0.83
	1965	1.23	0.77
	1966	1.44	0.89
Chohatta	1964	1.35	0.75
	1965	1.37	0.53
	1966	1.32	0.53
District Average	1964	1.41	0.73
	1965	1.32	0.67
	1966	1.33	0.73

Annual servants or *saldars*. The landlords and the persons who have large holdings employ annual servants or *saldars* throughout the year. The *saldar* is entrusted practically with all the agricultural work. The contract of service is for one year but it is renewed every year and he is given, in addition to his salary, a pair of *dhoti*, a shirt, a *dupatta* etc., by the landlord. So far as payment in cash is concerned the amount varies between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 per year which is paid in instalments. The amount varies as per the nature of work and place and the ability of the *saldar*. Where the system of intensive farming is practised, the amount of wages ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per annum.

Balutedars. The village artisans or *balutedars* could be regarded as the part and parcel of the social frame work of the villages, especially agricultural operations. These artisans are

paid a fixed payment generally in kind for all the work done during the year. Although this system is on the verge of disappearance, it prevails in the farms of big landlords and cultivators. The *balutedars* now demand their payment in terms of cash. They include carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers and barbers. The commodities given on account of payment to *balutedars* are jowar, wheat, pulses, etc., generally at the time of harvest. The rate of wage is generally linked with a pair of bullocks owned by the cultivator, *e. g.*, a carpenter repairing implements gets about 36 kg. of jowar for every pair of bullocks.

FAMINES

The following account relating to famines, floods and other natural calamities is reproduced from the old Gazetteer of Akola district.

"**Early Period*** : *Akola District in 1899-1900.* In Akola in the two years which succeeded the famine of 1896-1897 the rain-fall was deficient but came at the right times to secure good *kharif* crops. There were thus good harvests of cotton and jawari, and stocks of the chief food grain were replenished, though prices were low. *Rabi* crops had been poor for three years. They occupied only 7 per cent of the whole cropped area, but the loss was considerable, especially as the people were unaccustomed to poor crops. The rains of 1899 commenced in the second week of June, but for the whole period of the monsoon gave only scattered showers. The average rainfall of the District for the preceding 10 years had been 5 inches in June, 10 in July, 6 in August, and 6 in September. In 1899 there were only 3 inches in June, 2 in July, 1½ in August, and 1 in September; and the local distribution of even this scanty fall was most irregular. There were constantly promising clouds, and cultivators remained hopeful right into September. As many as three sowings were often made, and people looked forward to good *rabi* crops when it was too late to sow jawari, but the rain never came. There were in a few villages close under the hills a little stunted *jawari* and a cotton crop estimated at something between half an anna and one anna in the rupee, but with this trifling exception the crops were a total failure. The loss to the whole District entailed by this failure of all unirrigated crops was estimated at Rs. 1,13,45,310. The irrigated area, though the largest on record, was under 10,000 acres, or less than 1/10 per cent of the whole cultivated area of the District. It was believed, though certainty was impossible, that there was less jawari in hand at

*Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District, 1910, pp. 237 to 243. and 245 to 249.

the beginning of the second famine than in 1896. At any rate the greatly increased demand in the rigorous and widespread famine of 1899 caused prices to rise more quickly than in the earlier year. The average price of jawari during the period just before the famine had varied only between 19 and 22 seers at different times of the year. In September 1899 it was 14 seers, from October to May 1900 it was 10, from June to August 9, in September and October 10, then 12 in November, 16 in December, and presently a normal price again. Even though local crops had completely failed it was at first thought that the stocks in the District were sufficient to allow of export, which continued briskly from August to November, the jawari going chiefly to Bombay and a considerable quantity was lost by repeated sowings. Prices reached a famine level by September. From December till the end of the famine cheap rice from Burma and pulses and various other kinds of grain from northern India poured into the District, and this kept the price of jawari fairly steady in most places though in some villages remote from the main roads it rose to 7 seers a rupee. Competition was too active, and in most parts communications were too good, for any ring to be formed to keep up prices. Famine conditions were prolonged owing to the cotton crop of 1900-1901 being backward. The monsoon burst late, and cultivators found a difficulty in getting seed and bullocks, and in paying for labour. Thus the labourers who had come to relief works found agricultural labour scarce till the harvest began, and they suffered more acutely during the months from July to October 1900 than at any other time. The population of the District was 5,75,000, of whom 35 per cent were petty cultivators and 31 per cent agricultural labourers.

Relief measures : Preparations for a very severe famine were begun in August and the District Board was asked to be ready to start test works at a week's notice. The Board responded promptly and admirably, and proved able unaided to meet the great rushes of panicstricken labourers that ensued. Four test works were opened in September and their number was increased to ten in October. In the middle of September they contained 1,700 workers, at the end of the month 6,000, and by the middle of October, 13,600. Eight of them were then converted into large relief works under the Public Works Department, and more similar works were added till they numbered 23 in June 1900. The chief relief works were devoted to the repair of the great roads and of certain tanks and to the earthwork of the proposed Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Khamgaon-Jalna railways, but very numerous minor works were also carried out. The number of

labourers on these works rose from 30,000, or 5 per cent of the population, at the end of November to 60,000, or 10 per cent, in December and to 83,000 or 14½ per cent, towards the end of June. In the middle of November kitchens were attached to works for the relief of dependents, the number of whom gradually rose to nearly 13,000 in May. At first many of the better class of workers supported their families out of their earnings and reserves, but this gradually became impossible. Gratuitous relief by private charity was organised in August and preparations for the distribution of Government doles were completed in November, though distribution was not commenced till January. The number in receipt of these doles rose in June and July to nearly 6,000. As the private grain funds in villages became exhausted, which happened in the hot weather, names were transferred from their lists to Government lists. An order to open village kitchens was received from the Resident in April and was carried into effect in May. They were meant chiefly for the relief of poor children and proved most effective. Their number was increased when the breaking of the monsoon caused people to return to their villages, and as the system was more economical than that of relief by doles incapable adults were transferred from the doles list to the kitchen list. In August the number of kitchens at work was 146, the total number of inhabited villages in the District being 966, and on a date towards the close of September the number of persons relieved by them was 25,000, or over 4 per cent of the population. Poor-houses were opend early in December 1899. They were established at the five taluka headquarters and at Shegaon in Khamgaon taluka and Telhara in Akot taluka. They were periodically cleared out, incapable wanderers being alone retained and others being sent either to their villages for gratuitous relief or to relief works. During the four months from April to July over 15 per cent of the population was in receipt of relief, and this proportion rose in June to 19 per cent. Apparently about 25 per cent of the labourers on receipt works in the hot season were cultivators, but almost all of these returned to their villages when sowing commenced. Cultivators needed their little saving for the preservation of their cattle, a far more expensive matter than the preservation of human life; they could only have obtained credit on ruinous terms, but were able to maintain their position fairly well by coming to the relief works. The proof of this is that no land was relinquished; the normal area was brought under cultivation in the next year, showing the resisting power of the cultivating class. District officers remarked the small proportion of Muhammadans on the works and considered that a distaste for manual labour was one of the causes. The cost of supporting an adult

during the 14 months of the famine was estimated at Rs. 52, and that of every head of cattle saved at Rs. 100 or more. Well-to do cultivators freely took advantage of cheap labour to improve their property, and great private charity was exercised by all classes. The Indian Charitable Relief Fund received subscriptions of Rs. 1,83,000 to it. Labourers on relief works were often reported to be lazy, and their work was finally valued at only a quarter of what it cost, but Kunbis showed both considerable independence and great gratitude for the help of the fund.

Economic effects: In the year 1895-1896, which was a normal year, there were registered 3,390 mortgages of land with a value of Rs. 10,77,000, and 4,150 sales of land with a value of Rs. 11,00,000; in 1899-1900 the mortgages numbered 4,550 and were valued at Rs. 10,38,000, and the sales numbered 4,050 at a value of Rs. 10,30,000. Thus the mortgages increased in number by 35 per cent, though the increase in value was by no means proportionate, and the sales decreased in both number and value. Compared with the famine of 1896-1897 the mortgages of the second famine increased by 24 per cent, and the sales decreased by 2 per cent. Many cultivators again would be unwilling to mortgage their land and would obtain loans on simple bonds or on stamped acknowledgements. Yet even if the figures are regarded in the most unfavourable light it is clear that the cultivating class survived the disaster of a second and very rigorous famine far better than might have been feared. Weavers were expected to go to the ordinary relief works if they were capable of doing ordinary work; relief was given in their own villages to others from March 1900, the total number so assisted being 13,000. There are few weavers in the District, and most of these live in Akola, Akot, and Balapur. It was calculated that nearly Rs. 7,00,000 worth of gold and silver ornaments and utensils were sold during the famine, but it was impossible to get exact statistics. The selling rate in these cases involved a loss of about 36 per cent; brass and copper utensils sold at a loss of 50 per cent. Far more of these articles were sold than in the former famine; gold and silver idols were openly offered in the market. The total value mentioned would come to R. 1-4 per head of the population. A little emigration into the Nizam's Dominions occurred at the very beginning of the famine owing to false reports of good crops and of the generosity of some Raja there, but most of the wanderers soon came back. Some of the smaller villages were wholly or partially deserted while the people were away at the relief works, but by the end of the famine the inhabitants had returned and there were few

visible traces of their wanderings except occasional ruined houses. Indebtedness must have increased considerably and there was a great loss of cattle, the better class of cultivators suffering even more than the poorer, but considering that this was the severest famine on record and that it closely followed another famine extraordinarily little permanent harm was done. This must be attributed to the general previous prosperity of the District and the very liberal assistance given by Government. In both famines the labouring class, once the immediate stress had passed, was left very little the worse.

Basim District in 1899-1900 : Basim District also was severely affected by the famine of 1899-1900. Relief measures were begun in the middle of November in the former year and continued till nearly the middle of December in the latter. The district contained a population of close upon 4,00,000, of whom about 70 per cent were either agriculturists or agricultural labourers; 5 or 6 per cent more were unskilled labourers and would suffer equally severely from a general failure of employment. Distress was more widespread than was anticipated in the report submitted in October 1899, partly because it was impossible at that time to foresee how complete would be the failure of crops and partly because of an extraordinary influx of people from the Nizam's Dominions. The famine was very acute everywhere but was most severe in Pusad taluka and in the south-west of Basim taluka around Risod. Much of the land in Pusad taluka is poor and very many of the cultivators were Andhs and Banjaras, people averse to steady labour and in the habit even in good years of living from hand to mouth. In Risod *pargana* there was usually a great deal of *rabi* cultivation, which this year failed entirely, and the land was to an unusual extent in the hands of *sahukars*. The rains of 1899 set in favourably and though they were much below the average there were occasional falls till the middle of September; but by the beginning of November most of the jawari had withered so much that the cultivators cut it merely for fodder; its estimated outturn was only a fraction per cent of the normal. Scarcely any *rabi* was sown and practically none survived; irrigation is always negligibly small. Good harvests in the two years following the famine of 1899-1900 had brought the price of jawari to a normal rate ; this was maintained till September 1899, but a great deal of grain was exported in that month and the following, and prices then rose at a much more rapid rate than in the previous famine ; jawari was selling at 10 or 11 seers per rupee till January of the previous famine, but it rose to 8 or 9 by October of this one. The unpromising opening of the rains of 1900 caused prices to remain high for a long time. Cultivators

in Berar do not work as hard as they do in some places ; owing to the prospect of discipline and fairly hard work in the camps they did not as a rule seek relief till their resources were really exhausted ; the minimum wage was rather low, but many people preferred to remain upon it rather than do a fair amount of work. When the rains broke labourers sometimes lived largely on jungle produce in order to save something out of their wages, and their health suffered in consequence. Wages were reduced in July and replaced by cooked food in November, when the number of labourers fell greatly. Adult dependents and non-working children on relief works were from the beginning given cooked food, the cooks being generally Kunbis ; this answered well on the whole, suiting all the lower castes except Bhois. Sheds were erected that children might be kept in the shade. During the dry months labour was concentrated on large works, generally road-making ; people were usually reluctant to go far from their homes ; in June small works were opened so that they might obtain relief near their own villages. Such Mahars as were left in the villages for public work were given gratuitous relief and also made some profit by selling the hides of dead animals, the flesh of which they ate. Offences against property increased from 460 in the previous years to 1,440 in the famine year, the largest proportionate increase in Berar. The District contained a large number of Charan Banjaras who found regular work very distasteful; they wandered a great deal, suffered severely, and were responsible for much of the crime committed. Immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions also wandered aimlessly, especially if any attempt was made to send them back to their homes from which they had just made a long and painful journey ; residents of the District as a rule moved little and with deliberation."

1918-1939 : The scarcity of 1918-19 was not due to any failure of crops which were fair but to an abnormal rise in prices which hit hard the poorer classes of the population including the labourers and to the influenza epidemic which carried off large numbers of people and left the survivors weak in body, and broken in spirit. No special relief works were necessary, relief being given in the shape of (1) cheap grain shops and (2) cash doles to the destitute. The conditions during 1920-21 recalled those of 1899-1900; the rainfall was scanty even in July and August and no rain fell at all after about the middle of September. The area affected was curiously enough, only the four plain tahsils where cotton yielded an outturn of five annas while jowar and *rabi* failed almost completely. The bad conditions prevailing in 1926-27 were due to the excessive rain of July and August followed by complete

cessation of rain in September 1926. The situation was met by an expansion of ordinary works, test works never attracting any very large number of labourers. Land improvement loans were also provided to a considerable number of labourers. In 1931-32 *kharif* crops were damaged on account of the excessive rain and floods of October 1931 and relief was given in the shape of suspensions and remissions of the land revenue. Test works were also opened as a measure of safety but events proved that they were not really required. The district as a whole, predominantly produces *kharif* crops and failure of the crops is nearly always due to a short fall of rain, more particularly in September. Since the great famine of 1900 the only serious failure was that of 1920-21 when scarcity was declared in the four plain tahsils. In 1935, owing to the vagaries of the monsoon there was a partial failure of crops in Akola, Akot, Balapur and Murtizapur tahsils and land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,25,818 was suspended. There was a fear of unemployment and distress among agricultural labourers in summer. Test works were opened to ascertain the extent of unemployment at two places *viz.*, Dhotra and Anbhora in Murtizapur tahsil. The works were opened in the 3rd week of April and were kept open till the 3rd week of May but none of the camps attracted sufficient number of labourers. In 1938-39, the harvest was not good. The monsoon of 1939-40 was very weak and from the middle of July there was a prolonged drought, weeding operations were found unnecessary and therefore, this resulted in severe unemployment. In June 1939 it was found that the situation had taken a turn for the worse and there was cause for considerable alarm. In consideration of unemployment taking place on a large scale, nine test works in different centres were opened as early as March 1939 and kept open till May 1939, but the feebleness of the monsoon and the consequent absence of any demand for labour for weeding operations made it necessary to reopen test works early in August 1939. As many as 47 test works were opened in August 1939. Earth works were also opened to supplement the test works. Free removal of fuel and grass was allowed from all forest areas from August 1939. By the end of August as many as 22,000 labourers were working at these test works. There was rain in August which improved the situation and by the middle of September, half the number of workers left for their villages. In October 1939, 19 quarries were closed and by the middle of November almost all the quarries were closed. Apart from providing work, cheap grain shops were opened to sell jowar at reduced rates at several places. Funds were collected by the various committees to relieve distress by distribution of grain and cooked food. The suspension

amounted to Rs. 4,38,900 in 1938-39 and an amount of Rs. 1,74,341 in 1938-39 and of Rs. 15,312 in 1939-40 was remitted. Besides, Rs. 79,200 in 1938-39 and Rs. 34,360 in 1939-40 were granted as agricultural loans and a sum of Rs. 3,96,151-14-0 in 1938-39 and of Rs. 86,755 in 1939-40 was disbursed as land improvement loans. Forest concessions to the extent of Rs. 3,000 were also granted.

1942-50 : The agricultural season of 1942-43 opened with adequate rainfall but continuance of rain in July and August damaged the crops. The break in the monsoon came too late in September and most of the *kharif* crops had been badly damaged. Thereafter there was no rain and this also damaged crops especially on lighter soils. Washim tahsil was the worst affected except Gowardhan and Risod circles. By the end of February signs of acute distress were visible and complaints of lack of employment began to pour in. There was some migration into the Marathawada region in view of the comparatively good *rabi* harvest there. Famine works were therefore started in April 1943. About 800 workers were given employment ; 4 quarries were opened at Jagmata, Irla, Pardi Asra and Rithad. Attendance at the quarries was fair till May, but from May onwards attendance became poorer and by the end of June all the centres were closed. Suspension to the extent of Rs. 40,646 was granted and Rs. 45,000 were disbursed as taccavi loans. The scarcity was not very acute or widespread. It was confined to small areas and the opening of test works gave timely and sufficient relief. In 1949-50, Washim tahsil was affected because of heavy rainfall. Successive bad harvests since 1947 coupled with high prices altered the situation as a result of which employment opportunities ceased to exist for casual agricultural labourers in the rural areas. In Washim tahsil the crops were also damaged because of excessive rainfall. In the other parts of the tahsil the position was not very much better. From March 1950, complaints of unemployment began to be received and 28 test works were opened from the middle of April. But the test works did not attract the expected number of labourers and many of them were closed by the end of June. In 1950-51 the rainfall during the beginning of monsoon was quite satisfactory and crop operations were done normally. There was a sudden break in the rains which lasted from July to August 1950 with the result that all weeding operations in the villages were suspended resulting into unemployment. 28 test works were opened at several places which employed 2,21,545 labourers with a daily average of 3,871 persons. Again, there was a welcome shower on 29th and 30th August, 1950 and it appeared as if this district was going to have bumper jowar and cotton crops. The

position remained very satisfactory till about the third week of September. But again there was a break in rains from 20-9-1950 to 23-12-1950. A few showers were received in certain parts of the district mostly in Murtizapur and Washim tahsils but there were no rains from about the middle of September in the rest of the district. About the first week of October 1950, nervousness prevailed all over the district and it appeared as if the district was on the brink of a total crop failure. Fields after fields were getting dried up and the jowar crop stood without any ears. The conditions became desperate during October and it became almost certain that the district would not have more than three or four annas worth outturn in jowar and a little more in cotton. People started cutting the crops for the sake of fodder only. However, surprisingly enough the weather suddenly became very cool towards the last week of October and beginning of November 1950, and the cool breeze coupled with few drops improved the situation immediately. Even stumps which were about to dry revived and the condition of grain in the jowar ears improved. Almost overnight, the situation changed and except in few parts of Balapur and Akot tahsils everywhere the condition of crops improved beyond expectation. Relief and suspensions were granted as follows :—

Tahsil	Land revenue suspended (Rs. A. P.)	Recovery of loans suspended under the A. L. Act, (Rs. A. P.)
Akola	34,048-10-3	20,348-8-0
Akot	1,47,309-7-6	45,864-9-0
Balapur	1,71,692-0-6	9,792-7-0
Washim	763-8-6	116-0-0
Total	3,53,813-10-9	76,121-8-0

There was no acute scarcity in the district from the year 1951 to 1964. But from 1961-62 to 1967-68 due to inadequate rainfall, scarcity conditions were declared in the district. The following table shows the position of works undertaken and expenditure incurred during the years 1961-62, 1963-64, and from 1965-66 to 1967-68.

TABLE No. 28

Scarcity Works Undertaken and Expenditure incurred during 1961-62, 1963-64 and 1965-66 to 1967-68

Year	Tahsil	Number of villages affected	No of works undertaken		Total expenditure incurred	
			Roads	Repairs to tanks	Roads	Repairs to tanks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	1. Akola ..	35	3	1		
	2. Akot ..	7	1	1		
	3. Balapur ..	27	8	—	Rs. 3,05,291	30,830
	4. Washim ..	63	6	1		
	5. Murtizapur.	52	4	1		
	6. Mangrulpir.	21	7	—		
		205	29	4		
1963-64	1. Balapur ..	15	2	Nil	Rs. 45,076	Nil
1965-66	1. Akola ..	247	5	—		
	2. Akot ..	294	14	—		
	3. Balapur ..	151	12	—	Rs. 4,59,758	—
	4. Washim ..	299	2	—		
	5. Mangrulpir.	166	—	—		
	6. Murtizapur.	310	—	—		
		1,467	33	—		
1966-67	1. Akola ..	60	1	—		
	2. Akot ..	43	1	—		
	3. Balapur ..	7	—	—	Rs. 27,101	—
	4. Murtizapur.	51	—	—		
	5. Mangrulpir.	6	—	—		
		167	2	—		
1967-68	1. Murtizapur.	40	1	—		
	2. Balapur ..	1	—	—		
	Semi-scarcity conditions in				Rs. 86,590	—
	3. Washim .	3	2	—		
	4. Akot ..	4	2	—		
		48	5	—		

FLOODS

Following is a brief account of floods that occurred in the district during the last few years. The district experienced heavy floods in September, 1959 and July 1961. The floods which occurred in 1959 affected 4,010 persons in the district as against 629 families in 1961. An area of 37,181 acres with standing crops was washed away in 1961. The local committees arranged for shelter, food and clothes to the affected people. In addition, Rs. 34,960 were distributed among 4,010 persons in 1959 as against Rs. 3,489 in 1961. Tagai and other loans also contributed to the relief works and accounted for Rs. 14,87,065 and Rs. 29,500 in 1959 and 1961, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Research is the backbone of development of agriculture on scientific lines. The main object of agricultural research is to imprive the present conditions and to maximise production for meeting the needs of the growing population. The improvement in the quality of agricultural production is also to be attempted through research work. Crop improvement takes the form of evolving newer strains of field and orchard crops which give higher yields and are resistant to pests, diseases and drought conditions, have better grain quality, respond better to manures and possess other desirable qualities. The agricultural education, on the other hand, helps in directing the efforts of agricultural production.

There are two agricultural research stations in the district, one at Akola situated on the border of the command area of the Morna river and other at Washim. A trial-*cum*-demonstration farm is proposed to be established at Pailpada village. The object of establishing this farm is to demonstrate the different crops to be taken under irrigation and the package of practices to be adopted for getting good outturns. The Agricultural College, Akola, carries out agricultural research in the fundamental and applied statistics. There are 12 taluka seed multiplication farms. Every year some agronomic experiments are conducted on these farms. Although propaganda method and resultant demonstrations have achieved a great measure of success the progress can be speeded up and lasting effect can be had only if the younger generation of farmers is educated in scientific farming. With this end in view agricultural schools were established in rural areas. One such agricultural school was established at Nimbi. To make up for the deficiency of trained personnel in soil conservation, one Soil Conservation Training Institute was established at Akola, where 278 fresh candidates are admitted every year. Recently research work has been taken up on wheat crop at Washim.

Experiments are also conducted at this centre to evolve promising varieties of wheat suitable to Vidarbha tract.

Punjabrao Agricultural University, Akola

While agricultural research and education had considerably expanded during the Third Five Year Plan, it was observed that integration of agricultural research, education and extension education was to be properly achieved. Similarly, some other important wings of agricultural education including agricultural engineering, agricultural technology, women's education in home economics were also to be developed. Having regard to these considerations Government passed the Agricultural University Bill. Considering the large size of the State and the different agro-climatic zones, Government further decided to establish an Agricultural University at Akola, and named it after the late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh. Accordingly, the Punjabrao Agricultural University (Krishi Vidyapeeth) Act was passed in 1968 and the Punjabrao Agricultural University came into existence on 20th October 1969 with headquarters at Akola.

The agricultural colleges at Nagpur, Akola and Parbhani and the Veterinary College, Nagpur were affiliated as constituent colleges to that University. The rural and agricultural training institutes at Amravati and Warora were also affiliated to the said University since 20th October 1969. In addition to the above, agricultural research centres from Vidarbha and Marathwada regions were also transferred to that University from that date.

However with the establishment of a separate Agricultural University for Marathwada with headquarters at Parbhani, the Agricultural College at Parbhani alongwith the research centres in Marathwada region were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Punjabrao University and were affiliated to the Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani from 1972.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to provide allocation of Rs. 4.00 crores for the development of this University.

The agricultural research and demonstration activities under the auspices of the Punjabrao University are highly beneficial to the agrarian economy of the district. The varietal and agronomic research conducted by the experts of the University are harnessed to the development of agriculture on scientific lines. New varieties of cotton, jowar, wheat, tur, oranges and a number of crops taken in Vidarbha are evolved. Scientific measures for control and prevention of pests and diseases are also suggested. Besides, improvements in horticulture, poultry and cattle breeding are also studied for propagation in the district.

CHAPTER 5 — INDUSTRIES

INTRODUCTION

In keeping with the common pattern found in the State as also in the country, Akola district is predominantly agricultural with 81.16 per cent of its total working population engaged in agricultural pursuits as per the Census of 1971.

Natural resources required for agro-based industries are available to a great extent in the district which is clearly evident from the existence of a large number of cotton ginning, pressing and weaving units in the district. This is perhaps due to the fact that 41.07 per cent of the gross cropped area is under cotton[1], the average annual production of which during the period 1956-60 was 1586 bales of 392 lbs. each. The main obstacle in the industrial growth of the district is the acute shortage of skilled workers. With a minor section of the working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and with few facilities available for technical training the district can only provide unskilled workers in great numbers.

Another prerequisite of industrialization is a change in the socio-economic outlook of the people. With the keen attachment felt for landed property, very few landlords in the district were ready to play the role of entrepreneurs due to their unwillingness to take any risks in the industrial field, when they were assured of a definite income from agriculture. A change in this respect is, however, noticed of late. The agrarian reforms have also forced a few to take to other vocations and this is expected to accentuate the pace of the industrialization of the district.

The employment in non-agricultural industries leans heavily towards village and cottage industries that work on traditional lines with the locally available raw material and which find local demand.

In Restrospect. Since long the industrial growth of the district revolves around agriculture which forms the axis. Even as per the Census of 1901, 14,237 persons were engaged under the

1. District Census Handbook, Akola District, 1961 Census.

group of textiles, an industry that received its raw materials from agriculture. The following statement gives the number of persons engaged in different activities under the group of textiles as per 1901 Census.

Category	Actual workers		
	Males	Females	Total
Wool and fur	63	13	76
Silk	52	39	91
Cotton	6,224	4,991	11,215
Jute, hemp, textile coir, etc.	262	30	292
Dress	1,856	707	2,563
Total :	8,457	5,780	14,237

The other occupation that provided employment to a number of people was brick and tile making. It accounted for 284 persons including 186 men and 98 women as per 1901 Census.

The following account reproduced from the old Akola District Gazetteer, published in 1910, throws some light on the industries then existing in the district.

Petty manufactures. "The manufactures of Akola District have long been more important than those of some parts of Berar, but are yet very scanty. Gold and silver workers almost all belong to the Sonar caste, which numbers about 8,000 ; even coolies in the factories often wear gold earrings, partly perhaps as a means of saving money, while heavy silver ornaments are common among women of all castes. Early in 1909 a Kunbi boy herding cattle in Basim taluka was murdered for the sake of Rs. 70 worth of ornaments which he wore. The customer always supplies the metal and watches the Sonar carefully while he is at work, for the profession has a bad reputation for making dishonest profit out of its work. Blacksmiths are needed everywhere, but the work is often done by Panchals, who wander in single families from village to village under a vow to settle nowhere till their ancient

city of Chitor is restored. Carpenters are more numerous, but statistics are not available ; their chief work is the making and repair of carts and agricultural implements, which contain far more wood than iron. The business of transport along the great metalled roads has been partly specialised, and the making and repair of carts gives occupation to a large number of workshops there. Ornamental work in masonry is often done by workmen especially imported for the purpose; the fronts of large house are sometimes ornamented with carved woodwork, which is frequently done by Marwaris who have settled in the District. A number of oil-presses worked by bullocks survive, but no recent statistics are available ; the bullocks working a press walk round and round for hours in a dark room hardly large enough for the press to turn. At Akola two steam presses for extracting oil have recently been started and seem to answer well; most of the oil-cake is exported to Europe. A few Mahars in all parts have looms for making coarse blankets, and a few Koshtis make rough cotton cloths, but the industries are already trifling, and seem steadily to decline. At Akot and Balapur carpets, some with stamped patterns and some ornamented by hand, are made by Muhammedan *satranjiwalas ;* the fabric is rough but strong and not without interest. Balapur has also a colony of Muhammedan Momins, who make turbans of mixed cotton and silk, such as, well--to-do men wear in the villages, but their trade is also dying out ; the maker sits with his feet in a hole in the ground and the material of the turban stretched forward and backward the whole length of the house. It is said that they used to make for Nawab Salabat Khan at Ellichpur *mhonda cloth* so strong that Rs. 50 worth of copper could be lifted without the cloth tearing. Kagazi Muhammedans at Balapur, who alone intermarry with the Momins, used to make paper by hand; the manufacture has only stopped during the last five or ten years. The material of manufacture was sann hemp ; this was cut into pieces of about two inches in length, which were soaked in water for three days and then dipped in lime, *sajjikhar,* and left for the same length of time. The mixture was spread on a large stone, well beaten under water in a cistern, washed at the river, and again cleaned with a kind of soap, *kharicha,* containing oil, lime, and other ingredients, and the process was repeated for

eight days. Finally a *tatti,* screen, of *kaus* grass was placed on the surface of the cistern, and sheets of paper formed upon it. They were taken out one by one and dried; *chikki,* paste made of the flour of wheat or rice, was applied; and the paper was rubbed with a smooth stone to give it a gloss. The paper thus made is of poor colour and somewhat ready to tear, but is yet quite a serviceable article. A few dyers are scattered over the District.

Steam factories :—"At Akola a new step has just been taken in the opening of two steam mills for making cotton cloth, the Native Ginning and Spinning and the Akola and Mid-India Mili. The latter employs 900 hands; it is only now beginning work (early in 1909) but should give Akola a claim to be considered a manufacturing town. Factories for ginning and pressing cotton number 92 (ginning 67 and pressing 25), and employ about 8,000 hands; they have a capital of scores of lakhs, but the total cannot be ascertained. The rate for pressing is kept up by a ring. Most of the towns have on one side a belt of factories, each in its own compound, giving the place a pronounced industrial air. The number of factories has been steadily growing for several years, though alterations in the legal definition of a factory affect the statistics. Many of the larger and some of the smaller villages have single factories, but these do not seem to pay in remote places; it is true that labour is cheap, cotton can be got at a lower rate, and a large area may be brought under contribution, but on the other hand the promoters are liable to try to take too much advantage of these points, and again there is a difficulty in disposing of the ginned cotton. Cultivators are willing to go long distances to secure higher rates and fairer weights for their cotton, so that carts come to Akola from Pusad taluka and the Nizam's Dominions. Work is seldom kept up through the night, children are nominally seldom employed, the machinery is not very complicated, and few accidents have to be reported. Some factories burn wood and some coal, the latter to an increasing extent ; a very few are lit by their own electricity."

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5A give the number of persons engaged in different industries as per the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961, respectively.

Table No. 5 gives statistics of Annual Survey of Industries, 1966.

TABLE No. 1

Number of Actual Workers engaged in Different Industries, 1911

Industry	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Mines	37	22	15
2. Quarries of hard rocks	52	21	31
3. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	3848	2430	1418
4. Cotton spinning	362	104	258
5. Cotton sizing	—	—	—
6. Cotton weaving	2964	1932	1032
7. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	14	8	6
8. Rope, twine and string	45	40	5
9. Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	345	272	73
10. Silk spinners	—	—	—
11. Silk weavers	21	21	—
12. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	—	—	—
13. Other (lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes etc.) and insufficiently described textile industries	142	78	64
14. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers etc.	240	212	28
15. Makers of leather articles, such as, trunks, water bags etc.	31	5	26
16. Wood	5122	4062	1060

TABLE No. 1—*Contd.*

Industry	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
17. Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	3296	3250	46
18. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves.	1826	812	1014
19. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	—	—	—
20. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	1301	1074	227
21. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	189	132	57
22. Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.)	88	78	10
23. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	2	2	—
24. Makers of procelain and crockery.	—	—	—
25. Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	2665	1481	1184
26. Brick and tile makers.	772	531	241
27. Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	43	43	—
28. Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and *ganja*.	6	4	2
29. Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers.	4067	2963	1104
30. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	14	14	—
31. Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope-makers, etc.	4	4	—
32. Makers of musical instruments.	1	1	—
33. Makers of watches and clocks, and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	7	7	—

TABLE No. 2

Number of Actual Workers engaged in Different Industries, 1921

Industry	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Mines	1	—	1
2. Quarries of hard rocks	83	63	20
3. Cotton spinning	153	57	96
4. Cotton sizing and weaving	1440	1016	424
5. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	12	6	6
6. Rope, twine and string	36	18	18
7. Wool carding and spinning	—	—	—
8. Weaving of woollen blankets	51	29	22
9. Weaving of woollen carpets	—	—	—
10. Silk spinners	8	8	—
11. Silk weavers	—	—	—
12. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	159	129	30
13. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries.	4	1	3
14. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	89	71	18
15. Makers of leather articles, such as, trunks, water-bags, saddlery, harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	6	6	—
16. Wood	3934	3208	726
17. Sawyers	33	32	1
18. Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2666	2595	71

TABLE No. 2—*Contd.*

Industry	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
19. Basket-makers and workers in other industries of woody material including leaves, thatchers and builders working with bamboo-reeds or similar materials.	1235	581	654
20. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	—	—	—
21. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron.	1011	906	105
22. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	132	115	17
23. Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc.)	16	16	—
24. Makers of glass bangles, beads and necklaces and glass ear-studs, etc.	—	—	—
25. Makers of procelain and crockery	—	—	—
26. Potters, and earthen pipe and bowl makers.	2810	1615	1195
27. Brick and tile makers	552	347	205
28. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	50	37	13
29. Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	5	3	2
30. Manufactures of tobacco, opium and *ganja*	—	—	—
31. Stone cutters and dressers	267	168	99
32. Brick layers and masons	586	395	191
33. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	10	10	—
34. Bookbinders and stitchers and envelope makers	—	—	—
35. Makers of musical instruments	3	1	2
36. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3

Number of Total earners (Principal Occupation) engaged in Different Industries, 1931

Industry	Total earners (principal occupation)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Non-metallic minerals	709	456	253
2. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	3305	2257	1048
3. Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	2844	2338	506
4. Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	89	59	30
5. Rope, twine, string and other fibres	45	37	8
6. Wool carding, spinning and weaving	92	69	23
7. Silk spinning and weaving	1	1	—
8. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	190	162	28
9. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile.	23	19	4
10. Working in leather	644	573	71
11. Wood	3997	3407	590
12. Sawyers	60	60	—
13. Carpenters, turners and joiners	2820	2800	20

TABLE No. 3 —*Contd.*

Industry	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
14. Basket makers, and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and binders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	1117	547	570
15. Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	28	27	1
16 Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1256	1106	150
17. Workers in brass, copper and bell metals	178	178	—
18. Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	178	171	7
19. Potters and makers of earthen wares	1587	1120	467
20. Brick and tile makers	300	245	55
21. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	137	128	9
22. Manufacture of tobacco	60	46	14
23. Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	75	73	2
24. Makers of musical instruments	12	12	—
25. Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	29	28	1

TABLE No. 4

Number of persons engaged in different Industries, 1951

Classification of Industry	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. **Mining and Quarrying**	46	42	4
1.1 *Coal mining* :— Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bitumenous, sub-bitumenous and legnite.	4	4	—
1.2 *Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits*—Extraction from the earth of stone, clay sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement.	42	38	4
2. **Processing and Manufacture-Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products there of—**	11167	10197	970
2.1 *Food Industries otherwise unclassified.*—	492	476	16
2.11 Canning, and preservation of fruits and vegetables.	1	1	—
2.12 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat	445	435	10
2.13 Other food industries	46	41	5
2.2 *Vegetable oil and dairy products.*—	847	792	55
2.21 Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils	1	1	—
2.3 *Sugar industries.*—	58	54	4
2.31 Gur manufacture	21	17	4
2.32 Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup, and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets	37	37	—

TABLE No. 4—*Contd.*

Classification of Industry	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
2.4 *Beverages* —	73	73	—
2.5 *Tobacco* —	74	52	22
2.6 *Cotton textiles* —	5680	5059	621
2.61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	4835	4255	580
2.62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	745	711	34
2.63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	100	93	7
2.71 Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes	17	12	5
2.72 Hat makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles	52	52	—
2.73 Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas	31	28	3
2.81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving	29	29	—
2.82 Woilen spinning and weaving	20	19	1
2.83 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	15	14	1
2.9 *Leather, leather, products and footwear*—	1306	1250	56
3. **Processing and Manufacture-Metals, Chemicals and Products there of**	1726	1674	52
3.1 *Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified*	1235	1190	45
3.11 Blacksmiths, horse-shoers and other workers in iron and makers of implements	1031	988	43
3.12 Workers in copper, brass and bell metal	94	92	2
3.13 Workers in other metals	74	74	—
3.14 Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers	36	36	—
3.2 *Non-Ferrous metals (basic manufacture)* — smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals	9	9	—
3 3 *Transport equipment*	134	134	—
3.4 *Machinery (other than electrical machinery)* —including engineering workshops engaged in producing machines and equipment	250	244	6
3.5 *Basic industrial chemicals, fertilisers and power alcohol*	42	41	1
3.51 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, such as, acids, alkali, salts	23	22	1

TABLE No. 4—*Contd.*

Classification of industry	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
3.52 Dyes, explosives and fireworks	19	19	—
3.6 *Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified*	53	53	—
3.61 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds	40	40	—
4. **Processing and Manufacturing not elsewhere specified**	5087	4907	180
4.1 *Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified*	819	806	13
4.2 *Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products such as, bricks, tiles, etc.*	200	191	9
4.3 *Cement, cement-pipes and other cement products*	1	1	—
4.4 *Non-metallic mineral products*	867	801	66
4.5 *Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures*	2982	2894	88
4.51 Sawyers	40	38	2
4.52 Carpenters, turners and joiners	2613	2590	23
4.53 Basket makers	314	262	52
4.6 *Furniture and fixtures*	7	7	—
4.7 *Printing and allied industries*	209	205	4
5. **Electric supply.**	118	118	—

TABLE No. 5

Statistics Relating to Annual Survey of Industries, Akola district, 1966.

Sr. No.	Industries	No. of registered factories	Productive capital (Rs. '000')	Employ-ment	Gross output (Rs. '000')	Value added (Rs. '000')
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Manufacture of grain mill products and sugar confectionery	5	495	81	2,952	105
2.	Manufacture of miscellaneous animal oils and fats (except edible oils)	21	12,889	1,123	93,320	7,901
3.	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles	44	8,276	3,559	40,689	7,443
4.	Manufacture of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified	4	356	58	676	109
5.	Printing, publishing and allied industries	3	488	99	964	348
6.	Manufacture of structural clay products, metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)	4	355	71	825	177
7.	Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery; Repair of motor vehicles; Electric light and power	4	422	130	1,045	309
	District Total	85	23,281	5,121	1,40,471	16,392

Source : Annual Survey of Industries

Note : The figures are based on actuals of the reporting census sector factories and estimates of sample sector factories.

TABLE No. 5-A

Number of persons engaged in different Industries, 1961

Classification of industry	Total workers			Workers in household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Mining and Quarrying ...	869	604	265	36	—	568	265
2. Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, lime-stone	865	600	265	36	—	564	265
3. Manufacturing ...	27480	23364	4116	9817	2682	13547	1434
4. Foodstuffs ...	3834	3460	374	811	217	2649	157
5. Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	1120	1029	91	225	53	804	38
6. Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	456	451	5	83	1	368	4
7. Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	538	503	35	37	4	466	31
8. Production of hydrogenated oils *(vanaspati)*.	692	638	54	—	—	638	54
9. Production of other food products, such as, sweet-meat and condiments, *muri, murki, chira, khoi,* cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.	690	626	64	351	48	275	16
10. Beverages ...	129	128	1	10	—	118	1
11. Tobacco products ...	79	63	16	4	2	59	14
12. Manufacture of bidi ...	76	60	16	4	2	56	14
13. Textile-cotton ...	5289	4019	1270	480	422	3539	848
14. Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.	2227	1554	673	10	16	1544	657
15. Cotton spinning and weaving in mills.	2028	1875	153	—	—	1875	153
16. Cotton weaving in handlooms ...	473	272	201	206	184	66	17
17. Textile-jute ...	100	85	15	25	12	60	3
18. Textile-wool ...	10	4	6	3	4	1	2
19. Textile-silk ...	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
20. Textile-miscellaneous ...	4275	3715	560	1618	419	2097	141
21. Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.	4060	3532	528	1566	390	1966	138
22. Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel, such as, curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattresses, textile bags.	117	107	16	33	13	68	3
23. Manufacture of wood and wooden products.	5120	4545	575	2881	547	1664	28
24. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	1140	1136	4	472	3	664	1
25. Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber), such as, beams, posts, doors, windows.	1399	1397	2	1033	1	364	1

TABLE No. 5-A *Contd.*

Classification of industry	Total workers			Workers in household industry		Workers in non-household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment, such as, bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.	1044	1033	11	797	6	236	5
27. Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	1067	526	541	504	526	22	15
28. Printing and publishing ...	312	300	12	3	1	297	11
29. Leather and leather products ...	1814	1696	118	1214	103	482	15
30. Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.	1327	1266	61	1004	53	262	8
31. Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.	416	372	44	162	38	210	6
32. Rubber, petroleum and coal products.	57	54	3	3	2	51	1
33. Chemicals and chemical products ...	108	99	9	9	2	90	7
34. Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	2619	1738	881	1261	713	477	168
35. Manufacture of structural clay products, such as, bricks, tiles.	994	748	246	511	120	237	126
36. Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	1414	838	576	675	551	163	25
37. Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	1913	1673	240	942	207	731	33
38. Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products.	297	293	4	151	1	142	3
39. Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as, G. I pipe, wire-net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery.	1355	1125	230	715	203	410	27
40. Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment.	65	64	1	3	—	61	1
41. Transport equipment.	684	684	—	61	—	623	—
42. Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	356	356	—	6	—	350	—
43. Repairing of bicycles and tricycles ...	310	310	—	49	—	261	—
44. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	1054	1025	29	485	25	540	4
45. Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals.	763	757	6	403	6	354	—
46. Construction ...	4929	4146	783	—	—	4146	783
47. Construction and maintenance of buildings, including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations.	3525	3079	446	—	—	3079	446
48. Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels.	703	531	172	—	—	531	172
49. Electricity and gas ...	1442	1361	81	—	—	1361	81

In 1961, the only large-scale industries in the district employing 50 or more workers and using power were two cotton spinning and weaving mills and a hydrogenated oil (*vanaspati*) mill. All the three units were located at Akola. The hydrogenated oil mill is known as the Berar Oil Industries and produces hydrogenated oil besides non-fatty vegetable oil and soap. In addition to the oil hydrogenation plant, there are a number of ginning and pressing units combined with oil-milling providing work almost all the year round.

During the same year there were 202 small-scale establishments like *dal* mills, oil presses, confectionery, *bidi* factories, saw mills, printing and book binding works, soap making units and metal plating, general jobbing and engineering works. Cement bricks were also manufactured in the district during 1961.

According to the Census of Manufacturing in 1959, the manufacturing industries in the district had a combined fixed capital of Rs. 37.3 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 75.5 lakhs. The total value of annual production was Rs. 656 lakhs and the value added on manufacturing was Rs. 76.5 lakhs. The value added on manufacture in the district in 1959 was only 0.38 per cent of the total for the State.

Table No. 6 gives the statistics relating to the factories in the district for the year ending December 1961.

TABLE No. 6

Factory statistics for the year ending December 1961.†

Sr. No.	Description	No. of working factories.	No. of average daily workers employed in the working factories submitting returns.	Estimated average daily employment in the working factories not submitting returns.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Processes allied to agriculture ..	44	3054	639
2.	Manufacture of grain mill products ..	2	27	—
3.	Manufacture of sugar confectionery ..	1	14	—
4.	Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations.	22	542	48
5.	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.	2	476	1200
6.	Manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture.	3	29	—
7.	Printing, book binding etc. ..	5	78	15
8.	Petroleum refineries ..	2	17	—
9.	Manufacture of structural and clay products.	1	30	—
10.	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	2	33	—
11.	Electric light and power ..	1	777	—
	Grand Total ..	85	5077	1902

† Source.— Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

The following are the figures of industrial and mineral production of important items in the district during 1960 and 1961.

TABLE No. 7

Industrial and Mineral Production of Important items in Akola District, (1960 and 1961).

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year 1960	Year 1961
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cotton yarn (mill-made) ..	Lakh lbs.	10.20	42.72
2.	Cotton cloth (mill-made) ..	Lakh yards	18.03	83.88
3.	Sugar ..	'000 tons	9	10
4.	Soap ..	Tons	939	910
5.	Coal ..	'000 tons	Nil	Nil
6.	Manganese ore ..	'000 tons	Nil	Nil
7.	Other important items—			
	(a) Hydrogenated oil ..	'000 tons	15.5	15.1
	(b) Non-edible vegetable oil ..	'000 tons	5.8	5.3

The industrial workers per lakh of population in the district numbered 663 in 1963. The number of factories increased from 85 in 1961 to 89 during 1962, but decreased to 87 in 1963. The average daily employment similarly increased from 6,979 in 1961 to 8,072 in 1962 but decreased to 7,888 during 1963.

Table No. 8 gives the number of industrial establishments registered under the Factories Act and average daily number of persons employed therein during 1961, 1962 and 1963.

TABLE No. 8*

No. of Factories and Average daily Employment in Akola District.

Industry	1961		1962		1963	
	No. of working factories	Average daily employment	No. of working factories	Average daily employment	No. of working factories	Average daily employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cotton ginning, baling	44	3,693	43	3,646	43	3,326
2. Spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton textiles	2	1,676	2	2,841	2	3,034
3. Knitting mills, cordage rope, twine industries and manufacturing of textiles not elsewhere classified.	—	—	2	79	3	119
4. Rice and dal mills	2	27	2	30	3	49
5. Manufacture of edible oils.	19	541	21	565	17	382
6. Hydrogenated oil industry.	2	28	1	416	1	467
7. Food (other than beverages).	2	35	2	45	3	82
8. Saw mills	3	29	4	38	3	27
9. Manufacture of bricks and tiles.	1	30	1	26	1	31
10. Products of petroleum and other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	2	17	2	16	2	19
11. Metal products (other than machinery and transport equipments).	2	33	2	30	3	41
12. Machinery (other than electrical machinery).	—	—	—	—	1	32
13. Other industries	6	870	7	340	5	279
Total	85	6,979	89	8,072	87	7,888

*Source—Chief Inspector of Factories, M. S., Bombay.

The textile establishments provided employment to 838; 1,420 and 1,517 persons on an average during 1961, 1962 and 1963, respectively. The hydrogenated oil industry provided employment to 467 persons on an average in the same years. The ginning and pressing factories were next in providing employment to 85, 84 and 77 persons per day during 1961, 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Large-scale factories, *i. e.*, factories having 50 or more workers and run on power; or 100 and more workers run without power, numbered 30 out of 87 total registered factories in the district during 1963. All these large-scale factories were power operated and on an average a factory provided employment to 219 workers. Of the 57 small scale factories, 54 were power operated and 3 were non-power operated. On an average power operated small-scale factory employed 22 persons per day as against 39 persons employed by a non-power operated small-scale factory.

The number of registered factories in the district again rose to 88 in 1964 from 87 in 1963. In 1964 there were 7,752 factory workers in the district giving a proportion of 651 workers per lakh of population. Cotton ginning and baling units accounted for 50 of the working factories and engaged about 38 per cent of the total factory workers in the district. The other important factories which could be noted for the same year were 19 oil-mills, 4 saw mills and 4 dal mills.

Table No. 9 gives the distribution of working factories according to working strength in the year 1965 in the district.

TABLE No. 9

Distribution of Working Factories, Akola District, 1965.

Strength	No. of factories	No. of workers
1-9	5	36
10-19	21	294
20-49	28	837
50-99	9	668
100-499	15	2541
500-999	—	—
1000-4999	1	1856
5000 and above	—	—
Total	79	6232

This chapter is divided into three sections, *viz.*, Large and Small Industries, Cottage Industries and Labour Organisation. The first and the second sections give the information about the particular industries in the district while the third gives the information about labour organisations, labour disputes and other connected matters. In what follows is given in brief the description of a few of the industries found in the district based upon the findings of a sample survey of large and small-scale industries carried out in the district.

SECTION I-LARGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The following table gives the number of working factories and average daily employment in major groups of industries in the district during 1964 and 1965.

TABLE No. 10

Number of Working Factories and Average Daily Employment in Major Groups of Industries, Akola District, 1964 and 1965

Industry	1964		1965	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
1. Processes allied to agriculture ..	44	3,368	38	2,939
2. Food except beverages ..	26	1,038	23	894
3. Textiles ..	3	3,465	3	1,920
4. Wood and cork except furniture..	4	35	4	39
5. Printing, publishing and allied industries.	3	71	3	81
6. Products of petroleum and coal ..	2	17	2	17
7. Non-metallic mineral products (except products of petroleum and coal).	1	29	1	28
8. Metal products (except machinery and transport equipment).	3	48	2	43
9. Machinery (except electrical machinery).	1	38	1	30
10. Transport equipment ..	—	—	1	32
11. Electricity, gas and steam ..	1	222	1	209
Total ..	88	8,331	79	6,232

Cotton Textile : Akola is a cotton producing district, and it is but natural that it should provide a favourable location for textile mills. Akola is a big market place situated on the Howrah-Bombay trunk railway route which passes from west to east and the Khandawa-Hingoli-Purna meter gauge railway line which passes north to south. Good transportation and other market facilities encouraged the establishment of cotton textile mills at Akola. They are : (1) Mohata Mill, Akola and (2) Savatram Ramprasad Mill, Akola. The Mohata Mill was closed in 1959-60 on account of scarcity of finance, labour-problem, absenteeism of labourers and structural defects. The Maharashtra Government undertook management of this mill on 1st September 1961 in order to provide employment to the workers. The Maharashtra State Textile Corporation which has been established to run the closed textile mills in the state is the authorised controller of this mill since 15-9-1970.

The Savatram Ramprasad Mill, Akola, which was established in 1912 and registered on 31st May 1954 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, also experienced difficulties on account of financial, managerial and labour problems and was closed during the period from 1964 to 1968. In order to provide employment to the workers, the Maharashtra Government undertook the management of this mill on 15th August 1968 and subsequently handed it over to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation since 1st April 1972. At present this mill alongwith the Mohata mill is under the control of the said Corporation.

One Co-operative spinning Mill was also registered in the district in 1966-67 which has not started functioning as yet.

The two mills stated above produce both yarn and cloth. The combined installed capacity of these two mills in 1961 was 36176 spindles and 783 looms. At present the installed capacity of the Mohata Mill is 21568 spindles and 464 looms while the capacity of the Savatram Ramprasad Mill is 14208 spindles and 310 looms. The cost of machinery of both mills amounts to Rs. 9.5 lakhs approximately.

The authorised share capital of the Mohata Mill was Rs. 1,00,00,000 on 30th June 1971, of which the paid up capital was Rs. 48,10,220. Its reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 1,63,554 on the same date. At present this mill is pledged to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation for Rs. 24.5 lakhs. The Savatram Ramprasad Mill which was brought under operation since 15th August 1968 is now pledged to the Maharashtra State Textile Corporation for Rs. 25 lakhs on 1st April 1972.

The total employment in these mills was 2289 in 1969 which increased to 2619 on 30th June 1972. Of the total number of workers 2449 persons were employed as workers and 170 as office staff. Out of 2449 persons, 2281 were males and the rest were females. The work is done in two shifts in both the mills. The labour force is from the adjoining areas. The wages paid in both the mills amounted to Rs. 59,08,000 in 1971-72. The average daily wages paid to the workers in the month of March 1972 in Mohata Mill is shown in the following statement.

Department	Average Daily Wages (Rs.)	
	Ist shift	IInd shift
1. Ply Frame :		
Drawing	1.63	1.73
Slubbing	1.48	1.60
Inter double	2.63	2.57
Roving double	1.59	—
2. Reeling :		
Reeler	1.63	1.05
3. Building :		
Bundles	1.15	—
Knotter	1.33	—
4. Winding :		
Grey winder	1.82	1.94
Colour	1.45	—
Uni	1.36	1.28
5. Drawing :		
Drawer	2.26	2.18
Reacher	1.50	1.35
6. Weaving :		
Jober	6.16	6.00
Helper	—	—
2 looms weaver	1.97	1.97
4 looms weaver	2.85	2.66

Absenteeism in cotton-textile industry is a problem all over the State and Akola district is not an exception to it. The statistics of absenteeism in cotton textile industry at Akola centre are given below :—

Year	Average percentage of absenteeism
1960	9.18
1961	13.23
1962	17.91
1963	20.87
1964	19.70

Absenteeism is a problem not confined to cotton textile alone but it is faced by other industrial units. The labourers are generally from the adjoining areas which factor contributes to absenteeism, especially during the harvesting season.

The raw material comprises cotton of medium and long staple which is available in ample quantity in the district. In weaving section, bleaching and sizing materials are also required besides cloth, hooks, gunny bags, hemp twine, craft paper and label-papers, etc. The total value of cotton consumed by both the mills amounted to Rs. 182.45 lakhs in 1971-72.

Coal, crude oil and electricity are used as power and fuel. The total value of power and fuel for both the mills amounted to Rs. 12,32,000 during 1971-72. Savatram Ramprasad Mill uses more coal than electricity for operating the machinery, while the Mohata Mill uses more electricity than coal. Nearness to the Paras Thermal Power Station facilitates the ready availability of electricity and the process of gradual replacement of coal by electricity is expected in the near future.

The principal products of the mills at Akola are cotton yarn and cloth. These mills produce coarse and medium types of cloth. The total out put was valued at Rs. 2,14,40,000 in 1971-72, while the sale value of cloth and yarn of both the mills amounted to Rs. 2,12,09,000 and the sale value of waste amounted to Rs. 2,31,000 in the same year. Cloth and yarn produced by the mills have a wide demand and have captured many markets in Maharashtra. Besides, the cloth produced by the Mohata Mill is exported to the U. K., Singapore, Nepal and Kuwait also.

The cotton textile industry at Akola as the textile industry in the State suffers from structural defects with the result that the mills are not showing any signs of prospective development. It may, however, be noted that though these industries suffered very much during the last decade, now they are showing some progress since they have been undertaken by the Government. The Mohata Mill earned a profit amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs in 1971-72 while the profit of the Savatram Ramprasad Mill amounted to Rs. 5.90 lakhs during the same year.

Mining and Quarrying : No mineral resources of any significance have so far been noticed in the district. As per the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 much of the alluvium produced efflorescences of salts and soda and especially on the north of river Purna wells were sunk in earlier times to obtain salt. Some of these wells near Dahihanda in the south-east of Akot tahsil were over 100′ in depth.

As per 1961 Census, the mining activity in the district was restricted only to the quarrying of stones. It provided employment to 865 persons, 600 males and 265 females. Four persons were reported as working on mining of coal. However, the District Census Hand Book of Akola District, 1961 also mentions that these four persons might be working in coal mines in Chandrapur district and might have come to Akola temporarily during the 1961 Census enumeration period.

During the year 1961, 255 tons of clay and 22.86 tons of other minerals were unearthed in the district.

The following statement gives the mineral production in the district during 1963 and 1964.

(In Metric tonnes)

	1963	1964
Building stone	1980	2660
Boulders	6860	6680
Limestone	6100	5640
Murrum	1990	2230
Brick earth	5900	7435
Ordinary clay	860	415
Sand	8440	10325
Road metal	560	790
Kankar	—	385

Electricity Generation and Consumption : There is only one power generation station in the district located at Paras. It is thermal and is under the control of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Power is supplied through two units to the Vidarbha, Khandesh and Marathawada areas of the State. It has an installed capacity of 92.5 MW and the entire power is utilised. Power is supplied for economic production as well as domestic purposes.

The fixed capital investment in the generation station was put around Rs. 10,91,59,920-81 and the working capital around Rs. 5,01,044-56. The total value of productive machinery was Rs. 10,96,60,965-37. As on 7th July 1969, it provided employment to 655 workers whose annual wage bill came to Rs. 21,34,573.00.

As per 1961 Census, only 89 towns and villages in the district were electrified. The following table shows the district consumption of electricity on different items for the period 1953 to 1958-59 and 1960-61 to 1965-66.

TABLE No. 11

Electrical Energy Generated, Purchased and Consumed

(In thousand K. W. H.)

Year	K. W. H. generated	K. W H. purchased	K. W. H. sold to public					
			Domestic consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Pubic lighting	Other purposes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1953	103	2,369	380	647	1,193	126	16	2,362
1954	—	3,385	405	773	2,874	108	42	4,202
1955	—	233	405	752	712	90	7	1,966
1956	—	2,634	482	833	759	109	10	2,193
1957-58	753	15,361	731	1,271	8,705	193	167	11,067
1958-59	—	12,687	690	1,144	7,020	167	130	9,151
1960-61	NA	NA	3,843	1,892	10,981	520	1,186	18,422
1961-62	NA	NA	2,333	2,385	4,470	726	824	10,738
1962-63	—	—	2,377	2,289	5,022	828	1,102	11,621
1963-64	160987	—	2,275	2,776	5,623	977	1,639	13,289
1964-65	164080	—	2,500	3,030	12,955	995	2,630	22,110
1965-66	174761	—	3,379	3,099	14,606	1,172	4,894	27,107

NA :—Not available.

Note :—Figures for the year 1957-58 pertain to 15 months.

Source :—(1) Reports of Central Water and Power Commission.
(2) Executive Engineer, M. S. Electricity Board, Akola.

N. B. :—The data for 1960-61 is for entire revenue district; but for 1961-62 data for few villages of Akola revenue district could not be made available. Hence the data for these two years are not comparable.

Ginning and Pressing Factories : The area under all kinds of fibres in the district in 1964-65 was 3,38,602 hectares of which an area of 3.35,621 hectares was under cotton. With the production of 79,295 bales of cotton of 392 lbs each during the same year, it is but natural that industrial units that ginned and pressed cotton occupied an important place in the industrial complex in the district. The main centres of ginning and pressing industry in the district are Akola, Murtizapur, Karanja, Telhara, Akot, Washim and Malegaon.

Of the ginning and pressing units surveyed, one was established as early as 1923. Almost all of them were seasonal and worked for about 160 days in a year between November and June.

The average fixed capital of a unit was about Rs. 1,80,000 the maximum being rupees five lakhs and the minimum being Rs. 16,000. The average working capital of a unit was placed around Rs. 1,70,000. The fixed capital was invested in land and buildings, plants and machinery, furniture and fixtures, while the working capital was required for the purchases of fuel, raw materials, etc.

On an average a unit provided employment to 50 workers including four skilled workers and four persons other than workers. Male workers were paid about Rs. 3 per day, while the female workers received Rs. 2 per day. The skilled workers were paid at about Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5 per day. A unit on an average disbursed about Rs. 8,000 annually by way of wages.

The fuel required by these units comprised different types of oils, charcoal, wood fuel and electricity and each unit on an average spent about Rs. 10,000 *per annum* upon the same, the maximum expenditure on this account in case of a unit being Rs. 56,000 and the minimum being Rs. 1,800.

Generally a unit charged about Rs. 20 to 22 per quintal for ginning and about Rs. 18 to 20 per quintal for pressing.

Almost all the ginned and pressed cotton is sent to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Sholapur and Ahmedabad.

Only two of these units were given financial assistance by the Government to the extent of Rs. 13,000 in aggregate.

Oil-Mills : Besides cotton ginning and pressing, another important agro-based industry in the district is oil-seeds crushing. During 1964-65 the cultivation of different oil-seeds was spread over an area of 46,104 hectares with groundnut occupying as

many as 33,707 hectares. During the same year the total production of groundnut was put at 18,187 metric tonnes, of sesamum at 508 metric tonnes and of linseed at 1,320 metric tonnes. This production of oil-seeds had facilitated the establishment of oil-crushing industry and oil-*ghanis*. The oil-mills in the district are mainly located at Akola, Borgaon, Pinjar, Alegaon, Malegaon, Washim, Risod, Mangrulpir, Murtizapur, Karanja and Akot.

All the oil-seed crushing units surveyed were seasonal in character and they worked for about 200 days between October and June.

The fixed capital investment of every unit was consisting of land and buildings, plants and machinery, furniture and fixtures. The average investment in fixed capital was about Rs. 75,000, the maximum being Rs. 2,50,000 and the minimum being Rs. 20,000.

The working capital required by a unit per annum averaged around Rs. one lakh and was spent on the purchase of raw materials, mainly cotton-seed and groundnut, fuel, etc.

Every unit on an average provided employment to 19 workers of whom one person undertook accounting and managerial jobs. Only two units employed six skilled workers in aggregate. Male workers were paid around Rs. 2.50 per day as against Rs. 1.75 paid to female workers. Those doing accounting and managerial jobs were generally the permanent employees of the establishment and were paid monthly remuneration of about Rs. 150 besides lodging and boarding facilities.

The average annual expenditure of a unit on electricity and other fuel came to about Rs. 15,000. The raw materials were mainly purchased from the local market as also from outside centres by a few larger establishments.

Almost the entire quantity of oil and oil-cake produced by these units with a few exceptions was consumed locally. One unit was found sending these products to the neighbouring districts of Yeotmal, Buldhana and Amravati, while one had buyers even in Bombay, Delhi and other cities and towns in the country.

Saw Mills : With only a small percentage of the total geographical area under forests and the consequent paucity of forest produce there is almost no scope for the development of saw milling in the district. However, there are a few saw mills in the district that cater to local needs. Saw mills are mainly located at Akola, Kapsi, Balapur, Nimkarda, Malegaon,

Washim, Kata, Risod, Mangrulpir, Telhara, Akot, and Shelubazar.

All the reporting units work all the year round. The average fixed capital investment of a unit was about Rs. 50,000 and mainly consisted of land and buildings, machinery as well as furniture and fixtures.

Each unit on an average provided employment to four workers including two skilled workers. Every unit on an average disbursed annually a sum of Rs. 4,000 by way of wages.

A unit spent about Rs. 900 on electricity and fuel. Most of the units worked on contract basis while only one manufactured its own requirements and consumed raw materials worth Rs. 15,000 in a year. The total turnover of that unit was to the tune of Rs. 45 to 50 thousand per year and all the produced goods were sold in the local market.

Dal and Poha Mills. All the *dal* and *poha* mills in the district work throughout the year. The average fixed capital of the reporting units was consisting of land and buildings, machinery, and furniture, and fixtures, and on an average its estimated value was about Rs. 18,000. Each unit required about Rs. 10,000 per year by way of working capital. A unit on an average provided employment to 6 persons and paid them annually about Rs. 6,000 in aggregate by way of wages. Every unit on an average consumed electricity and other fuel worth Rs. 2,000 per year. The processed products are sold generally in the local market.

Iron and Steel products and Engineering workshops. The main centres of the iron and steel based workshops in the district are Akola, Akot, Telhara, Washim, Murtizapur and Malegaon. These units were mainly engaged in the manufacture of steel furniture, agricultural implements and other iron and steel products. They also undertook repairs to machinery. Two of the reporting units were established as early as 1919 and 1928. All these units worked all the year round. The average fixed capital investment of a unit in land and buildings, plants and machinery and furniture and fixtures was estimated at about Rs. 22,000. Each unit required working capital of about Rs. 20,000 in a year. Every unit, on an average, provided employment to four workers and one person other than those doing managerial jobs. Every year, each unit distributed about Rs. 14,000 by way of wages. As mostly the skilled workers were employed, they were generally paid higher wages than those paid in other industrial establishments. The per unit annual expenditure on electricity and fuel came to about

Rs. 1,500. Their products, such as steel cupboards, buckets, *ghamelis,* were sold within the district as well as the neighbouring districts of Yeotmal, Amravati, Buldhana and Wardha. They obtained their raw material from Bombay and other major market centres. Two of the reporting units were given financial assistance by the Bank of Maharashtra to the extent of Rs. 17,500 in aggregate. The Directorate of Industries of the State assisted one unit in obtaining machinery valued at Rs. 11,000. The main difficulty encountered by these units was shortage of skilled labour as well as shortage of raw materials.

Soap Factories. There are many soap factories in the district. Though the soap produced in the district is not of high quality, it always has a local demand. Almost all the soap factories worked throughout the year. The average capital investment of a unit in fixed capital came to about Rs. 5,000. The working capital required by a unit in a year was placed around Rs. 10,000. Each unit on an average provided employment to about five workers including one skilled worker and one person doing managerial and administrative jobs. They were paid about Rs. 10,000 a year by way of salaries and wages.

The following statement gives the production of soap in the district during 1960, 1961, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Production of soap in Akola District.

Year	Quintals	Year	Quintals
1960	9,390	1963-64	9,640
1961	9,100	1964-65	18,556

SECTION II—COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

General Description : Since time immemorial villages in the country have maintained their autonomy in the political sphere and self-sufficient character in the economic set-up. Though these villages lost their self-sufficient character due to the complexities in the economic development, village and cottage industries have always remained an important factory in the industrial structure of the State. Akola district with 77.90 per cent of its population living in rural areas is no exception to the traditions of the Indian village industry. Agro-based industries are commonly found in the district. The employment in non-agricultural industries leans heavily towards village and cottage industries where village artisans work on traditional lines with the locally available raw materials and for local demand using old and perhaps now obsolete methods. These industries are less sophisticated in their demand for technical skills, as compared with mechanised industries, and they provide a supplementary source of livelihood to the rural population of the district. Handloom weaving, handicrafts

and professions like carpentry, brick making, pottery, oil *ghanis*, etc. are some of the important industries of this category in the district.

As per 1961 Census, of the 28,388 workers engaged in industries, 13,407 *i. e.*, 47.23 per cent were working in household industries and the remaining were working in registered factories and non-household industries. The following table gives the classification of the persons engaged in household industry in Akola district as per the 1971 Census.

TABLE No. 12

Household Industry Establishments, and persons engaged therein, Akola District 1971

Type	No. of units	Persons employed
Manufacturing and repair	5220	7605
Manufacture of food products	507	786
Manufacture of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	5	10
Manufacture of cotton textiles	38	91
Manufacture of wool, silk and synthetic textiles	9	16
Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel)	1971	2345
Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	881	1360
Manufacture of paper and paper products and printing and publishing	7	16
Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	641	1030
Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	4	9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	8	12
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	497	987
Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts, except machinery and transport equipment	251	396
Manufacture of transport equipment and parts	9	14
Other Manufacturing Industries	178	237
Repair	214	296

Handloom and Powerloom Weaving. Handloom weaving has been the age old occupation in the country. It is said that one third of the cloth consumed in the country is produced by handloom. The village weaver was the only craftsman who broke through the circle of village self-sufficiency, and found an outlet for his products in places far away from his village.

Now-a-days at many places powerlooms have been substituted in place of handlooms. The occupation got fillip due to the World War II and the non-Co-operation Movement started by Gandhiji during the thirties of the current century. Cotton weaving in handlooms and powerlooms is common in some parts of the district. The number of persons engaged in cotton weaving in handlooms was 473 as per the Census of 1961. These persons were spread all over the district especially in Akot, Washim and Balapur. At the end of May 1961, there were 2,021 cotton handlooms in the district. The industry is, however, on the decline due to competition from the goods manufactured in mills. Most of the persons previously engaged in this industry are forced to seek alternate employment. Efforts are being made to revive the industry by bringing the workers under co-operative fold.

Table No. 13 gives the statistics regarding handlooms and powerlooms in the district during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE No. 13

Statistics relating to Handlooms and Powerlooms for the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 in Akola District

Tahsil	Year	Number of looms		Production in '000 metres		Average daily employment	
		Hand operated	Power operated	Hand-loom	Power-loom	Hand-loom	Power-loom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Total ..	1963-64	1420	15	115	25	1420	15x2
	1964-65	1720	25	364	145	1980	25x2
	1965-66	572	25	44	275	572	25x2
Akola ..	1963-64	88	—	NA	—	NA	—
	1964-65	88	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapur ..	1963-64	520	—	45	—	520	—
	1964-65	520	—	45	—	520	—
	1965-66	469	—	30	—	469	—
Washim ..	1963-64	546	15	40	25	546	15x2
	1964-65	846	25	174	145	846	25x2
	1965-66	—	25	—	275	—	25x2
Murtizapur ..	1963-64	102	—	16	—	102	—
	1964-65	102	—	39	—	162	—
	1965-66	36	—	9	—	36	—
Akot ..	1963-64	95	—	14	—	95	—
	1964-65	95	—	14	—	95	—
	1965-66	40	—	*	—	40	—
Mangrulpir ..	1963-64	69	—	NA	—	NA	—
	1964-65	69	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	27	—	5	—	27	—

* Under liquidation. Hence Nil.

In order to extend the benefits of the co-operative movement to the artisans and craftsmen engaged in the industry and with a view to make them withstand the competition from machine-made goods, co-operative weavers' societies have been established in the district. In 1962-63, there were six such societies with a membership of 1,114. The number of societies and their membership for 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 7 and 1,196 and 6 and 1,110, respectively. During the year 1965-66 there were 7 handloom weavers' societies with 1,067 members. The share capital of these societies was Rs. 27,000 with reserve and other funds amounting to Rs. 66,000 and working capital of Rs. 3,13,000. An amount of Rs. 47,000 was distributed to co-operatives of handloom weavers for organising development programmes for increasing production during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Oil Seed crushing. Oil seed crushing was once a very important cottage industry. It was worked mainly under animal power. Prior to the advent of oil-milling as a mechanised industry, the oilmen used to cater to the requirements' of the entire population. With the mechanisation of the industry, the condition of the oil-man became weaker in the economic structure of the rural as well as the urban areas.

However the district being an oil seed producing area oil seed crushing industry provides employment to many artisans in the district. With a view to making them face effectively the competition from oil-mills, efforts are being made to unite them under the co-operative fold, and thus secure for them the advantages of large-scale purchases, sale of their products, etc.

The main centres where crushing of oil-seeds is carried on are Akola, Borgaon, Pinjar, Alegaon, Malegaon, Washim, Risod, Mangrulpir. Murtizapur, Karanja and Akot. There were 28 oil-crushing establishments in the rural areas of the district that provided employment to 47 persons as per the Census of 1961.

In 1960, there were three co-operative societies of oil-men in the district. Two societies of them were provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 28,447 between 1954-55 and 1959-60. During 1960-61 and 1961-62 there were two oil *ghani* societies in the district with a membership of 58 and 48, respectively. The number of such societies rose from 3 in 1961-62 to 4 in 1962-63 as also the membership which rose from 48 in 1961-62 to 72 in 1962-63.

Of the 10 institutions which worked 36 *ghanis*, only two institutions worked 5 *Nutan ghanis* during the period from April 1968 to March 1969. Two institutions were engaged in the manufacture of non-edible oil and soap. All these institutions were provided guidance and assistance by the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Carpentry : Traditionally the village carpenter like the village blacksmith, the weaver, the tanner and the potter supplied the needs of the local community and was remunerated by a share in the grain produced. However, such a system of payment is not in vogue now though it still can be found in some part of the district. By and large the carpenters were engaged in the manufacture of ploughs.

During the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63, there were 8 carpentry co-operative societies with 129 members, 7 with 134 members and 7 with 129 members, respectively.

The main centres of carpentry in the district are at Akola, Kapsi, Borgaon, Barshi Takli, Rajanda, Mahan, Balapur, Paras, Nimbha, Wadegaon, Patur, Malegaon, Shirpur, Washim, Ansin, Risod, Murtizapur, Mana, Hirpur, Karanja, Kamargaon, Umarda, Akot, Akoli Jahangir, Sawra, Dahihanda, Telhara, Hiwarkhed, Mangrulpir, Shelubazar, Manora and Shendona.

The carpenters at Patur engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements have formed a co-operative society. As all the members of the society were skilled artisans, the society was required to pay higher amount by way of wages. The society therefore, purchased a wood cutting machine to put production on a quicker basis.

Pottery making. Another occupation that is grouped together with blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving and tanning under the village subsistence industries is pottery making. Traditionally the local potters supplied utensils for cooking or for storing water when the village was a self-sufficient economic unit. Besides manufacturing vessels and dishes required for daily use, the potters made toys and images of various deities. Pottery making was the hereditary calling of the ***kumbhars.***

The tools of a potter consisted of wooden or an earthen wheel which is known as potter's wheel, brick-kiln for baking earthen pots and wooden moulds of various shapes and sizes for making vessels, dishes, tiles, images, toys, etc. The manufacturing activity of the potters is in full swing during the summer season. During the rains they are engaged in making toys, dolls and idols for festive season. Many of them also undertake the manufacture of bricks. A potter earns about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day.

As on 30th June 1960, there were nine co-operative societies of potters and brick makers. These societies were provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,451 between 1954-55 and 1959-60.

During the year 1960-61, there were 10 pottery societies in the district with a membership of 134. Though the number of societies rose to 11 in 1961-62, the number of members decreased to 124. During the year 1962-63 the number of societies remained stationary at 11 while membership rose to 134.

The main centres of pottery and brick making industries in the district were Akola, Ugwada, Borgaon, Gandhigram, Barshi Takli, Mahan, Rajanda, Nimbi, Balapur, Wadegaon, Hata, Andhora, Patur, Babhulgaon, Shirala, Malegaon, Shirpur, Sawargaon, Washim, Pardi, Ausing, Risod, Mangrulpir, Shelubazar, Manora, Giroli, Kondoli, Gawha, Murtizapur, Mana, Lakhpuri, Kurum, Rajura, Saroda, Paras, Karanja, Kamargaon, Umarda, Akot, Malegaon, Korodi, Chouhatta, Sawra, Telhara, Hiwarkhed, Belkhed and Raundala.

During the year 1968-69, the potters and brick makers were provided financial assistance by the Maharashtra Khadi and Village Industries Board to the extent of about Rs. 65,000. They manufactured 12,24,550 bricks valued at about Rs. 58,000. The industry provided employment to 162 workers who were paid about Rs. 16,700 by way of wages during the year.

Blacksmithy. Blacksmithy is a hereditary occupation of the *lohar* who formerly was a member of the class of *balutedars* and an integral part of the rural economy.

The tools and equipment of a blacksmith consist of anvil, furnace, bellows, sledge hammers, *sandashi,* files and chisels. The materials used by a blacksmith comprise iron-sheets with gauges varying from 10 to 30, round bars and flat bars. Old tins and scrap materials are used for repair works. The capital invested by an individual blacksmith ranges between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500.

As per the 1911 Census there were 1,301 persons engaged under 'other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.' As per the Census of 1921, 1,011 persons were enumerated under the same heading. The Census of 1931 reported 1,256 persons as 'blacksmiths, other workers in iron and makers of implements.' As per the Census of 1951, there were in the district 1,031 persons grouped under 'black smiths, horse-shoers and other workers in iron and makers of implements.'

As on 30th June 1960 there were four co-operative societies of carpenters and blacksmiths. One of these societies was given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7,000 during the period from 1954-55 to 1959-60. The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board extended an assistance of Rs. 250 in the year 1968-69.

The main centres of blacksmithy in the district are Akola, Borgaon, Barshi Takli, Pinjar, Balapur, Patur, Malegaon, Shirpur, Washim, Ansing, Kata, Risod, Mangrulpir, Manora, Murtizapur, Lakhpuri, Kurum, Karanja, Akot, Chauhatta, Telhara, Hiwarkhed and Raundala.

Leather Working. Leather workers are found in almost all towns and large villages in the district. The industry was in the past and even now it continues in most of the cases to be a hereditary occupation of *chambhars.* Leather workers always held an important position in the rural economy. However their economic position has much deteriorated of late with the introduction of machine made leather goods which have better finishing and are cheaper than the indigenous products.

The 1911 Census states that there were 31 persons engaged as makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc. The 1921 Census reported only 6 persons working as makers of leather

articles, such as trunks, water bags, harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.' There were 644 workers under the heading 'working in leather' according to the Census of 1931. As per the 1951 Census there were 1,306 persons working in 'leather, leather products and footwear.' As per the 1961 Census, 1,214 persons were working in 'leather and leather products'.

As on 30th June 1960, there were in the district eight co-operative societies of leather workers. Of these three were provided financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 16,600 during the period from 1954-55 to 1959-60. The number of societies remained stationary during 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 though their membership declined from 281 in 1960-61 to 242 in 1961-62 and to 224 in 1962-63.

A few societies of leather workers get financial and other assistance from the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

The main centres of leather working in the district are Akola, Dondwada, Borgaon, Kapsi, Barshi Takli, Rajanda, Balapur, Nimbha, Andora, Paras, Patur, Sasti, Babhulgaon, Malegaon, Wadegaon, Shirpur, Washim, Ansing, Kata, Risod, Mangrulpir, Shelubazar, Manora, Sakhardoh, Giroli, Karkhed, Murtizapur, Lakhpuri, Maha, Hirpur, Kurum, Akot, Akoli, Jahangir, Sanwra, Telhara and Hiwarkhed.

Tanning. Tanning is an hereditary occupation of *Chambhars*. The tanning process is indigenous. Hides are dipped in lime water for a few hours to separate the hair, the fat and the fleshy part from them. The tanners use a knife (*rapi*) for skinning the hide and removing these elements. They are then worked and soaked in a solution of *babhul* bark and myrobalan mixed in water. To tan the hide thoroughly the soaking is repeated thrice. The hide is formed into a bag and hung up filled with a stronger solution of *babhul* bark and myrobalan water and left thus for seven days. Then it is washed and dried.

The age old tanning process adopted by the tanners in the district hardly enables their product to compete with leather tanned industrially. However, indigenous leather is considered good for making rough foot wear and other articles required for agriculture. Most of the leather tanned in the district is utilised by the local leather working establishments.

Raw hides, *hirda* (myrobalan) and *babhul* bark are the chief requirements of a tanner. Tools and equipment of a tanner consist of lime and tanning pits, wooden mallets, *rapis*, *aris*, barrels, etc.

As per the 1911 Census there were 240 persons working as 'tanners, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.' Under the same heading the 1921 Census recorded 89 persons.

As on 30th June 1960, there were two co-operative societies of tanners in the district. One of them was provided financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 5,300 between 1954-55 and 1959-60 by the Government.

During 1960-61, there were in the district two tannery societies with a membership of 53. The number of societies decreased to one with a membership of 28 in 1961-62 and again rose to 3 with a membership of 47 in 1962-63.

Neera and Palmgur Industry. In the district there were four institutions conducting *Neera and Palmgur* industry during 1968-69. However, only two were working during the year. One of the institutions was provided financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 150 by the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

During the year 1968-69, the institution provided employment to 22 workers who received an amount of about Rs. 2,700 by way of wages.

Gur and Khandsari. In 1964-65, only 419 hectares of land was under sugarcane cultivation and as such manufacture of *gul* and

sugar is only confined to such centres where sugarcane is produced.

As per the 1951 Census 21 persons were engaged in the manufacture of gur. As per the Census of 1961, there were 15 establishments manufacturing indigenous sugar, gur, etc. These provided employment to 47 persons, all in urban areas.

Three units are engaged in the manufacture of gur and *khandsari* under the auspices of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board. They produced *gul,* 477 quintals in quantity and provided employment to 28 persons who were paid Rs. 28,000 by way of wages during 1968-69.

The main centres of gur making in the district are Patur, Akola, Shirla. Telhara, Belkhed, Akot and Malegaon.

Hand-made Paper. Hand-made paper industry is not to be found in the district now. However hand-made paper was manufactured in the district when the old Akola District Gazetteer was published in 1910.

SECTION III—LABOUR ORGANISATION

Labour Organisation. As on 31st December 1967, there were 34 trade unions in the district registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926. The total membership of these unions was 4,934. The following table gives the information pertaining to these unions regarding membership, affiliation and the industry it represented.

TABLE No. 14

Information about Trade Unions for the year ending 31st December 1967, Akola District

Sr. No.	Name of the Union	Membership	Affiliation	Category of union
1.	Akola Gin Press Kamgar Union, Akola ..	316	Not affiliated	Cotton ginning and pressing
2.	Gin Press Kamgar Union, Akola ..	100	Information not available	,,
3.	Factory Kamgar Union, Akot ..	493	,,	,,
4.	Flour Mill Workers' Union, Akola ..	—	Registration cancelled since 24-12-1968	Flour mills
5.	Poha Industries Workers' Union, Akola ..	13	Not affiliated	*Dal* mills
6.	National Berar Oil Industries Workers' Union, Akola	388	,,	Hydrogenated oil industry
7.	Rashtriya Shramik Sangh, Akola ..	236	,,	Hydrogenated oil industry and 23 textile units
8.	Akola Textile Clerk's Association, Akola ..	17	,,	Cotton mills and other textile units
9.	Girni Kamgar Union, (Lal Bavata) Akola ..	447	,,	,,
10.	Rashtriya Press Kamgar Union, Akola ..	—	Information not available	Printing, publishing & allied industries
11.	Tiles Industry Workers' Union, Akola ..	38	Not affiliated	Tiles

TABLE No. 14—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of the Union	Membership	Affiliation	Category of union
12.	Gumasta Union, Akola ..	133	Information not available	Shop employees
13.	Gumasta Mandal, Karanja ..	61	,,	,,
14.	Rashtriya Janata Consumers Karmachari Sangh, Akola	61	Information not available	Shop employees
15.	Sahakari Bank Karmachari Union, Akola ..	74	,,	Banking
16.	Brooke Bond Employees' Union, Akola ..	23	Not affiliated	Commercial concerns
17.	Life Insurance Agents' Association, Akola ..	—	Information not available	Life insurance
18.	Akola Zilla Grampanchayat Kamgar U nion, Risod	81	Not affiliated	Local Gram Panchayat workers Risod
19.	Akola Zilla Devi Doctor Sangh, Akola ..	166	Information not available	Hospitals & dispensaries
20.	Shri Karanja Cotton Market Kapus Vyapari Sangh, Akola	31	Information not available	Activities not adequately described
21.	Akola Majoor Sangh, Akola ..	888	,,	,,
22.	Sahakar Dudha Yojana ..	22	,,	Manufacturing of dairy products
23.	Maharashtra Motor Kamgar Sangh, Akola ..	—	,,	Motor transport
24.	Nagarpalika Karmachari Union, Washim ..	64	Information not available	Medical & other public health services, services of local bodies
25.	Karanja Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Karanja	—	Registration cancelled on 24-12-1968	,,
26.	Akola Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Akola	—	,,	,,
27.	Municipal Octroi Workers Union, Akola ..	18	Not affiliated	,,
28.	Murtizapur Nagarpalika Karmachari Sangh, Akola	18	Information not available	,,
29.	Nagarpalika Kamgar Union ..	167	Not affiliated	,,
30.	Akola Nagarpalika Rashtriya Majdoor Sangh, Akola	411	,,	,,
31.	Nagarpalika Rugnalaya Karmachari Sangh, Karanja	—	Information not available	,,
32.	Hospital Karmachari Union, Akola	182	Not affiliated	Hospitals & dispensaries
33.	Punjab National Bank Employees Association, Akola	161	Information not available	Banking
34.	Rashtriya Motor Workers Union, Akola ..	261	,,	Road transport

During the year 1968, 388 complaints under various labour laws were received. Of these 80 were settled in favour of workers, 75 were indeterminate or untenable, two were withdrawn, two were sent to appropriate authorities and the remaining were pending. In respect of 149 complaints, awards given were not in favour of workers.

Table No. 15 gives the details regarding the industrial disputes in the district.

TABLE No. 15

Details of Industrial Disputes, Workers Involved and Man-days lost in Akola District

Year*	Locality	Number of Industrial disputes			Workers involved			Mandays lost		
		Tex.	Misc.	Total	Tex.	Misc.	Total	Tex.	Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1958	Akola ..	—	2	2	—	42	42	—	126	126
	Mangrulpir ..	—	1	1	—	19	19	—	190	190
1959	Akola ..	2	—	2	2958	—	2958	2629	—	2629
1963	Akola ..	—	5	5	—	1614	1614	—	5329	5329
1964	Akola ..	—	2	2	—	471	471	—	5358	5358
	Mangrulpir ..	—	1	1	—	19	19	—	57	57
1965	Akola ..	—	1	1	—	50	50	—	900	900
	Karanja ..	—	2	2	—	9186	9186	—	52776	52776
1966	Akola ..	1	4	5	1731	1593	3324	694	5267	5961
	Karanja ..	—	2	2	—	415	415	—	8025	8025
	Paras ..	—	1	1	—	237	237	—	237	237
1967	Akola ..	—	6	6	—	1532	1532	—	5832	5832
1968	Akola ..	1	4	5	1199	100	1299	1199	2515	3714
	Karanja ..	—	1	1	—	400	400	—	400	400
	Shegaon ..	—	1	1	—	69	69	—	345	345
	Washim ..	—	2	2	—	144	144	—	468	468

Tex.—Textile industry.
Misc.—Miscellaneous industries.
*No disputes were reported in 1956, 1957, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

In Akola district, the minimum rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 have been fixed for (1) rice, flour and *dal* mills, (2) tobacco (including *bidi*) manufacturing, (3) oil-mills, (4) local authority, (5) road construction and building operations, (6) maintenance of roads, (7) stone breaking or crushing, (8) public motor transport, (9) tanneries and leather manufacturing, (10) residential hotels, restaurants and eating houses, (11) printing presses, (12) cotton ginning and cotton pressing, (13) glass industry, (14) shops or commercial establishments, (15) potteries, (16) rubber, (17) paper and paper board and (18) cinemas.

The labour welfare activities in the entire State are conducted by the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953. It conducts 84 labour welfare centres, including sub-centres at 41 industrial towns of the State. The Board conducts five welfare centres in Akola district, of which four are located at Akola and one at Karanja. At the two centres at Akola full-fledged nursery schools are run to impart pre-primary education to the working-class children. The Board also conducts two *Shishu Mandirs* in Akola and a *Shishu Varga* at Karanja.

All these labour welfare activities are supervised by Workers' Welfare Officer with headquarters at Akola. He is responsible to the Assistant Welfare Commissioner, Nagpur.

CHAPTER 6—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The present chapter is divided into two parts *viz.*, (1) Banking and Finance, and (2) Trade and Commerce. The first part of this chapter *viz.*, Banking and Finance attempts to describe the various economic institutions prevailing in the district in the field of finance and commerce, such as, money lenders, co-operative banks, joint-stock companies, joint-stock banks, Life Insurance Corporation and other Government agencies, extending financial assistance to the people in the Akola District.

Among the institutions stated above, the money-lender's is the oldest one. In the Akola district it has survived through the centuries past. Even today the money-lender holds good influence over the agricultural masses in the district. The main reason for this is that he is an important source of credit supply to the agricultural people in the district. Another reason is the disinclination of the village people to invest their funds for productive purposes or deposit them in savings banks. Most of them prefer hoarding to savings as they would prefer savings to investment. This has proved a hindrance in the economic progress of the district.

The growth of modern banking in the district was one of the factors responsible for reducing the influence of money-lenders. With the establishment of the State Bank of India the banking facilities spread in the rural areas with the result that the hold of the money-lender on rural credit declined considerably. The co-operative movement which has promoted better production, better marketing and above all, better returns to its members is however the most important single factor which has reduced the influence of the money lender. Side by side with the agricultural credit societies, which mostly influence the activities of the rural people, many non-agricultural and production societies have been formed in this district. Much, however, is still expected of the co-operative movement suffering as it does from drawbacks, such as, mismanagement, improper linking of credit with marketing, poor recovery of loans and at some places a habitual preference for the money-lender by the agriculturists.

The second part of this chapter, *viz.*, Trade and Commerce deals with the pattern and volume of trade. It gives a narration of the import and export trade, wholesale transactions, regulation of agricultural marketing, co-operative marketing and

the extent of State trading in the district. The narration of regulated markets is given at length since the profitable disposal of agricultural produce is important for providing the necessary incentive to the agriculturist to increase produce. Regulation of agricultural marketing has also received the urgent attention of Government during the planning period and is regarded as an important aspect in strengthening the rural economy. This part also gives some information about retail trade, fairs, bazars and hawkers which have a role to play in the trading activities in the district.

Section 1—BANKING AND FINANCE

MONEY LENDERS

Money-Lenders : The institution of money-lenders is as old as money itself. The following paragraphs detail the role of money-lenders as given in the old Gazetteer of Akola district Published in the year 1910.

Private Loans.—"*Sahukars* in all parts of the District have lower rates of interest among themselves than for the public in general. The rate within their own community at Akola depends upon the bank rate and varies immensely at different seasons ; elsewhere it is often 8 or 10 annas a month, that is 6 or 7½ per cent. per annum ; but it might be as little as As. 6 or as much as As. 12. The rate for other people depends chiefly on the security they can offer but largely also on their position and character and on the season. Legal processes are slow and expensive, and a *sahukar* requires more interest from a man who may compel him to resort to them than from one in whom he has confidence. When crops are good the rate of interest falls, owing to the decreased demand for loans, but two or three bad seasons make it rise considerably. In a few parts of the District, owing to three successive bad seasons, it is said just now that the *sahukars* have lent all their capital, or that they are afraid to lend any more on land, and that therefore loans are not to be had at all, but this is very rare. The standard rate for loans on land seems to be from As. 12 to Re. 1 a month for a perfectly safe cultivation, and Rs. 1.8 or Rs. 2 for one of ordinary or poor standing ; Rs. 2, sometimes called *dohotra,* is quite a common rate. In a few places it is said that these rates have been constant ever since the famine of 1899-1900, but generally one hears of a slight rise through the poor harvests of the last few years. On the other hand rates run a little lower than this in an occasional village where there happen to be a number of capitalists. Deductions are occasionally, but rarely, made in the name of a *gorakshan,* home for cows, and at least one

large firm makes other deductions on petty loans. Another system, *sawai,* is often followed for small loans to poor people, especially for loans made in the sowing season which are to be repaid at harvest. According to the *sawai* agreement the borrower must repay five-fourths of what he borrowed, and as the period for repayment in these cases is only four or six months the rate comes to 50 or 66 per cent. per annum. Loans to be repaid in kind are now very rare, but in a few villages a man might borrow a maund of cotton seed and return a maund of cotton in the boll. *Sahukars* complain, truly or otherwise, that people's trustworthiness, *iman,* has greatly declined during the last generation or two. They say that formerly when a loan was made it was common merely to make a rough memorandum on a scrap of paper and to utter the formula *Saksha Parameshwar,* God being witness, but now debtors resort to all kinds of fraud, pledging their land, for instance, over and over again to different *Sahukars* ; a few add that the law favours debtors. Borrowers on the other hand complain that a *sahukar* finds it very easy to get the law on his side in order to enforce unreasonable demands; the rule of *damdupat* prevents a Hindu from suing for more than twice the original sum lent, however long interest may have been accumulating, but when he comes under this limitation he gets a fresh deed drawn up with the original capital and interest thrown together as its base ; again, he may insert in the deed provisions in his own favour which the ignorant borrower wholly fails to understand and a venal sub-registrar omits to explain, for sub-registrars are considered to have wide opportunities for petty exactions and corruption ; a third course is said to be easy with the rough account books in use, especially perhaps with the very irregular *pathani-wahi*-the Indian ink of the entry is rubbed out with a moistened thumb and a fresh entry is inserted. A man in whom a *sahukar* feels full confidence can still borrow without pledging any property as security, but it is said that the practice of demanding security is growing. The amount required is as much as will ensure both the return of the original loan and the payment of overdue interest, which at 24 per cent. per annum soon amounts to a large sum. On land or houses *sahukars* seldom lend more than one-half or one third of the value of the property, but if gold or silver is left with them in pledge they will lend three-quarters of its value."

Malpractices of Money-Lenders.—Legislative control became necessary when money-lenders were found to be indulging in questionable practices. They took unfair advantage of the illiteracy, ignorance, credulity and helplessness of the ryots to extract money from them. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee

(1931) recorded the following malpractices followed by the money-lenders.

(1) demand for payment of interest in advance ;

(2) demand for a present for doing business ;

(3) taking of thumb impression on a blank paper with a view to inserting any arbitrary amount at a latter date if the debtor became irregular in payment of interest ;

(4) insertion in written documents of sums considerably in excess of money actually lent ; and

(5) taking of conditional sale-deeds in order to provide against possible evasion of payment by the debtor.

Such practices put a serious drag on the agricultural economy of the district since they robbed the agriculturists of a substantial part of his income. It was imperative, therefore, to regulate the business of money-lenders by appropriate legislative measures.

Central Provinces and Berar Money-lenders Act.—With this in view the then Government of the province passed the Central Provinces and Berar Money-Lenders Act, 1934 and made it applicable to Akola district along with other districts of the Vidarbha region.

The Act was subsequently supplemented in 1939 and amended in 1949. The important addition to the provisions of the Act in 1939 was that the Act was deemed to be in force with effect from the 1st April 1935. According to the amendment Act (1949) the registration certificates granted before 1st April 1949, were to cease from being operative with effect from the date so appointed. The persons holding such certificates were entitled to refund of the registration fee in such cases.

Bombay Money-Lenders Act.—After the reorganisation of States in 1956 and again in 1960 the district of Akola formed part of Maharashtra with the result that the rules, regulations and enactments which were already in force in the State were gradually made applicable to Akola district along with other districts in the Vidarbha region. The Bombay Money-Lenders Act of 1946 was thus applied to Akola district from 1st February 1960. The important provisions of the Act are :—

(1) The State Government is authorised to appoint Registrar General, Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Money-lenders and to define areas of their duties.

(2) Every Registrar is to maintain a register of money-lenders in his jurisdiction.

(3) Money-lenders are not to carry on business of money-lending except in the area under licence and except in accordance with the terms of licence.

(4) The Registrar, the Assistant Registrar or any other officer is authorised to demand from any money-lender the production of any record or document in his possession which is relevant for his purposes.

(5) Every money-lender is to keep and maintain a cash book and a ledger in a prescribed form and manner.

(6) Every money-lender is to give a specific statement to the debtor about the language, amount, security, etc.

(7) The State Government is authorised to fix maximum rates of interest for any local area or class of business of money in respect of secured and unsecured loans.

(8) Molestation of a debtor by the creditor in recovery of loans is to be treated as an offence and is to be penalised.

(9) Notwithstanding any law in force, no debtor who cultivates land personally and whose debt does not exceed Rs. 15,000 can be arrested and imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed in favour of a money-lender whether before or after the date on which the Act came into force.

The Act was subsequently amended. The important amendments made are the introduction of 4-A and 5-A forms and the "Pass Book" provision of calculating interest on *katamity* system and facilities to certain classes of money-lenders permitting them to submit a quarterly statement of loans to the Registrar of Money-lenders. Further amendment was effected in 1955 by which money-lending without licence is made a cognisable offence.

In the following year special measures were adopted for protecting Backward Class people. The Registrar and the 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 Government are not entirely in favour of the debtors. The money-lenders also are given relief when the structure of interest rates is revised as from 5th July

1952. This has been done with a view to ensuring a steady and adequate supply of credit from money-lenders. Accordingly, the maximum rates are raised from six per cent to twelve per cent per annum on unsecured loans. The money-lenders are also allowed to charge a minimum interest of a rupee per debtor per year, if the total amount of interest chargeable according to the loans advanced during the year amounted to less than a rupee.

Since the application of the money-lenders Act the money-lenders are required to apply to the Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders in the district for either grant of licences or for their renewal, as the case may be, before they can carry on any money-lending operations. Formerly, the money lending business in the district was controlled by the Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders. Since March 1961 the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies works as Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders as well.

The following table gives an idea regarding the number of money-lenders in the district in the years 1961-62 and 1965-66 and credit given by them to traders and non-traders during the same period.

TABLE No. 1

Number of Registered Money-Lenders and Loans advanced by them in Akola District during 1961-62 and 1965-66

Tahsil	Number of Money-lenders		Loans advanced to traders (Rs.)		Loans advanced to non-traders (Rs.)		Total (Rs.)	
	1961–62	1965–66	1961–62	1965–1966	1961–62	1965–66	1961–62	1965–66
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Total	564	418	42,74,229	14,58,052	49,87,984	44,34,595	92,62,213	58,92,647
Akola	157	123	11,18,236	4,42,942	15,17,526	12,94,885	26,35,762	17,37,827
Washim	83	56	8,62,448	1,94,545	5,04,222	6,58,969	13,66,670	8,53,514
Balapur	61	41	6,23,169	97,455	2,72,926	4,87,876	8,96,095	5,85,331
Mangrulpir	55	55	8,52,419	2,55,724	6,87,624	5,96,949	15,40,043	8,52,673
Akot	111	81	8,07,429	2,26,706	10,67,938	7,97,937	18,75,367	10,24,643
Murtizapur	97	62	10,528	2,40,680	9,37,748	5,97,979	9,48,276	8,38,659

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Co-operative movement : The co-operative movement was started in India as a result of the economic distress caused to the peasants during the latter part of the 19th century. The Famine Commission of 1901 stressed the necessity of starting credit societies in India on Co-operative basis to solve the problem of rural indebtedness. A real beginning of the co-operative movement was, however, made when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 was passed. The object of this Act was to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. Societies formed under the Act were given legal status and were authorised to raise funds and carry on business in a corporate capacity. They were classified as rural and urban. Rural societies were bound to accept the principle of unlimited liability while urban bodies were given a free choice of limited or unlimited liability. This Act, however, was deficient in many respects. The Act of 1912 was, therefore, passed to fill in the lacunae of the earlier Act. It regularised certain practices of doubtful legal validity and made provision for further expansion under proper safeguards. The distinction between rural and urban societies was abolished and a more scientific classification based on the nature of the availability of members, whether limited or unlimited was adopted. Co-operative societies other than credit societies were allowed to be formed. Registration of unions and federal bodies like central banks was expressly legalised and a number of minor improvements were introduced. The simplicity and the elasticity of the old Act were at the same time preserved and a wide rulemaking power was left to provinces to enable them to develop on their own lines.

The war and post-war period witnessed some progress in the number of societies, their resources and their coverage. In particular, there was a growth of consumer's societies when the Government decided to appoint co-operatives as agents for its purchase and sale of foodgrains that had run in short supply.

The co-operatives played a vital role after Independence. The rise in prices improved the paying capacity of agriculturists. This had a favourable effect on the position of the co-operative societies. During the Second Five Year Plan period i. e., 1956 to 1961 development of co-operative movement was given special emphasis with the guiding principles incorporated in the Rural Credit Survey Report *viz.,*

(1) State partnership at all levels.
(2) Linking of credit with marketing.
(3) Education and propaganda of the theory and practice of co-operation.

The co-operative movement is primarily an agricultural credit movement. The rural credit societies occupy a paramount place in the co-operative movement in the district. The credit movement was started in the district with the organisation of the Central Co-operative Bank in the year 1909. Co-operative movement though originated in the first decade of the century, lacked popular enthusiasm till 1940. It made good progress during the World War II. The concentrated efforts have resulted in rapid progress of the co-operative movement after the World War II.

Co-operative movement has taken tremendous strides in the district during the Five Years Plans. The five years plans of the State have sought the promotion of co-operative organisations through financial support for undertaking different economic activities in the form of subsidies, share capital investment and loans according to needs. The programme during the Third Plan was concerned mainly with development of co-operative marketing and credit to agriculturists through co-operatives. Co-operative farming was also envisaged on a fairly large scale.

An outlay of Rs. 30.27 lakhs was outlined for the entire programme under co-operation and the total expenditure against this was of the order of Rs. 26.40 lakhs. In all, an amount of about Rs. 6 lakhs was spent on the expansion programme for agricultural credit ; while Rs. 16.65 lakhs were spent on development of marketing under the co-operative fold, under which mainly godown facilities were made available to agriculturists. The expenditure programme for co-operative farming was of the order of Rs. 3.77 lakhs.

Now the pattern of credit and marketing in the district is well shaped. The District Central Co-operative Bank has 26 branches spread over 13 blocks, each block headquarters having one branch and the remaining are located at *mandis* and prominent places. Each block headquarters has got a co-operative purchase and sale society. There are seven agricultural produce market committees in the district regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. Co-operative movement has now been extended to activities connected with fisheries, housing, processing, farming etc.

The following table shows the number of co-operative societies as on 30th June 1966 and 30th June 1967 in the district.

TABLE No. 2

Total number of Co-operative Societies in Akola District.

Sr. No.	Type of society	As on 30-6-1966	As on 30-6-1967
1.	Agricultural credit societies	840	840
2.	Non-agricultural credit societies	32	35
3	District Central Co-operative Bank	1	1
4.	Land Development Bank	1	1
5.	Marketing societies (including district marketing societies).	14	14
6.	Dairy societies	24	34
7.	Farming societies	42	66
8.	Wholesale consumers store	1	1
9.	Primary consumers stores	26	26
10.	Primary consumers societies	—	8
11.	Housing societies	38	43
12.	Fishery societies	4	4
13.	Processing societies	10	11
14.	Other non-credit societies	11	10
15.	District industrial co-operative association.	1	1
16.	District co-operative board	1	1
17.	Supervising unions	13	13
18	Industrial processing societies (Spinning Mill).	1	1
19.	Other industrial co-operative societies	43	47
20.	Weavers co-operative societies	5	3
21.	Labour contract societies	13	15
22.	Forest Labourers societies	4	6
23.	Poultry co-operative societies	1	1
	Total :—	**1123**	**1182**

The following is a description of the various types of co-operative societies in the Akola district.

District Central Co-operative Bank.—The District Central Co-operative Bank at Akola, was established in the year 1909 and has been working as a federal financing agency catering for the credit requirements of all the primary credit societies in the district. Since 1962, the Zilla Parishad also transacts its financial business through this bank. This bank advances short and medium term loans. The medium term loans are particularly advanced for purchase of milch cattle, buffaloes, land improvement, construction of stables, purchase of improved tools and equipment, etc. The District Central Co-operative Bank limited, Akola is the only Central Co-operative Bank in the District having its 26 branches at various block headquarters, and important places in the district. The opening of these branches has facilitated the working of the bank regarding financing the societies and collecting recoveries to be effected from them. The other advantage derived from these branches is in regard to securing deposits in rural areas. Now that the banking facilities are made available to the village cultivators on a large scale, it is expected that the business of the bank by way of deposits would flourish in future. With a rise in the Bank Rate this bank has also revised its rate of interest. The rate of interest on savings deposits stands at 4.5 per cent.

In the following table is given the information about the working and financial position of the bank.

TABLE No. 3

Working and Financial Position of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank. (Figure of Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	No. of members ..	2,196	2,215	2,229	2,179	2,194
2.	Paid up capital (Rs.) ..	35.87	40.06	45.34	49.62	—
3.	Working capital (Rs.) ..	262.40	287.86	321.95	408.73	518.08
4.	Deposits (Rs.) ..	80.24	128.08	160.08	191.09	230.73
5.	Borrowings (Rs.) ..	132.81	127.93	93.75	144.10	187.89
6.	Loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	188.04	210.00	93.75	303.32	409.17
7.	Recoveries (Rs.) ..	152.98	201.19	196.57	218.62	296.60
8.	Profits (Rs.) ..	2.64	2.53	1.55	2.63	3.25

The bank was given State share capital contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs in 1962-63, and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was sanctioned as additional share capital contribution to the bank by Government during 1966-67.

Land Development Bank.—The Akola District Land Development Bank Limited was established at Akola in 1938 with a view to providing long-term finance to the cultivators. The bank has 16 branches at different block headquarters. The following figures show the working of the bank for five years from 1962-63 to 1966-67.

TABLE No. 4

Working of Land Development Bank during 1962-63 to 1966-67 in Akola District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	No. of members ..	3,289	23,112	31,863	47,414	26,546
2.	Share capital (Rs.) ..	2.82	20.92	4.15	18.55	26.62
3.	Working capital (Rs.) ..	65.09	88.63	125.65	220.13	262.73
4.	Borrowings (Rs.) ..	30,55	23.26	42.49	—	70.36
5.	Finance (Rs.) ...	28.38	30.95	39.77	96.56	63.18
6.	Loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	50.89	76.75	108.07	189.50	223.02
7.	Recoveries (Rs.) ..	2.63	4.80	8.19	16.45	19.66
8.	Profits (Rs.) ..	0.05	0.21	0.30	2.62	(-) 4.83

From the above table it will be seen that the bank took very big strides in advancing loans for purchase of pumps and engines to augment the drive for *rabi* campaign during the year 1966-67.

The Maharashtra State Land Development Bank has floated ordinary and rural debentures for collecting funds for long term finance to the land development banks. This district has exceeded the target fixed for contributing towards the rural debentures a number of times.

In the following table is given the collection of rural debentures by this bank from 1961 to 1967.

TABLE No. 5

Rural Debentures Collection in Akola District

Series	Year	Target Rs.	Collection Rs.
I	1-7-1961 to 30-9-1961	30,000	83,500
II	1-3-1962 to 30-6-1962	1,50,000	1,63,400
III	1-4-1963 to 30-6-1963	1,00,000	1,83,800
IV	1-1-1964 to 18-5-1964	2,35,000	2,48,400
V	1-10-1964 to 31-3-1965	2,35,000	1,00,000
VI	12-2-1966 to 18-6-1966	1,50,000	1,15,000
VII	1966-1967	3,49,000	3,05,500

The following table shows the achievement of the bank under the well takavi scheme.

TABLE No. 6

Statistics showing achievement of Well Takavi Scheme in Akola District

Year	New Wells		Old Wells		Oil-engines and pumping sets	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1961-62	600	439	300	169	250	55
1962-63	441	773	210	356	263	366
1963-64	750	750	500	285	300	300
1964-65	1,090	971	500	254	629	519
1965-66	1,160	1,220	500	355	576	1,621
1966-67	1,580	1,882	600	198	1,120	603

It will be seen from the above table that the bank has made remarkable progress in catering to long term finance under various schemes of co-operative movement. The bank has also developed its staffing pattern on the lines stipulated by the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank to facilitate the work of supervision and recovery.

Urban Co-operative Bank.—The Urban Co-operative Bank was established at Akola in 1962. The following table shows the performance of the bank from 1962-63 to 1966-67.

TABLE No. 7

Working of the Urban Co-operative Bank at Akola

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1.	No. of members ..	159	221	232	375
2.	Paid up capital (Rs.) ..	0.30	0.33	0.48	0.77
3.	Deposits (Rs.) ..	0.11	1.37	3.05	3.05
4.	Working capital (Rs.)..	0.91	3.10	4.90	5.41
5.	Finance (Rs.) ...	0.17	5.34	19.50	8.16
6.	Profit and loss (Rs.) ..	(—) 0.05	(—) 0.03	(+) 0.08	(—) 0.03

The urban bank mainly caters to the needs of middle class people and petty traders in the town. It also transacts a considerable business of its own in other fields. It has joined the integrated scheme of inland exchange under the Bombay Bankers Association. After the application of Banking Companies Act to the co-operative banks from March 1966, one urban co-operative credit society was organised at Akot during the year 1965-66.

From the above table it is evident that the bank is showing good progress. The profits made by the bank are mainly due to commission earned on the business transacted.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—There are in all 840 societies in the district which include 18 large size multipurpose societies, 766 service co-operatives and 56 crop loan societies. The following statement indicates the working of these societies during the period of five years from 1962-63 to 1966-67.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962–63	1963-64	1964-65	1965–66	1966–67
1.	No. of Societies ..	835	841	840	840	840
2.	No. of members ..	77,653	87,699	99,972	1,05,066	1,10,869
3.	Paid up capital (Rs.) ..	44,088	60.90	76.17	94.00	114.63
4.	Working capital (Rs.) ..	240.97	286.87	296.81	410.85	539.98
5.	Advances (Rs.) ..	122.96	184.50	169.06	303.18	279.19
6	Recoveries (Rs.) ..	111.09	165.78	180.96	211.33	185.28
7.	Loans outstanding (Rs.) ..	206.34	223.18	224.68	316.53	410.43
8.	Deposits (Rs.) ...	5.02	4.37	5.65	3,90	3.86
9.	Non-credit business (Rs.) ..	—	415	560	615	759

It will be seen from the above statement that the societies have made progress in respect of membership, share capital, etc., from 1962-63 to 1966-67. The position of these credit societies in general is improving steadily and 759 societies have undertaken non-credit activities. The large size and *seva sahakari* societies (service co-operatives) in the district were given financial assistance by way of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, loans and subsidy for construction of godowns. Realising the importance of distribution of consumers articles in the urban as well as rural areas, as many as 759 purchase and sale societies have opened consumers section. They have taken up the work of distribution of controlled foodgrains and sugar. The total number of *khatedars* in the district stood at 1,42,792 by 30th June 1967, out of whom 4,680 were minors, 17,401 duplicate members and 1,20,711 were eligible to be members of *seva sahakari* societies. The total membership of these societies in the district is 1,10,869. New targets have been given to supervising unions and also to the group secretaries and the progress made is watched in the monthly meeting of prominent cultivators similarly.

Circle-wise, block level and taluka leval meetings are conducted where the question of effecting recoveries is fully considered and

examined. Due to drought and general failure of crops in the district the central bank in consultation with the apex bank formulated proposals, and accordingly distributed loans to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 1965-66. This gave great relief to the agriculturists in the stricken areas. During the year 1967-68, 21,612 recovery cases valued at Rs. 98,48,622 were sent to Special Recovery Officers and with a good season during 1967-68 all out efforts were made to recover at least 80 to 90 per cent of the loans.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.—There were in all 35 non-agricultural credit societies as on 30th June 1967. Their working from 1962-63 to 1966-67 is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 8

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Akola District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	No. of societies	28	28	32	30	35
2.	No. of members	5,754	5,763	6,223	6,243	6,867
3.	Paid up share capital (Rs.)	0.52	0.59	1.0	0.67	0.70
4.	Deposits (Rs.)	2.94	2.23	2.72	3.36	3.76
5.	Working capital (Rs.)	7.58	5.94	11.69	6.29	7.34
6.	Finance (Rs.)	2.29	2.35	7.87	2.04	3.02
7.	Loans out-standing (Rs.)	2.79	3.44	8.39	5.17	4.97

Most of these societies have been formed by the employees and have been affiliated to the District Co-operative Central Bank Limited, Akola. Out of the above mentioned societies there are two societies of mill workers. One belongs to the Sawatram Mill and the other to Mohata Mill.

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—There are in all 14 purchase and sale societies including the district marketing societies in the district. One of them is a purchase and sale *cum* processing society. These societies are located at every block

headquarters. The Murtizapur purchase and Sale Society has a branch at Karanja. These societies also work as sub-agents of the Vidarbha Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Nagpur and deal in fertilizers, iron, steel, sugar, cement, agricultural implements etc. They also do *adat* business. Details about the working of these societies are given below :—

TABLE No. 9

Working of Co-operative Marketing Societies in Akola District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	No. of societies including district marketing societies.	12	12	12	14	14
2.	No. of members ..	6,344	5,514	8,213	8,597	8,838
3.	Paid up share capital (Rs.) ..	4.31	4.22	16.23	17.18	18.29
4.	Working capital (Rs.)	13.27	17.89	39.36	36.20	50.86
5.	Value of purchases (Rs) ..	35.56	83.03	247.07	230.92	285.07
6.	Agricultural requisites sold (Rs.).	10.66	14.68	21.06	21.34	35.18
7.	Consumers goods sold (Rs.) ..	49.46	99.69	123.77	178.46	197.76
8.	Profits (Rs.) ..	0.76	2.30	2.22	3.16	2.68

During the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 9,99,250 was given as additional State share capital contribution to all the purchase and sale societies in the district. For the year 1966-67, Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned to the district marketing society as share capital contribution. In view of the increasing responsibilities of the purchase and sale societies regarding co-operative marketing and linking of credit with marketing, all the credit societies in their jurisdiction have been affiliated to these societies. Their contribution to the share capital of the purchase and sale societies amounts to Rs. 9,97,205. In the jowar procurement scheme all the purchase and sale societies in the district work as sub-agents of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society. They procured a total of 2,67,660 bags of jowar during 1966-67. The total procurement of jowar was expected to reach a target of 4,50,000 bags in 1968-69.

The purchase and sale societies provide adequate storage of foodgrains and arrange their sale through Fair Price Shops. Another useful link in marketing was the establishment of the Akola District Co-operative Marketing Society in March 1966, with a share capital contribution of Rs. 92,000 from Government.

Co-operative processing Societies.—There are six cotton ginning and pressing societies and five agricultural processing (oil-crushing) societies in the district. Of these, the ginning and pressing societies at Telhara and Akot have commenced working. At Patur there is a purchase and sale *cum* ginning and pressing society. The following table gives the details about the working of these societies in the district from 1962-63 to 1967-68.

TABLE No. 10

Working of Co-operative Processing Societies in Akola District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
1.	No. of ginning & pressing societies.	3	4	6	6	6	6
2.	No. of members ..	1,760	2,165	2,801	2,815	4,020	4,269
3.	Share capital (Rs)	3.50	4.80	5.59	6.10	6.82	6.83
4.	Working capital (Rs.).	3.55	4.95	6.20	6.70	7.68	8.52
5.	No. of societies under production.	1	1	2	2	2	3
6.	Cotton ginned (in quintals).	6,277	6,548	6,358	14,433	22,366	26,527
7.	Value (Rs.) ..	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.42	0.82	—

The following table gives the details about the oil-crushing societies in the district.

TABLE No. 11

Oil crushing Societies in Akola District

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68
1.	No. of societies	—	4	5	5	5	4
2.	No. of members..	—	935	1,245	1,257	1,259	1,261
3.	Share capital (Rs.)	—	0.89	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.21
4.	Working capital (Rs.)	—	0.97	1.77	2.08	2.81	3.09
5.	No. of societies in production.	—	1	1	1	2	3
6.	Production (in quintals).	—	2,000	1,600	—	770	2,293
7.	Sales (Rs.)	—	1.31	1.37	0.33	0.46	2.97

Co-operative Farming Societies.—There were in all 66 societies during 1967-68 in the district out of which 54 are collective and 11 joint farming societies and one is the federation of all farming societies in the district. Out of the 66 societies, 47 societies are affiliated to the federation. Following table gives the details about these societies for the years 1962-63 to 1967-68.

TABLE No. 12

Co-operative farming Societies in Akola District during 1962-63 to 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1.	No. of societies ..	30	35	36	42	65	66
2.	No. of members ..	409	448	448	531	885	1,042
3.	Share capital (Rs.) ..	0.41	0.64	0.78	0.90	1.23	1.32
4.	No. of joint farming societies.	3	5	5	11	11	11
5.	No. of collective farming societies.	27	30	30	30	54	54
6.	Total area in acres ..	3,637	4,097	4,097	5,005.51	2,744.09	7,720
7.	Total area under cultivation.	2,824	3,067	3,097	3,017.33	1,608.55	4,172
8.	Production-value (Rs.)	0.89	1.97	2.55	2.49	2.92	3.01
9.	Working capital (Rs.)	3.07	4.57	5.10	7.62	9.20	11.39

Dairy Co-operative Societies.—There are in all 34 dairy co-operative societies in 1967 in the district including the co-operative milk federation. Of these, 28 dairy co-operative societies supply milk to the Government milk scheme through their federation. The following table indicates the working of these societies in the district.

TABLE No. 13

Dairy Co-operative Societies in Akola District during the years 1962-63 to 1967-68

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1.	No. of societies with federation.	12	14	21	24	34	36
2.	No. of members ..	143	267	423	476	648	717
3.	Share capital (Rs.)	0.12	0.13	0.21	0.24	0.35	0.41
4.	Working capital (Rs.)	0.71	0.81	0.42	3.13	3.49	5.24
5.	Milk purchased (Rs.)	2.34	2.41	3.24	4.41	7.58	24.57
6.	Milk sold (Rs.) ..	2.45	3.59	3.52	4.55	7.74	26.19
7.	Profits (Rs.) ..	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.19	1.07	1.08

The Government milk scheme has advanced Rs. 3,18,600 to the dairy co-operative societies for purchase of 600 milch cattle through the Milk Federation Limited, Akola to which these Societies have been affiliated. During the year 1966-67 the average milk supply per day was 3,100 litres. During the year 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 15,900 was sanctioned as management subsidy to 16 dairy co-operative societies including the federation.

Fishery Co-operative Societies.—There were four fishery co-operative societies as on 30th June 1967 at Akola and Karanja. Two more fishery co-operative societies were registered in the district at Pinjar in Barshi Takli block and at Kekat Umar in Washim block in 1968. The following table gives the details of the working of the fisheries societies in the Akola district.

TABLE No. 14

Fishery Co-operative Societies in Akola Dstrict for the years 1962-63 to 1967-68

(Rs. in Thousands)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1.	No. of societies	1	2	2	4	4
2.	No. of members	32	48	52	103	103
3.	Share capital (Rs.)	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09
4.	Working capital (Rs.)	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09
5.	Catch value (Rs.)	273	672	834	0.06	0.04
6.	Sales value (Rs.)	273	858	2,156	0.11	0.07

All the fisheries co-operative societies have been financed by State Government under the share capital contribution and managerial subsidy schemes.

The fishermen co-operative societies at Akola and Karanja received a State share capital contribution of Rs. 1,500 in 1962-63 and Rs. 1,000 during 1963-64. They have also received management subsidy. Attempts are also made to give them technical guidance through the Assistant Fisheries Officer, Akola. During the year 1965-66 two more societies were given financial assistance of Rs. 2,000 as share capital contribution. The Akola fishery society has been selected for intensive development of fishery industry and additional share capital contribution of Rs. 10,000 has been proposed for the same.

Wholesale Co-operative Consumers Stores.—The wholesale co-operative consumers stores at Akola was established in 1964 under the centrally sponsored scheme for distribution of consumers articles in urban areas. It had the wholesale agency for the sale of sugar in Akola town till 1966-67. The number of shops run by it is 30. Apart from Government controlled foodgrains and sugar, it deals in all pulses, bajra, *mug*, ghee, sweet oil, kerosene, cloth, etc. The total turnover of the stores during the the year 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 77.95 lakhs with a net profit of Rs. 20,599. It has a membership of 1,016. It was given financial assistance of Rs. 91,500 by the government by way of share capital contribution and Rs. 75,000 as cash credit through the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank during the year 1964-65. Similarly a loan for construction of godowns amounting to Rs. 37,500 and a subsidy of Rs. 12,500 has been given to the stores by Government. The construction work of the godown is in progress. The management subsidy to the store amounted to Rs. 3,000 in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Primary Consumers Stores.—There are six primary consumers stores in Akola town of which one is the Central Railway consumers stores. Out of the remaining five only two are functioning. There are 21 primary stores in other parts of the district. Most of these were established during 1945-50 and they are at present running fair price shops.

Primary Co-operative Consumers Societies.—There are eight primary co-operative consumers societies in the district financed by the Government under share capital contribution and management subsidy schemes. During 1966-67 they received Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 800 under each of the schemes, respectively, per store. Efforts are still made to organise more societies in the district under the centrally sponsored schemes.

Co-operative Housing Societies.—There are in all 43 co-operative housing societies registered under different housing schemes as per details given below.

Backward Class Housing Scheme :—

(1)	Backward class	4
(2)	*Vimukta Jatis*	4
(3)	Low income group housing scheme	22
(4)	Flood affected persons housing scheme	13

Backward Class Housing Scheme.—There are eight societies under this scheme and all of them possess land as detailed below.

TABLE No. 15

Land in possession of Backward Class Housing Societies

Sr. No.	Name of society	Land in possession Acres	Gunthas
1.	Siddhartha backward class housing society limited, Sasti.	5	09
2.	Backward class housing society, Balapur.	14	00
3.	Yashwant co-operative housing society, Dhamni.	1	11
4.	Yeshwant co-operative housing society limited, Haral.	0	12
5.	Jyotiba rural housing society, Pohara.	2	12.5
6.	Vatsalabai Naik housing society, Waigaul	1	11

Out of these eight societies, five have received financial assistance from Government. The progress of these societies in regard to their building activities is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 16

Co-operative Housing Societies in Akola District

Sr. No.	Name of society	No. of tenements	Financial Assistance sanctioned		Construction progress	
			Loan	Subsidy	Completed	Under progress
1.	Siddharth backward class co-operative housing society limited, Sasti.	49	36,750	—	—	49
2.	Backward class housing society, Balapur.	54	40,500	20,250	54	—
3.	Yeshwant co-operative housing society, Haral.	11	8,250	4,185	11	—
4.	Jyotiba co-operative housing society, Pohara.	61	45,750	—	—	61
5.	Vatsalabai Naik co-operative housing society limited, Waigaul.	93	66,225	—	—	93

The Yeshwant Housing Society Limited, Dhamni possesses 51 plots admeasuring one acre and eleven gunthas and it proposes to acquire 82 more plots.

Low income group housing scheme.—There are 22 Co-operative housing societies under this Scheme of which 19 housing societies are functioning and three are dormant. The Vidarbha Housing Board, Nagpur has financed these societies to the tune of Rs. 10,59,443 for construction of 298 tenements. These societies have so far constructed 215 tenements. These housing societies are now financed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited, Bombay.

Flood affected housing societies:—There were 13 housing societies registered for flood affected people during 1961-63 and the societies were allotted plots of land. However due to difficulties in meeting their needs for finance most of the societies stand liquidated.

Motor Transport Societies.—There are two motor transport societies in the district, one at Washim which has a fleet of four buses operating on two routes over a distance of 250 miles and the other at Akola started recently. The share capital of the society at Washim is Rs. 20,235 and the reserve and other funds amount to Rs. 97,618. It had a membership of 31 on 30th June 1967. The society earned a profit of Rs. 1,62,262 in 1967.

Industrial Co-operative Societies.—There were 47 industrial co-operative societies in the district as on 30th June 1967. The details about the working of these societies from 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 17

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Akola District, during 1962-63 to 1966-67

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
1.	No. of Societies ..	61	62	47	43	47
2.	No. of Members ..	2,537	2,351	2,497	1,019	989
3.	Share capital (Rs.) ..	1.41	1.04	0.96	0.64	0.72
4.	Reserve and other funds (Rs.)	1.63	1.23	1.38	0.12	0.25
5.	Borrowings (Rs.) ..	1.45	1.75	2.94	1.24	1.31
6.	Production (Rs.) ..	2.87	4.09	4.44	1.01	0.13
7.	Sales (Rs.) ..	5.92	4.32	4.23	1.09	0.15
8.	Profits (Rs.) ..	0.30	0.58	0.79	0.07	+ 0.03

The number of various types of industrial societies in the district as on 30th June 1966 is given below :—

Sr. No.	Type of society	No. of societies
1.	Weavers societies	3
2.	Carpentry societies	4
3.	Brick making societies	14
4.	Oil ghanis societies	2
5.	Neera palm gur societies	1
6.	Cane and bamboo societies	2
7.	Tanning and leather societies	5
8.	Metal workers societies	2
9.	Women's societies	3
10.	Miscellaneous societies	11

Forest Labourers Societies.—There are in all 15 labour contract societies and six forest labourers societies in the district. They obtain contracts from Government as also from local bodies. In 1965-66 five labour contract societies were sanctioned Rs. 5,000 as grants for purchase of tools and equipment.

Co-operative Spinning Mill.—"The Akola Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit" was registered at Akola on the 27th April 1965 with a membership of 2,660 and a share capital of Rs. 4,72,970. The society received Rs. 4.50 lakhs as share capital contribution from Government during 1965-66. The mill carries out processing of cotton yarn. It has 20,000 spindles in operative service.

The area of operation of the society extends to the two tahsils of Akola and Balapur. The members of the society are cotton growers who meet the needs of the cotton mill estimated at 23,460 quintals every year.

Jilha Kukut Vikas Society.—Recently The Jilha Kukut Vikas Sahakari Society Limited, Akola was established at Akola. It has a membership of 100 with collected share capital of Rs. 6,500. It received Rs. two lakhs as working capital and Rs. two lakhs as share capital during 1965-66 from Government.

District Industrial Co-operative Association.—The Industrial Co-operative Association Limited, Akola was established with a view to promote the growth of industrial co-operatives and also to help them in procuring raw materials and in the marketing of their goods. However, since its establishment the association is running a depot mostly for the sale of handloom cloth and articles of handicrafts. The association has now ceased functioning.

Co-operative Supervising Unions.—There are 13 supervising unions one each at the headquarters of the 13 development blocks in the district. The supervising unions collect about 1½% on the working capital of the primary societies as supervision levy towards the joint fund accounts for the service of supervision rendered by them to the latter. The unions also receive subsidies for running their own establishment by Government. Though the scheme for supervision was established in this district in 1959-60, the levy of supervision fees scheme had not commenced till 1964-65. There are 30 supervisors attached to the 13 supervising unions and 264 group secretaries have been appointed for carrying out supervision of 840 agricultural credit societies in the district. There is also a District Supervision Committee to streamline the working of supervising unions and also formulate a common cadre of group secretaries for the district by selection.

The Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank is also the Chairman of the Supervision Committee.

District Co-operative Board.—The District Co-operative Board, Akola was registered in the year 1958-59. There are three co-operative training instructors attached to the board and appointed by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union. The board conducted five managing committee classes and trained 101 members during the year 1966-67. The activities of the board are very useful for propaganda and publicity in the co-operative movement in general. The board conducted six societies training classes in which 123 secretaries were trained as also organised five *shibirs* of co-operation workers one each at Akola, Nimbhora, Patur, Medshi and Karanja in 1966-67.

State aid to Agriculture.—The system of granting *tagai* loans to the needy agriculturists and farmers is not new. Even before the British rule, it was being operated, although on a small scale, to help agriculturists tide over years of famine or drought. Later the system was applied almost invariably even during normal years. Under the British administration, a number of Acts were passed between 1871 and 1879. Substantial financial assistance, however, was granted only after the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 came into force. The fromer Act is broadly concerned with long term loans, while the latter deals with short term financial accommodation.

The following paragraph gives the account of the loans given by Government to needy farmers at the time the old Gazetteer of Akola District was published.

Government Loans.—"Money was very occasionally advanced to cultivators by Government before the Assignment, when it was very difficult to get enough land occupied to secure a good revenue; it is now issued either for permanent improvements or for temporary purposes. The general name applied to all these loans is *takavi* or *takai;* they are made under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturists Loans Act according to the permanence or otherwise of their object. Owing to the changes which have occurred in the composition of the District it is impossible to get complete figures about the matter. In the famine of 1896-1897 Rs. 29,000 under the Improvement and Rs. 6,000 under the Agriculturists' Act were advanced in five taluks. but the advances in Akola taluk are not known. Basim taluk received the largest sum under the former Act and more than half of the total under the latter. In the great famine of 1899-1900 it would appear that in the same five taluks about Rs. 75,000 were issued under the one and Rs. 30,000 under the other, Basim again having the largest total; but the figures preserved are very incomplete. Since the famines the figures have been about Rs. 1,000 a year for each taluk under the more important Act, except that Akot takes less than half that amount and mere trifles under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, except again that Basim takes an average of Rs. 2,000 a year. The rate of interest is only 6 per cent. per annum, whereas from 12 to 24 per cent is commonly charged by money-lenders, but *takavi* advances are clearly not popular; the reason seems to be summed up in the word rigidity. Applicants find themselves faced with numerous formalities and officials and by considerable delay; perhaps also there is sufficient positive outlay, in travelling and otherwise, appreciably to reduce the cheapness of the loan. To some extent these difficulties are inevitable but they may perhaps be reduced."

Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.—Loans under this Act are granted to cultivators for works of improvement on land, such as, construction of wells and tanks, preparation of land for irrigation, drainage, reclamation of land from river and other waters and protection of it from floods or erosion. The Collectors, Prant Officers and Tahsildars are authorised under this Act to grant loans with interest at the rate of 8.50 per cent per annum. Government, however, may charge in particular case, a reduced rate or charge no interest at all. The loan is given when the grantor is satisfied as to the security with a margin of safety. When the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved clearly covers the amount of the loan with interest and the cost (if any) likely to be incurred in making the same, collateral security is not required at all. Generally immovable property is demanded as security against loan if the amount advanced is large. Personal security may be accepted, even that of one person, provided that his solvency is certain.

Agriculturists Loans Act 1884.—Under this Act loans may be granted to the holders of arable lands for (i) purchase of seed, fodder, hire of agricultural implements, agricultural stock, cattle etc., (ii) rebuilding house destroyed by fire, flood or any other calamity, (iii) maintenance of cultivators while engaged in sowing or tilling their lands prior to the next crop and (iv) any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act 1883, connected with agricultural objects. Collectors, Prant Officers, and Tahsildars are authorised to grant loans up to specified limits. Loans above Rs. 2,500 have to be referred to Government for approval. Interest of 8½ per cent per annum is charged on all loans, but the Government on the recommendation of the Collector may, in particular cases, is authorised to reduce the rate or charge no interest at all. Terms as regards, security are the same as under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883.

Tagai loans for purchase of seeds, fertilisers and weeding operations and for growing more food under the Agriculturists Loans Act are advanced against collateral security, jointly or severally whereas individual loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are granted on hypothecation of immovables of the borrowers. The loans are granted even on a person furnishing a collateral security. When individual security falls short while granting loans, the repaying capacity of the borrower is taken into consideration. Generally 75 per cent of the loans are advanced against security of lands and 25 per cent are advanced against collateral security. The ratio of the value of security to the total amounts of loans advanced is 2:1.

The following tables give the details of the *tagai* loans granted to the agriculturists in Akola district from 1961-62 to 1967-68. They indicate in the first instance, the total number of applications received and sanctioned as well as the amount of loans asked for, sanctioned and actually distributed during the period. They also indicate the reasons as to why in a number of cases the applications for loans were turned down by Government as also how much amount was recovered and what amount is outstanding.

TABLE No. 18

Financial Assistance to Agriculturists, Akola District

Sr. No.	Particulars	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other Loan for project area
				Loans	Cash Subsidies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of applications received during.					
	1961–62	5,538	10,047	13,052	—	39
	1962–63	6,502	32,587	15,868	—	—
	1963–64	7,317	13,273	2,894	—	—
	1964–65	4,447	15,050	15,465	—	—
	1965–66	5,416	14,783	2,689	—	12
	1966–67	3,350	9,878	3,143	—	—
	1967–68	3,032	10,289	12,538	—	—
2.	Total amount applied for by these applicants. (Rs.)					
	1961–62	42,29,000	24,72,000	2,48,35,000	—	25,000
	1962–63	50,64,725	1,31,91,855	8,74,228	—	—
	1963–64	46,47,810	27,09,130	18,98,515	—	—
	1964–65	4,93,525	33,66,710	12,31,988	—	—
	1965–66	18,88,325	34,33,050	7,74,551	—	12,000
	1966–67	12,38,500	22,32,150	12,15,378	—	—
	1967–68	9,02,000	18,30,000	21,04,459	—	—
3.	No. of applications sanctioned.					
	1961–62	4,000	9,246	6,935	—	39
	1962–63	3,612	19,679	4,856	—	—
	1963–64	3,532	11,888	1,873	—	25
	1964–65	3,269	13,586	8,424	—	—
	1965–66	4,392	13,632	2,669	—	12
	1966–67	1,888	8,699	1,937	—	—
	1967–68	1,005	7,681	9,931	—	—
4.	Total amount asked for in (3) above (Rs.)					
	1961–62	26,18,445	21,92,060	17,82,936	—	25,000
	1962–63	6,91,350	31,46,687	4,74,229	—	—
	1963–64	6,80,050	24,56,105	1,96,585	—	25,810
	1964–65	4,52,300	27,66,550	8,66,988	—	—
	1965–66	16,96,700	36,78,110	2,26,290	—	11,400
	1966–67	3,03,500	16,85,800	43,94,445	—	—
	1967–68	**1,03,050**	**13,14,300**	**21,87,240**	**—**	**—**

TABLE No. 18—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Particulars	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loan for project area
				Loans	Cash Subsidies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Total amount actually sanctioned and disbursed (Rs.)					
	1961–62	2,45,175	16,74,899	7,56,992	—	22,000
	1962–63	6,65,305	26,28,473	2,38,939	—	—
	1963–64	6,64,750	18,31,282	1,60,660	—	24,850
	1964–65	3,79,015	21,71,635	2,70,589	—	972
	1965–66	13,13,525	30,13,172	2,21,019	—	10,400
	1966–67	2,42,055	13,01,699	1,62,815	—	—
	1967–68	81,190	9,85,281	19,91,198	—	—
6.	Total loans repaid (Rs.)					
	1961–62	1,71,680	4,26,215	89,973	—	150
	1962–63	52,710	7,05,312	1,47,655	—	1,314
	1963–64	56,117	9,16,176	5,90,931	—	804
	1964–65	29,407	5,27,359	1,85,860	—	972
	1965–66	38,580	4,50,757	1,13,889	—	3,715
	1966–67	6,19,696	11,92,539	2 24,180	—	1,708
	1967–68	9,25,456	27,46,588	6,59,364	—	3,772
7.	Total loans outstanding (Rs.)					
	1961–62	6,89,411	29,31,241	23,18,729	—	92,314
	1962–63	13,02,006	48,54,402	24,10,013	—	91,000
	1963–64	19,10,639	57,69,508	19,79,742	—	1,15,996
	1964–65	22,60,247	74,13,784	21,64,431	—	1,15,996
	1965–66	35,35,192	99,76,199	22,71,601	—	1,21,709
	1966–67	31,57,551	1,00,85,359	22,10,236	—	1,20,001
	1967–68	23,13,285	32,24,052	35,42,070	—	1,16,229

TABLE No. 19

Government Finance for Agriculture Classified according to purpose, in Akola District

Sr. No.	Purpose for which financial assistance is sanctioned	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loan for project area
				Loans	Cash Subsidies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	For current expenditure					
	(A) Seed					
	1961-62	—	7,67,565	2,400	—	22,000
	1962-63	—	7,86,243	2,32,549	—	—
	1963-64	—	7,35,039	1,00,025	—	—
	1964-65	—	8,86,610	2,66,846	—	—
	1965-66	—	11,83,470	1,85,028	—	10,400
	1966-67	—	7,22,824	1,62,815	—	—
	1967-68	—	6,32,031	17,44,841	—	—
	(B) Fodder					
	1961-62	—	—	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	1,25,340	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	—	—	—
	(C) Manure					
	1961-62	—	60,455	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	86,220	48,385	—	—
	1964-65	—	6,680	3,743	—	—
	1965-66	—	400	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	—	—	—
	(D) Farm Implements					
	1961-62	—	—	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	33,687	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	489	—	—

TABLE No. 19—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Purpose for which financial assistance is sanctioned	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loan for project area
				Loans	Cash Subsidies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Purchase of draught animals (Bullocks)					
	1961-62	—	5,51,340	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	11,40,380	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	7,19,598	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	6,77,645	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	9,89,040	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	2,47,630	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	1,03,250	—	—	—
3.	Well digging and other irrigation Projects					
	1961-62	—	—	6,44,027	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	12,350	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	500	—	—
4.	Land improvement					
	1961-62	2,45,175	—	—	—	—
	1962-63	6,65,305	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	6,64,750	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	3,79,015	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	13,13,525	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	2,42,055	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	81,190	—	—	—	—
5.	Consumption					
	1961-62	—	—	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 19—*Contd.*

Sr. No.	Purpose for which financial assistance is sanctioned	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act 1883	Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884	Financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign		Any other loan for project area
				Loans	Cash Subsidies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Other purposes:					
	(A) Motor tractor					
	1961-62	—	—	1,06,278	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	6,390	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	35,991	—	—
	1966-67	—	3,000	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	36,070	—	—
	(B) Oil engine and pumping sets					
	1961-62	—	—	2,780	—	—
	1962-63	—	—	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	—	—	—	..
	1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	—	2,09,292	—	—
	(C) Weeding					
	1961-62	—	2,95,538	—	—	—
	1962-63	—	5,76,510	—	—	—
	1963-64	—	2,90,425	—	—	—
	1964-65	—	4,90,425	—	—	—
	1965-66	—	3,06,575	—	—	—
	1966-67	—	3,28,245	—	—	—
	1967-68	—	2,50,000	—	—	—

Table No. 18 reveals that though the number of applications received by Government shows an increase during the first three years, later on it declined. This is equally applicable to the amount demanded. This was partially due to the Government demand for adequate security and slightly the higher rate of interest charged by it on *tagai*. There is also another factor that contributed to this state of affairs *viz.*, that the loans were not either repaid in time or repaid in full. The figures of loans outstanding under both the Acts increased year after year. The total dues were greater under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884 than under the Land Improvement Loans Act and greater under the Grow More Food Campaign than under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

Table No. 19 shows that the loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were given mainly for carrying out improvements on land. Loans under Agriculturists Loans Act on the other hand were given for various purposes, such as, current farm expenditure including expenditure for securing fodder and manure and for purchasing of draught animals. Similarly, financial assistance under Grow More Food Campaign was extended to agriculturists for procurement of seeds, manures, farm implements as also for purchasing oil-engines and pumping sets, tractors and for digging wells and other irrigation projects.

During the period from 1961-62 to 1967-68 loans under project areas were given only in the years 1961-62 and 1965-66.

The significant feature of *tagai* loans was that the bulk of them represented short term loans having a duration of less than five years.

The two major grounds for rejection of applications for loans were (i) lack of security or adequate security, and (ii) old dues to Government. *Tagai* loans for the purchase of seed and weeding operations and for Grow More Food Campaign under the Agriculturists Loans Act are advanced against collateral security, jointly or severally. But for loans for ordinary and Grow More Food requirements under the Land Improvement Loans Act, both security of land and collateral security are necessary. Generally 75 per cent of the loans are advanced against security of land and 25 per cent are advanced against collateral security. The ratio of the value of security to the total amount of loans advanced is 2:1.

Formerly different rates of interest were charged for loans under Grow More Food Campaign. Thus for loans under Agriculturists Loans Act the rate charged was Rs. 4.66 per cent per annum but for loans under Land Improvement Loans Act

the rate of interest was Rs. 7.81 per cent per annum. However, from 1st April 1960 interest on all loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the Grow More Food Campaign is charged at the rate of 4.50 per cent per annum or in default at the penal rate of Rs. 6 per cent per annum.

State-aid to Industries : With a view to encouraging and developing small-scale and cottage industries the Government of Maharashtra has set up the Department of Industries. The Department gives financial assistance to these industries under various schemes besides the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935.

The important small-scale and cottage industries in Akola district are ginning and pressing, textile mills, *dal* mills, oil presses, confectionery, *bidi* making, saw mills, printing and book binding, soap making, metal plating, general jobbing and engineering.

In 1960, the Government of Maharashtra passed the State Aid to Industries Act, to regulate grant of loans to small-scale and cottage industries in the State. Under the Act cottage industry is defined as an industry carried on by an artisan in or near his home with capital not exceeding Rs. 25,000. The Act defined small-scale industry as an industry with capital assets not exceeding Rs. five lakhs, regard being had to the nature of undertaking and the number of persons employed therein. The loans granted under the Act were repayable by instalments together with interest from the date of the actual advance of the loan.

Subsequently, the Government passed the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, with a view to granting loans to small-scale or cottage industry for the following purposes:—

(1) Purchase of land.

(2) Construction of buildings for worksheds, godowns, warehouses, wells, etc.

(3) Purchase of tools, equipment, appliances, plant and machines.

(4) Erection of plant and machinery.

(5) Purchase of raw materials or for use as working capital other wise than as cash credit.

(6) Tiding over initial difficulties or bottlenecks.

Under the rules the following authorities were entitled to grant loans upto the amount specified against each of them as given below.

Authority	*Amount in Rs.*
Secretary to the Government, Industries and Labour Department.	1,00,000
Director of Industries	25,000
Deputy Director of Industries	5,000
Assistant Director of Industries	2,000

Of these loans, those which are granted to the extent of rupees one thousand are to be secured by personal bond of the applicant, and in case of applicant being a firm, by personal bonds of all partners. Loans exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are to be secured by one or more personal sureties.*

Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.—Financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries is also rendered through this agency. Originally known as the Bombay State Financial Corporation, this institution was set up in the year 1963 under the State Financial Corporation Act of 1951. Now its activities are restricted to Maharashtra State.

The corporation provides financial assistance to medium and small-scale industrial concerns in the State for purposes of purchase of land, plant and machinery and other assets for renovation and expansion of existing units and for the development of new ones. It considers applications from small-scale units under the State Aid to Industries Rules for aid ranging between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional cases up to 1 lakh. The rate of interest for loans advanced is 6½ per cent. The period of loan is decided on merit but is not generally more than ten years. The amount of loan is to the extent of 59 per cent of the net value of the fixed assets consisting of land, building, plant and machinery.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Joint-Stock Companies : In the absence of any proper records it is difficult to trace the gradual evolution of the joint-stock companies in Akola district. As elsewhere they appear to have developed out of the partnership or proprietary type of concerns. The latter as a matter of fact, required a good deal of capital not too easy for a single individual to supply. Credit, too, was not obtainable, unless complete security could be provided to the creditor. Partnership was a still more difficult form of operation because it depended for its success upon the smooth co-ordination amongst the members concerned. The joint-stock companies as they exist to-day, therefore, came up as a more suitable form of business organisation through which instability in the business could be reduced to a great extent.

The following table gives the details of the companies in Akola district.

* Information about financial assistance given to industries in the district is not available.

TABLE No. 20

Joint-Stock Companies in Akola District

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Place of location	Public/ Private	Date of Registration	Share holders	Authorised capital	Issued capital
1.	Hind Prakashan	Akola	Private	2-6-1956	14	1,00,000	86,000
2.	Hindustan Stores	,,	Public	12-3-1942	88	1,00,000	96,065
3.	Kela Brothers	,,	Private	21-8-1946	7	1,00,000	25,700
4.	K. Baijnath	,,	,,	5-12-1941	7	5,00,000	90,000
5.	Madhya Pradesh Industrial and Commercial Corporation	,,	,,	12-1-1954	16	1,00,000	10,000
6.	Mahboob Motor Service Company	,,	,,	2-1-1946	4	1,00,000	60,000
7.	Mangrulpir Joint Motor Service	,,	,,	10-12-1945	13	10,00,000	10,00,000
8.	New Akot Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company	Akot	Public	10-8-1903	116	1,44,000	1,44,000
9.	R. J. Chawre Agriculture Corporation	Karanja	Private	10-1-1955	7	5,00,000	40,000
10.	Rajasaheb Rekchand Gopaldas Mohata Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Akola	Public	29-6-1945	11	10,00,000	5,00,000
11.	Rajasthan Factories	Telhara	Public	22-6-1946	13	1,50,000	49,000
12.	Rajasthan Printing and Litho Works	Akola	Private	21-8-1928	12	5,00,000	1,20,000
13.	Ramaji Kanao Ginning and Pressing Company	Karanja	Public		33	1,25,000	1,25,000
14.	Sawatram Dairy Products	Akola	,,	28-6-1944	217	5,00,000	5,00,000
15.	Sawatram Ramprasad Mills	,,	,,	14-1-1911	241	50,00,000	19,43,170
16.	Sawatram and Sons	,,	Private	3-1-1934	11	5,00,000	5,00,000
17.	Sawatram Krishikarya	,,	,,	7-1-1946	21	25,00,000	11,91,850
18.	Shamdas Ishwardas	,,	,,	28-6-1952	5	1,00,000	20,000
19.	Shree Ganesh Oil Mills	,,	,,	15-3-1940	5	10,00,000	1,27,675
20.	Shree Gosanwardhan Krishi Company	Murtizapur	,,	7-3-1950	9	1,50,000	50,000
21.	Super Radio and Television Industries	Akola	,,	24-6-1955	4	20,000	2,920
22.	United Transport Company	Akola	,,	20-12-1945	12	10,00,000	80,000
23.	Vidarbha Adarsh Trading Company	,,	,,	18-5-1955	5	1,00,000	12,325
24.	Berar Industrial Corporation	,,	,,	23-6-1949	11	10,00,000	62,450
25.	Berar Trading Company	,,	Public	17-11-1938	—	1,50,000	1,43,350
26.	Bharat Pictures	,,	,,	16-1-1938	140	5,00,000	5,00,000
27.	General Motor Owner's Association	Washim	Private	23-1-1946	32	1,50,000	1,27,600

JOINT STOCK BANKS

Joint-Stock Bank : By the beginning of the 19th century some indigenous firms were carrying on banking business in Akola district. Some of them used to cash bills and make advances to merchants. Some of them also received deposits and made payments and carried out exchange, remittance and other banking operations for the Government. The only bank operating in the district was the Central Bank of India. It was established in the year 1945. Later on the branches of the State Bank of India were established at tahsil places.

State Bank of India.—Till the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, the Imperial Bank of India was acting as the Central Bank or the Government's Bank in Akola district. On 1st July 1955 the State Bank of India was constituted by a special Act and all the undertakings of the Imperial Bank of India were taken over by it. This policy was adopted mainly with a view to extending banking facilities on a large scale to the people in the rural and urban areas. The State Bank, however, also acts as agent to the Reserve Bank of India and conducts Government transactions. In addition it provides remittance facilities to scheduled banks, co-operative banks and co-operative societies. The role of the State Bank of India in respect of providing agricultural and rural credit facilities in the district at present consists in (a) financing agriculturists by way of advances to them against pledge of gold ornaments, (b) making advances against warehouse receipts, and (c) making advances to co-operative and marketing societies by way of repledge of their stock with the bank.

The rates of interest charged on advances differ according to the purpose for which the advances are made. Generally loans without security are not favoured, and if made, are for small sums and for short duration only. The interest rates in such cases range from 8 per cent to 9 per cent per *annum*. Such advances, however, are payable on demand and allowed for short duration only. Loans to industries are also given, the rate of interest varying between 7 and 8 per cent per annum. For cloth merchants and hardware dealers the rate of interest is between 7½ per cent and 8 per cent. Advances to industries are given priority over those to merchants dealing in seasonal crops like cotton, foodgrains etc. Next preference is given to traders and last to the personal account holders.

The State Bank of India is the most important bank because, besides its usual banking activities, it acts as an agent of the Reserve Bank of India, conducts Government business and affords

remittance facilities to the public. It also affords special facilities, such as, (1) medium term finance, (2) special credit transfer system, (3) safe custody of articles, (4) financial assistance to small-scale industries, (5) travellers' cheques and so on. They are briefly described below :—

Medium term finance.—It is given to industrial concerns for expanding their existing units and for establishing new units.

The advances made by the bank against suitable and adequate security, including the security of immovable property are to be repaid within seven years.

Financial assistance to small scale Industries.—Under this scheme advances are made to meet practically all the requirements of the small scale industries. Normally rate of interest charged is less than 6½ per cent.

Special Credit Transfer System.—This scheme enables a personal deposit holder (current and savings) to transfer money paid in cash up to Rs. 1,000 a day from any branch of the bank to his account.

Safe custody.—Safe custody is provided for documents and other articles of value such as wills, title deeds, insurance policies, jewellery and other personal effects at moderate charges.

Travellers' Cheques.—The bank issues its own rupee travellers' cheques in denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 which are encashable at any of its offices in India. They provide a convenient form of carrying cash without any risk of loss or theft while travelling.

Whereas the State Bank of India acts as the Government's Bank, the other joint-stock banks in the district are engaged in activities mainly of a commercial nature. Their main object consists in carrying on banking business including borrowing, raising and lending or advancing money against different types of securities, accounts, policies, bonds, *hundis*, bills etc., granting and issuing letters of credit and circular notes, dealing in stocks, funds, bonds, debentures, investments, etc., receiving money and valuables on deposit or for safe custody or otherwise collecting and transmitting money and securities, managing of property and transacting all kinds of agency business. In short, the main business of the banks is to attract deposits-current, fixed and savings and to make available to their clientele the requisite finance.

The following table gives the list of banks in Akola district, their date of establishment and the place of location.

TABLE No. 21

List of Banks in Akola District

Place	Name of bank	Date of opening
(1) Akola	Central Bank of India	19-2-1945
	Punjab National Bank	31-3-1954
	State Bank of India	1-7-1955
	Bank of Maharashtra	14-10-1956
	Bank of Baroda	29-4-1961
	State Bank of India	7-11-1968
	Allahabad Bank	19-4-1969
(2) Akot	State Bank of India	14-12-1957
(3) Balapur	State Bank of India	28-10-1965
(4) Karanja	State Bank of India	28-10-1965
	Bank of Baroda	29-4-1961
(5) Murtizapur	Bank of Baroda	29-4-1961
	State Bank of India	13-9-1963
	Bank of Maharashtra	3-5-1965
(6) Mangrulpir	State Bank of India	24-12-1965
(7) Washim	State Bank of India	30-7-1959

There has been a considerable progress in the availability of banking facilities in Akola district during the period from 1962 to 1966. The following statement gives the number of banking offices, and banking facilities per lakh of population and average population served by each banking office during 1962 to 1966.

Year as on 31st March	No. of banking offices	Banking offices per lakh of population	Population per banking office
1962	24	2.1	49,556
1963	29	2.6	41,012
1964	37	3.1	32,145
1965	37	3.1	32,145
1966	40	3.4	29,734

It will be seen that the number of banking offices per lakh of population in 1966 increased by more than one and a half times over their corresponding number in 1962. The population served

by each banking office decreased by 60% in 1966 as compared to the corresponding figure in 1962. This means that banking facilities have been expanding year after year there by catering to smaller units of population than in the preceding years.

The nationalisation of 14 eminent banks in 1969 by the Government of India was a very important landmark in the development of banking in this district as elsewhere in the country. Of the 14 nationalised banks, the Punjab National Bank, the Central Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of Maharashtra and the Allahabad Bank had their branches in the district in 1969. These banks provide easier and better credit facilities to small industries, self employed artisans and agriculture than they used to provide prior to nationalisation.

LIFE INSURANCE

Life Insurance: The origin of 'Life Insurance' business in India could be traced to 1870. In Akola district insurance business was believed to have been started at a time when the Government Security Life Assurance company, Ltd., expanded its business throughout India. A marked expansion could be seen in the business in the district after the *Swadeshi* movement of 1905. Life insurance had remained till then in the hands of foreign companies. A further spurt in the formation of new companies was witnessed during the Second World War when inflationary pressure tended to swell the volume of business in the country. With a view to establishing a closer watch in the matters of management, investment of funds and expenditure of insurers, Government established the Department of Insurance under the authority of the Controller of Insurance and enacted the Insurance Act of 1938. The Act was extensively amended in 1950, when further controls in the interest of the policyholders were exercised.

By the Life Insurance Ordinance of 1956 the business of life insurance passed from private hands to the Life Insurance Corporation in 1956. The corporation entertains proposals for assurance where the object of assurance is family protection, provision for old age, or provision for payment of estate duty. In other cases, the object of insurance is to provide security to educational trusts in respect of loans advanced for educational purposes or to provide donations to charitable institutions.

The Life Insurance Corporation was constituted by an Act in 1956. Since its establishment the Indian and foreign insurers and provident fund societies ceased to carry on life insurance business in India. However, the general insurance representing fire, marine, accident and other insurance business was

kept open for private enterprise. General insurance business is also nationalised since 1972.

Under the new organisational and administrative set-up of the Life Insurance Corporation, Akola district is placed under the territorial jurisdiction of the Nagpur Division. The total number of agents in the district was 571 in 1960. It was 498 in 1964-65, 424 in 1967-68 and 398 in 1968-69. The total business proposed and completed during the period from 1960 to 1968-69 is given in the following statement.

Year	No. of Agents	No. of insurance policies sold	Amount insured (Rs.)
1960	571	4866	1,64,58,000
1961	301	5160	1,84,80,000
1962-63	389	4246	1,53,13,000
1963-64	468	4244	1,44,63,000
1964-65	498	3669	1,53,39,000
1965-66	399	3464	1,49,07,000
1966-67	418	3813	2,08,35,000
1967-68	424	4496	2,23,86,650
1968-69	398	4980	3,12,56,250

The phenomenal growth in the amount insured is mainly attributable to the increasing consciousness of the public as also to the increase in the insurance facilities in the district.

SMALL SAVINGS

Small Savings: The small savings movement in India was started during 1945 as a method of mopping up 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, therefore, trying to intensify small savings as a mass movement aimed at cultivating a national habit of thrift. Today, of all the targeted resources of the Fourth Five Year Plan, such as, taxation, open market operations, borrowings, small savings, etc., small savings are considered to be an effective mode of mobilising resources of the people in a democratic and economically the least painful way. Small savings are thus a major potential force in building 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 issued with effect from 1st June 1957 including holdings of twelve year and seven year national savings certificates as well as ten year national plan certificates issued prior to June 1957.

(3) Ten-year treasury savings deposit certificates issued with effect from 1st June 1957 including past holdings of treasury savings deposit certificates issued prior to that date.

(4) Fifteen year annuity certificates.

(5) Cumulative time deposit scheme.

Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.—The post office savings bank deposits constitute by far a very 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 of our country where there are very little banking facilities. Moreover, as an agency of the Government, it enjoys complete confidence of the people. Post office savings banks provide a large net-work of offices spread throughout the country and are capable of being developed without incurring considerable expenditure. Savings bank activity constitutes one of the many functions of the post offices and can, therefore, be carried on economically which is not possible in case of other banking institutions.

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, payable to (i) both or (ii) either. Interest allowed on these deposits on individual and joint account is at Rs. 2½ per cent for the first 10,000 rupees and at 2 per cent on the balance in excess of that amount. 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 these 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 ten-year national plan certificates were discontinued.

The new certificates carry a higher rate of interest yielding on maturity a return of 5.4 per cent per annum simple interest and 4.25 per cent per annum componud interest free of income tax. They are available at all post offices conducting savings bank business in denominations of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000.

Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.—Ten-year treasury savings deposit certificates bearing interest at four per cent per annum can be purchased at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India or State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. 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 for normal recurrent expenditure. The certificates are exempt from income-tax, can be hypothecated and can be encashed before they reach maturity, with due allowance for discount.

Fifteen-Year Annuity Certificates.—This is an ideal scheme for investing accumulated savings in one lump sum which yields 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 annum by way of monthly payments spread over a period of fifteen years. The amount paid to the investor each month is free of income tax.

The fifteen year annuity certificates are available at all places where treasury savings 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.

Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.—This scheme was started from 2nd January, 1958. It provides opportunity to small savers to save for specific purposes, such as, marriage, 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 value. The interest on these deposits on maturity works to about 3.28 per cent. 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 currency of a five year account and twice in the case of a ten year account.

Small Savings Agencies.—In order to intensify the small savings campaign into a mass movement, Government have started various schemes which are in operation under executive instructions issued by the Government of India and the Maharashtra Government. The schemes are as follows :—

(1) Central Authorised Agency Scheme open to all citizens including Government servants, co-operative societies, scheduled banks and social welfare institutions.

(2) Internal Agency Scheme.

(3) Rural Agency Scheme.

(4) Primary Teachers Agency Scheme.

(5) Extra Departmental Branch Post-Master Scheme.

(6) Women's Savings Campaign Agency Scheme.

Besides these schemes individuals are also allowed to canvass the sale of twelve-year national plan savings certificates and ten-year savings deposit certificates on a commission basis at the rate of 1¼ per cent and 1/2 per cent, respectively.

In the following table statistics regarding gross and net collections of the various categories of small savings certificates described above in the district are given for the period from 1966-67 to 1968-69.

TABLE No. 22

Collections of small savings certificates in Akola District from 1966-67 to 1968-69

(Figures in rupees)

	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1. Post Office Savings Banks (Fixed Deposit) ..	—	—	—	—	18,850 (+)	18,850
2. National Savings Certificates ..	1,28,570 (+)	1,28,570	1,02,390 (+)	86,070	5,20,930 (+)	4,90,300
3. National Defence Certificates ..	6,07,290 (—)	12,76,924	8,09,605 (—)	7,58,840	16,52,370 (+)	5,63,314
4. Ten year Defence Certificate ..	26,000 (+)	26,000	1,000 (+)	1,000	19,360 (+)	19,360
5. Fifteen year Annuity Certificates ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cumulative Time Deposits ..	7,40,702 (+)	2,86,479	1,167,973 (+)	2,68,763	14,94,781 (+)	10,72,304
7. Post Office Savings Banks ..	1,77,34,382 (+)	26,88,182	1,88,50,065 (+)	11,63,046	1,80,07,503 (—)	13,70,195
Total ..	1,88,66,945 (+)	18,82,307	2,09,31,033 (+)	7,60,039	2,17,147,94 (+)	7,93,933

SECTION II—TRADE AND COMMERCE

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT

Extent of Employment: The development of trade and commerce in the district is of significance as it affords employment to a large number of persons. As per the 1961 Census the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the district is 21,860, out of whom 7,075 or 32 per cent are in rural areas and 14,785 or 68 per cent are in urban areas. The number of workers in trade and commerce makes 3.74 per cent of all workers in the district. About 41 per cent of the district total is in Akola tahsil only. Only 5.18 per cent of the workers in trade and commerce are engaged in wholesale trade, 90.88 per cent in retail trade and 3.94 per cent in miscellaneous trade and commerce. Of the wholesalers 91 per cent are doing their business in urban areas. There are in all 214 wholesale traders who mainly deal in cereals and pulses. The wholesale trade in cereals and pulses appears to be combined with wholesale trade of gur, sugar, spices groundnut, oil, tobacco, etc., as the number for this group is 398 for the whole district. The following statement gives the break-up of workers in trade and commerce in the district.*

Empolyment in Trade and Commerce, Akola District, in 1961

Category	Total workers	Workers in urban areas
Working proprietors-wholesale trade.	378	318
Working proprietors-retail trade	13,027	7,144
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents.	224	222
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers.	6,128	5,260
Salesmen and shop assistants-wholesale and retail trade.	4,945	4,324
Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors	1,045	798

** Census of India, 1961, Vol, X, Part II-B (ii).*

TRADE ROUTES

Old Trade Routes.—Practically the whole trade of the district was carried by the Nagpur branch of the former Great Indian Peninsula Railway since its opening for traffic in 1867. This line which passed through the northern parts of Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur tahsils covered a total distance of about 57 miles in the district. The main stations on this route were Akola and Murtizapur which were connected to the interior by good metalled roads. Formerly some amount of goods was transported through the stations out of the district, such as, Shegaon on the west and Badnera and Amravati on the east but a large portion of goods was mainly transported through Akola and Murtizapur stations to the Nizam's dominions.

Present Trade Routes.—The Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta railway line, referred to above, is the most important trade route in the district even at present, affording quick commercial transport to Bombay, Nagpur and a number of markets in Western Maharashtra as well as Eastern India. Most of the villages in the tahsil through which this line passes are within easy reach of the railway line. This has considerably helped the growth of Akola as a centre of commercial importance. It is a collecting as well as a distributing centre and is well connected by roads and railways with the adjoining districts of Buldhana, Amravati, Yeotmal, Nanded and Parbhani. It is also linked by roads with all the tahsil headquarters.

The second important railway route is Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna metre gauge railway line passing through the district with a total length of 62.42 miles. This route joins the Manmad-Kacheguda railway route at Purna with the result that the entire forest produce of Akot tahsil and the cotton from Washim and Akot tahsils is transported to distant places through Akola. The narrow gauge railway lines *viz.*, the Murtizapur-Achalpur route connecting Murtizapur with Achalpur (in Amravati district) and the Murtizapur-Yeotmal route connecting Yeotmal with Murtizapur help the quick transport of the agricultural produce to distant places.

Besides railways, road transport is also of significance in the district. The Bombay-Nagpur national highway traverses from west to east in the district and facilitates transport to Bombay, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon, and to Amravati and Nagpur. The railways have, however almost a monopoly in the transport of heavy and mineral goods. The other road of significance is the Akola-Hyderabad road which passes through Parbhani and Nanded districts connecting the important commercial centres *viz.*,

Washim, Hingoli (Parbhani), Nanded and Degloor (Nanded). The road thus connects the district with Hyderabad and other places in Andhra Pradesh. The Akola-Aurangabad road, another road of commercial significance, connects the district with important commercial centres in the Marathwada region. Of the other roads which connect the wholesale trade centres in the district as also help goods transport from villages to the main centres of trade, the more important are the Akola-Achalpur road and the Murtizapur-Yeotmal road.

Changes in Pattern and Organization 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 changing times and changes in the concept of standard of living came the diversification of consumers goods. This diversification coupled with improvement in transport facilities led to diversification of demand for varied articles which in turn led to increase in their trade. In the past cloth, salt, spices, cutlery, building materials and a few food articles were imported, while cotton, oilseeds, pulses, some foodgrains, betel-leaves were exported. The volume and value of import and export trade was much smaller than at present.

The volume of trade in respect of all commodities has increased considerably at present. This is more true in the case of wholesale transactions and exports. The most important landmark in the history of trade is the regulation of wholesale transactions and exports under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935. This Act regulated the methods of sale and purchase, and market charges, and vested the market committees with supervisory and regulatory functions consistent with the proper implementation of the Act. This resulted in fair market practices and created an organisational set-up to ensure compliance with a proper code of marketing. This act has been replaced by the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 which now regulates primary trade transactions at all the principal markets in the district *viz.*, Akola, Washim, Risod, Mangrulpir, Karanja, Malegaon, Akot and Murtizapur. Co-operative societies have also emerged as an effective force in the marketing of agricultural produce. They compete with other commission agents and help the agriculturists in getting better prices for their produce.

REGULATED MARKETS

Regulated Markets : In the past the farmer was deprived of his just reward by the middleman who paid him a lower price

for his produce whereas the consumer was also duped as a reasonable price was not charged to him by the same agency. The conditions in which the cultivator had to dispose of his produce were far from satisfactory. The standard of markets where agricultural produce is marketed at present was also very poor in the past. There existed larger variations in market practices and on the whole the functions of the marketing machinery were more inclined towards safeguarding the interest of the traders and the middlemen rather than those of the primary producer. There was no check on weights and measures prevailing or on extra-ordinary and illegal deductions made. The marketing machinery was choked up with such glaring malpractices that it had thrown the cultivator in a mood of pessimism and helplessness. The cultivators were also ignorant about their state in the economic process associated with the marketing of agricultural produce and had thus to depend solely on the middleman. An average agriculturist was the victim of distress sales which led to windfall gains and profits to the traders. This state of affairs received the attention of the British Government[1] who enacted the Hyderabad Residency Cotton and Grain Markets Law of 1897. This enactment led to the establishment of many markets[2] *viz.*, Murtizapur (1899), Washim (1899), Karanja (1886) Akot (1898), and Akola (1887). Under this Law, the market committee was constituted of representatives of traders alone. However, this enactment was not of much consequence as most of the agricultural produce was sold outside the market, and there was no regulation as such. The Royal Commission on Agriculture (1927) studied the entire problem and recommended to the Government of India the necessity of regulating the mode of agricultural marketing. Subsequently also, various Government Commissions stressed the need to protect the interest of the agriculturists and to evolve a pattern of regulation of marketing.

Accordingly the Government of the Central Provinces superceded the Hyderabad Residency Cotton and Grain Markets Law of 1897, and enacted the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932 which was subsequenly amended in 1937. This Act sought to regulate the trade in cotton alone, and prescribed that the market committee should comprise representatives of agriculturists, traders and local bodies. Fifty percent of the members were required to be representatives of the agriculturists. All the cotton markets established under the law of 1897 were deemed to

1. The Berar districts were ceded by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the British Government by the treaty of 1853.
For details see Chapter 2.
2. Year of establishment of the market is given in bracket.

be regulated under the new enactment of 1932. For the marketing of foodgrains and other agricultural produce, a separate Act, *viz.*, the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935, was brought into force. This Act was made applicable to all the grain markets in the district.

The two enactments[1] *viz.*, the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Markets Act of 1932, and the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1935, alongwith their amendments were in force till the application of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. The new Act consolidated the provisions in the various market Acts existent in the three regions of Maharashtra. All the cotton markets as well as grain markets established under the earlier Acts have been brought under the purview of the unified Act.

In the district there are, at present, nine important market places where agricultural produce is assembled. Agricultural produce market committees have already been formed at nine places *viz.*, (1) Akola, (2) Akot, (3) Murtizapur, (4) Washim, (5) Karanja, (6) Telhara, (7) Risod, (8) Mangrulpir and (9) Malegaon. The markets have committees as per the provisions contained in the Central Provinces and Berar Act, 1935. The Act provides for establishment of market committees consisting of not less than ten and not more than 16 members. The representatives of the committee are members representing growers, traders, local authority and Government. The main features of the Act are regulation of market practices, clear definition of market charges and reduction of excessive charges, licensing of market functionaries *e. g.*, buyers, brokers, and weighmen, use of standard weights and measures, settlement of disputes, publishing of reliable and upto-date market information, and Government control over markets and market committees. The committees, at present, are deemed to be regulated under the Maharashtra Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 which has been made applicable to the district since 25th May 1967 by repealing the earlier Acts.

According to this new Act the prices of 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. Before the auction starts the individual lots are arranged in open heaps for inspection of the buyers. Previously, Cotton was sold by *fardi* system and the rate of cotton

1. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh of which Berar was a part the words "C. P. and Berar" in the nomenclature of the Act were substituted by 'Madhya Pradesh".

was declared in the market committee office. The system was found to be defective as there was no chance of getting maximum prices for the produce of the cultivators. 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 of bullock carts near the *adat* shops of the authorised general commission agents. 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. The bidding is done 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, the general commission agent prepares an agreement called *kabulayat* regarding price and quantity. 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. The weighment of cotton is undertaken generally in the premises of the ginning and pressing factories. As soon as the weighment is completed the commission agent prepares sale proceeds and payment is made to the cultivator seller immediately. The weighment and payment is supervised by the supervisory staff of the market committee. The weighment is done in quintals. The unit of sale for price quotations is also in terms of quintals.

The market committees thus render a very useful service for the development of agricultural marketing by giving a just price to the cultivators for their produce. Moreover, they have encouraged and propagated the importance of their services by providing pure, unadulterated and clean produce to the traders.

The supervising staff of the market committees supervises all the operations involved in the marketing of agricultural produce. 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 committee. On payment of a prescribed fee they are issued licences. The market committees shoulder the responsibility for ensuring smooth and steady business and protection to the interests of the agriculturists.

Besides, the market committees also arrange for publicity and dissemination of 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. Every day the prices of jowar and cotton are sent to Government of India, New Delhi, by telegram and prices of other important commodities are sent to the Marketing Research Officer Bombay by express telegram for broadcast. Daily prices are also sent by telegram to Parbhani Radio station and some important Grampanchayats. Besides, the trends 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, Co-operative Societies, Akola since the inception of the market committees in the district. But with the passing of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Act of 1961 the work of supervision and control over regulated markets has been entrusted to Zilla Parishad. The Co-operation and Industries Officer of Zilla Parishad has to work as a liaison officer between the market committees and the Department for promotional activities. This has been implemented from 25th May 1967.

There was no provision in the then existing Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market Act and Cotton Market Act in force in Vidarbha region regarding the expansion of the market yards. A provision pertaining to this has been incorporated in the new unified Act enforced in 1967. Under the new Act two proposals for expansion of market yards at Washim and Risod were passed and the respective market committees are at present functioning in the new market yards.

To decide the quality of the agricultural produce grading system has been introduced in the district in the yards of Murtizapur and Washim markets. The graders have been appointed at Government cost. Goods graded by these units have proved successful in forcing better prices in the market. Likewise the rest of the market committees in the district are directed to keep the samples of various kinds of produce brought for sale in the market.

To keep the agricultural produce of the agriculturists intact, the storage facilities are available in almost all the market committees. There is a warehouse owned by the Central Warehousing Corporation at Akola since 1960. The State Warehousing Corporation started its godown at Karanja in 1962-63. These warehouses are utilised by the agriculturists who benefit by getting better prices in the market for their produce and by averting the damage to agricultural produce resulting from unscientific methods of storage. The Akola central warehouse has 12 godowns in proper Akola city, having storage capacity of 34,032 bags. It provided storage for nearly 3,30,168 bags of various commodities during the market year of 1968-69. The State Warehouse at Karanja provided storage to 85,901 bags of various commodities in its 10 godowns having a storage capacity of 19,590 bags.

Agricultural produce market committees at Washim and Risod have completed development work of their yard from the loan granted to them by the Government of Maharashtra. The Akola, Akot and Telhara agricultural produce market committees have been granted loan by Government for acquiring land for carrying out development work for providing various amenities in the market yards. The Akot market committee has acquired 34 acres 20 *gunthas* of land and has completed wire fencing to the said land. Similarly Akola market committee has acquired 52 acres 10 *gunthas* of land for its new market yard. The agricultural produce market committee at Telhara has also acquired 10 acres of land by private negotiation during the year 1966-67. Almost all the market committees in the district have their fully developed market yards with essential market amenities and facilities in the market yards. Akola and Karanja market committees have been declared as class I markets while the markets at Akot, Telhara, Murtizapur, Washim and Risod as class II markets by the Commissioner of Nagpur Division. Upto now 8 employees of the market committees in the district were sent for training at the training centre at Sangli.

In conclusion it can be said that due to revised rates of fees admissible under the new Act, the market committees, at present, are in a position to build up their financial resources on their own account. They are now able to develop their market yards by undertaking development activities with their own funds and sometimes by taking loans from the Government. All the market committees in the district are the members of the central advisory committee. Disputes are settled amicably and at times by the dispute sub-committees, which instances are rare. Due to the regulation of markets the agriculturists in the district have immensely benefited and instances of malpractices etc., are on the way to decline. The payments to the sellers are made promptly

and fully. Unauthorised deductions have been stopped. As a result the agriculturists get better prices for their produce. In short, the market committees in the district are trying to render the best possible services to the cultivators and traders. The interest of the consumers as far as possible is safeguarded with a steady and continuous flow of a number of agricultural commodities arriving in the market yard. An increasing number of co-operative societies are also effectively stepping into the shoes of private traders making bulk purchases to contribute towards the general stabilisation of prices and giving just rewards to the agriculturists.

The production of different agricultural commodities in the district is seasonal. Each and every commodity has its own period of production such as *kharif* and *rabbi* and accordingly commodities are brought for sale in the market. The following statement shows the peak and full marketing seasons of the various commodities corresponding to their harvesting season.

Commodity	Harvesting season	Peak marketing season	Full marketing season
1. Cotton	.. 4th week of October	November to January	February to May
2. Groundnut	.. October to November	October to December	January to June
3. Black gram	.. October to December	November to January	February to May
4. *Tur*	.. December to February	February to March	April to May
5. Green gram	.. October to November	October to December	January to May
6. Gram	.. January	February to April	May
7. Jowar	.. October to January	October to January	February to May
8. *Bajari*	.. October to March	October to March	April to May
9. Wheat	.. March to April	March to May	June

The account of business transactions and the mode of operations of the various existing markets in their structural and historical aspects is given below.

Akola. Akola is a very important trade centre in the district situated on the Bombay-Howrah trunk railway line and the Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna line. The railway transport facility is supplemented by good road transport facilities, as this town is served by the Bombay-Nagpur national highway and the roads leading to the districts of Buldhana Amravati, Yeotmal, Nanded and Parbhani. It is also linked by roads with all the tahsil headquarters which are also inter-connected with each other by good motorable roads. The jurisdiction of this market committee extends over Akola Panchayat Samiti. However agricultural produce from many parts of the district is assembled at this market because the agriculturists get higher prices at Akola.

The cotton market at Akola was established in 1898 and was brought within the purview of the subsequent enactments of 1932, 1935, 1937 and 1963. At present the below mentioned commodities are regulated : cotton, groundnut, jowar, wheat, *udid, mug, mug dal, tur dal,* gram *dal, bajari, math,* castorseed, *maka, barbati, barbati dal, watana, tur,* gram, sesamum, linseed, *rai, toli,* gum, neemseed, *ambadi,* etc.

The market committee possesses a permanent market yard providing the usual facilities. New market yard was constructed during 1966-67 which occupies an area of about three acres of land for operating its business. The cost of construction amounted to Rs. 1,42,332. Office building, weighing shed, cattle shed, water-pool for cattle, sheds for auction, cloak rooms, etc. are built in the new market yard.

Agricultural produce is sold by auction. The cotton crop occupied an area of about 59,346 hectares of land, which was followed by jowar with 51,355 hectares of land in 1968-69 in Akola tahsil. The following table gives the volume of trade transacted at Akola market during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

TABLE No. 23

Arrival and Value of goods traded at Akola market during 1969-70 to 1971-72

Commodities	Year					
	1969–70		1970–71		1971–72	
	Arrival-Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Arrival–Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Arrival–Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)
Cotton ..	1,58,014	2,97,56,022	90,779	2,22,30,495	1,67,966	3,33,78,375
Groundnut (with shell) ..	38,817	55,47,386	38,675	55,45,371	43,800	56,77,310
Jowar ..	16,955	7,27,619	14,137	8,74,955	8,768	6,64,063
Wheat (*gaorani*) ..	88,465	99,50,273	84,027	80,89,760	61,000	61,68,300
Udid (Black) ..	92,890	85,02,246	71,371	85,57,952	30,000	51,68,385
Mug (green) ..	1,22,880	1,17,66,530	68,452	67,95,590	89,000	1,26,71,820
Tur (red) ..	40,546	42,01,369	72,830	72,78,550	48,000	55,00,000
Gram (brown) ..	8,901	9,58,842	15,598	13,24,345	12,237	11,95,000
Bajari (green) ..	12,188	8,34,509	3,078	2,21,429	5,743	5,22,611
Math ..	765	73,201	506	41,432	850	74,888
Castorseed ..	315	35,305	460	45,007	550	63,000
Maka (maize) ..	127	9,322	56	2,181	27	1,707
Barbati (*chawali*) ..	3,872	3,53,788	3,579	3,21,322	1,920	2,95,000
Watana ..	83	8,025	66	5,707	—	—

TABLE No. 23—*Contd.*

Commodities	Year					
	1969–70		1970–71		1971–72	
	Arrival–Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Arrival–Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Arrival–Quantity (in Quintals)	Value (in Rs.)
Sesamum ..	14,246	31,29,961	5,155	11,33,441	7,880	16,94,632
Linseed ..	3,451	5,93,876	8,958	13,59,540	9,353	13,55,148
Castorseed ..	292	32,293	409	49,696	—	—
Tur dal ..	6,570	6,44,775	5,582	7,84,346	5,247	7,73,709
Rai (*mohari*) ..	590	90,727	212	13,803	317	44,633
Toli ..	698	1,07,750	560	69,326	640	86,700
Gum ..	171	48,355	113	21,114	988	7,18,948
Udid dal ..	—	—	122	18,220		
Mug dal ..	—	—	147	15,158	—	—
Gram *dal* ..	—	—	35	2,625	—	—
Barbati dal ..	—	—	73	6,370	—	—
Watana ..	—	—	52	4,099	—	—
Neemseed ..	—	—	47	915	520	9,222
Other *dals* ..	—	—	—	—	65	10,000
Ambadi ..	—	—	—	—	154	9,546

Akola is one of the biggest cotton markets in Maharashtra. This statement becomes obvious from the fact that the arrivals of raw cotton amounted to about 69,000 carts at this market in 1971-72.

The entire cotton transacted in the market is now purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India and is then ginned and pressed in the ginning and pressing factories in the district. Cotton is exported all over Maharashtra as well as outside the State. Besides cotton, groundnut oil is also exported outside the district. *Udid* is exported to Madras, *tur dal* is sent to Bombay, Nagpur and Khandwa.

Institutional finance is available to the traders from the State Bank of India, District Central Co-operative Bank and the Central Bank of India.

The Maharashtra Co-operative Marketing Federation has chosen Akola centre for procurement of agricultural produce since 30th April 1972. This has resulted in an increase in arrival of cotton at Akola. Being encouraged by this the Federation has opened its branches at all centres in the district.

Agriculturists get better prices for their produce at this market. The following statement shows the monthly prices of all commodities regulated at the centre.

The income and expenditure of the market was to the tune of Rs. 2,09,551 and Rs. 3,38,468, respectively in 1971-72.

Monthly Price Fluctuations of the commodities regulated at Akola centre for the year 1971

Month	Cotton	Groundnut	Wheat	*Udid*	*Mug*	*Tur*	Gram	*Bajri*	Linseed	Sesamum
January	325.00	167.00	116.00	142.00	108.00	114.00	85.00	76.00	178.00	245.00
February	270.00	160.00	114.00	132.00	103.00	105.00	83.00	71.00	156.00	236.00
March	235.00	165.00	105.00	138.00	107.00	98.00	85.00	65.00	177.00	245.00
April	220.00	150.00	97.00	137.00	111.00	96.00	84.00	65.00	155.00	246.00
May	220.00	146.00	98.00	150.00	115.00	105.00	86.00	65.00	150.00	250.00
June	215.00	148.00	100.00	168.00	132.00	110.00	90.00	63.00	157.00	236.00
July	—	156.00	98.00	165.00	115.00	120.00	95.00	65.00	167.00	223.00
August	—	164.00	108.00	185.00	165.00	135.00	113.00	75.00	192.00	235.00
September	—	150.00	110.00	175.00	135.00	125.00	110.00	65.00	185.00	200.00
October	235.00	135.00	112.00	164.00	145.00	125.00	95.00	64.00	185.00	215.00
November	235.00	128.00	115.00	175.00	154.00	125.00	96.00	80.00	180.00	214.00
December	245.00	136.00	112.00	170.00	145.00	128.00	85.00	75.00	170.00	225.00

Monthly Price Fluctuations of the commodities regulated at Akola centre for the year 1971—Contd.

Month	*Barbati*	*Math*	*Tur dal*	Castorseed	Safflower	*Rai*	*Toli*	*Maka*	Jowar
January ..	87.00	80.00	145.00	130.00	—	—	—	54.00	56.00
February ..	78.00	82.00	120.00	128.00	110.00	150.00	—	—	—
March ..	80.00	83.00	122.00	128.00	103.00	147.00	—	—	—
April ..	81.00	85.00	117.00	130.00	105.00	155.00	—	—	—
May ..	90.00	72.00	120.00	115.00	100.00	165.00	—	—	70.00
June ..	95.00	71.00	137.00	112.00	98.00	183.00	130.00	55.00	86.00
July ..	90.00	80.00	146.00	120.00	112.00	60.00	130.00	—	85.00
August ..	102.00	74.00	165.00	125.00	122.00	154.00	135.00	70.00	95.00
September ..	100.00	94.00	145.00	113.00	135.00	130.00	120.00	—	95.00
October ..	110.00	85.00	148.00	111.00	115.00	—	—	—	62.00
November ..	112.00	95.00	150.00	110.00	115.00	—	—	63.00	61.00
December ..	95.00	85.00	143.00	113.00	96.00	185.00	—	65.00	—

Akot.—Akot is also a very important trade centre in the district situated on the Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna metre gauge railway line. Besides, there are good road transport facilities, the roads leading to Akola, Daryapur, Telhara, Khamgaon, Achalpur, etc.

The cotton market at Akot was established in 1898 and commensed its transactions since 1st April 1898 and was brought within the purview of the subsequent enactments. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over an area of the Akot Panchayat Samiti. At persent the below mentioned commodities are regulated-cotton, *rui,* groundnut, jowar, wheat, gram, *lakh, udid, tur, mug,* rice, sesamum, linseed, *bajari, math, barbati,* etc. Cotton is however the principal item of wholesale trade at Akot. The cotton crop occupied an area of about 66,457 hectares of land, which was followed by jowar with 32,006 hectares of land in the Akot tahsil in 1968-69.

The market committee possesses a permanent market yard providing the usual facilities. Government advanced a loan of Rs. 5,55,000 for the development of Akot market yard, actual expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 6,09,103 upto 1970-71. The market yard occupied 34.20 *gunthas* of land. Office building, weighing shed, approach roads, water-pool and shed for cattle, shed for auction, cloak-rooms, etc, are built in the market yard.

The sales are done on the basis of auction. Now, the entire cotton transacted in the market is sold to the Cotton Corporation of India. There are nine ginning and four pressing factories, two oil mills and one *dal*-mill in the town which are licence-holders of the market committee.

Finance is available to the traders from the State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India and the District Central Co-operative Bank. The functionaries in this market comprised 61 traders, 46 commission agents, 24 coolies, 33 weighmen and 52 helpers in 1970-71. Akot Taluka Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society is holding a purchasing licence.

The yearly average arrival of agricultural produce in Akot market is about 45,500 carts of cotton and 49,000 bags of food-grains and the annual turnover amounts to about Rs. two crores.

The income and expenditure of the market committee were to the tune of Rs. 2,15,935 and Rs. 1,88,874, respectively in 1971-72. The following statement shows the income, expenditure and the surplus of the market committee during 1968-69 to 1970-71.

(Figures in Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus
1968-69	1,01,438.61	67,240.80	39,397.31
1969-70	1,18,743.84	72,209.97	46,533.07
1970-71	1,09,976.79	62,179.01	47,775.78

The following table gives the volume of trade transacted at Akot market during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

TABLE No. 24

Turnover of trade at Akot market during 1968-69 to 1970-71
(Figs. of arrival in tonnes and of value in thousand rupees)

Commodities	1968-69		1969-70		1970 71	
	Arrival	Value	Arrival	Value	Arrival	Value
Cotton (unginned)..	16233	15736	27017	31846	63554	17553
Cotton (ginned) ..	1731	N. A.	7133	N. A.	4313	2852
Wheat ..	506	1067	711	997	306	340
Jowar ..	2397	1824	1292	1074	524	295
Bajari ..	226	605	147	457	48	261
Rice ..	25	5	7	8	2.2	3.2
Gram ..	419	386	377	460	225	217
Tur ..	328	88	212	100	397	427
Udid ..	308	288	291	239	293	394
Mug ..	726	1181	660	1176	945	16102
Sesamum ..	177	187	278	440	91	221
Other pulses ..	26	124	16	116	.6	.6
Groundnut ..	2088	1376	2509	1438	1255	1961
Linseed ..	10	2	12	3	3	.4
Math ..	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	2.6	2.4
Barbati ..	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	1.6	1.7
Others ..	17	2	24	2	—	—

The cotton purchased by the market committee is ginned and pressed by the licensed ginning and pressing factories. The following statement shows the statistics regarding the quantity of cotton ginned and pressed during 1968-69 to 1970-71.

Year	Ginning (in bales)	Pressing (in bales)
1968-69	82,275	47,767
1969-70	81,440	47,504
1970-71	32,328	17,820

The following statement shows the total arrival of all commodities and their value during 1968-69 to 1970-71.

Year	Quintals	Value in Rs.
1968-69	2,51,922	4,48,42,595
1969-70	2,76,870	4,41,94,184
1970-71	1,08,750	2,55,03,151

The above two statements show the deterioration in the market transactions due to the scarcity of rains in 1970-71.

The following statement shows the monthly price fluctuations in Akot market.

Monthly Prices per quintal in Akot Market (1970-71)

Commodity 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 3	Dec. 4	Jan. 5	Feb. 6	March 7	April 8	May 9	June 10	July 11	August 12	Sept. 13
Cotton (raw)	235	325	340	350	300	245	235	285	230	—	—	—
Cotton (ginned)	—	410	758	842	829	—	—	701	646	715	—	—
Groundnut	150	160	170	166	165	158	152	149	140	150	155	130
Jowar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	65	82	78	85
Wheat	115	120	115	120	115	100	108	106	100	100	125	112
Gram	130	123	123	95	90	85	86	88	91	105	120	122
Tur	115	120	120	98	95	75	90	85	90	120	125	118
Udid	102	120	120	130	120	125	120	130	140	140	185	165
Mug	111	130	130	115	125	120	132	140	150	125	140	135
Rice		150	150	—	—	—	—	130	140	125	—	—
Sesamum	210	220	220	240	—	—	260	260	275	234	242	198
Bajari	70	70	70	70	70	—	72	—	—	70	65	70
Math	—	—	112	94	85	80	110	—	—	—	90	—
Barbati	55	—	—	85	85	—	—	75	100	—	—	100

Malegaon.—The Malegaon Agricultural Produce Market Committee in Washim tahsil was established on 25th May 1967. The actual functioning of the market committee was started from 1st January 1969 under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1963. The fertile area around Malegaon and Shirpur and the convenient location of Malegaon town for quick disposal of agricultural produce has led to the establishment of this market committee. The town is however not linked by railway for the disposal of agricultural produce.

The area of the market committee coincides with the area over which the Malegaon Panchayat Samiti has jurisdiction. Besides, the market committee has started its sub-market yards at Medshi and Shirpur from September 1969. The market committee is composed of 14 members who are representatives of agriculturists, traders and Government.

Twenty-four agricultural commodities come under regulation in Malegaon market, the important among them being cotton, groundnut, *mug*, wheat, *tur, til*, gram, *masur*, linseed, *barbati*, bajara, *ambadi, mohari, methi*, gur, maize, *watana*, etc.

The market committee derives its income by way of market fee and licence fee and from other sources. Market fee is levied at the rate of 10 paise per quintal for foodgrains and 15 paise per quintal for cotton. The market committee also receives subsidy from the government which was Rs. 3,000 in the year 1968. The total income of the market committee amounted to Rs. 14,848.35 by way of market and licence fees and other sources in the year 1968-69, whereas the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,453.25 in the same year keeping a balance of Rs. 6,395.10.

The market committee has several proposals under consideration of which construction of office building and purchasing new plot for market yard are the most important. The committee has raised necessary funds to execute these proposals. The market committee does not possess godowns of its own so that the traders keep the agricultural produce in their own godowns. The market committee only controls and manages the sale and purchase activities in the markets as per the provisions of the Act.

In the market various categories of market functionaries operate. The traders are categorised into A and B classes. Besides traders, agents, *hamals* and weighmen also operate in

the market. Their statistical information for the year 1968-69 is given in the following statement.

Market functionaries	No.
Adatyas	35
Buyers	34
Helpers	25
Hamals	25
Weighmen	15

The market committee has been provided financial assistance by a number of financial agencies at a comparatively low rate of interest. Besides a number of private traders also provide financial assistance in terms of loans to the market committee. The names of the financial agencies are given below.

1. Kharedi-Vikri Sanstha, Malegaon.
2. Akola District Central Co-operative Bank, Malegaon branch.
3. Supervising Union, Malegaon.
4. Land Development Bank, Malegaon branch.
5. Panchayat Samiti, Malegaon

The weekly market held here and the biggest of its kind in Washim tahsil, is mainly responsible for adding to the prosperity of the market committee. A large number of traders and other market functionaries attend the market on the bazar day. Besides, 15 purchasers and 30 *adatyas* attend the market yard daily.

Total arrivals of various commodities and their value is shown in the following statement.

Total arrivals and value of various commodities at Malegaon market during January to September, 1968.

Month	Arrivals (in quintals)	Value (in rupees)
January	2,269	1,60,000
February	1,283	1,34,804
March	2,673	2,39,880
April	1,201	94,480
May	1,045	5,60,660
June	621	21,052
July	45	4,000
August	192	10,756
September	3,408	3,26,396
Total	12,740	15,52,028

Risod.—The Risod Agricultural Produce Market Committee was established on 11th March 1953 at Risod in Washim tahsil initially as a grain market. On 9th April 1958 it was converted into a cotton Market and from 25th May 1967 it was converted into a full-fledged market committee.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over a radius of ten miles from Risod and 45 villages around Risod are brought under its jurisdiction. Besides the principal market yard at Risod, the market committee has started 3 additional sub-market yards at Loni, Kenwad and Asegaon. The market committee is composed of 11 elected members of whom five represent the agriculturists, one trader, one *adatya*, two Zilla Parishad, Akola, and of the rest, one is a local representative and one a Government nominee. The committee has control over sale and purchase activities of the market yard.

The following commodities among others are regulated. The total number of these commodities is 54 and the prominent among them are : jowar, *sal*, rice, cotton, *rui, mug, udid, tur*, groundnut, linseed, gram, castorseed, *masur*, bajara, wheat, gur, chillis, *halad, ambadi*, jute, maize, *wal, barbati (chawali), lakh, math, watana, mohari, methi*, etc. From 1962 a few more commodities have been brought under regulation by this market committee viz., coconut, mango, orange, all types of cattle, vegetables, fish and other necessary articles of daily use.

The market yard is a spacious one admeasuring about 16 acres and 8 *gunthas* of land. The committee has its own office building built at a cost of Rs. 17,796. The committee has also built two rest houses, one for the agriculturists and the other for members of the committee at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The newly constructed canteen, staff quarters, and rest houses provide the essential facilities to the traders and agriculturists. The other facilities provided by the market committee in the market yard are water tank, water trough for cattle, cattle sheds, electricity, two wells working on an electric motor, *pakka* roads and lavatories. The market yard is fenced. The committee has also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 25,316 for grain platforms, of Rs. 16,056 for godowns and of Rs. 38,100 for sheds.

Storage facilities are also available in the market yard to keep agricultural produce. At present there are four godowns of which two are built by market committee and one each by Government and a co-operative society. The following statement shows the storage capacity of the godowns.

Godowns owned by	Storage capacity in bags.
1. Maharashtra Government	3,000
2. Co-operative society	1,500
3. Market committee	7,000

The attendance of agriculturists, traders, *adatyas* etc., in the market depends upon the season. On an average it is about 50 to 60 per day whereas in the peak season the number increases to 200 to 250. The method of sale followed in the market is by open auction.

The functionaries working in the market yard are sellers, buyers, *adatyas, hamals,* weighmen, processors, brokers, etc. The details regarding their number are given in the following statement.

Market functionaries at Risod Market

Sr. No.	Market functionaries	No.
1.	Processors-category A	39
2.	Processors-category B	5
3.	Traders-category A	19
4.	Traders-category B	292
5.	Fair price shop dealers-category A	6
6.	Fair price shop dealers-category B	47
7.	Brokers	2
8.	*Adatyas*	9
9.	*Hamals*	29
10.	Weighmen	4
11.	Others	10
12.	*Madatnis* (Helpers)	30

The market committee derives its income from market fees, licence fees and from other miscellaneous rates. The rates charged for various activities are shown in the following statement.

Sr. No.	Marketing charge	Unit	Amount (in rupees)
1.	Commission	Rs. 100	1.00
2.	Brokerage	Per Quintal	0.05
3	Weighing	-do-	0.10
4.	*Bondwali*	-do-	0.10
5.	*Hamali*	-do-	0.10
6.	Storage	-do-	0.10
7.	Cleaning	-do-	0.05
8.	*Chalan*	-do-	0.25
9.	Stitching	Per bag	0.03
10.	Cotton *Hamali*	Per quintal	0.20
11.	Market cess	Rs. 100	0.25

The income of the committee from various sources and expenditure for the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 is given in the following statement.

(Amount in rupees.)

Year	Income				Expenditure
	Market fee	Licence fee	Miscellaneous	Total	
1966-67	5,523.94	19,595.00	4,826.13	29,945.07	26,817.26
1967-68	13,128.01	22,803.00	79,378.97	1,15,309.98	1,16,623.49
1968-69	13,217.46	30,835.00	46,155.33	90,277.79	56,687.58

The turnover of various regulated commidities during 1966-67 to 1968-69 is given in the following table.

TABLE No. 25

Arrivals and Value of Agricultural Commodities at Risod Market Committee from 1966-67 to 1968-69

Sr. No.	Commodity	1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
		Arrivals (quintals)	Value (in Rupees)	Arrivals (quintals)	Value (in Rupees)	Arrivals (quintals)	Value (in Rupees)
1.	Groundnut ..	40	5600	3	339	37	4810
2.	Cotton ...	12864	23798840	15577	3115400	12935	2198950
3.	*Mug* ..	8565	1156275	9695	13573	12862	1157580
4.	*Udid* ..	6940	971600	3326	449010	8295	829500
5.	Wheat ...	5912	939000	3076	369120	4265	490475
6.	Jowar ..	4042	218268	5158	278532	7003	455195
7.	*Tur* ..	827	84354	1781	151385	1502	112650
8.	Sesamum ..	41	8159	15	2655	—	—
9.	Rice ..	—	—	52	5356	198	18315
10.	Gram ..	452	58760	292	39128	—	—
11.	Bajara ..	—	—	151	12835	—	—
12.	Safflower ...	100637	1435995	3152	236400	2288	228800
13.	Gur ..	—	—	12363	2472600	660	59400
14.	*Masur* ..	97	12610	—	—	—	—
15.	*Jawas* ..	124	23560	—	—	—	—

Washim.—Washim is an important regulated market in the district and was established under the old Hyderabad Residency Act of 10th July 1899 as a cotton market. The grain market was started on 30th August 1944 under the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1935. At present the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 is applied to this market. Since its establishment the market has maintained steady progress of effective regulation and expansion of agricultural marketing. It is situated conveniently as regards transport and communications, as it is served by important arteries of trade like the Hingoli-Khandwa line of the central railway, Akola-Hingoli state highway and other major district roads.

The area of operation of the market committee is over a radius of 10 miles about Washim town. The market Committee is composed of ten elected members of whom five are representatives of agriculturists, three represent traders and one each represents the municipality and the Zilla Parishad, respectively.

Cotton is the main agricultural produce regulated besides jowar, groundnut, *mug, udid,* sesamum, *tur, sal,* rice, *rui,* linseed, gram, castorseed, *masur, bajari,* wheat, gur, chillis, *hulad, umbadi, til, jawas, karadai, barbati, watana, mataki, methi, mohari,* etc. The total number of commodities regulated by this market committee is 54. From 1967 various other articles including fruits have also been brought under regulation of the market committee.

Though the market yard at Washim is spacious the market committee has purchased a new plot of 32 acres and 11 *gunthas* where it proposes to have a new market yard. The committee has provided all the necessary amenities, such as, sheds, drinking water, water tank, cattle trough, sanitary block, electricity, roads, radio sets etc., in its market yard. It has built a spacious office building and a rest house for agriculturists. The canteen building and a rest house for traders is under construction. A warehouse providing storage facilities on scientific lines is a special feature of this market committee. These amenities have a salutary effect on encouraging the agriculturists to sell their produce in the premises of the market yard.

The functionaries in the market yard are sellers, buyers, *adatyas, hamals,* weighmen, processors, brokers, etc. Their attendance in the market yard depends upon the season. The details about their attendance are given in the following statement.

Functionaries	Daily attendance
(1) *Adatyas*	34
(2) Traders	20
(3) Weighmen	15
(4) Helpers	81
(5) *Hamals*	106

The total number of market functionaries comprised *adtyas* 34, 'A' class traders 37, 'B' class traders 43, weighmen 19, processors 7, helpers 81 and *hamals* 106 in the year 1968-69.

As it is a fast developing old market committee its financial position is sound. The committee derives its income by way of licence fee, market fee, stamp duty, rent, etc. In the year 1968-69 the income of the market committee amounted to Rs. 1,45,590.43 and the expenditure to Rs. 98,545.84.

To finance the various schemes, the market committee has obtained a loan from the Government. The details of the loan are as under.

Year	Amount
1958-59	Rs. 40,000
1961-62	Rs. 1,00,000
1968-69	Rs. 50,000
	Rs. 1,90,000

The co-operative society functioning at Washim *viz.*, the Washim Taluka Sale and Purchase Society Ltd., plays an important role in the working of the market committee.

Grading system is a special feature of this market committee. Since its introduction in 1964 it has succeeded in giving the agriculturists a fair price for their produce. The agriculturists consequently bring produce in the market which is of a standard quality. A separate unit of graders is attached to this market committee nominated by the Government. At present the grading system is applied only to three agricultural commodities *viz.*, *udid, tur* and groundnut. Table No. 26 shows the turnover of trade, table No. 27 the statistics of prices while table No. 28 furnishes the quantity of graded commodities at Washim market.

TABLE No. 26

Arrivals and Value of Agricultural Commodities at Washim Market during 1967-68 and 1968-69

Sr. No.	Commodity	1967-68 Arrival (Qts.)	1967-68 Value (Rs.)	1968-69 Arrival (Qts.)	1968-69 Value (Rs.)
1.	Cotton ..	1,03,033	1,70,23,650	1,00,480	1,55,91,102
2.	Groundnut ..	1,726	1,90,775	4,508	5,71,350
3.	*Mug* ..	3,695	4,32,575	7,111	9,25,900
4.	*Udid* ..	26,749	67,65,000	38,697	30,50,700
5.	Wheat ..	4,835	6,72,500	2,525	2,93,200
6.	*Tur* ..	4,856	4,29,275	5,875	4,83,000
7.	*Til* ..	409	63,750	274	36,150
8.	Gram ..	496	55,165	573	44,700
9.	*Masur* ..	205	25,535	320	25,780
10.	Castorseed ..	206	18,000	17	1,406
11.	Linseed ..	51	5,150	32	4,152
12.	*Karadai* ..	169	8,775	245	23,140
13.	*Barabati* ..	90	8,465	285	20,000
14.	*Sal* ..	1	53	20	1,300
15.	*Watana* ..	8	1,500	7	434
16.	*Mataki* ..	19	1,100	29	1,535
17.	*Bajari* ..	380	29,920	488	3,600
18.	*Hulaga* ..	2	140	—	—
19.	*Baru* ..	80	3,000	45	1,615
20.	*Karal* ..	20	1,038	5	370
21.	*Ambadi* ..	64	2,475	52	2,651
22.	Turmeric ..	24	5,725	5	1,640
23.	*Methi* ..	1	90	2	235
24.	Gur ..	18	3,950	—	—
25.	*Mohari* ..	1	175	—	—
26.	Jowar ..	5,323	2,98,088	4,358	2,44,056

TABLE No. 27

Wholesale, Retail and Seasonal Prices of the Agricultural Commodities at Washim Market during 1967-68 & 1968-69.

(Rates in Rs.)

Sr. No.	Commodity	1967–68			1968–69		
		Wholesale	Seasonal	Retail	Wholesale	Seasonal	Retail
1.	Groundnut ..	103.00	100.00	1.10	150.00	145.00	1.60
2.	*Mug* ..	118.00	115.00	1.20	101.00	100.00	1.10
3.	*Udid* ..	121.00	117.00	1.22	110.00	105.00	1.15
4.	Wheat ..	144.00	140.00	1.45	110.00	100.00	1.15
5.	*Jowar* ..	56.00	56.00	0.65	56.00	56.00	0.65
6.	*Tur* ..	116.00	110.00	1.15	89.00	85.00	1.00
7.	*Til* ..	150.00	145.00	1.50	167.00	160.00	1.00
8.	Gram ..	129.00	125.00	1.30	75.00	70.00	0.80
9.	*Masur* ..	128.00	125.00	1.30	85.00	80.00	0.90
10.	Castorseed ..	91.00	85.00	0.90	88.00	85.00	0.95
11.	Linseed ..	125.00	120.00	1.25	120.00	115.00	1.25
12.	*Karadai* ..	60.00	55.00	0.60	95.00	90.00	1.00
13.	*Barabati* ..	112.00	110.00	1.15	85.00	80.00	0.95
14.	*Sal* ..	53.00	53.00	0.60	56.00	56.00	0.65
15.	*Watana* ..	115.00	110.00	1.20	59.00	55.00	0.65
16.	*Mataki* ..	56.00	51.00	0.60	65.00	60.00	0.70
17.	*Bajara* ..	89.00	85.00	0·95	72.00	70.00	0.75
18.	*Hulaga* ..	69.00	65.00	0.75	—	—	—
19.	*Baru* ..	37.00	35.00	0.40	35.00	30.00	0.40
20.	*Karal* ..	51.00	50.00	0.55	78.00	70.00	0.85
21.	Cotton ..	177.00	165.00	1.85	185.00	170.00	1.80
22.	*Ambadi* ..	40.00	35.00	0.45	50.00	45.00	0.55
23.	Turmeric ..	197.00	190.00	2.00	303.00	275.00	3.05
24.	*Methi* ..	92.00	90.00	0.95	118.00	115.00	1.25
25.	Gur ..	220.00	200.00	2.25	—	—	—
26.	*Mohari* ..	175.00	170.00	1.80	—	—	—

TABLE No. 28

Graded Commodities at Washim Market for the years from 1965 to 1969

Sr. No.	Commodity	Year	Arrival	Quantity	Total value	Percentage
1.	*Udid* ..	1965	41,040	28,524	20,71,513.00	69.5
2.	*Tur* ...	1965	5,693	4,820	3,81,492.00	84.5
3.	Groundnut ..	1965	7,293	5,119	6,01,923.00	70.5
1.	*Udid* ..	1966	13,424	10,274	11,99,486.50	76.5
2.	*Tur*	1966	2,952	2,511	2,00,475.50	85.00
3.	Groundnut ..	1966	1,034	823	1,18,809.00	80.00
1.	*Udid* ..	1967	19,953	8,251	12,58,986.50	41.5
2.	*Tur* ..	1967	3,300	1,921	1,95,975.00	59.00
3.	Groundnut ..	1967	1,489	953	1,19,326.00	64.00
1.	*Udid* ..	1968	34,570	27,779	27,51,808.50	80.0
2.	*Tur* ..	1968	4,851	3,974	4,16,048.00	81.0
3.	Groundnut ..	1968	4,506	3,326	3,84,847.00	74.0
1.	*Udid* ..	1969	14,169	11,850	11,17,260.00	84.0
2.	*Tur* ..	1969	5,495	4,620	3,73,561.00	84.0
3.	Groundnut ..	1969	504	461	63,255.00	86.0

Telhara.—The Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Telhara was initially established under the old Hyderabad Residency Act on 25th September 1919 for regulation of cotton trade. On 25th November 1960 the market committee was brought under the purview of the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1935. At present the market committee is regulated under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. The jurisdiction of the market committee extends over a radius of 10 miles for cotton and four miles for grains from the market yard. The market committee is composed of ten elected members of whom five are from agriculturists constituency, three from traders constituency and one each from the municipality and the Zilla Parishad.

Following among others are the commodities regulated by this market committee:—cotton, jowar, groundnut, *mug, udid,* sesamum, *tur,* linseed, gram castorseeds, *masur,* gur, etc.

The market committee has provided all the necessary facilities required by agriculturists as well as traders in the market yard, such as, water, electricity, water trough, cattle sheds, wells for drinking water, open squares to sell the foodgrains etc. The committee has also purchased 10 acres of land for its new market yard. The entire market yard is fenced. Besides, the market committee has its own spacious building for office and a rest house for agriculturists.

To keep the agricultural produce intact the necessary storage facilities are also available in the market yard. Besides the godowns owned by the market committee, the traders have built godowns of their own on the market yard. The agricultural produce brought by the agriculturists is kept in the committees godowns on very nominal charges, whereas the storage charges are fixed by the market committee for the use of godowns owned by traders.

Attendance of the traders, agriculturists, *hamals* and *adatyas* in the market yard depends upon the season. Generally during the peak season *i.e.,* after the harvesting of the agricultural produce the number of traders, agriculturists as well as *adatyas* is substantial. On an average the daily attendance could be placed at from 20 to 30 traders and agriculturists. Besides there are 69 *hamals,* 23 weighmen, 8 processors, 18 *adatyas* and 15 buyers who attend the market regularly.

The income of the market committee is derived from licence fee and market fee.

The following statement gives the details as regards the income, number of licences issued and licence fee for the year 1967-68.

Licenses	Licence fee (Rupees)	No. of licences issued	Total income (Rupees)
1. Trader class A	100	14	1400
2. Trader class B	50	1	50
3. *Adatya*	100	17	1700
4. Weighmen	10	22	220
5. *Hamal*	3	68	204
6. Processors class A	100	2	200
7. Processors class B	50	7	350
		Total :	4,124

The market committee sends weekly reports about its functioning and statistical information about market prices to the Economic and Statistical Advisor to Government of India New Delhi, the Marketing Research Officer, Bombay and the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Akola. It also sends monthly report to Co-operation and Industries Officer, and Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Akola. Besides this, the market prices of different market centres, such as Shegaon, Akot, Akola etc., are displayed daily on the notice board. Generally the market prices of various commodities at Telhara market fluctuate according to the change in the prices at Akot.

The transactions in regard to various commodities take place in the market yard. The total arrivals and their value during the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 are given in the following statement.

Year	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value (Rupees)
1966-67	66,698	94,11,496
1967-68	69,780	99,85,155
1968-69	1,19,313	1,26,01,893

Statement showing arrivals and value of agricultural commodities at Telhara Market Committee for the year 1968-69.

Commodity	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value (Rupees)
1. Cotton (unginned)	45389	85,04,054.00
2. Jowar	72560	39,67,339.00
3. *Mug*	606	52,631.00
4. *Udid*	3	277.00
5. Groundnut	754	77,496.00
6. Sesamum	1	146.00
Total :	1,19,313	1,26,01,893.00

In the market yard the co-operative marketing societies play an important role. The monopoly procurement of jowar is mainly one through these co-operative societies. There are at present two societies, *viz.,* Telhara Block Sale and Purchase Society and, Telhara Block Development Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Society Ltd.

Murtizapur.—Murtizapur situated on the Bombay-Nagpur-Howrah and Yeotmal-Achalpur railway lines of the Central Railway is a very important centre of trade. The railway transport facility is supplemented by good road transport facilities as this town is served by the Bombay-Nagpur national highway and the roads leading to Yeotmal, Amravati and Parbhani. The cotton market at Murtizapur was established in 1899, and was brought within the purview of the subsequent enactments. The grain market was established in 1957 under the Central Provinces and Berar Act and was subsequently brought under the purview of Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963.

The market committee is composed of seven elected representatives of agriculturists, traders, the municipality and the Zilla Parishad. At present the below mentioned commodities are regulated by the market committee *viz.*, cotton, jowar, wheat, *mug, udid, chavali, gram, tur,* maize, *math, hulaga,* groundnut, sesamum, castorseed, safflower, *mohari, jawas, tolambi,* chilli, *gul,* and some fruits.

The area of operation of the market committee extends over the entire Murtizapur block. The market yard admeasures four acres of land which has been obtained from Government on rental basis with a rent of Rs. 137 per annum. The market yard provides facilities, such as, sheds, drinking water, water tank, cattle trough, electricity, roads, radio-sets, etc. The market committee has its own office building.

The income of the market committee from various sources, such as, licence fee, market fee, stamp duty, etc., amounted to Rs. 34,000 during the year 1968-69 whereas the expenditure also amounted to the same in the same year. Besides, the market committee also obtains loans from the branches of the following institutions.

(1) State Bank of India
(2) Bank of Baroda
(3) Bank of Maharashtra.
(4) District Central Co-operative Bank
(5) Murtizapur Sale and Purchase Co-operative Society.

Grading system for selected foodgrains is prevalent in the market. This has a good effect upon the quality of foodgrains brought to the market yard by the agriculturists. At present the following commodities are graded *viz., tur,* wheat, *udid, mug,* gram and *bajri.*

The destination of the various agricultural commodities from the Murtizapur market yard is as under.

Cotton . Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur

Tur : Madras and Nagpur

Wheat : Akola, Yeotmal, Digras

Udid : Madras

Til : Madras

Jawas : Akola, Amravati

Groundnut : Amravati and Yeotmal.

The market functionaries comprise various agencies, such as *adatyas,* traders, brokers, *hamals,* processors, weighmen, etc. The Murtizapur market committee had the following market functionaries in the year 1968-69, *viz.,* purchasers 28, *adatyas* 36, weighmen 21, *hamals* 78, processors 4, and helpers 41.

The Murtizapur municipality levies market charges on some agricultural commodities brought to the market yard as under:— cotton Re. 0.20 per quintal, foodgrains Re. 0.40 per bag and *til* Re. 0.30 per bag.

Table No. 29 shows the wholesale Prices, while table No. 30 furnishes the statistics of turnover of trade at Murtizapur market during 1968-69.

TABLE No. 29

Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities at Murtizapur Market from 1964-65 to 1968-69

Sr. No.	Commodity		Prices in Rs. per quintal				
			1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1.	Cotton	—	140.00	147.00	190.197	165.175	177.187
2.	Jowar	..	50.00	51.00	54.00	56.00	56.00
3.	Wheat	..	120.00	130.00	115.00	120.00	115.00
4.	*Tur*	—	85.00	80.00	125.00	9[illegible].00	85.00
5.	Gram	..	110.00	137.00	153.00	100.00	90.00
6.	*Mug*	..	75.00	95.00	145.00	120.00	105.00
7.	*Udid*	..	70.00	188.00	140.00	115.00	95.00
8.	Bajara	..	75.00	9[illegible].00	75.00	85.00	75.00
9.	Groundnut	..	105.00	145.00	170.00	120.00	130.00
10.	*Alasi*	..	107.00	160.00	195.00	125.00	135.00
11.	*Til*	..	150.00	195.00	235.00	175.00	165.00

TABLE No. 30

Arrivals and Value of Agricultural commodities at Murtizapur Market in 1968-69

Sr. No.	Commodity	1968-69	
		Arrivals (Qts.)	Value (Rupees)
1.	Cotton	95996	15417149
1.	Jowar	5264	286649
3.	Wheat	4313	451710
4.	*Tur*	8677	734507
5.	Gram	1341	117935
6.	*Mug*	885	91749
7.	*Udid*	3081	313344
8.	*Bajari*	495	35518
9.	Groundnut	2828	354948
10.	*Alasi*	1512	205231
11.	*Til*	597	97539

Mangrulpir.—The Mangrulpir market is proposed to be developed into full fledged market, the administration of which is looked after at present by Mangrulpir municipal council. The jurisdiction of the market extends over a radius of 10 kilometres. The agricultural produce from 45 surrounding villages is brought to this market. The market yard is located on an area of one square mile which is owned by the municipal council.

The following agricultural commodities are brought to this market, *viz.*, cotton, *udid, mug, barbati, tur,* groundnut and all pulses. The number of agriculturists attending the market is about 6,000 per annum. Besides agriculturists, 25 traders, 45 *adatyas,* 4 brokers, 15 weighmen and 90 *hamals* attend the market daily. The sale of agricultural commodities is done by open auction. The financial assistance to the market is provided by the branches of the State Bank of India, and the District Central Co-operative Bank. The municipal council issues licences to traders to carry on their business at the market.

The arrivals and the value of various agricultural commodities at this market during the year 1968-69 is given in the following statement.

Commodities	Arrivals (Quintals)	Value (Rupees)
Udid	5000	7,25,000
Mug	2000	1,80,000
Barbati	1500	1,02,000
Tur	4000	3,80,000
Groundnut	10000	3,00,000
Cotton Ak-235	3850	6,39,100
Cotton L-147	15000	26,40,000
	Total :	49,66,100

Karanja.—Karanja which is an entrepot centre of trade since long, is a big cotton and grain market in Akola. Cotton market at Karanja was established as early as 1886 and was subsequently brought under the purview of the Hyderabad Residency Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897. The market was subsequently regulated under the Acts of 1932, and 1935 and the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963. The convenient and favourable location in regard to transport and communication is the main reason for the development of this centre. It has been connected by Achalpur-Yeotmal narrow gauge railway line to other important places within and outside the district.

The market area extends over a radius of ten miles but the jurisdiction of the market committee extends over the entire Karanja block. Till 1963 the cotton market had jurisdiction over an area within a radius of 50 miles from both Akola and Yeotmal districts, and cotton and other agricultural produce used to come to this market from both these districts as well as from Amravati district. But with the establishment of cotton and grain markets at Murtizapur, Darwha and Digras (in Yeotmal district) the cotton and other agricultural produce are diverted to these newly established markets. The market committee is composed of ten elected representatives of whom five represent agriculturists, three traders, and one each the municipality and the Zilla Parishad.

Cotton is the most important regulated commodity at this market. Besides cotton, a number of other agricultural commodities, such as, groundnut, jowar, *udid, tur, mug, bajari* wheat, rice, gram, etc., also come under regulation. It should, however, be noted that agricultural produce other than cotton, *viz.,* foodgrains was brought under actual regulation of this market committee from 1960.*

Karanja had a large number of market functionaries in 1968-69 consisting of 49 *adatyas,* 34 'A' class traders, 4 'B' class traders, 26 'C' class traders, 8 'D' class traders, 3 dalal, 60 weighmen, 4 processors, 2 *hundekaris,* 143 hamals, 60 helpers and 59 cartmen.

The market committee derives its income from market cess and licence fee. The annual income of the committee in 1968-69 was Rs. 57,650.48 composed of Rs. 45,052 by way of market fees and Rs. 11,663 by way of licence fees. The total expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs 42,380.86 which meant a surplus of Rs. 15,804.62. The market committee is required to pay a sum of Rs. 7,000 on an average accounting for 20 percent of its total income by way of wear and tear to the Karanja municipality. In addition the surplus of the committee was also required to be handed over to the municipality. This practice which, considerably affected the financial position of the market committee was discontinued in 1958. In 1960 the committee took over the grain market from the municipality and since then its financial position has improved considerably.

Karanja is a collecting as well as a distributing centre of trade in cotton, groundnut, and almost all foodgrains. Raw cotton is collected in the market from within the area of its jurisdiction as well as from other parts of the district and also from Yeotmal and Amravati districts. After ginning and pressing in the local factories, the bales are exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Pulgaon, Ahmedabad, Surat, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Madura and Coimbtore. Groundnut oil is the second largest commodity to be exported out of the district. There are, at present, 7 oil-mills and oil is exported to Bombay, Nagpur, Amravati, Yeotmal, Calcutta and Madras.

The Karanja market committee was provided with warehousing facilities on scientific lines by the Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation in 1961. In the year 1968, 1,39,488

*Prior to 1960 the trade in foodgrains was under the jurisdiction of the municipality.

bags of various commodities such as foodgrains, groundnut, cotton seed etc., were stored in the godowns. Besides, the traders themselves have godowns of their own. The warehousing charges per quintal per month are about 20 to 24 paise for foodgrains, 45 paise for groundnut and 60 paise for cotton.

The Karanja cotton and grain market committee has no land for its own market yard. It is functioning on the plot given by the Karanja municipality where the market committee has provided necessary amenities, such as, a rest house for traders and agriculturists, store room, cattle sheds, water trough, rooms for watchmen, 3 wells, lavatories and urinals, electricity, platforms for open auction of the foodgrains, radio-set, loudspeaker etc. In 1968 the market committee purchased a duplicator machine to print wall papers and handbills for distribution among traders and agriculturists for publicity.

Institutional finance is made available to the traders in this market by the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and Akola District Central Co-operative Bank. Besides, the State Warehousing Corporation also arranges for the advances to traders as well as to the agriculturists on the security of the goods stored with it.

Co-operative marketing has played a very important role to boost up the trade. There are at present three co-operative marketing societies *viz.,* (1) Co-operative Sale Purchase Society, Murtizapur, (Karanja Branch), (2) Karanja Co-operative Sale Purchase Society and, (3) Vikas Khand Co-operative Sale Purchase Society, Manora (Karanja Branch). The Murtizapur Co-operative Society does *adat* business on the market yard. The Karanja Co-operative Society functions as a sub-agent of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society, Bombay for monopoly procurement of jowar.

The turnover and monthly prices of regulated commodities at the Karanja market yard are given in table Nos. 31 and 32.

TABLE No. 31

Arrivals and value of Agricultural Commodities at Karanja Market from 1966-67 to 1968-69

Sr. No.	Commodity	1966–67		1967–68		1968–69	
		Arrivals Qts.	Value Rs.	Arrivals Qts.	Value Rs.	Arrivals Qts.	Value Rs.
1.	Cotton 197/3 ..	13240	20,65,440				
2.	Cotton Ak–235 ..	10536	16,64,688	18708	32,83,006	30376	48,27,525
3.	Cotton-147 ..	33724	54,63,288	66246	1,32,75,469	32835	56,42,931
4.	Cotton 1007 ..			10707	19,61,901	37599	66,86,055
5.	Groundnut ..	3820	5,83,439	1338	14,72,965	36254	51,55,278
6.	Jowar ..	21264	11,47,620	10275	5,54,850	8051	4,42,393
7.	*Udid* ..	9931	13,32,765	19793	23,84,233	33914	33,54,088
8.	*Tur* ..	3368	3,74,287	13060	12,83,624	12668	10,77,219
9.	*Mug* ..	1101	1,49,080	2515	2,52,575	3392	3,29,503
10.	*Bajara* ..	225	16,665	1621	1,26,537	1871	1,37,510
11.	Wheat ..	869	1,06,521	190	22,852	203	16,490
12.	Rice ..	Nil					
13.	Gram ..	132	19,431	114	12,346	215	20,015

TABLE No. 32

Monthly Prices of Agricultural Commodities at Karanja Market in 1968-69

(Prices in Rs. per quintal)

Months	Groundnut Ak-1224	Jowar	Udid	Tur	Mung	Bajra	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Cotton 1007	Cotton L-147	Cotton Ak-235
January	133.00	56.00	84.00	73.00	89.00	65.00	115.00	—	—	172.00	168.00	154.00
February	132.00	54.00	91.00	85.00	96.00	72.00	120.00	—	82.00	182.00	177.00	165.00
March	172.00	—	100.00	84.00	105.00	72.00	109.00	—	80.00	194.00	188.00	177.00
April	172.00	—	100.00	83.00	95.00	74.00	112.00	—	78.00	190.00	180.00	175.00
May	180.00	—	107.00	96.00	108.00	86.00	105.00	—	111.00	190.00	185.00	—
June	190.00	—	110.00	102.00	115.00	84.00	93.00	—	96.00	—	—	—
July	192.00	—	105.00	98.00	—	88.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	195.00	—	90.00	90.00	103.00	85.00	110.00	—	120.00	—	—	—
September	—	—	87.00	99.00	87.00	88.00	—	—	120.00	—	—	—
October	140.00	—	106.00	82.00	110.00	70.00	110.00	—	90.00	—	—	179.00
November	126.00	—	94.00	70.00	85.00	65.00	—	—	75.00	171.00	162.00	158.00
December	129.00	—	87.00	91.00	68.00	120.00	—	—	—	176.00	173.00	158.00

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Co-operative Marketing : The spread of the co-operative movement had a considerable impact upon the economic status of the agriculturists. The introduction of co-operative marketing which formed an integral part of the strategy of co-operative development effort brought about favourable conditions for the agricultural sellers. Before the introduction of co-operative marketing, the cotton growers used to sell their produce through brokers either at the village level or at tahsil places.

Most of the trading concerns supplying cotton to the textile mills at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur preferred to purchase raw cotton through their *adatyas* in the district. The *adatyas* advanced small amounts to the agriculturists prior to the harvest time and the farmers were made to sell their produce to the *adatyas* at a very low price determined by the merchants arbitrarily. A high rate of interest was charged on the advances. The farmers were not organised and had little control on the disposal of their produce. This state of affairs was sought to be remedied by eminent social workers also known as co-operators.

During the post-planning period the co-operative marketing movement gathered momentum under the leadership of a few eminent co-operators. At present the movement has the benefit 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. They are also instrumental in securing reasonable prices to the agriculturists.

In the district there are, at present, nine regulated markets covering most of the tahsils. At every regulated market there is a separate co-operative purchase and sale society. These purchase and sale societies alongwith a few large size multipurpose societies and the District Purchase and Sale Society work as general commission agents in the market yard and hold the licences issued by the respective market committees to sell the produce on behalf of the agriculturists.

These societies are doing steady work and have shown good progress. An additional co-operative marketing society has been established at Manora besides the usual tahsil sale and purchase societies. These societies recover loans granted to members of seva sahakari societies from the sale proceeds handled by them in the regulated market.

There are in all 14 purchase and sale societies including the district marketing society. Out of these societies the Purchase and Sale Society Ltd. Patur also does processing business. These purchase and sale societies are established at every block headquarters. Murtizapur Sale and Purchase Society has got a branch at Karanja. All the sale and purchase societies of the district work as sub-agents of the Vidarbha Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. Nagpur, and deal in fertilizers, iron, steel, sugar, cement and agricultural implements. The agricultural produce handled by these marketing societies in the various regulated markets in the district in the year 1968-69 amounted to 2,23,254 quintals the total value of which was Rs. 2,14,32,090. Under the monopoly procurement scheme, all the purchase and sale societies in the district procured about 2,67,660 quintals of jowar in their capacity as a sub-agents of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. Bombay, and handed over 2,58,330 quintals of jowar to Government during the year 1968-69.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Wholesale Trade : The wholesale trade on a large scale is mainly confined to Akola, Washim and Karanja which are collecting and distributing commercial centres in the district. Besides these, there are six other wholesale centres *viz.,* Murtizapur, Malegaon, Akot, Telhara, Risod, and Mangrulpir. The traders from these sub-centres make the purchases at Akola and Karanja and sell the same at their respective places of trade. The functioning of this commercial centre is given in the following account.

Karanja.—Karanja is one of the biggest centres of wholesale trade in Akola district. Its convenient and favourable location on Achalpur-Yeotmal railway line of the Central Railway and the existence of many roads has added to its commercial importance. It is connected with Yeotmal and Amravati districts as also with Akola and other important trade centres in the district. It thus provides facility for the traders and agriculturists to assemble and dispose of the agricultural produce quickly and thereby provides an outlet for the agricultural produce from the outlying areas. The agricultural produce comes from primary markets and also directly from agriculturists. Agencies involved in the collection and distribution of the commodities are village merchants, *pakka adatya, kacha adatya,* processors, co-operative societies, etc. The important agricultural commodities which are brought for wholesale transactions are wheat, cotton, groundnut, oil-seeds, jowar, *tur* linseed, etc. The large turnover of these agricultural goods has

given rise to a number of processing industries, such as, rice dehusking, *bhagar* processing, rice parching and oil-mills.

Besides agricultural commodities, other goods are also brought for sale at Karanja. Cloth is directly purchased from mill-owners from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Sholapur, Nagpur and Madras. At Karanja there are about 56 cloth shops. The total turnover of cloth in the year 1968-69 was to the tune of Rs. 33,16,000. Besides, there are wholesale shops dealing in such commodities as hardware 7, medicines 9, stationery and cutlery 13 and ready-made garments 5. The turnover of tea and coffee in the year 1968-69 was worth Rs. 2,05,000, kerosene and petrol 5,25,000 litres and cutlery Rs. 4,90,000. Salt is brought from Bombay, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, whereas all the cosmetics are brought from Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. Medical goods are purchased from the medical representatives of the various medical factories at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Calcutta, etc. Hardware articles, such as, iron sheets, chains, nails, bolts, screws, cast iron articles, buckets, pipes, colour paints and a number of other constructional articles are brought from Jamshedpur, Jullunder, Calcutta, Bombay, Pune and Delhi. Most of this merchandise is brought by railway. Cement from Bombay, Katni, Jabalpur and Guntur is directly brought by the traders from these centres.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail Trade : The planned economic development during the post-Independence period has considerably helped the hitherto neglected and underdeveloped regions in the State and in this the district of Akola has its share. The modernised transport and communications as well as the expanded road development in the district have performed quick delivery of goods by rail and motor transport. There is an appreciable increase in the volume of retail trade and in the number of retail shops dealing with the various essential commodities of daily use in urban areas as well as in rural areas of the district.

In the past there were a few shops doing retail trade over a large area. These shops were unable to meet the day-to-day needs of the growing population. The retail trade was, however supplemented by periodical markets and village fairs in distant localities.

These conditions have radically changed during the past fifty years. Not only the number of retail shops has increased but the shops deal in a variety of goods, such as, grocery, cloth, *panbidi,* grains, etc., on a large scale. This change is markedly visible in urban than in rural areas of the district.

Retail shops are mainly dispersed in the main localities of the towns and cater to the needs of their respective localities. Their stock-in-trade requires limited capital but good turnover. At many of the wholesale trade centres, such as Washim, Murtizapur, Risod, Telhara and Malegaon there is not much of a distinction between wholesale and retail business as a few wholesalers also do retail business. But elsewhere, retail traders usually have dealings with outside merchants particularly in the cloth trade. Generally retail trade is mainly on cash basis but the practice of maintaining running accounts in big towns also is not altogether absent.

Akola, Karanja and Washim are the most important trading centres in regard to the number and turnover of the retail shops. Akot, Murtizapur, Telhara, Risod, Mangrulpir, Malegaon and Balapur stand next in importance.

Following are some of the observations regarding retail trade in the district based on the information collected in the survey at some of the places, such as, Akola, Washim, Risod, Karanja, Malegaon, Akot, Murtizapur, Balapur and Telhara.

Grocery, *pan-bidi,* cloth, coal and vegetable shops are numerous and are evenly distributed in almost all the localities and wards of a town or a city. Bicycle being a convenient and cheap mode of transport a large number of cycle shops engaged in hiring and repairing of bicycles are found scattered in big villages and towns. In Akola town their number was found to be the largest. Shops dealing in medicines, stationery, footwear, general merchandise, sweetmeats, fruits, etc., are found only in the towns and big villages. Still other kinds of shops dealing in articles of seasonal or less regular demand *e. g.*, jewellary, utensils, glassware, hardware, and building material, are seen to be concentrated in particular localities of the municipal and tahsil towns, while location of shops selling mutton and fish in few places is mainly due to the municipal regulations. These shops are not found in villages due to the absence of regular demand. One shop, sometimes, supplies besides grocery, stationery, medicine hardware, etc. These shops generally do brisk trade during the season extending from October to June. The peak season is reached during fairs and festivities. The value of stock-in-trade depends on the daily turnover of the business and varies considerably from a couple of hundred rupees to scores of thousands in case of a distant village shop and a shop located at a busy town.

Grocery Shops.—Retail trade of the district is mainly dominated by grocery shops because of their municipality and total turnover. There is a large number of grocery shops in every town or village. They sell cereals, pulses,gur, sugar, oil, ghee, tea, coffee, groundnut oil, coconut oil, hydrogenated oils, soaps,toilets, pencils, tobacco, confectionery, etc., and other grocery articles. The grocers from tahsil places, such as, Akot, Washim, Balapur and Murtizapur buy grocery articles from Akola and from other wholesale trade centres, while a few shopkeepers have direct connections with outside merchants. The stock-in-trade of individual shops varies in value by a wide range from Rs. 100 to even over a lakh of rupees depending upon their urban or rural character and the size of the shop. A majority of the shops are, however, small at the tahsil level with a stock worth about Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Quite a few grocery shops at Akola were having stock-in-trade worth over Rs. 7 lakhs. Servants are generally employed for handling and weighing commodities in bigger shops. The shopkeepers sometimes employ clerks and accountants for maintaining accounts Books.

Some of the grocers are found to be selling stationery and cutlery goods and common drugs. The grocers business in the urban area is thus of a more varied character. The big grocery shops at Akola, Karanja, Washim, Akot, Balapur, Telhara and Mangrulpir purchase their needs from local wholesalers or from Bombay, Nagpur and Amravati. The shopkeepers in villages purchase their stock-in-trade from the dealers in big towns in the district.

Cloth, Ready-made Clothes and Hosiery.—The cloth shops are mainly concentrated in towns and big villages and municipal and tahsil places in the district. Their number is larger in Akola, Karanja, Malegaon and Balapur. These shops deal in all kinds of textiles, cotton, woollen, silk, nylon, etc. Shirtings, coatings, *saris* (both 5 and 9 yards), *dhotis, chaddars, shawls,* etc., are kept for sale in these shops. With rapidly changing fashions in apparel, ready-made fabrics are in great demand. The changing pattern of fashions in metro-politan cities, such as, Bombay, Pune and Nagpur are adopted in the district immediately with the result that the demand for clothes changes accordingly. The old types of *Banarasi shaloos* and *Paithanis* are not popular and have become outdated at present. Their place has been taken by Bangalore silk, Kanjivaram silk and other such fabrics.

The bulk of the cloth is imported by dealers from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur, Nagpur, Malegaon and Sholapur. Ready-made clothes are brought from Bombay and Pune whereas hosiery goods are brought from Ludhiana, Dhariwal, Delhi, Jullunder and Kanpur.

In urban centres, such as, Akola, Karanja, Washim, Telhara, Akot and Balapur shops specialising in the sale of hosiery and ready-made clothes are found. In rural places, however, cloth shops sell these goods to augment their total sales. Akola, Karanja, Balapur, Washim and Telhara are the more important cloth markets in the district. Akola town itself is the biggest cloth market in the district as well as throughout the Vidarbha region as regards retail and wholesale trade of cloth. The cloth is transported mainly by motor trucks and sometimes over longer distances by railway. The capital investment in this business varies between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs for big shops whereas it varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs in case of small shops. The margin of profits varies between 7 and 13 per cent on an average. Business is brisk during the marriage and festival seasons and slack during the rainy season. Transactions are generally on cash basis but exceptions to this rule are also found.

Medicines and Drugs.—A number of shops of this category have come up with the growing health consciousness among the people and the availability of medical facilities in recent times. Almost every town has few medical stores and even a big village can claim one. The shops deal in a variety of medicines and drugs, both allopathic and ayurvedic.

The bulk of the medicines are brought from Bombay, Baroda and Calcutta. In many cases the goods are supplied to the shopkeepers by the representatives of the manufacturers. The manufacturers or their agents provide credit facilities, whereas in certain cases the retailers do the business on commission basis. The rates of commission vary from 5 per cent to 20 per cent. The goods are transported by motor trucks as well as by railway. The capital investment in these shops varies between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 3 lakhs in case of big shops at places like Akola, whereas the same varies between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 for small shops. The net profit for a retailer ranges from 7 to 12 per cent.

Stationery and Cutlery.—With the spread of education and the growth of literary and educational institutions, stationery and cutlery shops have come up in large numbers in the urban area as also in big villages to meet the growing needs of school and college going pupils. Larger stationery and cutlery stores are to be found in Akola, Karanja, Washim, Balapur and Akot. These shops sell toilet articles, bangles, hosiery, pencils, inks, nibs, fountain pens, cutlery and provision goods, presentation articles, etc. Stationery articles are brought from Bombay and sometimes from Ahmedabad, Delhi, Nagpur and Pune, paper mainly from Titaghar and cutlery and provision goods mainly from

Bombay. Small shopkeepers generally purchase their requirements at Akola and Karanja from the wholesale traders. The stock-in-trade of these shops varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000. The margin of profit is from 8 to 12 per cent. Business generally records its peak sales at the time the educational institutions reopen, and slackness during the time of vacations. An average stationery shopkeeper is found to employ one or two employees.

Bicycle shops.—Bicycle being a popular and convenient means of transport and also within the reach of the common man is in increasing demand, especially with the growth of industries in all the parts of the district. There are a number of shops selling bicycles in all the municipal and tahsil towns of the district. The shopkeepers have direct connections with the producer companies or their agents in Bombay and Akola as elsewhere from whom purchases are made. The capital investment in these establishments is found to vary between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 12,000. An average shopkeeper generally employs one or two employees.

Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers.—Most of these shops are small units managed by one or two persons. The perishable nature of their goods and the general absence of cold storage facilities restrict the number and size of these shops. The stock-in-trade of these shops is limited. Fruits and vegetables are brought from the surrounding rural areas and from the distant centres *viz.,* Nagpur, Pune, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Bombay and Nasik. The type of fruits and vegetables sold depends upon the season in which they are available. These generally are mangoes, grapes, *papayas,* oranges, sweet-limes, figs, bananas and guavas. Trade in vegetables and flowers is also seasonal. Shops of this kind are found mostly in Akola, Karanja and other tahsil places in the district.

Hardware and Building Material.—The spurt in constructional activity during recent times has led to the establishment of a number of shops dealing in hardware and building material. Most of these are mainly located in Akola, Karanja and other important towns in the district. They generally do the business on wholesale basis, and deal in beams, iron sheets, chains, nails, bolts, screws, cast iron articles, buckets, pipes, colour paints, cement, 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 hardware from Bombay, chains and nails from Delhi, cast iron from Agra, and beams, buckets and ironsheets from Calcutta and Bombay. A bulk of these merchandies is brought by railways. The bigger shopkeepers

make their purchases direct from the manufacturers and the small ones purchase either from the bigger shops in the town or from wholesalers from Akola. The annual turnover of a retail hardware shop ranges between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000, while that of a wholesale shop ranges between Rs. 1,70,000 and Rs. 2,00,000. The margin of profits in this business ranges from 10 to 15 per cent. Most of the establishments were found to employ two to five employees.

Leather Goods and Footwear.—There are a number of shops of this kind spread all over the district in towns and big villages. Some of them exclusively deal in leather, while others deal mainly in footwear and leather goods. Footwear includes suitcases, handbags, straps and leather accessories. The big shops in Akola and Karanja towns generally sell products of some well-known footwear companies alongwith other leather goods. Besides, in Akola there are some company's shops selling only their products. Some of the shopkeepers sell goods made by local artisans also. Many a time, artisans are attached to these shops. The value of the stock-in-trade in case of small establishments varies between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800. Big shops generally have stock-in-trade worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. Business is generally steady throughout the year. These shops generally employ outside labour their number varying from three to five.

Electrical Goods and Appliances.—Trade in electrical goods and appliances is mainly restricted to towns and tahsil places in the district. The electrification of rural areas has led to an increase in the number of general electrical shops. The demand for radio sets, electric fans, electric irons, fluroscent tubes and other accessories has increased considerably in recent times. This has a salient effect on the trade in electrical goods. These shops are mainly found in Akola and Karanja. Their trade is brisk during *diwali* and during marriage season. The capital investment of the shops in this category varies from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 and the margin of profit generally amounts to 10 per cent.

PEDLARS

Pedlars : Pedlars or itinerant traders in the villages, constituted an important part of the trade organisation of the district in old times when wholesale and retail trade was conspicuous by its absence in most of the rural areas of the district. They provided the needs of the villagers for articles, such as, oils, kerosene, sweetmeats, tea, bread and biscuits, dried fruits, fruits and vegetables, handloom and mill-made cloth, hosiery, utensils, carpets, mats, bamboo baskets, toys, spices, bangles, *agarbattis*, turmeric, red powder, etc. However, with the passage of time and

development of trade there has been a marked increase in the number of retail shops and weekly bazars. This has affected the business of pedlars to a considerable degree. The villagers who earlier used to patronise the pedlars now-a-days show a marked preference for periodical markets and retail shops which offer them a wide variety and choice. However, wherever places are inadequately served by retail shops and weekly markets the pedlars still play a very important role in serving the essential needs of the common man.

Pedlars still carry on their trade almost in the same old fashion. Some of them use horses or bullock carts to carry their goods. However, many carry their goods on their persons. Almost all transactions are on cash basis.

Some of them belong to professional classes, such as, oil-men, weavers, gardeners and tailors. The others buy articles in urban places and sell them in villages. Such prominent places as Akola, Karanja, Washim, Akot, Murtizapur in the district as also Amravati, Nasik and Bombay are the main purchasing centres for pedlars. Different types of pedlars deal in different types of goods *e. g.*, gardeners in fruits and vegetables, farmers in foodgrains, grocers in groceries, oil-men in oil, potters in earthenware. *dhangars* in country blankets and tailors in ready-made clothes.

Local pedlars usually carry on their business in fair weather. From October to June and especially during the festivals, local fairs and marriage season, their trade is brisk. But sometimes pedlars from adjoining districts and occasionally from distant towns trade in various tahsils on the border.

The local pedlars generally buy their stock from Akola, Karanja, Washim, Telhara, Malegaon, Mangrulpir and Balapur in the district and sometimes from Amravati.

HAWKERS

Hawkers : Hawkers are the counterparts of pedlars who carry on their business in the urban area. Hawking is prevalent in almost all the municipal and tahsil towns in the district though in varying degrees. The hawkers move from place to place hawking their merchandise. They carry their goods either on their persons or on handcarts. Many of them use bicycles as well.

Hawkers sell a varlety of goods, such as, vegetables and fruits, sprouted grains, toys, sweets, confectionery, cutlery, oil, ghee, kerosene, coconuts bread and biscuits, eggs, ice-creams,

sharabats, earthenware, stationery, cloth, and ready-made clothes.

Hawkers generally buy their goods from wholesalers and retailers in towns. Akola, Karanja, Washim, Telhara, Akot, Balapur, Malegaon, Patur and Mangrulpir municipalities in the district have introduced the system of licensing of hawkers.

STATE TRADING

State Trading : Akola district being a major jowar producing district was given a target of 3 lakh quintals of jowar for procurement during the season of 1968-69. The area under hybrid jowar was 1,42,449 acres and under local jowar was 4,99,456 acres. Thus, the total area under jowar was 6,41,905 acres in the year 1968-69. Every block headquarters is a permanent procurement centre and as such there are 13 permanent procurement centres in the district one for each block. In addition to these, seasonal and one day centres are opened to facilitate the cultivators to sell their marketable surplus of jowar in these centres. During the crop season of 1968-69, the district procured 3,23,886 quintals of jowar. The area under paddy is more or less negligible but even then the district could procure 111 quintals of paddy which was sold to the local *poha* manufacturers in addition to the regular allotment of paddy received from Chandrapur district.

For the proper and equitable distribution of foodgrains, sugar and wheat products, and also to have control over their prices fair price shops are opened. The district had 1,213 fair price shops in the year 1968-69 located at various places in the district. The break up of these shops is given below :—

		No. of shops
1.	Co-operative societies	508
2.	Village panchayats	5
3.	Factory shops	2
4.	Other bodies	152
5.	Freedom fighters	2
6.	Scheduled castes	16
7.	Private persons and traders	528
	Total :	1,213

All the 13 block headquarters in the district are the distributing centres, and through the godowns located at these places commodities are distributed to fair price shops. The district has maintained continuous supply of foodgrains at the rate of 8 kg. per adult per month.

The quantity and value of foodgrains procured under the monopoly procurement system and sales through fair price shops for the years 1967-68 to 1968-69 are given below.

Procurement :—

Year	*Quintals*	*Value (Rs.)*
1967-68	1,99,769.62	1,07,87,565.50
1968-69	3,50,577.67	1,79,91,333.57
Sales through Fair Price Shops :—		
1967-68	3,70,717.73	2,15,79,245.21
1968-69	5,05,495.22	3,61,44,549.85

WEEKLY MARKETS

Weekly Markets : The weekly market is a meeting together of people at a particular time and place on a particular conventional day for the purpose of traffic by private purchase and sale, and usually not by auction. The description of the weekly markets as given in the old Akola District Gazetteer published in the year 1910 is reproduced below[1] :—

"The Berar Gazetteer of 1870, p. 234, says following in reference to weekly markets in Akola District : 'The weekly markets have tided over heavy tolls and duties, to which the traders were liable at every village on their line of route, in default of a certain protection by the *patel* of the market village to which they happened to be bound. In order to start a weekly market the *patel* of the village had to make valuable presents to the traders who attended the inaugurative gathering. The annual fairs *(jatras),* as they intervene, attract all the traders within wide circles, and are visited by crowds from long distances. Fairs usually have a religious origin. Both the markets and fairs suffered from the dangers attending transport of goods before British rule; since then they have recovered, and far exceed what they ever were before, even according to local tradition.' Small weekly gatherings which are markets in their nature are held in many villages; no official account is taken of them unless the right of collecting dues (at certain fixed rates) can be sold for Rs. 100 or more; if the bazar reaches this degree of importance the right of collection is sold by public auction, and one of the local bodies, receiving the sale-price, makes various provisions for the bazar-building stalls, digging a well, planting trees, or attaching a sweeper to the village as occasion requires. The weekly markets of the four municipal towns are in the hands of the local municipalities and are all of some importance. Including

1. *Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District,* 1910, pages 213-15.

these and the bazars at *jagir* villages of Malegaon in Basim taluk and Umarda in Murtizapur, the total number of weekly markets in the District is 75, of which Mangrul taluk contains 9 and Murtizapur 10, and all the other taluks have 13 or 14 apiece. The selling price of the Akola market for the present year, 1909, was Rs. 2,900. Among the village bazars there were 9 which sold for over Rs. 1,000 each, Rajanda and Borgaon in Akola taluk, Mundgaon (Rs. 4,755), Malegaon (Rs. 4000), Asegaon, and Akoli *jagir* in Akot, Balapur (Rs. 2,275) and Murtizapur (Rs. 3,150) in the taluks to which they give their names, and Shelu bazar in Mangrul. (The exact price has been given whenever it exceeded Rs 2,000). Thus Akot taluk, which has many wealthy villages remote from the railway, has by far the most important bazars, its revenue from this source, Rs. 15,500 (excluding municipal bazars), being more than double that of any other taluk; Basim in fact only provides Rs. 3,000 and Mangrul Rs. 4,000. Basim appears to be outside the busier circles of bazar trade, while the north of Mangrul, where Shelu bazar fetched Rs. 1,500, barely falls within them. Every village in the flatter parts is within reach of a different bazar for almost every day of the week, though of all these a single one would be preferred above the remainder. A number of traders make their living by visiting six or seven important bazars every week, carrying their goods in carts or on ponies. Almost anywhere within six or eight miles of bazar like Malegaon in Akot taluk on the morning after bazar day such traders keep passing singly or in little strings, while on the day itself the chief roads close to the village are hidden in clouds of dust. A bazar village used to be marked by a high white flag, but this is not always noticeable now. A large bazar is a busy sight, but it is very difficult to get reliable figures of the attendance or sales. The chief articles sold are firstly, all kinds of grain; secondly, such groceries as salt, oil, and Indian and other sugar; thirdly, various articles of clothing; fourthly, cattle; and fifthly a large number of miscellaneous articles, such as, pots and pans, cotton-seed, vegetables, betel-leaves, and timber. People who have received payment in kind may exchange their cotton or *jawari* for other goods. Money-changers attend almost all bazars. Bi-weekly markets are held only at Akot, Basim, and Borgaon; the bazar at Umarda alone lasts for two days."

The 1931 Census Report of Central Provinces and Berar vividly describes the Market village in the following words:

"The bazar village corresponded and still corresponds in many respects, though on a smaller and more primitive scale, with the

small market town in rural areas in England. A large village with a weekly or bi-weekly bazar will be found all over the province at distances of 5 to 10 miles, serving the surrounding villages. Go through any of those surrounding villages in the afternoon of the bazar day, and you will find it practically deserted. But if you proceed on to the bazar village, you will find all the country-side collected. Many of these village bazars are now under the management of the district council, who arrange for the sanitation and have often constructed *chabutras* or raised platforms for stalls, sometimes covered in to keep off the sun and rain and make charges in return for the use of these sites for stalls. Here will sit, with their wares spread out before them, the purveyors of all those commodities required in rural life. The local *Kachis* or market gardeners will be there with their onions, pumpkins, melons, vegetables etc. There will be the grocers with their salt condiments, *haldi* (turmeric), etc., and the oil-sellers with sweet oil and the coarse red kerosene oil which is now used for lighting, and which is purchased by the bottle. There will be the weavers with the home-made saries and *dhoties*, etc., while now-a-days there may be some mill-made cloth imported from outside. There will be stalls for the sale of glass bangles, cheap anklets and bracelets of silver alloy, combs and cheap hand looking-glasses, etc., so popular now-a-days. There will be some leather workers with the gaily decorated country shoes; and some sellers of country tobacco and *pan*, etc., etc. Cartwheels, carved doors, whips, leather thongs, rope, etc., and numerous other articles will be for sale here, all of local manufacture. To many of these bazars the small cultivators still take small quantities of grain which they sell retail and with the proceeds make their petty purchases. The larger bazars may also have risen to the rank of cattle markets and here cattle, young and old, will be brought for sale to cultivators who require them, or in some tracts, to the *Kasai* (butcher) for slaughter, although in many tracts Hindu sentiment is proving too strong for this latter class. Sometimes the local bazar is also a grain market, where dealers come for purchase and wholesale export to the rail head. Sometimes ghee also may be purchased for export in the same way. To the bazar nearly every one will go, sometimes from considerable distances, in their country carts or *damnis*. The womenfolk particularly will be there in large numbers, often decked out in their best clothes. They go not always to make purchases, but here they meet their friends, wander about and hear the latest gossip of the country side, and enjoy the weekly outing. In fact with the exception of occasional visits to the large religious fairs the weekly visit to the bazar village is one of the few outings which occur to break

the monotony of village life. In the tracts more cut off from the towns grain is still the chief medium of exchange and the supply of money required for implementing the exchange of commodities at some of these bazars is sometimes surprisingly small. But the money changer, who changes silver into copper coins for a small charge, will still usually be found. Some of these petty tradesmen reside in the bazar village if it is a big one, but now-a-days, with improved communications, there are numerous petty grocers or hawkers who travel round to the various small bazars selling their wares and often purchasing small quantities of ghee and grain in exchange. Thus the needs of the villager, food grain, clothing, cattle, etc., were, and still can be, met in or near his village in the countryside."

The above description of a village market given some forty years ago holds good even now.

A considerable amount of retail trade is carried on even at present in the weekly markets. "These bazars as well as the street markets in the villages provide an easy access to the agriculturists for contacting the prospective buyers. It is estimated that approximately a third of the total agricultural output is sold in these markets."[1]

At such bazars sales are made directly to the purchasers on cash basis. Besides local traders, agents of outside merchants especially from Amravati, Yeotmal and Nagpur and pedlars in the district put up their temporary booths at the market place on the bazar day. Agricultural produce, cattle and articles of domestic requirements are brought for sale.

The important commodities transacted in these markets are agricultural commodities produced in the respective areas. The quantity of agricultural produce handled in these markets varies with the season. In addition to foodgrains, oil-seeds, pulses, gur (unrefined sugar), tobacco, vegetables, fruits, etc., are also sold. Besides 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, salt, spices, oils, metallic vessels, bangles, sarees and *khans*, brooms, ropes, shoes and fodder are also sold.

Attendance in various weekly markets varies from hundred persons to several thousands depending upon the importance of the market place. Agriculturists attending the periodical

1. *Report of the Expert Committee on the Review of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939, para 80.*

markets are from the locality or from the neighbouring villages or towns.

Every village, where a bazar is held has its separate market place. The local authorities collect cess and stall fees from the traders and provide facilities for the upkeep of the bazar including arrangement of water supply, provision of *otas* for stocking goods and so on.

The largest number of weekly markets found in the district is 51 in Murtizapur tahsil followed by Akola tahsil with 45. There are only eight cattle markets in the district. There are, at present, 216 weekly markets in the district. The biggest weekly market attended by about 8000 persons is in Washim tahsil. The following statement gives the total number of weekly markets and cattle markets in each tahsil in Akola district.

Tahsil	Weekly markets	Cattle markets	Average attendance of people	Persons engaged in trade
1. Akot	40	3	3,832	1,131
2. Balapur	25	1	4,926	623
3. Akola	45	—	3,884	1,688
4. Murtizapur	51	1	2,527	960
5. Washim	28	2	7,898	1,999
6. Mangrulpir	27	1	4,642	674
Dist. Total	216	8	27,709	7,075

FAIRS

Fairs : The fairs in India usually serve more than one purpose. No doubt they are primarily religious gatherings of persons belonging more often than not to one particular religion. However, they also bring into the market the various indigenous articles produced by the villagers and thus, serve as a place for exchange of the goods produced by the village artisans. They are in a sense complementary to weekly markets so far as commercial transactions are concerned and provide an outlet for local goods.

"Except that they are much larger gatherings, these fairs differ little from weekly markets. Besides local pedlars and travelling dealers, most fairs are attended by the agents of many traders, some of them of leading firms in distant towns. The chief articles of traffic are cloth, pots, carts and live-stock."[1]

1. Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. XII, Khandesh, 1880.

The fairs also play a cultural role in the life of the village communities. Centered as the fairs are round some local or regional deity, people from different walks of life and belonging to different cultural levels attend them and there is thus, mutual exchange of ideas.

The author of the Wardha District Gazetteer says the following about fairs in Central Provinces and Berar. "A number of annual fairs are held in the district, practically all of which find their *raison d'etre* in the commemoration of some local anchorite or saint or of a miraculous manifestation of one of the gods. At some of these the sales of grain and other articles of food, household utensils, ornaments and fancy articles are not inconsiderable, but though useful to the people as a means of obtaining their annual supplies of such articles and also as affording an occasion for an outing and a little excitement the fairs no longer exercise any permanent effect on the trade of the district."

"Fairs", wrote Sir Alfred Lyall in 1870, " are already losing their importance and commercial utility, by the rapid opening of communications. The process of decay has continued and the necessity of fairs from a commercial point of view can hardly be justified. The religious sanctity still, however, remains undiminished."

With the development of transport and communication facilities, opening of retail shops in the villages and round about, greater movement of people from one place to another and above all the setting up of markets at important places, the fairs, are now losing their former economic significance though some fairs still claim to retain it. There are, however, some fairs which are more important as trade centres where the villagers still flock to purchase their annual requirements of cattle and other animals, such as, horses, asses, etc., or the provisions required by them for daily consumption over a year.

The following is an account of fairs given in the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 :—

"Fairs vary from a little gathering hardly known outside its own village to a concourse numbering some thousands and including representatives from distant parts of India. It is impossible to give correct statistics, both because general estimates of number are very unreliable and because the popularity of a fair may change considerably in a few years; Government gets no revenue from fairs. The largest fair in the District is said to be that at Sindkhed in Akola taluk; it is held in honour of

Shri Moreshwar Mahadeo, and lasts for five days in the hot weather; the attendance has at times been officially estimated at 50,000; Pinjar in the same taluk is said to have 25,000 people in the rains on account of Vithoba Rukhmai. Donad and Kothali both attract 5000 visitors; so that Akola seems to have far more important fairs than any other taluk. A fair in November at the temple of Narsingboa at Akot is in the same class with these. In Basim taluk 10,000 people are said to attend fairs lasting a month in the cold weather at Pardi Asra in honour of the Asras, and at Nagardas both in the hot weather and the beginning of the cold weather in the name of Bhawani or Devi. Basim itself has 5000 people at the temple of Mahadeo in October, and Sirpur attracts 2000 Jains a little later. Mangrul has a fair of some size at the tomb of Hayat Kalandar; Umri and Gibba Majra Dongarkhed in the same taluk are said to have an attendance of 4000 and 3000 respectively; Patur in Balapur taluk was formerly the scene of a great gathering in honour of Nana Sahib, but its importance has almost vanished. Petty fairs are very numerous. Some of these meetings used to be distinguished by hook-swinging, the hook-dance, and other barbarous acts of devotion, a painless representation of which is still given at some places. Malsud in Balapur taluk, which is said to get 1600 visitors, has fire-walking and the penance of vicarious and symbolic castigation. Alegaon is visited in April by 1000 Manbhaus."

The above account shows that fairs were generally held to celebrate the anniversary of a deity or a saintly person on a particular day every year, and that religious importance was attached to them. But with the passage of time and spread of education among the people the importance of fairs declined as a religious gathering. Now fairs are held more in the nature of a commercial activity though they have still not lost their religious significance. The turnover of commercial transactions at such fairs is considerable as compared to that in a weekly bazar and pedlars, hawkers and retail traders who set up their booths at the site of fair do a flourishing business.

Important fairs are held in various parts of the district. Among them a few *viz.,* Loni, Saundala, Wadali (Deshmukh), Akot, Wadegaon, Akola, Kamargaon, Mangrulpir and Washim are noteworthy and are described below.

Loni.—This fair held in honour of the saint Sakharam Maharaj is also known as Loni fair in Vidarbha region and is the biggest fair in Akola district. The village Loni Budruk where the fair is held is on the motorable road from Washim to Lonar in

Buldhana district. The fair is held between *Kartika Vad.* 14 and *Margashirsha Sud* 2. The most important days of the fair are, however, *Kartika Vad.* 14 and 30 and *Margashursha Sud.* 1. In the shrine of the temple there is a Mahadeo *linga* and a gold plated mask of the saint is placed over it. The fair is attended by about 80,000 pilgrims from all parts of Vidarbha. The main items of entertainment at the fair are cinema shows, *tamashas,* magic feats, singing parties etc. Sometimes a circus troupe also camps at the place of fair. Various stalls are opened at the fair important among them being those of brass utensils, clothes, sweetmeats, bangles, stationery articles, fancy goods, etc.

Akot.—The fair is held in honour of Shri Narsing Maharaj and is the biggest fair in Akot tahsil. It is held in the month of *Kartika* (October-November) and is attended by over 10,000 persons. A large turnover of various agricultural commodities as also cloth, pots, and various articles of daily use takes place at the time of the fair.

Akola.—At Akola fairs are held one at the time of *Ramnavami* and the other to celebrate *Ganeshotsav.* The *Ramnavami* fair is attended by over 10,000 people, whereas the fair at the time of *Ganeshotsav* celebration is attended by about 12,000 people. Traders from all over the district and also from the adjoining districts, hawkers and pedlars attend the fairs. A variety of goods are sold at these fairs.

Mangrulpir.—Like Akola, two fairs are held at Mangrulpir in memory of Birbalnath Maharaj in January-February and the other to celebrate Qulandar Baba-Urus in November-December and are attended by about 10,000 people from all over the district. Articles sold at the time of these fairs include sweetmeats, fruits, stationery, cutlery, crockery, toys, perfumery, toilets, watches, cloth, ready-made clothes, utensils, footwear, agricultural implements, cattle, etc.

Washim.—The fair held in honour of Shri Balaji in *Ashwin* (September-October) is the biggest fair of its kind in Washim tahsil and is attended by about 15,000 people from all over the district. Besides agricultural commodities, transactions in other goods, such as, sweetmeats, cloth, ready-made clothes, perfumery, toilets etc., take place on a large scale. The fair is attended by a large number of hawkers, pedlars and traders.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and Measures: In the past there was a multiplicity of weights and measures throughout the district. There was no uniformity and the unit value of weights and measures differed

from place to place. The English units which were prominently prevalent were followed by all the people in the district. Apart from English weights and measures some local units were also in use in remote villages. The convertibility of the local units to the English units was a great problem. The ignorance of the peasants and workers added to the ambiguity of the conversion factors. The following description from the old Akola District Gazetteer will throw some light on the state of affairs existing then.

"*Weights and measures at Akola.*, the following weights and measures are in use at Akola. *Jawari* and other food grains are generally sold by measure with the table-80 *tolas* make 1 seer, 4 seers 1 *paili*, 12 *pailis* 1 *man* (maund), 20 *mans* 1 *khandi.* Other terms used in such tables are 10 *tolas* make 1 *ardha paoser*, 20 *tolas* 1 *paoser*, 40 *tolas* 1 *aster* or *adser.* Vegetables, chillis, sugar, gur, betelnut, turmeric and so on are generally sold by weight with the table-5 *tolas* make 1 *chhatak*, 10 *tolas* 1 *atpoa*, 20 *tolas* 1 *pao*, 40 *tolas* 1 *aster*, 80 *tolas* 1 seer; 25 *tolas* make a *kachcha sawaser*, but 100 *tolas* 1 *pakka sawaser*, also called 1 *pasri*; 8 *pasris* or 10 seers make 1 *man* for retail trade, but 10½ seers 1 *man* for wholesale trade; 20 *mans* make 1 *khandi.* Cotton seed is sold by weight, 100 *tolas* making 1 *pasri*, 2 *pasris*-1 *dhada*, 4 *dhadas* 1 *man*, and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi.* Cotton, whether cleaned or uncleaned, is sold by weight; 39 *tolas* make 1 *rattal*, 7 *rattals* 1 *dhada*, 4 *dhadas* 1 *man*, 5 *mans* 1 *dokda*, 2 *dokdas* 1 *boja.* Oil is sold by measure, and both *kachcha* and *pakka* tables are recognised. The *kachcha* scale is 2½ *tolas* make 1 *nawatka*, 5 tolas 1 *paoser*, 10 tolas 1 *aster*, 20 tolas 1 seer, 18 seers 1 *dhadi.* The *pakka* scale is 2½ tolas make 1 *nawatka*, 5 tolas 1 *chhatak*, 10 tolas 1 *atpao*, 20 *tolas* 1 *pao*, 40 *tolas* 1 *aster*, 80 *tolas* 1 seer, 4½ seers 1 *dhadi*, 4 *dhadis* 1 *man* and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi.* Butter is sold by weight, and only by a table called *kachcha* 8¾ tolas make 1 *paoser*, 17½ *tolas* 1 *aster*, 35 *tolas* 1 seer. For *ghi* the table is 5 *tolas* make 1 *chhatak*, 10 *tolas* 1 *atpao*, 20 tolas 1 *pao*, 40 *tolas* 1 *aster*, 80 *tolas* 1 seer, 210 *tolas*, that is. 2½ seers plus 1 *atpao* 1 *dhadi*, 4 *dhadis* or 10½ seers 1 *man*, and 20 *mans* 1 *khandi.* Milk is nominaly sold by weight, but measures seem to be generally recognised as corresponding with the different weights; the ordinary terms are *atpao, paoser, aster*, and a seer of 80 *tolas.* For gold and silver the scale is 2 *jawari* grains equal 1 grain of wheat, 2 grains of wheat 1 *gunj*, 2 *gunj* 1 *wal*, 4 *wals*, 1 *masa*, 12 *masas* 1 *tola*, 26⅔ *tolas* 1 *chip* (a term used by one of the banks), and 80 *tolas* or 3 *chips* 1 *ser.* A *tola* is of the weight of a rupee. In measures of length 1 *bot* or *girha* is the length of the

a *hat*, hand, is the distance of the tip of the middle finger from the inner bone of the elbow, and is considered to be 18 inches; if the hand is clenched the space between the knuckles and the elbow, inside, is a *munda;* and two *hats*, or 1 yard, is called *war* in the case of cloth, and *gaj* in other cases. A *kawatal* is the space a man can reach with his arms outstretched, and a *purush*, man, in measures of depth is generally the height a man can reach by raising his hands above his head, though some say that except when measuring water the hands should not be so raised. An acre contains 40 *gunthas;* a *tiphan* 4 acres in level and 3 in hilly parts. A *baras* is 100 cubic feet of clay or the like."

"*Tables in the villages.*—The weights and measures of a large village, especially if a weekly market is held there, always prevail to some extent in its neighbourhood, but there are endless variations between different bazar areas, if not between individual villages within the sphere of a single market. A few of these differences are noted. Usually 80 *tolas* make a seer, but it is sometimes 78, 120, 150, or 160 *tolas*. The number of seers in a *paili* may be 2, 4, 4½, 7½ or 8, causing corresponding variations in the larger measures. Generally 12 *pailis* make a *man* and 20 *mans* a *khandi*, but the *man* has sometimes 16 *pailis;* or 8 *pailis* make a *kudawa* and 20 *kudawas* a *khandi*. The *paoser* and *aster* vary with the seer, being ¼ seer and ½ seer respectively; a *chawatka* and *nawatka* are sometimes formed of 10 and of 20 *tolas*, sometimes in a more complicated way, and some-times unknown. The terms in the measures of weight used for vegetables and so on are usually those of Akola, but differences are by no means rare; thus a *pakka sawaser* may be 105 *tolas* instead of 100, and a *kachcha sawaser* 26¼ *tolas* instead of 25; 84 *tolas* sometimes go to a ser, or 16 sers to a *man;* fresh terms, such as 50 *tolas* 1 *adsadi* may be introduced; the distinction between *kachcha* and *pakka* is used to a varying extent; the larger terms in the table sometimes vary for different articles, so that 12 seers may make a *man* of gur, chillis, or turmeric, but 10½ seers a *man* of sugar and other groceries. Cotton measures vary hopelessly; thus the *pasri* for the seed may be 560 or 720 *tolas* instead of 100; the terms *rattal* and *dhada* for the cotton itself are often not known; in the measure for uncleaned cotton a *sawaser*, 1¼ seers, varies from 40 to 50 *tolas*, while for cotton cleaned in a hand gin a *sawaser* sometimes means 55 *tolas*. For oil *a kachcha* seer is sometimes 10 *tolas* and a *pakka* seer 40 *tolas*. For butter a seer may contain 42, 44, or 80 *tolas*, and *kachcha* and *pakka* tables may be distinguished. The seer of 80 *tolas* is very common for *ghi*, but

that of milk is sometimes 40 *tolas* sometimes 9 *tak* of milk equal 10 *tolas*. The table for precious metals again seems fairly constant, though sometimes 28 *tolas* make a seer, but goldsmiths have a reputation for cheating in every possible way. Metal pots are sold by a table in which 80 *tolas* make a seer and 13¼ seers a *man*.

Varying tables and fraudulent weights:—Thus the chief grains and oil seem always to be sold by measure, most other articles by weight, and milk practically by measure, though nominally by weight. Articles are classified all over the District in much the same way for the application of tables, and the same terms are generally used for the table of the same article in different villages, but the meaning of the terms varies repeatedly from place to place and can, only be ascertained by minute enquiry. The classification into *pakka* and *kachcha* is a common cause of difference, but further variations occur in each division. Sometimes there seems to be a definite purpose of favouring the large buyer, for instance by making the *man* especially large for wholesale trade or by making a large term a shade more than the even multiple of a small one; other irregularities look as if the buyer had in different ways insisted on having full weight; but the general result is certainly very irregular. As far as trade is confined to a small local circle no great harm is perhaps caused, but the variations must now cause unnecessary diffculty to all traders from a distance and so cause loss both to them and to the local public. A further difficulty springs from the fact that the weights and measures used, whether for small or for large transactions are very often false. Cultivators selling cotton used to be cheated to an extraordinary extent in this way, so that fortunes are said to have been made by the fraud; the evil in cotton dealing has apparently decreased but is still sufficient to affect considerably the popularity of a particular market; cultivators on the other hand sometimes water their cotton-though this injures the cotton seed or put in it stones which not only add to the weight but may smash machinery in the factory. Some firms with pressing factories also cheat the purchaser in Bombay; sometimes they press a quantity of poor cotton in the middle of a bale with cotton of better quality at both ends; sometimes they water most of the bales before pressings; a private arrangement with the purchaser's *mukaddam* in Bombay prevents detection. When the cotton of a certain neighbourhood has a good reputation other cotton is sent considerable distances to be forwarded from a railway station in that part. Firms setting up factories are themselves cheated over the weight of the metal work supplied

them ; they have no scales large enough to test the consignments, and they say that the consignor would cause weighment at the railway stations to be manipulated in his favour. Weights casually taken up in village shops vary again, the bystanders, explaining that one is used for buying and the other for selling. The fraud is at present very difficult to check, but much harm must result from the continuance of these complications and irregularities."*

Not much was done subsequently during the British rule to improve this state of affairs. In order to avoid the confusion resulting from the existence of these local and British weights and measures side by side 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 units under the metric system which derives its nomenclature from the primary unit of measurement *viz.*, 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 the transactions, in the district in the organised sector of trade wholesale as well as retail are done in terms of the metric units. The new unit of weights and measures are inspected by Government officials periodically. The use of old units for petty sales of foodgrains, vegetables, milk etc. still lingers in some of the distant villages.

* Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District, 1910, pp. 209-13.

CHAPTER 7 — COMMUNICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Akola district has comparatively good communications : It is well served by railways as well as roads. The Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta broad gauge trunk route traverses through the rich fertile tracts in the district. Besides this main line, commercial traffic in the district is served by three branch railway lines, *viz.*, the Khandwa-Akola -Purna route, the Murtizapur-Yeotmal route, and the Murtizapur-Achalpur route. The Khandwa-Akola-Purna line constructed in 1961 provides an important link between the metre gauge railway system in North India and South India thus facilitating a wider net work of transport over the country. More so because prior to the construction of this line there was no connecting link in the metre gauge system in North India and South India. Railways covered a distance of 57 miles in the district in 1910, the same now being about 354 kilometres.

During the early years of this century, there were a few roads which were deficient in probably every respect. Some of the earthen tracts were smoothened and repaired so as to serve as cart tracks. Traffic used to become well-nigh impossible in the rainy season. Very few roads were metalled and bridged. The surface was covered in some places with ballast or coarse gravel and in others with fragments of hardened clay. Very often gravel and clay were mixed so as to make the road passable in rainy season.

At the time of publication of the old Gazetteer of the district, Akot in the north was connected by a metalled road, partially bridged and drained, 28 miles in length, and Washim in the South by a similar road of 51 miles. This southern road was a part of a road to Hingoli, important when British troops were stationed there, and was continued within the district ten miles south of Washim to the Penganga river. Mangrulpir was connected by a partly metalled and partly otherwise surfaced road which ran north-east from Washim to Karanja, an important town in the south of Murtizapur tahsil. The length of this road was 25 miles from Washim to Mangrulpir, 17 miles more to Karanja, and 20 from Karanja to Murtizapur, Balapur was connected with Paras railway station by a district road six miles in length, but there was no bridge on

the Bhuikund river which blocked the traffic by a flood for two or three days at a time.

Besides the roads connecting the headquarters of the various tahsils, there were several other made roads passable throughout the year. The notable among them were as listed below—

1. Akot to Salu in Melghat tahsil—9 miles in this district;
2. Akot to Shegaon—25 miles in the district;
3. Khamgaon to Patur—23 miles in the district;
4. Washim to Pusad—17 miles in the district;
5. Karanja to Darwha: and
6. Murtizapur to Daryapur.

These roads were under the Public Works Department and were either metalled or surfaced with murum or similar material. None of them was bridged and drained throughout. They were passable throughout the year except for interruptions at rivers and *nullas*.

The Jalna-Nagpur *dak* line ran across the south-east of the district, passing from Mehkar in Buldhana across the north of Washim and Mangrulpir tahsils, through Karanja, from where one branch proceeded north-east through Dhanaj to Amravati and another due east into Chandur tahsil in Amravati district. It was also under charge of the Public Works Department and was not maintained properly.

A characteristic of the great metalled roads noted above was that they were straight; they bent to secure an alignment along a water-shed and to pass near a large village but scarcely for any other reason. They were purposely laid out so as not actually to pass through ordinary villages on account of the expenses and difficulty involved in maintaining a road there. They were shaded in part.

After 1910 the British Government took some measures to improve the condition of roads in the District.[1] However road development in the true sense received attention of Government only during the planning era beginning with 1951. The Five Year Plans laid emphasis on improvement and construction of new roads and allotted sizeable funds for the same.

At present this district has comparatively a better road transport system. The Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta national highway passes through this district and covers a length of about 104 km

1. Details of measures are not known.

There are State highways and other major roads which serve the needs of traffic of all commercial centres, towns and big villages. The neighbouring districts and important cities in the State are connected with Akola by good roads. There were 54.48 miles of roads per one lakh of population in the district whereas road mileage per square mile was 0.16 at the end of 1966-67. The following statement gives information about the number of villages connected by *pucca* roads in the district.

Number of villages and towns connected by roads (District Akola), 1961 *.

Tahsil	Total No. of inhabited villages and towns	Connected by roads		Percentage of villages and towns connected by roads to total no. of villages and towns
		No. of villages	No. of towns	
Akola	299	52	1	17.7
Akot	253	45	2	18.6
Balapur	166	31	2	19.9
Murtizapur	265	29	2	11.7
Mangrulpir	207	39	1	19.3
Washim	326	46	1	16.6

It will thus be seen that less than 20 per cent of the villages of each tahsil were connected by roads as at the end of March 1961, Murtizapur tahsil, having the lowest percentage of 11.7.

* The Census Handbook of Akola District, 1961.

The following table gives the statistics of roads in the district

TABLE No. I

Road length according to category and surface classification in Akola District as on 31st March 1973*

(Length in Km.)

Sr. No.	Type of roads	B. and C. Department	Zilla Parishad	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5
I.	*Category*			
1.	National Highways	143.03	—	143.03
2.	State Highways	575.89	—	575.89
3.	Major District Roads	60.10	559.61	619.71
4.	Other District Roads	—	1,298.59	1,298.59
5.	Village Roads	—	210.02	210 02
	Total	779.02	2,068.22	2 847.24
II.	*Surface Classification*			
1.	Cement concrete	—	—	—
2.	Black-topped	716.33	91.93	808.26
3.	Water bound macadam	62.69	676.54	739.23
4.	Granular material	—	1,103.63	1,103.65
5.	Lower types	—	196.12	196.12
	Total	779.02	2,068.22	2.847.24

* Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

The passenger motor transport services in the district till 1963 were operated by a number of individual private operators and were operated largely with profit motive without regard to the passenger's comfort. To meet this situation and the growing transport needs Government stepped in by creating a semi-autonomous organisation known later as the Provincial Transport Services and then as the State Transport Corporation (from March 1963). This process of nationalisation of passenger transport services is progressing in accordance with a phased programme and the coverage has been expanding steadily.

RAILWAYS

Akola occupies a central and favourable position in regard to railway communications. It is advantageously situated on the Bombay-Calcutta broad gauge railway line and the Khandwa-Purna metre gauge rail route. The importance of the district as regards railway communication could be understood if we take note of the fact that the district is being served by the railways since 1867. Of the total length of 354 km. of railways in Akola district the broad gauge accounts for 83 km, narrow gauge 57 km. and metre gauge 214 km. The existing railway mileage in the district is 3.79 miles per 100 square miles of area against 2.66 miles per 100 square miles in the State. It may be noted that as a result of regrouping of the Indian Railways in 1952 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was grouped under the Central Railway and the Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur route, the Murtizapur-Achalpur route, the Murtizapur-Yeotmal route and the Khandwa-Purna route were placed under the Central Railway.

Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur-Howrah Route : The portion of the Bombay-Bhusawal-Nagpur route falling within Akola district was opened for traffic in 1867. The double track line was constructed between 1918 and 1922. This trunk route traverses the Nasik, Jalgaon and Buldhana districts before entering Akola district. It enters Akola district after leaving Shri Kshetra Nagjhari railway station in Buldhana district. It runs through the heart of the district, and traverses the Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur tahsils, a total distance of 57 miles. The topography through which this line passes is plain and is more dry than green. It passes through the fertile and alluvial cotton soils and serves the needs of the heavy passenger and goods traffic from Akola and Murtizapur. This important route is crossed by the Khandwa-Purna line at Akola, while the Murtizapur-Achalpur and the Murtizapur-Yeotmal lines emanate from it. These feeder lines have lent to the commercial importance of this line.

The stations on this route (with their distance from Bombay) are: Paras 564 km., Gaigaon 572 km., Akola 584 km., Borgaon 603 km., Katepurna 611 km., Murtizapur 622 km., Mana 634 km., and Kurum 647 km. The passenger trains running daily on this railway route are: (1) Bombay-Calcutta Mail *via* Nagpur, (2) Bombay-Howrah Express *via* Nagpur, (3) Dadar-Nagpur Express, (4) Nagpur-Kolhapur Maharashtra Express and (5) Bhusawal-Nagpur Passenger (two trains with the same name). The following is a description of a few important stations on this line.

Akola. Akola is an important station and a junction on this railway line. This station is provided with a spacious II class waiting hall and I class waiting room, which are well equipped with the necessary furniture etc. There are two platforms for broad gauge trains and one for metre gauge trains. These platforms are paved, covered and electrified. Fans and clocks have been provided on the platforms. There are separate booking offices for upper and lower class passengers at the station. Amenities like enquiry office, reservation of seats, public call office, cloak room, cold water, book stalls, etc., have been provided at Akola. There are two tea stalls and one vegetarian and one non-vegetarian refreshment rooms. Convenient transport facilities, such as a city bus service, taxis, rikshaws, etc., are always available at the station to carry passengers to and from the town. From the commercial point of view Akola is the most important station next only to Nagpur in Vidarbha region.

Murtizapur.—Murtizapur is an important station and a junction in Akola district. It is provided with a spacious II class waiting hall. The I class waiting room is well equipped with fans, light, latrines, etc. There are three platforms, two for broad gauge trains and one for narrow gauge trains. All these platforms are covered and electrified. Fans and clocks have been provided on the platforms. There are separate booking offices for upper and lower class passengers at the station. There are two tea stalls as also vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms.

Khandwa-Hingoli Purna Line: The portion of Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna metre gauge route falling within Akola district was opened for traffic on 2nd January 1961. This route traverses from north to south through the Akot, Akola and Washim tahsils. It runs through the central part of the district and the topography through which it traverses is plain. This line enters Akola district after passing through Melghat tahsil in Amravati district, covers a distance of 214 km, in this district

and leaves for Parbhani district. There are in all 18 stations in the district on this line. Stations on this route (with their distances from Khandwa) are: Hiwarkhed 109 km., Adgaon-Buzurg 119 km., Akot 131 km., Patsul., 142 km., Gandhi Smarak-Road 156 km., Ugwe 164 km., Akola 174 km., Sivni Shivapur 183 km., Barshi-Takli 195 km., Punoti 203 km., Lohogad 208 km., Aman Vadi 220 km., Jaulka 230 km., Dubaivel 237 km., Kata Road 243 km., Washim 253 km., and Kekatumar 263 km. Of these stations *besides Akola, Akot and Washim* are important on this route in the district, a brief description of which is given below.

Akot.—Akot station on the Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna metre gauge railway line has a I class and II class waiting room and one II class waiting hall. *There is also a separate waiting* room for ladies. All these waiting rooms are equipped with amenities, such as, fans, tables, chairs etc. There is only one platform for up and down trains. The platform is paved, covered and electrified. Fans are also provided on the platform. There are separate booking offices for upper and lower class passengers at the station. The station is provided with amenities like cloak room, book stall, tea stall and refreshment room.

Washim.—Washim is another important station on this line. Being in the heart of a very rich cotton cultivating area, there is brisk business in cotton. Thousands of bales of cotton are exported from this station annually to Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur and other places. The other important items of export are cotton seed, oil-cake, grains and pulses. Railway communications have lent added importance to this town. The station is well built and has one platform for up and down trains. It is equipped with electric fans, light, potable water, tea-stalls and benches. There are upper as well as lower class waiting rooms equipped with all the necessary amenities to the travelling public. A separate waiting room for ladies is also provided. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment facilities are also provided. There are book stalls and fruit stalls also.

Murtizapur-Yeotmal Route: The Murtizapur-Achalpur railway route has added to the prosperity and economic growth of the rich cotton tracts of the eastern zone of Akola district and has accelerated the growth of trade and commerce as also facilitated passenger transport on a large scale.

This narrow gauge route emanates from the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta broad gauge line from Murtizapur junction and goes

from north to south and covers a distance of 57 km, in Akola district.

The construction of the railway line was completed in November 1914 by the former Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a Branch Line Company called the Central Provinces Railway.[1] With the termination of contracts with the former Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the line was brought under direct State management from July 1925. Though known as the Central Provinces Railway it was grouped in 1952 under the Central Railway.

The permanent way consists of 35 lbs. flat footed steel rails laid on pressed steel peapod sleepers. The line is chiefly ballasted with broken stone and sand. *Murum* is also used as ballast for the sides. The sharpest curve is of 1.49 metres (4.78 feet) radius, the ruling gradient being 1 in 100.[2]

The topography of the countryside through which the line passes is plain with a few hills and may be described to be more dry than green. In its northern stretch it runs through the black cotton soil country. This line has ten railway stations in this district *viz.,* (distance from Murtizapur being given against each) Murtizapur Town 2 km., Kinkhed 13 km., Vilegaon 20 km., Bhadsivni 24., Pohe 27 km., Karanja 32 km., Karanja Town 34 km., Dadgaon 39 km., Somthan 44 km., and Sangwi 48 km. A few of the stations on this line are described below.

Karanja.—Karanja is an important station on the Murtizapur-Yeotmal narrow gauge route, both as regards passenger traffic and goods traffic. Being in the heart of a very rich cotton cultivating area, there is brisk business in cotton. Thousands of bales of cotton are exported from this station annually. The other important items of export are cotton-seed, grain and pulses. The station has one platform which is adequately provided with amenities like potable water, tea-stalls, benches and waiting sheds. There is a fruit stall and a book stall. The station is also equipped with an upper class waiting room and a waiting hall for lower class passengers.

Sangwi.—Sangwi station is 48 km., away from Murtizapur and exports cotton seed and grains to Bombay, Nagpur, Murtizapur, Akola, Shegaon and Chalisgaon. It is equipped with amenities such as, a waiting hall for II class passengers, an upper class waiting room, tea stall, potable water and a cloak room.

1. History of Indian Railways, Ministry of Railways, p. 119.
2. History of Indian Railways, Ministry of Railways, p. 119.

Murtizapur-Achalpur route : This narrow gauge railway route emanates from the Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta trunk route at Murtizapur and runs towards the north to enter in Amravati district wherein it terminates at Achalpur. It was constructed by the former Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for a Branch Line Company[1] known as the Central Provinces Railways Company, and was opened for traffic on December, 1913.[2]

This route covers a distance of about 14 km., in this district and passes through a fertile countryside known for cotton cultivation. The area through which it passes is almost plain with an occasional hill or two. There is only one railway station on this line in the district which is 13 km., from Murtizapur junction. The goods traffic on this line includes raw cotton, foodgrains (*dals,* jowar and wheat) and timber from the Achalpur forests in Amravati district.

ROADS

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, major ports and railways. There is only one national highway passing through Akola district *viz.,* Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay road.

Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay Road.—This road enters Akola district from Amravati district at 179.62 km and runs from east to west through the Murtizapur, Akola and Balapur tahsils for a total distance of about 143 km. Formerly the alignment of this road was as under. After passing through Amravati district it entered Akola to run towards the south-west upto Kherda in 208.20 km. from where it ran towards the north-west direction upto Murtizapur in 225.71 km. From Murtizapur it ran towards the west to enter Buldhana district at 300.74 km. The Loni (in Amravati district) to Murtizapur alignment *via* Kherda as it existed formerly, was a very long route involving longer travel time which was incompatible with the requirements of quick traffic on a national highway. Hence a direct link road of about 30 km., was constructed recently from Loni to Murtizapur of which a length of about 29 km., is in Akola and the rest in Amravati district. This new link road has saved a travel distance of 17.70 km.

1. For details of company contract and constructional aspect refer the account of the Murtizapur-Yeotmal route given earlier.
2. History of Indian Railways, Ministry of Railways, p. 119.

The alignment of the present road is almost from east to west and runs parallel to the Howrah-Nagpur-Bombay railway line. This road passes through Nagpur, Wardha and Amravati districts before entering Akola, and then goes towards Buldhana, Jalgaon and Dhulia districts. During its stretch it touches Mana, Kurum, Kharbadi, Murtizapur, Katepurna, Kurankhed, Borgaon, Babhulgaon, Shivni, Akola, Ridhora, Balapur and several villages in the district. It crosses the Murtizapur-Yeotmal narrow gauge railway line about three kilometres away from Murtizapur and Khandwa-Hingoli railway route near Akola. It crosses or meets the following important roads at the point of junctions given.

Place of Junction	*Name and class of road*
Murtizapur	1. Murtizapur-Daryapur (S. H.) 2. Murtizapur-Karanja (S. H.)
Akola	1. Akola-Hingoli-Hyderabad (S. H.) 2. Akola-Mangrulpir-Digras (S. H.) 3. Akola-Akot-Harisal (S. H.)
Balapur	1. Balapur-Patur (M. D. R.) 2. Balapur-Paras (M. D. R.)

There is an aerodrome (air strip) at Akola which is not far away from this road.

This highway is fully bridged, the major bridges being constructed across the following rivers :

1. Uma river submersible bridge,
2. Kamalganga river high level bridge,
3. Katepurna river bridge,
4. Dalambi Kolambi *nalla* bridge,
5. Morna river bridge,
6. Bhuikund river bridge,
7. Man river bridge,

The bridges on the Uma and the Kamalganga rivers are on the newly constructed link road. This highway is motorable throughout the year except for an interruption to traffic for a few hours during heavy rains, and has a black-topped surface

State Highways : State highways have been defined as all other main trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting with

S. H. :—State Highways
M. D. R. :—Major District Roads

national highways or state highways of adjacent States, district headquarters and important cities within the State, and serving as main arteries of traffic to and from district roads. These are maintained by State Government and are generally bridged, metalled and motorable throughout the year except that sometimes where there are causeways or submersible bridges, traffic may be interrupted in the monsoon for very short periods. State highways usually have connections with national highways. The following state highways pass through Akola district.

Jalgaon-Akot-Daryapur Road.—This road starts from Jalgaon in Buldhana district and ends at Daryapur in Amravati. Its length of 40.63 km., in Akola district is divided into two sections as under (1) Akot-Daryapur road with a length of 10.66 km., upto the district border and (2) Akot-Hiwarkhed road with a length of 29.97 km.

(1) *Akot-Daryapur Section.*--This section of the road starts from the southern side of Akot town and goes to Daryapur in Amravati district after crossing the district border. There is a submersible bridge at Pather *nalla* and an approach road leading to it from the village Sawara at a distance of 9.85 km. from Akot town has been constructed. The road has a black topped surface and is motorable throughout the year. The road crosses a number of *nallas* during its course over which submersible bridges have been constructed.

(2) *Akot-Hiwarkhed Section.*—This section takes off from Akot-Harisal road outside Akot town, goes in a westward direction and almost runs parallel to the Khandwa-Hingoli railway line. This road touches Aregaon village in 9.65 km. The approach road to Aregaon railway station emanating from this road is about 1.60 km., in length. Hiwarkhed village is in 20.31 km. The further length of 9.65 km., of this road upto the district border is of *kachha* type. A length of 2.61 km., of this road from Akot town is black-topped. The rest of the length of 17.70 km., upto Hiwarkhed is water bound macadam. There are a number of unbridged crossings on this road.

Chikhli-Khamgaon-Shegaon-Deori-Road.—This road enters Akola from Buldhana district in 4.82 km. from Shegaon and meets Akola-Akot road at Deori in 44.85 km. Its kilometreage is counted from Shegaon in Buldhana. Lohara village is about 9.65 km. away from the road side. There is one bridge in 8.65 km., on the Man river. This road has a black-topped surface. The total length of this road is 40.03 km. in the district. There is a submersible arched bridge on Purna river in 21.27 km. where during monsoon traffic is interrupted once or twice for 10 to 24 hours.

This road touches the following places in its stretch *viz.*, Adsul in 23.13 km., Panchgavan in 28.36 and Raudala in 43.24 km.

Malegaon-Mehkar Road.—The total length of this road in the district is 27.15 km. This road is a part of the old Nagpur *Dak* line when it served as the chief thoroughfare between Nagpur and Jalna and thence to Poona. The road emanates from Malegaon on the Akola-Hingoli road in km. 61.15 and runs west to Mehkar in Buldhana. This road enters Buldhana district at km 27.15. The complete length of the road is black-topped.

This road touches the following places in its stretch *viz.*, Wadep in 3.42 km., Pangri Khuta in 7.44 km., Dongarkinhi in 10.26 km., Chandas in 12.87 km., Kalamgavan in 16.09 km., Kenwad in 19.31 km, and Pimpri in 26.75 km.

Lonar-Loni-Risod-Washim-Pusad Road.—This road starts from Lonar in Buldhana district passes through Akola and terminates at Pusad in Yeotmal district. The total length of this road in the district is about 93 km, and is divided into three sub-sections viz., Lonar-Risod section, Risod-Washim section and Washim-Pusad section.

1. *Lonar-Risod section* :—The total length of this section is 25 km. and is water bound macadam. The road is motorable throughout the year. This road starts from Lonar and runs towards the east upto Risod.

2. *Risod Washim section.*—This section starts from Risod village. The length of 37.20 km. from Risod is water bound macadam and the remaining length of 2.80 km., is black-topped. The total length of this road is 40 km. This road is motorable throughout the year. It crosses a number of small streams by bridges.

3. *Washim-Pusad section.*—The length of this road is 28 km. The first length of 3.31 km. runs as part of the Washim-Kherda road. The Washim-Pusad road therefore actually starts from 3.31 km of Washim-Kherda road. The complete length of this road is black-topped. This road is motorable throughout the year, and touches in its stretch only one village *viz.*, Pimpalgaon in 16.89 km. There is an approach road from Ansingh village to this road in 20.92 km.

Akola-Akot-Harisal Road.—This road starts from Akola, runs towards the north upto the district border *via* Akot and enters Amravati district. The Akola-Akot section covers a distance of

44.25 km., while the Akot to Harisal section in the district is 14.85 km. It traverses the Akola and Akot tahsils, and runs almost parallel to the Khandwa-Hingoli railway line. It crosses the Shahanur river where there is a submersible drain. It also crosses the Purna river near Kinkhed over a good bridge.

The Chikhli-Khamgaon-Shegaon-Deori State highway meets this road at 32.58 km. (near Patsul). The Akot-Anjangaon State highway starts from this road at Akot.

The road touches the following places during its stretch : Gandhigram (Wagholi) in 16.89 km., Kinkhed, Patsul, Akot in 44.25 km., Mohala and Popatkheda. The Akola-Akot section is black-topped, while the Akot-Harisal section is water bound macadam. Both the sections are motorable throughout the year.

Akola-Hingoli-Hyderabad Road.—The total length of this road is about 99 km. This road starts from Akola station and crosses an over-head bridge between 0.42 km. and 0 80 km. of the road before it leaves Akola town. It crosses the Morna river in 2.61 km., over which there is a high level R. C. C. slab bridge. The Akola-Khamgaon road branches off from this road near the fort in old Akola town in 3.11 km. The first 4.82 km. length of this road is within municipal limits.

This road traverses the Akola Balapur and Washim tahsils during its north to south stretch and runs almost parallel to the Khandwa-Akola-Hingoli railway line. It then enters Parbhani district and serves as a line of through traffic to Parbhani and Nanded districts and further to Hyderabad. There is a small ghat on this road with a ruling gradient of 1 in 25 from 37.82 km. to 40 km.

It touches the following important places. Patur (32.18 km.), Medsi (48.48 km.), Malegaon (61.15 km.), Washim (83.68 km.), and Rajgaon (91.73 km.). The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of Road*
Patur	1. Balapur-Patur (M. D. R.)
Malegaon	1. Malegaon-Mehkar (S. H.) 2. Malegaon-Risod (M.D. R.) 3. Malegaon-Shelu (M. D. R.)
Washim	1. Lonar-Washim-Pusad (S. H.) 2. Washim-Karanja (S. H.)

This road crosses the Morna river for the second time in 50.09 km. over a high level bridge, and also the Penganga in 99.37 km. where there is a submersible bridge. It enters Parbhani district after crossing the Penganga. This road has a black-topped surface and is motorable throughout the year except during high floods of the Penganga.

Akola-Mangrulpir-Manora-Digras Road.—The total length of this road in the district is 104.40 km. This road consists of three sub-sections *viz.*,

(i) Akola-Mangrulpir section,
(ii) Mangrulpir-Manora section and
(iii) Manora-Digras section.

(i) *Akola-Mangrulpir section* :—The total length of this road is 60.55 km. It starts from Akola railway station and runs south-eastwards in the district. The Khandwa-Hingoli metre gauge railway line runs parallel to this road upto Barshitakli. It crosses Kanheri *nalla* near the village Kunkeri in 9.65 km., Barshitakli *nalla* in 17.70 km., near Barshitakli village, and Katepurna river in 32.18 km. There is a submersible bridge over the Katepurna river. In Mangrulpir tahsil this road crosses Adan river over which also there is a submersible bridge. It also crosses Khandala *nalla* in 43.32 km., and Hasai *nalla* in 49.93 km. The complete length of the road is black-topped. The road is motorable throughout the year except during heavy monsoon near Kanheri *nalla,* Barshitakli *nalla,* Khandala *nalla* and Hasai *nalla.*

This road touches the following places during its stretch in the district : Kanheri in 9.65 km., Barshitakli in 17.70 km., Shelu in 41 88 km., Hasai in 49.93 km., Balod in 51.54 km., and Mangrulpir in 60.55 km.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of road*
Akola	1. Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay (N. H.) 2. Akola-Hingoli (S. H.)
Barshitakli	Wadegaon-Pinjar (M. D. R.)
Shelu	Malegaon-Gaiwad (M. D. R.)
Mangrulpir	Washim-Karanja (S. H.)

N. H. = National Highway.

(ii) *Mangrulpir-Manora section.*—The total length of this road is 26.95 km. The length of this road from 1.60 km. to 12.87 km., passes through hilly tract whereas the rest passes through plain country. This road crosses Jogaldari *nalla* where the traffic is held up during heavy rains. The first 2.81 km., length of the road is black-topped and the remaining is water bound macadam. The road does not cross any road during its course in the district.

It touches Sakhardah village in 14.48 km.

(iii) *Manora-Digras section.*—The length of this road upto the district border is 16.90 km. The road has water bound macadam surface. This road connects Digras, an important trade centre in Yeotmal district, with Akola district. It is motorable throughout the year.

Akot-Aniangaon road.—The total length of this road in the district upto the district border is 13.27 km. The road surface is black-topped and motorable throughout the year. This road traverses from west to east in the district. The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of road*
Akot	1. Akola-Akot Harisal (S. H.) 2. Jalgaon-Daryapur (S. H.)

Washim-Mangrulpir-Karanja road.—The total length of this road in the district is 64.60 km. The road takes off from 83.62 km. of the Akola-Hingoli road at Washim. Upto 4.82 km., this road runs north-eastwards and then proceeds northwards towards Mangrulpir, and upto Karanja north-eastwards. The road has a black-topped surface and is motorable throughout the year, except for minor interruptions during heavy rains near Kalamba *nalla* and Majori *nalla* where there are submersible bridges.

This road touches the following places during its course *viz.,* Kalamba village in 8.04 km., Bitoda village in 17.70 km., Dhanora village in 25.74 km., Warud irrigation tank in 35.40 km., Majori village in 44.45 km., and Siwani village in 48.88 km.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of road*
Washim	1. Lonar-Washim-Pusad (S. H.)
Mangrulpir	1. Akola-Digras (S. H.)
Karanja	1. Murtizapur-Darwha (S. H.) 2. Malegaon-Karanja (M. D. R.)

Yeotmal-Murtizapur-Daryapur road.—The total length of this road is 38.20 km., in the district and is divided into the following three sub-sections *viz.*,

(i) Darwha-Karanja section,
(ii) Karanja-Murtizapur section,
(iii) Murtizapur-Daryapur section.

(i) *Darwha-Karanja section* :—The length of this road is 11 km. It starts from Darwha town in Yeotmal district and runs north-westwards almost parallel to the Murtizapur-Yeotmal railway line. The complete length of this road is black-topped. This road touches only Somthana village.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of road*
Karanja	1. Washim-Karanja (S. H.) 2. Malegaon-Karanja ((M. D. R.)

(ii) *Karanja-Murtizapur road* :—The total length of this road is 13 km. This road runs parallel to the railway line upto Murtizapur and it traverses northwards in its stretch in the district. The complete lengh of this road is black-topped and the road is motorable throughout the year. It touches only one village *viz.*, Kherda.

The following roads either take off from it or are crossed by it.

Place of junction	*Name of road*
Kherda	1. Washim-Karanja (S H.)
Murtizapur	1. Nagpur-Bombay (N. H.) 2. Asara-Murtizapur (M. D. R.)

(iii) *Murtizapur-Daryapur section* :—This State highway starts from Murtizapur and runs northwards to reach Daryapur. It covers a total length of 14.20 km., in Akola district and then enters Amravati district. The only important village it touches is Lakhpuri in 13.27 km.

It crosses the Calcutta-Bombay broad gauge railway line and Murtizapur-Yeotmal narrow gauge railway line in 2.21 km. The road is partly bridged. The major bridge is located in 14.78 km., on the Purna river. The first 2.71 km length of this road is black-topped and the remaining 12.07 km., length is water bound macadam.

Major District Roads : Major district roads are roughly of the same specifications as State highways, except that they may not be asphalted or fully bridged. These roads connect important centres of trade and commerce with railways and highways.

There are eight important major district roads under the Akola Zilla Parishad for maintenance the account of which is given below * :—

(1) Kinkhed-Dahihanda road, (2) Adsul-Telhara road, (3) Telhara-Malegaon-Warwat-Bakel road, (4) Karanja-Poha road, (5) Balapur-Patur road, (6) Malegaon-Shelu road, (7) Malegaon-Shirpur road and (8) Babulgaon-Alegaon road.

Kinkhed-Dahihanda Road.—This road starts from Akola-Akot State highway in km 24 and runs eastwards upto the district border. It traverses through plain countryside and covers a distance of 14.20 km. It crosses a small *nalla* in its strech as also the Khandwa-Hingoli metre gauge railway line. It has a water bound macadam surface and is not motorable during heavy rains.

Adsul-Telhara Road.—The road starts from Adsul village on Akot-Shegaon-Chikhli State highway in km. 24.12. It runs northwards till Telhara town. Its total length is 15 km. It passes through plain country. There is one minor bridge on this road in km. 2. The road is fully black-topped and is motorable throughout the year. It touches the following places *viz.*, Talegaon, Manatra and Deulgaon during its course in the district.

Karanja-Poha Road.—The road starts from Washim-Karanja State highway in km. 64 and runs towards west upto Poha. The total length of the road is 5.83 km. It is a section of the Karanja-Wadegaon major district road.

Telhara-Malegaon-Warwat-Bakel Road.—This road starts from Telhara town and runs westwards till the district border. The total length of this road in Akola district is 6.44 km. Malegaon-Danapur village road takes off from this road at Malegaon. The surface of this road is water bound macadam and is not motorable during monsoon season.

Balapur-Patur Road.—This road starts from Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay national highway 1.64 km. away from Balapur. It runs south-eastwards till it joins the Akola-Hingoli state highway in 32 km., at Patur village. It covers a distance of 30.17 km. There

* Information about the rest of the roads is not available.

are two submersible major bridges, one in 18.6 km., the other in 32.20 km. The full length of the road is black-topped and is motorable throughout the year. It crosses two roads *viz.*, (1) Chani-Wadgaon which belongs to the category of other district roads in km. 15, and (2) Babulgaon-Alegaon, a major district road, in km. 24.

Malegaon-Shelu Road.—This road starts from Malegaon on Akola-Hingoli state highway. It covers a length of 33 km. It does not cross any road during its course. There is one major bridge under construction in km. 12 across Katepurna river. It passes through sparse forest area for some of its length. It has a water bound macadam surface and is unusable for traffic during heavy rains. The work of black-topping of this road is under progress. It crosses Khandwa-Hingoli metre gauge railway line in km. 12. It touches the following villages in its course *viz.*, Jaulka, Vadori kh. and Kinhiraja.

Malegaon-Shirpur Road.—The road starts from Malegaon where the Malegaon-Mehkar and Akola-Hingoli state highways meet. It runs southwards till the Shirpur village and covers a total length of 8 km. It neither crosses any road nor *nalla* during its course. The surface of the road is water bound macadam. It is not motorable during heavy rains.

Babulgaon-Alegaon Road.—This road emanates from Balapur-Patur which is a major district road in km. 24 and takes its direction towards south upto Alegaon village. The total length of the road is 12.67 km. The surface of the road is water bound macadam and is not motorable in monsoon. The work of black-topping of this road is in progress.

Other District Roads : These roads are usually approach roads connecting important villages and towns in the district. They are designed to serve tahsil places, market centres and education centres in the district.

The account of the following other district roads under the Akola Zilla Parishad is given below.

(1) Paras-Balapur road, (2) Wadegaon-Chani road, (3) Paras-Nimkarda road, (4) Pinjar-Kherda road, (5) Dhanaj-kh.-Dhanaj Bk. road, (6) Somthana-Umbarda road, (7) Approach road to Akot railway station, (8) Mahan-Pinjar road and (9) Akola-Apatapa road.

Paras-Balapur Road.—This road starts from Nagpur-Dhulia-Bombay national highway at Balapur and takes its direction

northwards to connect Paras village on the Bombay-Nagpur broad gauge railway line. It covers a length of 4.82 km., and passes through plain country.

Somthana-Umbarda Road.—The road starts from Darwha-Karanja state highway in km. 25.80 at Somthana and runs north-eastwards to join Umbarda village. It covers a length of 4.43 km. It has a water bound macadam surface. The traffic on the road is interrupted during heavy monsoon.

Approach road to Akot Railway Station.—The road starts from Akola-Akot-Harisal state highway to join the Akot railway station on Khandwa-Hingoli metre gauge line. The total length of this road is 0.60 km. It has a water bound macadam surface and is motorable throughout the year. The road passes through the Akot municipal area.

Mahan-Pinjar Road.—The road emanates from Akola-Digras state highway at village Mahan in km. 32 and runs to the north-east to join Pinjar village located at the junction of Pinjar-Barshi Takli, Pinjar-Kherda and Poha-Pinjar road. The total length of this road is 12 km. The entire length of this road is water bound macadam. The traffic on the road is obstructed during monsoon. Black-topping of this road is under progress It touches in its stretch Hatola and Bhendgaon villages.

Akola-Apatapa Road.—The road starts from Akola-Akot road in km. 1. It runs towards north-east to join Apatapa village. It covers a length of 15 km. and runs through plain country. The surface of the road is water bound macadam and is motorable only in the fair weather season. It touches the following villages *viz.*, Kharab and Ghusar.

Wadegaon-Chani Road.—The road starts from Balapur-Patur major district road in km. 15 at Wadegaon and runs south-westwards to connect Chani village. Its total length is 12.80 km. It passes through plain country. It has a water bound macadam surface and is unusable for traffic in heavy rains. It touches the village Swati during its course.

Paras-Nimkarda Road.—The road starts from Paras and runs north-eastwards to join Akola-Dabaki-Gaigaon road at Nimkarda. It covers a length of 4 km. It runs through plain country. It crosses the Nagpur-Bombay broad-gauge railway line. The surface of the road is water bound macadam and is not motorable during rainy season.

Pinjar-Kherda Road.—The road starts from Pinjar village and runs towards east to join Kherda village which is located

at the junction of Murtizapur-Darwha and Kherda-Amravati roads at a distance of 67 km. from Amravati. It covers a length of 23 km. Pinjar village is connected by Poha-Pinjar and Pinjar-Barshitakli roads both of which are under construction The road crosses Murtizapur-Yeotmal metre gauge railway line near Kherda village. It has a water bound macadam surface and is motorable throughout the year. It touches the village Kajleshwar during its course.

Dhanaj Kh. to Dhanaj Bk. Road.—The road starts from Kherda-Amravati state highway from village Dhanaj Kh. It runs east-southwards to terminate at Dhanaj Bk. It covers a length of 8 km. It has a water bound macadam surface and is not motorable during heavy rains. It crosses the river Bembla over which the work of construction of a bridge is in progress. The road touches the village Amboda.

BRIDGES

Table No. 2 gives the details about the major bridges under charge of the Buildings and Communications Division, Akola, while Table No. 3 gives the information of bridges under the Zilla Parishad.

TABLE No. 2

Major Bridges under the Jurisdiction of Akola Buildings and Communications Division as in 1969

Sr. No.	Name of road	Particulars of bridge	Other details regarding spans, etc.
1	2	3	4
1.	Nagpur–Dhulia–Bombay Road	Ridhora nalla	8 spans of 11'6" each
2.	–do–	Bhuikund river submersible bridge	13 spans of 23'6" each
3.	–do–	Man river submersible arch type bridge	11 spans of 34' 0" each
4.	–do–	Mhais river submersible arch bridge	18 spans of 7' 6" each
5.	–do–	Kamalganga river high level bridge	5 spans of 22' 0" each
6.	–do–	Umri nalla submersible bridge	7 R. C. C. slabs of 9' each, 10 stone arches of 10'–0" each
7.	–do–	Dalambi nalla high level bridge	10 spans of 10'–0" each
8.	–do–	Katepurna river submersible bridge	4 spans of 43'–9" each

TABLE No. 2—*contd.*

Sr. No.	Name of road	Particulars of bridge	Other details regarding spans, etc.
1	2	3	4
9.	Akola–Hingoli–Hyderabad Road	Over head bridge in mile 0/2 (Town portion)	
10.	–do–	High level R. C. C. slab bridge on Morna river in mile 1/4–5	6 spans of 58'–0" each
11.	–do–	High level bridge over Morna river in mile 31/1–2	11 spans of 30'–0" each
12.	–do–	Submersible bridge on Penganga river in mile 62/6	11 spans of 30'–0" each
13.	Akola–Mangrulpir–Digras Road	Submersible bridge on Katepurna river in mile 19/8	9 spans of 24'–0" each
14.	Akola–Akot–Harisal Road	Submersible bridge on Purna river in mile 10/7	7 spans of 50'–2" each
15.	Chikhali–Shegaon–Deori Road	Submersible arched bridge on Purna river in mile 13/4	8 spans of 50'–0" each.
16.	–do–	R. C. C. slab bridge over Man river in mile 5/3	4 spans of 38'–0" each
17.	Washim–Mangrulpir–Karanja Road	Arch type submersible bridge on Adan river	6 spans of 24'–0" each.

ABLE No. 3

Information regarding Major Bridges Under Akola Zilla Parishad as in 1969.

Road	Name of river	Nearest village	Mile No.	Height	No. of spans	Length	Type of bridge
1. Balapur Road	Bhuikund river	Hingana	10/5	9'6"	7	20'0"	Submersible bridge
2. Balapur-Patur Road.	Bordi river	Patur	19/1	5'0"	9	20'0"	Submersible bridge

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

State Transport: Among the public transport organisations the State Transport could be mentioned as the leading one. The State Transport undertaking has been extending its activities on

an increasing scale. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation is owned and managed by the Government of Maharashtra as a public utility concern run on commercial lines.

The history of passenger transport in the Vidarbha region dates back to the year 1942 when M/S Mechanical Transport Ltd. started transport of passengers. This company sponsored the Nagpur Omnibus Company in 1943 under its managing agency. In the subsequent years the name of the company was changed to the Provincial Transport Company Ltd., and M/S Mechanical Transport continued to be the managing agents. However the Government assumed the managing agency rights of the M/S Mechanical Transport and reconstitued the Board of Directors. Upto 1955 the company functioned as a joint-stock company when the Government brought the same under its control and named it as "the Provincial Transport Services". In order to co-ordinate the activities of the three organisations, *viz.*, the Bombay State Road Transport, the Marathwada State Transport Corporation and the Provincial Transport Services they were merged in 1961, into a single corporation *viz.*, the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay.

At present State Transport services as well as those of a few private agencies operate in the division but nationalisation of the services on various routes is progressing fast, with a view to bringing all the routes under the operation of the State Transport. By the end of March 1969, the Akola and Washim depots had 76 and 43 vehicles respectively, operating on 112 routes.

The following statement gives the statistics of State Transport routes in the Akola district as on 31st March 1969.

	Route	Route distance in kilometres	Number of single trips per day
	Akola Depot		
1.	Akola-Akot	45.7	12
2.	Akola-Popatkheda	58.4	4
3.	" Balapur	28.2	2
4.	" Karanja	75.2	6
5.	" Patur	30.7	2
6.	" Umarkhed	186.2	2
7.	" Mhaisang	27.6	8
8.	" Murtizapur	41.8	4

	Route	Route distance in kilometres	Number of single trips per day
9.	Akola-Murtizapur *via Jamba*	69.4	2
10.	" Achalpur	108.6	4
11.	" Pune	497.5	2
12.	" Apatapa	17.7	8
13.	" Nagpur	267.3	2
14.	" Nagpur *via* Amravati	267.3	2
15.	" Karanja-Yeotmal	301.5	2
16.	" Pusad	153.2	2
16-A.	" Kanshivani	34.8	2
17.	" Kazikheda	46.7	6
18.	" Dahihanda	34.8	10
19.	" Paras	30.8	2
20.	" Telhara	63.5	4
21.	" Jalgaon *via* Telhara	97.8	2
22.	" Jalgaon *via* Nandura	97.1	2
23.	" Nasik	438.9	2
24	" Palaso	31.5	4
25.	" Latur-Sholapur	500.3	2
26.	" Nanded	211.8	4
27.	" Amravati	114.5	12
28.	" Washim	81.4	22
29.	" Anjangaon	77.2	2
30.	" Kutasa	41.0	2
31.	" Ural-Hata	37.5	2
32.	" Wadegaon *via* Balapur	42.9	2
33.	" Chani *via* Patur	61.8	4
34.	" Aurangabad	267.0	2
35.	" Indore	396.2	2
36.	" Deulgaon-raja	168.5	2
37.	" Agar	16.8	4
38.	" Rahit	39.4	10
39.	" Alegaon *via* Balapur	N. A.	N. A.
40.	" Alegaon *via* Patur	52.0	4
41.	" Buldhana *via* Undri	122.9	2
42.	" Fulambri	113.9	2
43.	" Shegaon *via* Ural	46.6	4

	Route	Route distance in kilometres	Number of single trips per day
44.	Akola-Daryapur *via* Dahihanda	62.1	4
45.	" Sanglud	14.1	4
46.	" Eranda *via* Kanheri	22.0	2
47.	" Dhanag	89.7	2
48.	" Borgaon	17.7	2
49.	" Matodi	15.3	4
50.	Akot-Daryapur	38.8	12
51.	" Adgaon	11.8	4
52.	" Mundgaon	12.1	8
53.	" Popatkheda	12.7	4
54.	" Kutasa	25.1	4
55.	" Dahihanda	38.2	2
56.	" Hiwarkhed	20.3	10
57.	" Wastapur	19.3	6
58.	" Ruikhed	15.3	4
59.	Akola-Asegaonbazar	12.9	4
60.	" Achalpur-Shirasgaon	28.2	2
61.	" Achalpur-Chikhladara	54.7	2
62.	" Achalpur-Paratwada	60.2	2
63.	Amravati-Daryapur	54.7	4
64.	" Chandurbazar	37.0	6
65.	Anjangaon-Sategaon	12:8	2
66.	Balapur-Paras	12.8	6
67.	Balapur-Chani	31.1	8
68.	Daryapur-Murtizapur	34.1	6
69.	" Anjangaon	34.0	6
70.	" Asegaon	36.8	4
71.	" Karla	46.8	6
72.	" Bhamod	17.3	2
73.	Karanja-Wadona	29.5	4
74.	" Murtizapur	32.1	6
75.	" Umbardabazar	15.4	8
76.	" Darwha-Digras	62.3	2
77.	" Amravati	66.8	2
78.	" Poha	08.0	8
79.	Palas-Goregaon	11.0	2
80.	Akola-Jambha	46.3	4
81.	Telhara-Belkhed	5.6	4

	Route	Route distance in kilometres	Number of single trips per day
82.	Palas-Chani	41.5	4
83.	Paratwada-Chikhaldara	48.5	2
84.	Patur-Morna	09.5	2
85.	Karanja-Wadegaon	48.5	2
	Washim Depot		
1.	Lonar-Lone	15.8	10
2.	" Purna	19.1	4
3.	Malegaon-Shelu *via* Darwha	41.0	6
4.	" -Shirpur	10.4	2
5.	" Gowardhana	34.6	6
6.	" Risod	47.5	4
7.	Mehkar-Lonar	24.7	4
8.	" Amdapur	37.2	6
9.	" Ghatbori	26.0	6
10.	" Purna	44.2	4
11.	" Rajgadh	34.3	6
12.	" Sonati	11.3	10
13.	Gowardhan-Mangrulzanak	06.1	2
14.	Washim-Risod	40.0	10
15.	" Malegaon	20.1	4
16.	" Hingoli	43.1	6
17.	" Gavha *via* Morna	74.0	2
18.	" Pusad	71.8	2
19.	" Amravati	135.8	8
20.	" Risod	41.0	20
21.	" Mehkar *via* Malegaon	69.2	12
22.	" Buldhana	138.3	2
23.	" Fulambri *via* Palodhi	61.2	2
24.	" Mehkar *via* Risod	104.2	2
25.	" Belora-Rohada	49.4	4
26.	" Nagpur	296.6	2
27.	" Malkapur *via* Buldhana	182.5	2

Depots.—The operations in Akola district were first started from Akola depot on 1st March 1963 with 18 vehicles operating on 17 routes with a total of 1,484.2 route kilometres. The process of nationalisation was rapid and by the end of March

1969 there were two depots in the district at Akola with 76 vehicles and Washim with 43 vehicles. In all 112 routes were in operation from these two depots with a total of 8,102.4 route kilometres. On an average 20,633 and 7,039 passengers were carried per day from each of these two depots, respectively.

The Akola State Transport Division, of which Akola district forms a part was holding 222 buses plying on 201 routes with a total route length of 12,677 kilometres as an 31st March 1969. The buses put on road have on an average, a seating capacity of 49.8 excluding the seats of the driver and conductor. The average daily kilometres operated by these buses during March 1969 was 50,341 carrying, on an average, 57,263 passengers per day.

Light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the divisional workshop which is situated at Akola. Further, after the operation of every 24,000 kilometres the vehicles are routed by depots to the divisional workshop for preventive maintenance. In addition, there are two depots in the district situated at Akola and Washim for daily maintenance of the vehicles. Regular daily and weekly servicing and 8,000 kilometres docking for maintenance are carried out in depots.

Amenities to the Public.—For the convenience of the travelling public the Corporation has been providing several amenities in the district. A bus station has been provided at Akola and a passenger shed at Washim. In addition, waiting rooms have been provided at each of these places. Refreshment rooms have also been provided at Akola and Wadegaon, besides pan and sugarcane stalls at Akola. Pick-up stands have been provided at Akot, Datala, Kapashi, Kutasaphata, Loni, Medshi, Rithad and Wadegaon.

Private Passenger Transport : The Maharashtra State Transport Corporation has extended its operations on a majority of routes. Private companies however serve the transport needs in some parts of the district. Formerly a number of routes were left exclusively for the private owners whereas on a few routes, the passenger traffic was shared between the State Transport buses and private services. This situation has now ceased to exist and State Transport has extended its services over a majority of routes.

The services rendered by the private buses are not upto the mark. Rules regarding safety of passengers, comforts and convenience are not properly observed. Overcrowding in buses is

a frequent occurrence. The bus services, very often, are not regular.

Private companies work as private stage carriage operators. Transport services on these routes could not be nationalised earlier due to shortage of passenger vehicles, and shortage of financial resources for construction of bus stands, depots, workshops etc.

RURAL TRANSPORT

The facilities of transport in the rural areas were inadequate in the past. The village roads were mostly earthen tracks which were sometimes unusable in the rainy season even for cart traffic. However, during the last two decades considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development are now under way. The construction of link roads is actively engaging the attention of the Government. Under the road development programme of the five year plans, a number of approach roads have been constructed and a greater number of them are proposed.

Bullock-cart was formerly the only means of transport for passenger traffic as well as carriage of goods to and from the markets. The bullock-cart also known as *chhakda,* still continues to be the only conveyance for the cultivator's produce to the markets, even though for purposes of trade, motor trucks and railways have supplanted all slow-moving traffic by bullock carts and horses.

A sizeable section of the middle class population uses bicycles. Motor-cycles and scooters have also been in use in rural as well as in urban areas.

On most of the motorable roads private transport companies as well as the State Transport Authorities ply buses.* Towns and villages on most of the highways and major roads are, thus, served by buses. Moreover, approach roads from railway stations have lately been developed, with the result that the problem of rural transport has been eased to a great extent.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

The Government has provided many travel and tourist facilities in Akola district. There are 26 rest houses maintained by the Government of Maharashtra. Primarily these rest

* The Directory of Villages and Towns given 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.

houses are meant for Government officers on duty. But now they are also made available to the travelling public. Following are the lists of the rest houses in Akola district maintained by the Buildings and Communications Department as also by the Zilla Parishad, Akola.

List of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses maintained by the Buildings and Communications Department, Akola Division.

Tahsil	Place	Category	Number of suites
Akola	Akola	Circuit House	5
	Akola	Rest House	5
	Washimba	"	2
	Andura	"	2
Murtizapur	Murtizapur	"	2
	Dhanaj	"	2
	Karanja	"	2
Mangrulpir	Mangrulpir	"	2
Washim	Washim	Circuit House	2
	Washim	Rest House	3
	Amani	"	2
	Medshi	"	2
	Chandas	"	2

List of Rest Houses maintained by the Zilla Parishad, Akola.

Tahsil	Place	Number of suites
Akola	Akola	2
	Mahan	2
Akot	Akot	2
	Shamir	1
	Telhara	2
Murtizapur	Murtizapur	2
Washim	Risod	1
	Ansing	1
	Pimpalgaon	1
	Rithod	1

In addition to the above, the Forest Department also maintains a dak bungalow at Sakharvihira in Akola tahsil.

GOODS TRANSPORT

Transport of goods and merchandise is not undertaken by the State Transport organisation. Besides railways, goods transport is in the hands of private owners of motor trucks. The number of goods vehicles, both public and private carriers, registered and licensed in the district was 550 in 1969. Of these 419 were public carriers and 59 were private carriers. Freight rates charged by them are not determined by any official body, but are allowed to be governed by the principles of demand and supply.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

There is a postal division of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department at Akola. Akola district is included in West Berar Postal Division. The head post office is situated at Akola and sub-offices at tahsil headquarters and towns. The bigger villages have branch post offices. The West Berar Postal Division includes two districts *viz.*, Akola and Buldhana. The number of sub-offices, branch offices, and combined post and telegraph offices is enumerated tahsilwise in the following statement :

Tahsil	No. of Sub-offices	No. of combined P. & T. Offices	No. of Branch Offices
Akola	9	5	68
Akot	4	3	43
Balapur	2	2	29
Murtizapur	4	3	46
Mangrulpir	2	2	29
Washim	3	3	38

COMMUNITY RADIO SETS

Realising the importance of radio as a medium of communication the Government of Maharashtra introduced the Rural Broadcasting Contributory Scheme in this district also. Under this scheme the Directorate of Rural Broadcasting provides radio sets to rural institutions like grampanchayats, public libraries and municipalities. The Directorate not only installs the sets but also provides for their maintenance and servicing. Dry batteries are provided to the battery radio sets.

The community radio sets are meant exclusively for the use of the public and the parties concerned are required to tune radio programmes relayed from the All India Radio, and especially the programmes for the villagers and workers.

For the installation of a community radio set the parties concerned are required to contribute Rs. 150 for an electrical main operated set and Rs. 170 for a battery operated set. In addition they have to contribute Rs. 60 for maintenance which is inclusive of provision for battery and radio licence fee.

The benefits of this scheme are availed of to a considerable extent in this district. In 1965 there were as many as 350 community radio sets installed under the said scheme in Akola district. In the following table is given the tahsil-wise statistics of community radio sets in the district.

TABLE No. 4

Community Radio Sets Statistics, in Akola District

Tahsil	No. of villages in which a receiving set is installed		No. of such receiving sets in the tahsil		People's contribution paid for installation of receiving sets		Population of villages having receiving sets		Total No. of Radio farm forums	
	31-3-1964	31-3-1965	31-3-1964	31-3-1965	31-3-1964	31-3-1965	31-3-1964	31-3-1965	31-3-1964	31-3-1965
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					(Rs.)	(Rs.)				
District Total..	300	350	301	351	7,700	15,425	2,72,320	3,13,637	87	124
Akola ..	104	120	105	121	2,800	4,925	77,542	86,410	—	—
Balapur ..	54	60	54	60	700	2,250	53,883	58,127	—	—
Akot ..	42	53	42	53	1,750	2,600	39,065	49,223	—	—
Murtizapur ..	30	34	30	34	1,050	1,400	26,721	29,971	—	—
Mangrulpir ..	15	23	15	23	350	2,600	17,703	28,427	—	—
Washim ..	55	60	55	60	1,050	1,650	57,406	61,479	—	—

CHAPTER 8 — MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, it is proposed to describe a large number of economic pursuits which neither come under the jurisdiction of the Factory Act nor under the regulation of Shops and Establishments Act. Such occupations are broadly grouped under the caption "Miscellaneous Occupations" because of their miscellaneous character. In fact, most of them occupy a prominent position in the present day economic system. Since the second World War, these occupations have shown an increase in their number as well as employment in them. The growth of population, change in the pattern of living of the people, spread of education, mobility of labour, etc., are some of the factors, which have contributed to this increase.

A sample survey was conducted of some of the selected occupations of different sizes, at the following places in the district *viz.*, Akot, Balapur, Akola, Washim, Mangrulpir and Murtizapur in 1969. The size of the establishment was decided on factual observations. An attempt was made to make the survey adequately extensive and representative in character as the on the spot observations are more accurate than reliance on information obtained from any other source.

The occupations chosen were as under :—

(1) Hotels and Restaurants, (2) Lodging and Boarding Houses, (3) Hair-cutting Saloons, (4) Pan-Bidi Shops, (5) Laundries, (6) Bakeries, (7) Flour Mills, (8) Manufacture of Aerated Waters, (9) Tailoring, (10) Bicycle Repairing, (11) Education and Research Services, (12) Legal Services, (13) Medical and Health Services, (14) Religious Services, (15) Domestic Services, (16) Recreation Services and (17) Public Administration.

LAUNDRIES

Laundries were mostly located in towns and very rarely in big villages. In the past, cleaning and washing of clothes was done by the traditional Dhobis. Now, even in villages, where laundries do not exist, cleaning and washing of clothes is undertaken by Dhobis. With laundries finding increasing favour with customers, the Dhobis, have to depend more upon laundries for their livelihood, with the result that their independent status and occupation are fast vanishing.

Now a days laundries, Dhobis and those who only undertake ironing are three component parts of the profession serving the clientele in their own way. At present, Dhobis go from house to house or even from laundry to laundry to collect clothes for washing. In the former case Dhobis deliver clothes washed and ironed to the customers, while in the latter, only washed clothes are delivered.

Laundries do not undertake home-delivery of washed clothes but they just clean and iron them and keep them ready at the counter. A few establishments also undertake dyeing and dry-cleaning of clothes.

The following statement shows the employment provided by the occupation during different Census years.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	1,689	899	790	Washing, cleaning and dyeing (actual workers)
1931	1,464	897	567	Washing and cleaning (principal occupants)
1951	484	397	87	Laundries and laundry services
1961	870	534	336	Laundrymen, washermen and Dhobis

Of the 870 persons engaged in this occupation in 1961, 577 were from urban areas of the district.

Soap, washing soda, bleaching powder, indigo, whitening agents and starch are the constituents used for washing with charcoal, and firewood being used as fuel. The survey revealed that small establishments spent about Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month on these accessories. The tools and equipment of a small unit comprised one iron and one table, costing about Rs. 50 but some possess a cupboard to keep the cleaned clothes, in addition to the table and iron. The number of irons as also the cost of tools and equipment used, varied depending upon the size of business.

Some small establishments were one-man establishments, while others employed family labour, the number of persons thus employed varying from one to three. Some laundries employed salaried personnel, their number depending upon the size of the unit.

A small unit in the district earned about Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month after accounting for the expenditure on rent and other miscellaneous items which varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month

TAILORING

Since long the tailor is an important as well as an indispensable constituent of the district economy. The proverbial term 'clothes make a man' is now-a-days gaining wide-spread popularity not only in theory but also in practice. But even then inhabitants of some small villages of the district have to often go about over a distance in search of a tailor. The semiskilled tailor stitching clothes of ordinary type is commonly found in small villages of the district. Tailors in larger villages and towns are, however, professionally better and undertake stitching of all types of dresses *viz.*, shirts, pants, blouses, children's wear, etc. The tailors of the town are proficient, have some knowledge of changing fashions, and as such, can adopt to changing demands.

In the past, this occupation was of a hereditary nature. But in modern times, people have a tendency to choose any occupation which suits them and provides them with sufficient income. Naturally the hereditary nature of the profession is fast disappearing.

A tailor going from house to house, collecting orders, and making home-delivery of stitched clothes is a common sight in villages, but is rarely seen in towns. In a village the tailor establishes his shop in a small verandah of a house, usually his own residence, with a sewing machine, a pair of scissors, a measuring tape, etc. Conditions are different in towns and larger villages where the tailor accepts orders at the place of his establishment. The owner himself or a skilled employee, cuts the cloth, whereas stitching and other processes are left for the other employees.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the occupation during the various census years.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	1,243	951	292	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiders on linen (actual workers)
1931	1,724	1,579	145	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners (principal occupants)
1951	1,942	1,796	146	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners
1961	4,162	3,605	557	Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers
1971	4,031	3,502	529	Tailors, dress makers and garment workers

In the year 1961, out of 4,162 persons employed in this profession 1,788 (1516 males, 272 females) *i.e.*, about 43 per cent belonged to the urban areas of the district.

A tailor has to expend on accessories, such as, thread, oil, buttons, measuring tape, monthly or annually as the case may be. The survey of four medium and nine small tailoring establishments revealed that the expenditure on the above mentioned items in case of medium and small shops varied from Rs. 60 to 300 per month, and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per month, respectively.

The tools and equipment of a medium-sized tailoring shop consisted of two to three sewing machines, each costing about Rs. 350; three to four pairs of scissors, the cost of each varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10, and a table.

In addition, some medium sized shops had a cupboard or two to keep the stitched clothes and the cloth of the customers accepted on order. In addition, some had benches and stools in their shops for the customers to sit upon. The small tailoring shops however had one to two sewing machines, and one or two pairs of scissors only.

The fixed capital of the units differed depending upon the size of the business. The fixed capital of medium-sized and small sized shops was found to be varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800, respectively.

Most of the establishments employed family labour and a very few employed salaried labour ; average salary of a labourer was about Rs. 70 per month. The charges for stitching clothes in case of different units differed, depending upon the locality and also the quality of the cloth given for stitching.

The gross income of a medium unit varied from Rs. 400 to Rs. 550 per month and of a small unit from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month. The net earnings of an average medium shop were found to be about Rs. 250 per month, while the net income of a small unit was found to be ranging between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 per month.

FLOUR MILLS

In the past when flour milling machines were not known women used to grind grains with the help of grinding stone in the early dawn. The establishment of flour mills has practically led to the disappearance of the grinding stone except at a few places in the district where no flour mill is located. Even

then people staying in such places go to the nearest town or village and get their grains milled.

The following census figures show the fluctuating trend in the employment opportunities provided by flour milling units over a period of last 40 years.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	473	25	448	Rice pounders and huskers, flour grinders (actual workers)
1931	347	192	155	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders and grain parchers, etc.
1951	336	332	14	Millers of cereals and pulses.
	86	70	16	Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual de-husking and flour grinding.
1961	1,064	985	76	Millers, pounders, huskers, and parchers of grains and related food workers.

Of the 1,064 persons engaged in flour milling units in 1961, 410 (360 males, 50 females) belonged to the urban areas of the district.

The survey revealed that most of the flour mills were small in size generally meeting the needs of the customers residing in the nearby localities. The flour mills generally undertook grinding of cereals and in some cases, grinding of pulses, chillis, turmeric, crystal salt, etc. Husking and parching of grains was also undertaken.

Most of the surveyed units worked on electric motors but oil-engines were used where electricity was not available.

The tools and equipment of a flour mill comprised electric motor or oil-engine, grinders, belts, balances, etc., the cost of equipment varying from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500. The fixed capital of a small unit, on an average, was found to be Rs. 4,000.

Most of the flour-mills were one-man establishments and the proprietor of the mill used to do all the work. However, where the proprietors appointed one or two employees they were paid about Rs. 60 per month.

It was found that five small flour mills earned between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per month. Most of the units were established in rented premises, the average rent being Rs. 10 per month.

MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS

The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the manufacture of aerated and mineral waters during the census years from 1921 to 1961.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	—	—	—	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice
1931	1	1	—	-do-
1951	25	25	—	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages
1961	59	59	—	Production of aerated and mineral waters

The statement shows that the occupation provided employment opportunities to a very small number of persons. Manufacturing of aerated and mineral waters is a seasonal occupation as the demand for aerated waters is seasonal.

The sample survey of three manufacturing units showed that the raw materials used by them were composed of sugar, milk, essences, colours, citric acid, gas, etc. The units expended on these items on an average about Rs. 200 per month. The initial capital investment was fairly large and was required for the purchase of equipment, such as soda water machine, its value varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 450, a water cooler, valued at Rs. 2,500, ice-cream pots, freezer, bottle feeding machine, a large stock of bottles, etc. The surveyed units employed three or four persons, and an average worker was paid Rs. 40 per month.

The business was generally brisk during summer season due to increased demand for cold drinks. The earnings of the surveyed units ranged between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000 per year.

The manufactured products of the units were soda, lemonade, ginger, other aerated varieties as well as ice-cream.

HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS

Hair-cutting saloons flourish mostly in the urban areas of the district. But in the rural areas and remote parts of the district, however, the barber continues to have an important place in the rural community.

In the village the barber with his tool-box *(dhopti)* moves from place to place to serve his customers. His *dhopti* generally consists of an old mirror, old type of razors and a clipping machine, a small cake of soap, a broken comb, some kind of talc powder, etc. They very rarely set-up even a semi-permanent establishment but perfer to sit under the shade of a tree or in the verandah of a house. Though it was formerly followed as an hereditary occupation, today due to the changes in the social outlook any person who has the initiative and aptitude to take up the occupation can do so.

In urban areas the saloons are well equipped with modern machines, big mirrors, etc., to satisfy the customers. They also prefer to employ skilled workers adept with modern styles to the traditional barbers aforesaid.

The following statement gives the number of persons employed in this occupation during Census years from 1921 to 1961.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	2,128	2,128	Nil	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers (actual workers)
1931	2,348	2,342	6	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers (principal occupants)
1951	1,775	1,766	9	Barbers and beauty shops.
1961	1,944	1,943	1	Barbers, hair-dressers, beauticians and related workers.

Of the 1944 persons following this occupation in 1961, 605 *i.e.*, about 31 per cent were in urban areas of the district.

These units required the following accessories *viz.*, soap, powder, snow, oil, etc., its cost varying from Rs. 3 to 10 per month according to the size of the unit.

The fixed capital of the units differed according to the capability of the proprietor and the size of the establishment depended upon the fixed capital invested. The tools and equipment of a big unit comprised 10 to 12 razors, 10 pairs of scissors, five to six brushes, eight tables and chairs, mirrors, etc., all costing about Rs. 2,000. On the other hand, the tools and equipment of a small unit consisted of two mirrors, one table, one chair, one or two pairs of scissors, one or two razors, etc., the whole lot costing about Rs. 250.

Mostly small saloons were one-man establishments. The other units were found to be working with the assistance of a few employees, either the relatives or the outside labourers.

Big and medium units employed one to three members from the family and one to seven outside labourers. A big unit was found to be paying Rs. 125 per month to each of its employees.

The net earnings of the surveyed units ranged between Rs. 80 and Rs. 300 per month. The saloons were generally located in rented premises, the rent varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per month depending upon the locality and the size of the premises.

The persons following this occupation have established their own association in the district to solve the problems and difficulties faced by them.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Hotels and restaurants can be classified as rural and urban; as both of them exhibit characteristics peculiarly their own. Now a days, many people have to live away from their families or have to commute daily to distant places. All these and many other factors have forced the people to take tea and other snacks outside and have finally made the way for the growing prosperity of this occupation.

Mostly, inns or small tea shops established in small huts are commonly found in villages while in the urban area hotels are mostly big in size. The former are usually ill-equipped, and are shabby in appearance. The quantum of food prepared by them is limited in quantity and lacks variety and quality. The number of tea-shops in a village is very small and so they do not face any mutual competition. In contrast urban hotels show a higher level of maintenance and they serve a large clientele with a variety of eatables. Hotels in big towns have to be business like and they always try to satisfy the needs of their customers as best as they can.

The number of persons employed in hotels and restaurants during the Census years from 1921 to 1961 is given in the following statement.

Year	Total	Males	Females	Names of occupations as stated in respective Censuses
1921	192	180	12	Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc. (actual workers)
1931	475	464	11	Hotels, cafes, restaurants (principal occupants)
1951	1,724	1,689	35	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.
1961	2,657	2,590	67	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities.

The common ingredients used in a tea-shop are tea, coffee, sugar, milk, semolina, *maida,* while those serving meals use cereals, pulses, condiments and spices, ghee, etc., in addition to the aforementioned articles. The expenditure on these items ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 350 per month in case of a small hotel. The extent of expenditure on such items increased with the size of the establishment. Almost all hoteliers purchased these raw-materials from wholesale traders. The maximum expenditure of a big hotel in the district on the same items was Rs. 4,000 per month.

Three or four benches, three or four tables, few aluminium pots to prepare, serve and store the eatables, and a small crockery constituted the equipment of a small hotel in rural and urban areas. The amount locked up in tools and equipment varied from two to three hundred rupees in the case of small hotels to often more than four thousand rupees in that of big hotels. The tools and equipment of a big and a medium unit were composed of a large number of tables and chairs for customers, some cupboards, shelves, crockery of fine quality, etc. A few big hotels even had ceiling fans, tubelights and a radio for the entertainment of the customers. But in most cases the furniture used was of an ordinary type and lacked comfort and proper maintenance. Almost all the surveyed units used coal, wood, kerosene, etc., as fuel.

The hoteliers or restaurateurs were required to invest a large amount in the form of fixed capital to purchase the equipment. The fixed capital invested in a big hotel varied from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000, in a medium hotel from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000, whilst in a small hotel it ranged between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500. It was found that the working capital required for the purchase of raw-materials, repairing of furniture and other items of recurring nature was higher in the case of a big hotel as compared to a small one.

The workers in a hotel are generally classified as cooks, who must be skilled workers, waiters, whose duty is to serve orders of customers, boys employed for cleaning tables, washing utensils, crockery etc., and the manager to supervise the unit. The number of persons in each category is determined by the size of the establishment and the size of the clientele.

In eight big units surveyed the number of persons employed varied from six to fourteen, and in the case of seven medium sized units surveyed, the number varied from three to six. In small size units two to three persons were found to undertake multifarious jobs necessary for the working of the establishment.

Mostly the proprietor of a small unit with the members of his family managed the whole unit.

The wages paid to the labourers depended upon the size of the establishment where they were employed and also upon the type of work they performed. A cook was paid higher than a waiter or an attendant. A big surveyed unit in the district expended about Rs. 450 on wages and gave salary ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month to a worker of the unit. Besides this, in some cases, especially in big units, the workers were given meals, snacks, and tea twice-a-day.

The net earnings of a hotel are determined by the size of the unit, the size of the clientele, the location of the unit and also by the quality of its preparations. The net income or the profit of a big unit ranged from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month ; whereas in the case of a small unit it ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month.

In rural areas, hotels, being few in number are, generally located near motor-stands or in bazars. The business in rural areas is generally brisk during festivals, or at the time of local fairs. The urban hotels generally earn a steady income.

The common items prepared by a hotel in rural or urban areas were tea, coffee, *ladu, pedha, jilebi, chivada, bhajias,* etc. In addition to this, some establishments undertook preparation of meals and served the meals on rice-plate system.

Most of the units were located in rented premises, rent of these varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 per month, depending on space, locality and availability of facilities such as ventilation.

The hotel owners of Akot have established their union. In Murtizapur also, there is one such association of the hotel owners.

LODGING AND BOARDING HOUSES

The establishment of lodging and boarding houses in the district is the result of the increasingly mobile nature of the working population. Many people have to remain away from their families for one or the other reason *viz.,* transfers in services, business transactions, etc. Such persons reside in the lodging and boarding houses.

Boarding houses, where provision for lodging is also made, are few in the district. Combined lodging and boarding houses are still fewer. A large influx of people in the towns consisting of agriculturists, sales representatives, and businessmen has not led to any improvement in the state of maintenance of lodging and boarding houses.

The 1961 District Census in its enumeration of the lodging and boarding houses, combined them with hotels and restaurants and treated the whole as 'the services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities.'

The boarding houses are either vegetarian or non-vegetarian. The common accessories used by both are foodgrains, wheat and grain flour, condiments and spices, vegetables, edible oil, ghee, etc. A non-vegetarian boarding prepares in addition fish, mutton, etc. The extent of expenditure on the consumption of these items depends upon the turnover of the establishment. Generally a medium sized lodging and boarding spent about Rs. 600 per month on these items.

A proprietor of the boarding house has to invest a larger amount in equipment than what a proprietor of an eating house has to. The sample survey of a few units disclosed that a boarding unit was equipped with tables, chairs, or *pats* (low stools for dining), various types of small and big utensils for cooking, serving and storing the cooked food. A lodging and boarding unit was equipped, on the other hand, with a few cots, mattresses, pillows, bed sheets together with the aforementioned items of equipment of a boarding house. A big lodging and boarding house was found to have 20 beds, 16 tables, 25 chairs, etc., the whole lot costing about Rs. 2,000.

The capital invested in a lodging and boarding unit comprised fixed and working capital. The fixed capital was required for the purchase of furniture, utensils, crockery, etc., while the working capital was required for the replacement of broken crockery and furniture, bed-sheets, pillows, mirrors, etc., and for the purchase of raw-materials. A big unit was found to have fixed capital of the value of Rs. 5,000. The amount of investment varied with the financial contribution of the proprietor as also with the size of the business.

The number of persons employed in the units varied according to their working needs. A big unit employed seven workers and paid them on an average Rs. 40 per month. Generally, every employee is entrusted with a specific job. A small unit surveyed was found to employ three to four workers.

The rates charged by the units on lodging and on boarding differed with the location, the purse of the clientele, and the amenities made available. The meals were served either on a rice-plate system or on a full-meal basis, twice-a-day. The gross earnings of a lodging and boarding unit were found to be Rs 70 per day.

The items of expenditure of the unit consisted of purchase of raw material, wages paid to the workers and the rent of the premises. Almost all lodging and boarding units were located in rented premises, the amount of rent varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200 per month.

PAN BIDI SHOPS

There are a number of *pan-bidi* shops in the district dispersed all over the district, as a number of people are habituated to *pan*-chewing, smoking and snuffing. People chew *pan* with or without tobacco. Many chew *pan* only occasionally *i. e.,* on festive occasions or after heavy meals.

Most of the *pan-bidi* shops in the district are decorated with large mirrors and pictures of deities and popular film stars hung on the walls. A *pan-bidi* shop is called *panachi gadi* or *pan-pattiche dukan.* This *panachi gadi* is generally established on a small raised wooden structure.

As per 1951 Census, 765 persons (737 males and 28 females) were engaged in retail trade dealing in *pan, bidis,* cigarettes, etc. As per 1961 Census 1,141 persons (1,080 males, 61 females) were engaged in retail trading of tobacco, *bidi,* cigarettes and other tobacco products. Of this number, 1,035 persons (974 males, 61 females) were in urban areas of the district and the rest in rural areas.

Pan-bidi shops keep for sale all the ingredients necessary for a *pan-patti,* such as, tobacco, betel-nut, catechu as also cigarettes of different kinds. In addition to the above, these shops also keep for sale some articles of daily use, such as, post-cards, postage stamps, match boxes and a few commonly used patent medicines.

Generally the expenditure of a *pan-bidi* shop on the accessories varied from Rs. 5 per day to Rs. 30 per day. These accessories were composed of betel-leaves or *pans,* betel-nuts, *bidis,* cigarettes, lime (*chuna*), catechu, tobacco, *masala,* etc. The accessories were purchased from local dealers. The expenditure on these accessories depended upon the size of the establishment.

A *pan-bidi* shop does not require large investment. The equipment which mostly consisted of pots to keep *chuna,* betel-nut and leaves, *kath,* tobacco and a small cupboard to store these articles, and a nut-cracker. In addition some big establishments were found to be decorated with large mirrors. The tools and equipment of a small establishment cost about Rs. 50.

The fixed and working capital of a small *pan-bidi* shop was placed at Rs. 200 and Rs. 400, respectively.

Most of the shops were one man establishments. The earnings of these establishments depended on their size. The net earnings of a small shop ranged between Rs. 90 and Rs. 150 per month.

BAKERIES

In the past, bakery products were consumed only by the European officials and later by a small group of Indians influenced by the Western habits. The demand for bakery products was limited and so also its supply. But now, many have taken fancy to the bakery products and have made them their food-habit. This might perhaps be due to the cheapness and ready availability of these products. However these products do not serve as complete substitutes for the traditional everyday meals to which the local populace is accustomed.

Bakeries are generally located at tahsil headquarters and are rarely found in other parts of the district. They generally undertake production and sale of the processed food-stuff. Most of the bakeries in the district are small in size.

As per 1921 Census, there was not a single baker and biscuit maker in the district. As per 1961 Census, 96 persons (91 males, 5 females) were engaged in the production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products. Of these 96 persons engaged in bakeries, 90 persons (85 males, 5 females) were in urban areas of the district.

The persons who undertake the actual production of bread, biscuits and those who manage the bakeries or are engaged in the sale of the same products are the two main constituents of the establishment.

The raw material required by the bakeries for the production of bread, buscuits, etc., consisted of oil, gur, *maida,* yeast, sugar, hydrogenated oil, butter, essences, soda, etc. The expenditure of a small bakery on these items amounted to Rs. 1,200 per month. The bakeries purchased these above mentioned articles from local dealers.

It was found that the equipment of a bakery consisted of an oven or *bhatti,* a wooden table, small iron sheet boxes, iron rods, moulds, vessels, and cupboards and shelves to store the processed products. The cost of tools and equipment of a small bakery ranged between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. The bakeries used firewood as fuel for baking and in a few cases electricity. The expenditure of a bakery on fuel amounted to Rs. 120 per month.

The fixed capital required by a small bakery for the purchase of tools and equipment varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600. The working capital of the same unit amounted to about Rs. 1,300.

A very few establishments employed labourers. Where workers were employed, their payment varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per month, depending upon the nature of the work and the skill involved in its performance. An average establishment earned a net income varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per month. The expenditure on rent ranged between Rs. 10 and Rs. 55 per month.

BICYCLE REPAIRING

The bicycle repairing shops are today dispersed well over the entire district with a large number of bicycles being used by the people as a common man's mode of conveyance. Such establishments hire out bicycles on rates fixed per hour and also sell spare parts.

As per 1961 Census, 310 persons (all males) were employed in the repairing of bicycles and tricycles. Of the total, only 48 persons were in the rural area of the district. The Census also recorded that most of the bicycle repairing shops were in urban areas.

The survey of bicycle repairing shops disclosed that one big establishment had 24 bicycles while the medium sized shops had 5 to 15 bicycles. The tools and equipment of the establishment were tables and chairs, repairing instruments and cupboards to keep them as well as stands for the bicycles.

The fixed capital of an establishment varied from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 depending upon its size. The wages paid to the employed labourers fluctuated from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per day.

The earnings of a fair sized establishment ranged upto Rs. 425 per month, while the earnings of a medium sized shop ranged between Rs. 180 and Rs. 270 per month. Most of the bicycle repairing shops were generally located in rented premises, the rent varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 70 per month.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH SERVICES

Under the programme of free, universal and complusory education implemented by the government, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of literates and consequently in the literacy percentage of the district. A large number of people are now taking keen interest in higher or specialised education to improve their monetary

prospects. An increase in the number of persons belonging to this profession is a definite indication of the educational achievements of the district. The following statement shows the number of persons in educational services during the census years 1921 and 1931.

	1921 Actual workers			1931 Principal occupants		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Instruction ..	949	908	41	1,622	1,513	109
(i) Professors and Teachers of all kinds.	944	907	37	1,565	1,470	95
(ii) Clerks and servants connected with education.	5	1	4	57	43	14

The 1951 Census enumerated the number of persons employed in 'educational services and research' at 2,581, and classified these services as follows :—

	Persons	Males	Females
Educational services and research (If production is on a small scale productive enterprises attached to a research or a training institution).	2,581	2,301	280
(i) All other professors, lecturers and teachers.	88	67	21
(ii) Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including libraries, museums, etc.	2,493	2,234	259

As per the 1961 Census, 6,459 persons were engaged in 'educational and scientific services'. Their classification is as under.

TABLE No. 1

Total number of Persons engaged in Educational Services, 1961

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Educational and scientific services ..	6,459	5,691	768	3,565	3,332	233	2,894	2,359	535
i) Educational services such as, those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	423	407	16	73	70	3	350	337	13
ii) Educational services, such as, those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type.	6,014	5,262	752	3,490	3,260	230	2,524	2,002	522
iii) Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group.	22	22	—	2	2	—	20	20	—

According to the aforementioned statement, of the total number of persons belonging to this category, 45 per cent were urban dwellers. The statement further reveals that of the total number of persons engaged in educational services, such as, technical and vocational institutions, 85 per cent were urbanites.

In 1965-66[1] there were 1,576 institutions of different types imparting education in the district. The following statement shows the number of institutions as also the number of teachers employed in them in the year 1965-66.

Category	Number of institutions	Teachers		
		Trained	Untrained	Total
1. Pre-primary.	12	16	9	25
2. Primary schools.	1,434	4,316	1,029	5,345
3. Secondary schools.	105	933	591	1,524
4. Higher institutions.	10	*	*	173
5. Special schools.	15	*	*	147

The earnings of the majority of those engaged in these services depend upon the type of the work carried out, whether trained or untrained, as also the educational qualifications attained. A salary of a school teacher is low as compared with that of a teacher in a college. But a teacher of the primary school earns even less than a teacher of the secondary school.

LEGAL SERVICES

The evil effects of litigation have been acknowledged by all persons in general and especially by those who are educated. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of law suits due to the recent legislative measures undertaken by Government. As such, even though there is an increase in the number of law graduates only a small percentage of them take to regular practice.

1. Source—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.

* Separate figures of trained and untrained teachers are not available.

The 1921, 1931 and 1951 Census figures record useful details regarding the persons following legal services as their principal occupation. The 1921 Census recorded 190 persons (all males) and 1931 Census recorded 381 (including one woman) following this profession. The 1951 Census recorded a substantial increase in this profession and put their number at 568 (561 males, 7 females).

The legal services have been classified by the respective censuses as under :—

Year	Lawyers of all kinds including quazis, law agents, mukhtiars			Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1921	139	138	1	52	52	—
1931	179	178	1	202	202	—
1951	476	469	7	92	92	—

In 1961 there were 306 jurists (all males) and 245 legal practitioners and advisers (all males) in the district. Of these 299 jurists and 243 legal practitioners and advisers were in the urban areas of the district, the rest being in rural areas.

RECREATION SERVICES

Entertainment in one form or another has become the part and parcel of every day life. It has become an item of expenditure in the budget of every urbanite.

The 1921 Census reported the number of actual persons following this occupation as 707 (676 males and 31 females). The Census included in these services such as, music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers and dancers. As per the 1931 Census, there were 959 (902 males and 57 females) musicians in this category.

As per the 1931 and 1961 Censuses, the number of persons engaged in recreation services was 461 (441 males, 20 females) and 576 (552 males, 24 females), respectively. The 1951 Census included in the category, those employed in production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, managers, and employees of theatres, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, wrestlers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals and radio broad-casting studios.

The 1961 District Census classified those engaged in recreation services in four categories as could be seen from the following table.

Classification of the number of Persons engaged in Recreation Services, 1961

Classification of recreation services	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1. Production of motion pictures and allied services, such as. pressing, editing, etc.	9	9	—	2	2	—	7	7	..
2. Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures.	226	223	3	74	74	—	152	149	3
Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals, such as, those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals etc.	336	315	21	195	184	11	141	131	10
4. Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc. racing.	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	—

At present the *tamasha* or *lokanatya* in rural areas, and cinema, drama in the urban areas are the common forms of recreation found in the district. In 1965-66, there were 19 permanent cinema houses and four touring talkies in the district. There were four cinema houses in Akola tahsil, while Mangrulpir tahsil had only one in 1965.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

During the last fifty years the people in rural as well as urban areas have become more health and disease conscious. The good progress that medical and health services have achieved in the district could be seen from the increase in the number of medical facilities, such as hospitals, primary health centres, etc., as also in the number of doctors, nurses and in the number of persons taking advantage of these facilities made available to them.

In 1921, there were 86 (78 males, 8 females) medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons. In the same year the number of midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc., stood at 113 (including 87 females). In 1931, 443 persons (327 males, 116 females) followed medicine as their *principal occupation* while in 1921 only 199 persons (104 males, 95 females) were engaged in this profession.

The 1931 Census classified these services as follows :—

	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
Medicine	443	327	116
(i) Registered Medical practitioners including oculists.	138	132	6
(ii) Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	124	119	5
(iii) Dentists	1	1	—
(iv) Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	176	71	105
(v) Veterinary surgeons.	4	4	—

This statement shows that in 1931 there were only one dentist and four veterinary surgeons in the district. In 1951, 639 persons

(483 males, 156 females) were engaged in medical and health services. Of the total, 193 (*including* 56 females) were registered medical practitioners, 11 midwives, 12 vaccinators (all males), 115 compounders (112 males, 3 females), and 76 nurses. In 1951, there also existed *vaidus, hakims,* and other persons practising medicine without being registered and who numbered 150 (136 males, 14 females).

As per the 1961 Census, 1,938 persons (1,418 males, 520 females) were engaged in medical and health services. Of the total of 1,181 (814 males, 367 females) *i. e.,* about 61 per cent were in urban areas of the district.

The following statement further shows in brief the medical facilities available in the district, during the years 1961 and 1965.

	1961*	1965*
No. of hospitals	4	4
No. of dispensaries	23	84
No. of maternity homes	—	6
No. of health centres	—	49
No. of primary health centres	12	13
No. of doctors	55	92
No. of *Vaidyas*	—	36
No. of Nurses	132	194

Generally a doctor now a days has a busy time throughout the year. A medical practitioner earns between Rs. 300 and Rs. 800 per month, and even higher in the case of specialists in the field. The earning of a person engaged in this profession is determined by several factors, such as, location of his practice-whether in urban areas or rural areas, whether he has undertaken general practice or is a specialist, the ability of the practitioner to diagnose the disease and more particularly upon the confidence of the patients enjoyed by him.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

Domestic servants could be classified as rural and urban. They could also be classified on the basis of the nature of their

* Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

work as cook, driver, those undertaking washing of clothes and cleaning of utensils, etc. Generally, every middle class urban family employs a domestic servant for washing of clothes and cleaning of utensils and some rich families employ cooks, drivers, etc.

In rural areas workers of this category are employed during the agricultural seasons and are paid either in cash or in kind. In rural areas, avenues of employment are limited and naturally mobility is difficult to find among them. In a number of families domestic servants are considered and treated as members of the family itself. In urban areas domestic servants are employed on a full-time or on a part-time basis for doing household work.

The number of persons following this occupation has decreased during the last forty years, as can be seen from the following statement, as they seek employment in new better paid avenues provided by factories, mills and other such establishments which have come up in the district recently.

Year	Total	Males	Females
1921	7,551	6,439	1,112
1931	3,902	3,268	634
1941	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1951	2,659	2,020	639
1961	1,743	996	747

The 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961 Censuses classify these services differently. The 1921 Census classified the domestic servants into three categories which are shown in the following statement.

	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(i) Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen, and other indoor servants.	7,432	6,324	1,108
(ii) Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys.	98	94	4
(iii) Private motor drivers, and cleaners etc.	21	21	—

The 1931 Census classified domestic servants under two heads. The following figures pertain to those seeking it as a principal occupation.

	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(i) Private motor drivers, and cleaners.	7	7	—
(ii) Other domestic services	3,895	3,261	634

The 1951 Census classified domestic services as follows :—

	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(i) Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)	2,659	2,020	639
(ii) Private motor drivers, and cleaners.	110	110	—
(iii) Cooks	269	161	108
(iv) Gardeners (if specifically found to be domestic)	51	49	2
(v) Other domestic servants	2,229	1,700	529

As per 1961 Census, out of 1,743 domestic servants in the district, 1,194 (642 males, 552 females) were in urban areas of the district. The above figures show that the urban domestic servants constitute about 69 percent of the total in the district. In the category of cooks there are two types *viz.*, those employed regularly in private houses and those employed on special occasions *e. g.*, marriage and festival ceremonies. The cooks are paid remuneration depending upon their skill and the amount of work, generally in cash and in addition to meals which are also provided. The payment ranges between Rs. 30 and Rs. 70 per month. The earnings of those employed for washing of clothes and cleaning of utensils vary generally depending upon the amount of work and more particularly upon the number of members in a family. The payment varies between Rs. 8 and Rs. 20 per month. An urban domestic servant is paid higher than a rural one.

The urban domestic services are characterised by absenteeism from work as the domestic servants go to their native places to carry on work in connection with the cultivable land that they possess and which thus supplies their families with a substantial means of livelihood.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

In the past the priests were quite better off by working as a *bhataji* or a *puranic* or a *kirtankar*. A priest was considered an

inseparable part in the religious activities of every household. This district was no exception to it. The priest enjoyed a high status in the society. Some families used to call the priests for the everyday worship of their deities while some used to call them occasionally *viz.,* at the time of births, marriages, deaths, etc. Following is an account of the village priests produced from the old Gazetteer of the district.

Religious organisation :—"Various figures besides that of the *sadhu* stand out in such efforts at organisation as can be traced amid the general confusion. A really important place, such as, the headquarters of a taluk, would contain one or more Shastris and perhaps an Agnihotri. Some Shastris are *Vedic,* knowing one or more of the *Vedas* (either by heart or by meaning), and some are Dharmashastris, knowing other *granths,* sacred writings; they have an unequalled knowledge of the demands of religion. A Kunbi might become a Dharmashastri, though in fact he never does so, but it is not permitted to teach him the *Vedas.* An Agnihotri performs three times a day the sacrifice of the *homa;* he is distinguished by various characteristics, but need not be learned. In the rains a Shastri, *puranik* or perhaps the local school-master is often engaged in the largest villages to recite and explain some *purans;* in the town of Akola there are often 10 or 12 such courses in different temples, a *puran* appropriate to the particular god or season being generally chosen. Sometimes a *haridas* or *kathekari* conducts a *katha,* a preaching service diversified with music and the calling of "Ram, Ram," "Krishna, Krishna," and the like. (In a third service called *bhajan,* the congregation has no official leader; they chant a series of texts, each man keeping time with a pair of *jhanja, tal,* cymbals; in villages two *dindis* (parties), are formed, of which one leads and the other responds). Brahmans have also a *dharmadhikari,* who is a final authority on questions of religion, and a Shankaracharya with power to punish for breaches of caste rule and the like; the *dharmadhikari* holds his office by hereditary right, but should take skilled advice if he is himself unlearned; there are nine representatives in the single town of Basim; the Shankaracharya requires to be personally qualified for his post. The middle castes, such as Kunbis, have Brahman joshis to conduct most of their ceremonies; these are hereditary officers and need to know only a single *granth,* the *Shudra Kamalakar.* They are supported partly by fees for the particular ceremonies and partly by *haks,* annual contributions, from their people. A joshi on the Purna river told the writer that some of the Kunbis in his neighbourhood were beginning to do without a joshi at their ceremonies, but this was probably a

trivial movement due to personal disagreement. Beside these officers there are *pujaris,* worshippers, attached to many tombs and temples. They are often Brahmans from different parts of India, sometimes having the hereditary title of *swasthanik,* but more frequently Gosains. In the latter case it is usual for the worshipper who is getting old to take a boy, perhaps a Kunbi, and train him to the succession. The temple buildings are likely to include a walled compound enclosing a *pinda,* shrine of the god who is very likely Mahadeo worshipped under some such local name as Kateshwar, a dwelling-house for the worshipper, and ten or a dozen tombs of former worshippers, the main building being called *math.* No attempt is made, however, to follow any particular plan; the *math* occasionally occupies part, or the whole, of an ordinary village-fort. These Gosains both perform daily worship of the god on behalf of the village bathing, feeding and adoring him and are called *guru* by the people. They almost always recognise the *Mahant* of Mahur, or the Penganga in the Nizam's Dominions, as their head, and both they and their flocks make pilgrimages to Mahur, to Sahasrakund near by, and perhaps to Umagdeo 20 miles further east".*

The advent of western education especially in the form of empiricism and phenomenalism and logical and scientific reasoning has resulted in the crumbling down of the religious belief of the people. Now, the people have become more rationalistic and so largely consider these religious beliefs as superstitions. This has badly affected those following this profession as a means of livelihood.

The following statement shows the number of persons engaged in the religious services in 1921.

	Actual Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
Religion	3,409	2,871	538
1. Priests, ministers, etc.	286	244	42
2. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries.	3,109	2,613	496
3. Readers, Church mission services.	—	—	—
4. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	14	14	—

* Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District, 1910 pp. 86-88.

The 1931 Census showed a percentage decrease of about 43 in the number of persons following this profession, as compared to 1921 Census figures. The 1931 Census enumerated 1,959 persons, following this profession, and classified them as under :—

	Principal Occupants		
	Persons	Males	Females
Religion	1,959	1,845	114
1. Priests, ministers, etc.	1,598	1,514	84
2. Monks, nuns, religious mendicants.	74	53	21
3. Other religious workers	116	109	7
4. Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers etc.	171	169	2

The 1951 Census enumerated the number of persons engaged in religious services as 573 (516 males, 57 females) and classified the number and the services into the following two categories

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, *sadhus*, religous mendicants and other religious workers.	508	453	55
2. Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.	65	63	2

As per the 1961 Census, 1,100 persons (1027 males, 73 females) were engaged in religious services. Of the total, 608 persons (565 males, 43 females) were in the rural areas of the district. The above figures show that the number of persons following religious profession is, less in urban areas as compared to the number in rural areas of the district. The increase in 1961 in the number of persons following the profession as compared to 1951 may be accounted for by the change in occupational classification in 1961.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Since Independence, Government has placed more emphasis on the creation of a Welfare State. In keeping with this goal, a number of services for the convenience

and welfare of the public are undertaken by the Government and local bodies. This necessitates the employment of large number of persons in the administrative services for the effective implementation of such a policy.

Table number 3 shows the number of persons engaged in public administration in the two Census years *viz.*, 1921 and 1931.

TABLE No. 3

Classification of Persons engaged in Public Administration, 1921 and 1931

Occupation	1921 (Actual Workers)			1931 (Principal Occupants)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Services of the State ..	1,877	1,877	—	1,347	1,330	17
Services of Indian and Foreign States.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal and other local (not village) services.	222	144	78	545	434	111
Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	644	629	15	1,170	1,163	7
Total ..	2,743	2,650	93	3,062	2,927	135

As per the 1951 Census, 4,667 persons (4585 males, 82 females) were engaged in public administration, and they included village officers and servants including village watchmen, employees of municipalities, local bodies and of State Government. The details are given in the following table.

TABLE No. 4

Classification of Persons engaged in Public Administration, 1951

Occupation	Persons	Males	Females
Village officers and servants including village watchmen.	1,059	1,054	5
Employees of municipalities and local bodies (But not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub-division).	679	634	45
Employees of State Government (but not including persons clasifiable under any other division or sub-division).	2,929	2,897	32
Total ..	4,667	4,585	82

As per the 1961 Census, 6,950 persons (6,773 males, 177 females) were engaged in public administration. Out of 6,950, 3,679 persons (3,566 males, 113 females) belonged to the urban areas of the district. The following table shows the details of persons engaged in public administration in 1961.

TABLE No. 5

Classification of Persons engaged in Public Administration, 1961

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government.	310	310	..	112	112	..	198	198	..
Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, municipalities and local boards.	1,553	1,454	99	323	291	32	1,230	1,163	67
Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Government.	5,087	5,009	78	2,836	2,804	32	2,251	2,205	46
Total ..	6,950	6,773	177	3,271	3,207	64	3,679	3,566	113

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Besides the numerous occupations described above, there are many other occupations which are not dealt with for two reasons; firstly, their negligible number and secondly, the very insignificant employment opportunities they offer to the working population of the district. These are fruit and vegetables selling, flower selling, tinsmithy, gold and silver smithy, painting, hat and cap making, and leather working.

CHAPTER 9 — ECONOMIC TRENDS

SECTION 1—STANDARD OF LIVING

General. Old records reveal that the Standard of Living of the masses in the past was very low and miserable. There was ample cultivable land but the direct cultivator himself could claim no right on it. Insecurity and extortions by those in power deterred the cultivator from saving either in the form of ornaments or other forms of wealth. He could, and did borrow upon his crops and personal security, but had very little else to offer. The Berar Gazetteer of 1870 says, "even until within the last few years the cultivator of this part of India was a somewhat miserable and depressed creature. He was deeply in debt." Tradition relates that cultivators frequently gave up their land and ran away to avoid paying the land revenue, but they were brought back and made, by a mixture of force and conciliation, to cultivate again. So heavy was the burden of land revenue that the cultivator had to often borrow from the *sahukars* to pay it and in the process the *sahukars* usually recouped themselves by claiming standing crops and even by forced purchase of that land itself. Barbarous means were employed by the money-lenders of the time to compel payment. A considerable number of people regarded this suffering as a matter of course, and accepted as such with fortitude. Cultivation was often so unprofitable that a man would give up his land at any time to become a labourer in another village.

At the beginning of this century the material conditions of the people in this district improved to some extent. This would be corroborated from the extracts from the Akola District Gazetteer of 1910 which are quoted below.

"It is said, however, in all parts of the District that both cultivators and labourers now have houses, food, and clothes much better, as well as more expensive, than they had 50 or 60 years ago; they give entertainments on a far larger scale, and they feel no necessity to work for long hours. The subject is certainly very complicated but these indications appear unmistakable; it is difficult to doubt that the general economic position of the cultivator has immensely improved. At the same time his condition is not wholly satisfactory; cultivators themselves feel the burden of debt keenly. Two prominent considerations apply to this. The first is that 24 per cent *per annum* is a common rate

of interest for long loans and 50 per cent for a small loan made for sowing or weeding. Such high rates on the one hand make even a small debt serious and on the other ensure that a man shall keep his total debt within fair limits or be speedily ruined; if he can pay so much interest in poor seasons he will be able easily to repay the capital in good years. The second is that, though cultivators are in most respects frugal, yet social events, especially weddings, are made the occasions of great extravagance; for instance, a man of 55 says he can remember when a wedding in his family cost Rs. 100, but now it costs, Rs. 1,000. People say as a matter of course that they must copy any fresh extravagance of their *soyaras* (relatives), the set with whom they intermarry, and that this involves them seriously. Extraordinary economic changes have occurred within the memory of men still living; the Muglai condition, 60 years ago, was one of very plain living and scanty wealth, except in a few official circles; high priced cotton and low-priced land, under greatly improved political conditions, brought for many years a new and ready prosperity and constantly supported fresh expense, but now more economy is becoming necessary; thus villagers will point to a field which was sold 20 years ago for Rs. 150 and has just been sold again for Rs. 2,000. It may be that these changes have not yet worked themselves out, and in particular that the new system of economic freedom has not become adjusted to the endless grades of caste system. There is clearly room for mixed results from changes so considerable."*

"Probably half the cultivators are as deeply in debt as they can endure with any comfort, but the debt is not large in comparison with the interest they manage to pay. Large landholders who can borrow at about 12 per cent are often as seriously involved as the poorer classes. Absolute freedom from debt on the one hand and bankruptcy or hopeless debt on the other both appear uncommon. Indebtedness has been in existence for very many years; it is said to have increased distinctly during the famine of 1899-1900, and in a few years where the seasons were especially unfavourable it has increased during the last two or three years."**

Subsequently, however, far reaching changes took place in the material conditions of life. Every decade brought in a trail of events which did not spare the quietness of traditional living. The First World War, the Depression of 1930, the Second World War and the dawn of Independence which brought forth additional

* *Akola District Gazetteer* 1910, pp. 193-94.
** *Ibid* p. 196.

strength on the general economy of the country caused momentous changes in the living conditions of the people. Some of the events brought blessings while others untold hardships. The economic lot of the people in this district could not be separated from that of the masses in India. This was also the period in which the National Freedom Movement generated consciousness among the masses, and the ruling race was compelled to initiate economic reforms. This had definite bearings on the level of living in the country.

With the intellectual ferment and the spirit of modern education, many of the ways of life appeared to be insipid and contrary to the new outlook on life. The liberal ideas which were being advocated, and the influence of the socialistic pattern of society gradually changed the ideas of the standard of living of individuals.

The present young generation in the urban areas looks down upon the squalid living conditions. They just cannot reconcile with the age old poverty inflicted by indifferent forefathers and foreign rulers. Even an average peasant feels that his sluggish environment must change. The spread of the trade union movement has made the industrial worker conscious about his rights in the fruits of production. Surprisingly enough, a landless labourer who was almost a serf in the past, has started clamouring for a subsistence wage and a right to better living. The cry for economic betterment is heard from all strata of society. The call for the Welfare State is rever berating all around.

In the midst of the rising expectations, the government authorities started undertaking numerous measures for the economic uplift of the people. Legislation against usurious moneylenders, tenancy reforms and legislation, agricultural development programmes, loans to cultivators and artisans, educational expansion, and medical facilities are but a few of the many measures which have brought about improvement in the economic condition of the people. With the progressive measures taken by the Government, the material resources of life have been gradually increasing. Though the increase in population counteracted, to some extent, the increase in material resources, the available aids to economic life are obviously better than before. Diversification of agricultural and industrial production has resulted in the better supply of a number of new commodities. A number of articles of luxury, such as, radio sets, almirahs, wrist-watches, and fashionable garments, which were rarely found before, have become more common.

Besides the material conditions of life, social amenities, which have a definite impact on the standard of living of the people, have increased significantly during the post-Independence period. In educational facilities, which have an important bearing on standard of living, there has been a rapid expansion in institutions which have not only increased but multiplied student enrolment, and some desirable diversity with a bias towards technical education. Every town and larger village is served with secondary educational facilities. University education which in the past was like a dream to young boys and girls in remote villages has now come well within a vicinity of about 25 to 30 miles. All this has influenced the outlook and the expectations of the people.

The modern media of mass communication, such as, radio broadcasting, cinema and newspapers have brought about an unprecedented consciousness and urge for better living in the urban as well as rural population. Government measures regarding audo-visual publicity have also played an important role in generating this consciousness.

The general observations made above as well as the analysis of the various aspects of living conditions in the district are based on the findings of a sample survey* made for the purpose. Information about the economic condition of the people and their family budgets was collected by contacting representative households as also official and non-official agencies in the district. The account is primarily based on information regarding family budgets collected as per the proforma prepared for the purpose. Besides, general information was obtained by interviewing some citizens in the district. While on-the-spot investigations and information revealed in the family budgets corroborate the findings outlined below, statistical accuracy is not claimed for the same.

For purposes of investigation, the household is taken to be a unit of sampling. Taking average annual income as the basis of classification, the households surveyed are grouped as under :—

Group I—Households with an annual income of Rs. 4,200 and above.

Group II—Households with an annual income ranging between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 4,200.

Group III—Households with an annual income below Rs 1,800.

* The sample survey was conducted at Akola, Murtizapur, Washim, Akot, Mangrulpir, Karanja, Balapur, Telhara and Risod in 1969.

Group I. The higher income group of persons in Akola district comprise landlords, businessmen, general commission agents, doctors, advocates, industrialists, better paid officers and professors.

The district is bestowed with extensive rich fertile tracts suitable for cotton cultivation. Though irrigated garden lands are very few and far between, there are quite a good number of prosperous landholders. It is revealed in the sample survey that at Murtizapur there are about 50 rich men whose annual income exceeds Rs. 10,000, while about 200 whose income is between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. It was noted in the survey that a single landlord from Murtizapur possessed 20,000 acres of land prior to the imposition of ceiling on land holdings in 1958. Prior to the land ceiling legislation the land holdings in almost all parts of the district were incredibly big. However, with the increase in population and the progressive legislation during the post-Independence period, those large landed estates of the past have dwindled to a maximum of 54 acres for an individual holder.

Even under the present circumstances almost every town and big village surveyed has about 10 to 25 big landholders. A special mention must be made of the prosperous agriculturists from Akot who not only own land, but get a very good yield out of it. In Akot town there are about 40 landholders who derive an annual income of over Rs. 15,000. The situation in other parts of the district is, however, somewhat different. While admitting that they possess extensive holdings, the landholders hasten to add that the lack of irrigation facility is the greatest factor limiting their income in spite of the big size of their holdings. A keen observer feels sorry for the ironical situation that the larger holdings in this region do not yield correspondingly good yields and income. This is largely the reason for the generally lower prices of land in the district. While the price of garden land is higher, dry land is sold for between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,500 per acre.

There is virtual unanimity among the agriculturists when they say that while the prices of their cash crops have been favourable to them, the yield is not high enough to obtain adequate benefit of rising prices.

The income of the other components of this economically better off group has increased considerably during the post-war period. The growth of industries and trade has been instrumental in swelling the incomes of factory owners, businessmen, commission

agents and the managerial class. The growing medical consciousness among the people has materially added to the income of the doctors. The net annual income of a good medical practitioner ranges between Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 20,000.

The pattern of consumption of the people in this group is commensurate with their income. An important finding of the survey is that the people in this group complain about their rising expenditure, though they speak little about their rising income; the rising expenditure which, they argue, is due to conditions beyond their control. However, reading their statements in between the lines one finds that the rise in expenditure is commensurate with their increased earnings.

Though precise information about their family budgets is not available, it can be said from the survey that the average monthly expenditure of a family in this group amounts to about Rs. 550. Expenditure on foodgrains accounts for about Rs. 100 per month. The most important constituents of expenditure are food, clothing, education, luxury articles and house rent. They can afford to spend more on items such as milk, ghee, oils, vegetables and grocery.

Remarkable changes have taken place during the last few decades in the general pattern of consumption of the whole community, and especially of the families belonging to this group. A number of luxury goods, which were rarely even thought of, have become common items of household use. Radio sets, electric fans, motor cycles, costly wooden and steel furniture, etc., are found in a majority of households of this group. The more well-to-do among them possess refrigerators, motor cars and sofa-sets. With the growth of urbanisation and increasing social intercourse between the rural and the urban population, ideas about standard of living are changing. A number of well-to-do persons in towns and bigger villages are found to imitate the pattern of living in cities like Nagpur, Pune and Bombay. The unprecedented spread of education, including higher education, is one of the principal factors bringing about this change.

Now a days, an individual in this group would like to have all the amenities of a decent city life in his town. He has become more dress conscious on the pattern of an urbanite. The rapidly growing use of apparel made out of synthetic fibre, quality cotton and wool in the remote parts of the district is illustrative of this trend. Wider circulation of newspapers, cine-films and other media like radio also explain the impact of the city fashions on the towns and villages. An average family

is found to spend about Rs. 550 on clothing *per annum*. This group by and large has become health conscious with the result that medicines form an important part of the family budget. Though they complain about increasing medical expenses, these expenses are more due to the health consciousness of the people rather than to increasing illness or new forms of pestilence. During the epidemics in the past, illness and mortality were taken as a matter of course, as being generated by evil spirits and angry deities. Even an attempt to cure the infected human being was frowned by the force of tradition. The man of to-day will not look at similar infections with the indifference and coldness prevalent in the past. On an average a family is found to spend about Rs. 217 on medical expenses.

The spread of education throughout the entire countryside is one of the most important features of life during the post Independence period. There is an explicit urge for education all around, and a number of educational institutions have sprung up in all the towns and medium sized villages in the district. In keeping with this increasing consciousness, an individual family is found to spend Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200 on education every year. Examples are not lacking of better off parents sending two or three of their boys to colleges, and incurring an expenditure of over Rs. 3,000 *per annum*.

Travelling has now become almost a habit and naturally there is a steady increase in expenditure on this item. The other items of expenditure are: milk Rs. 30, entertainment Rs. 19, domestic servants Rs. 27, lighting Rs. 12, house rent Rs. 35, religious activities Rs. 20 and miscellaneous items Rs. 50 per month on an average.

In the nature of things the cost of living in the urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas in the district. This is because of the following factors:—(i) wants of the people in urban areas are much more varied than those of their rural counterparts, (ii) there are more avenues of spending in towns, (iii) house rent is higher in towns, (iv) cost of services is higher in urban areas, and (v) prices of staple foodgrains, milk, vegetables, etc., are higher in towns than in villages where they are produced. However, the benefit of lower cost of living in villages is offset by the limitations on income.

It will be quite clear from the account of education given in Chapter 15 that Akola district compares favourably with many districts of the State as regards literacy and education. In the higher income group, particularly, the proportion of the educated

and the literate is higher than in the lower income groups. The condition of housing in towns is much better than that in villages. Recently quite a good many houses of modern type have come up in Akola town. However, by and large, the state of housing of a large proportion of persons in this group is not as good as would be desired by them. Many of the houses lack modern amenities and architectural planning.

In keeping with higher income, the persons in this group are found to save a good amount out of their income. The various avenues of saving, such as, insurance, unit trust, and small savings certificates have become quite popular with them. A very high percentage of the persons are reported to have deposit accounts with banks though it is hard to ascertain the extent of the deposits to their credit.

Group II. This income group comprises medium landholders, retail traders, petty businessmen, employees of government and private organisations, teachers, hotel owners, doctors, etc.

An average family in this group consists of four adult members and three children, of whom 1.40 members are earners while the rest are non-earning dependents. The annual income of the constituents of this group ranges between Rs. 1,800 and Rs 4,200, while the average income of the families surveyed is about Rs. 3,500. It is revealed in the sample survey that indebtedness in general has declined during the post-Independence period. Though absolute freedom from debt appears uncommon, debt is not large in comparison to the repaying capacity of the concerned persons. This is mainly attributable to the control on money-lending by legislation, which has curbed the evil influence of the usurers. In most of the cases surveyed the debt is in the form of institutional credit secured from co-operative societies, land development banks or government authorities. The salaried class and businessmen are reported to have bank balances, while they are found to be more in favour of paper savings.

A landholder in this group who is the backbone of the rural society in the district is found to be in possession of 10 to 20 acres of land. In terms of its present productivity, he realises about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 *per annum*. This annual income includes the returns for his own labour as well as that of the members of his family. After deducting this part of the total income, the net income which accrues to him by virtue of his ownership of the land does not exceed Rs. 750 per acre of non-irrigated land. The net yield in the case of irrigated land may be higher, but irrigation facilities are still inadequate. Naturally

he price of an acre of land ranges between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500 depending upon its soil texture and productivity.

The fixed income earners in this class, as in other classes, who mainly comprise salaried persons and rent receivers have not benefited much due to rising prices. The agriculturists seem to derive some benefit due to rising prices of their produce. However, this benefit is very often off-set by fall in yields and rising costs of cultivation. An average agriculturist is not happy about his lot, and is, in fact outspoken about the squalid economic conditions around him.

The earnings of the salaried class have increased during the last about five years. But the rise in terms of real income is very doubtful. A salaried man claims that his economic lot was much better in the past, when he could purchase the entire bundle of his necessities for a small sum. However, this version cannot be accepted as true, and can be explained in terms of the universal human tendency to minimise the evil and magnify the good of the past. It is partly true that the purchasing power of the money was then higher, but at the same time it is also true that the income level was lower than in the present. It may be also noticed that the common man now become more vocal about his economic lot, than ever before.

The pattern of consumption of this group of persons is in conformity with their income. The principal items of expenditure are cereals, pulses, grocery articles, clothing, milk, education and medicine. The average monthly expenditure of a family is about Rs. 260 on items such as foodgrains, grocery, vegetables, milk, oils, lighting, education, entertainment, house rent and domestic servants, while the annual expenditure on clothing amounts to about Rs. 405, medical treatment Rs. 198, and miscellaneous items and obligations about Rs. 250. Of the items of monthly expenditure, foodgrains account for Rs. 92, milk Rs. 26, education Rs. 22, oils Rs. 20, house rent Rs. 22 and vegetables Rs. 19.

The pattern of expenditure in rural areas is somewhat different from that in urban areas. The people in rural areas are found to spend much less on items like vegetables, milk, rent, entertainment, clothing and domestic servants. Their needs are adjusted to the simpler environment in the villages.

With many other changes in the socio-economic structure, the articles consumed by the persons in this group have undergone noticeable changes. The change is more obvious in towns than in smaller villages. In the past, consumption was

confined to the bare necessities of life; living was very simple and the wants of life limited. Now-a-days the people are found to maintain a good standard as regards dietary. Expenditure on clothing has gone up to a great extent mainly because of the use of superfine varieties of cotton as well as man-made fibre textiles. There is a marked tendency now to prefer smart appearance and fashions to bare needs in clothing.

Education absorbs a large proportion of family expenditure. Though this might be a good sign indicating the public urge, there is an incessant demand for making education cheaper and more accessible than what it is today. Much the same can be said about medical facilities which are costly if judged from current standards. Entertainment such as movies and dramas has become a feature in urban life. With the increase in transport facilities during the last about 15 years travelling has become a habit with a considerable number of people. Hence, expenditure on travel has increased to a great extent.

It can, however, be stated that though the Standard of Living of the majority of people in this group has risen during the plan period, their economic condition has not improved in a commensurate manner. This is mainly attributable to rising expectations for better life, without a proportionate increase in productivity of manpower resources. The unemployed and underemployed manpower is a stumbling block in the way of prosperity.

Group III. This income group comprises landless tenants, poor peasants, landless labourers, industrial workers, artisans, primary teachers, petty shopkeepers and low paid employees of Government and private agencies. By and large, the annual income of a person in this group is less than Rs 1,800, though some among them earn it on a regular basis. However, a majority of them are not gainfully employed for the entire year and are not able to earn income sufficient for their bare necessities. Th rural economy, as is well known, depends on agricultural activity and there are very few other jobs that can absorb the rising population. Even though it is very difficult to estimate the extent of such unemployment and underemployment in the rural areas, existence of low standard of living in the villages indicates that it must be of a considerable nature. The condition of landless labourers is none too happy and their standard of living is poorer than that of the other constituents of this group and this is especially felt during the lean period of the year. The average daily earning of an agricultural labourer is about Rs. 2.50, that of a mill worker about Rs. 3.50 and that of a rikshaw puller Rs. 4. These rates of earnings speak for the low standard of living of these people.

A majority in this group have to maintain large families with more than four living children. The female members of the family are required to contribute towards the family earnings while the grown up children also cannot be spared from earning.

In the overall context of our population problem and with reference to lower income sections of community, it is necessary to make a mention of the family planning movement which is calculated to improve the standard of living of the people. In spite of the limitations of ignorance and conservatism of the uneducated masses, the movement has received a good response as a result of propaganda, publicity and better awakening. This is seen in the periodic reports from several villages regarding number of vasectomy and tubectomy operations done in family planning camps. In a number of villages the targets of operations are exceeded because of favourable response from the people. Besides operations, the other safe and hygienic methods of family planning are also being propagated. The propagation and success of the family planning movement is calculated to improve the standard of living of the people in the years to come.

The average monthly expenditure of a family in this group amounts to about Rs. 130 in urban areas and Rs. 100 in rural areas. Expenditure on foodgrains is about Rs. 65 per month, while oils account for about Rs. 15, vegetables Rs. 13, milk Rs. 15, house rent Rs. 15, entertainment Rs. 4. Very few families in the rural areas purchase milk and ghee. The poorest in this group cannot purchase even vegetables during the off-season when they are quite costly. The staple food is jowar bread accompanied by *dal* and a vegetable when available. The consumption of rice is limited to festival occasions.

Of the items of yearly expenditure, clothing is the biggest, accounting for about Rs. 250 *per annum,* education Rs. 180, and medical expenses Rs. 100 and miscellaneous items about Rs. 100 *per annum.* The students from this income group are however, benefited by the facility of free education extended by the Government of Maharashtra to all the persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800. The introduction of this scheme has been a blessing to the poor in so far as wider opportunities which were denied by proverty are now within their reach.

Rising prices have adversely affected the people in this group, more so because their earnings are not rising proportionately. This very often leads them to borrow from any available source, to meet the imbalance between income and expenditure.

In the absence of empirical data it is difficult to conclude whether the standard of living of the people in this class has improved during the post-Independence period. An average individual in this group complains about rising prices and rising expenses during the last about 15 years. He, however, does not readily admit that his income, if not proportionately, has also increased. In conclusion it may be pointed out that while income and expenditure have risen considerably, the fact that wants of the people have also multiplied on account of rising consciousness, education and urbanization, cannot also be ignored.

SECTION II—ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Economic Prospects: The preceding chapters described the principal sectors of the district economy, such as, agriculture and irrigation, industries, banking, trade and commerce, communications and miscellaneous occupations. However, what is given in these chapters is the mere description of facts as they stand and no analysis regarding trends in the district economy or economic prospects has been contemplated. In this chapter, therefore, it is now proposed to review the current and future trends in the district economy with special reference to development plans. These trends and development plans have been presented in the form of a consorted account of each of the economic factors since the old District Gazetteer was published in 1910 and planned development was accepted subsequently as an economic feature after the country attained freedom.

Agriculture: In 1901, the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture was 71 per cent in Akola district and 76 per cent in Washim, the then two districts which make the present Akola district. Three quarters of the population was engaged in agriculture and large proportion of industrial workers again was engaged in work subsidiary to agriculture. Among the agriculturists in 1901 about 48 per cent were returned as labourers, three quarters of them being actual workers; about 23 per cent were land holders and tenants, not quite a half being workers.

As per the Census of 1911, of the total population of 788863, 376238 *i. e.*, 47.69 per cent were engaged in pasture and agriculture while among those following other occupations many

were partially agriculturists. Of the total population of the district 77.68 per cent were depending upon agriculture including actual workers and their dependents. As per the Census of 1921, 613608 persons of the total population of 798544 were dependent upon pasture and agriculture, their percentage to the total population being 76.84.

The occupational classification was changed at the time of the 1931 Census and as per that Census there were in the district, 332982 total earners (principal occupation), 27459 total working dependents and 12689 persons following occupation as subsidiary to others under pasture and agriculture. That means that 373130 persons *i. e.*, 42.57 per cent were actual workers in pasture and agriculture. As per the Census of 1951 agricultural classes numbered 718954 giving a percentage of 74.81 to the total population of 950994. As per the Census of 1961, 81.33 per cent of the total working population was working in agriculture while as per 1971 Census, 81.60 per cent are working in agriculture.

It can be seen from these figures that inspite of some decennial variations the percentage of the population depending upon agriculture has remained fairly steady throughout these years.

When the old Akola District Gazetteer was published in 1910, it was reported on the basis of personal evidences all over the district that since the Assignment of 1853, the area of cultivation had greatly extended but owing to the mistakes in the old records and to changes in the early boundaries, trust worthy figures for preceding fifteen years were then not available. There was scarcely any waste land.

The following statement gives the average acreage for the five year period between 1877-1882 and 1900-1905 under the *kharif* crops and the *rabi* crops.

	Average 1877-82	Average 1900-05	Total increase or decrease per cent
Kharif or autumn crops.—			
Jowar	8,68,500	9,64,000	+11
Cotton	7,61,000	9,96,000	+32
Tur	42,000	42,000	...
Til	25,000	22,000	—12
Rabi crops.—			
Wheat	2,57,000	84,500	—67
Linseed	79,000	36,000	—54½
Gram	83,000	50,000	—39

During the year 1907-1908, of the total area of 26,20,000 acres, an area of 19.50,000 acres was under cultivation and total yield was 50 per cent of the normal outturn. The main *kharif* crops that occupied a considerable area were jowar, cotton, *tur* and *til*.

Prior to the present century the main variety of cotton grown in the district was *bani*. By the beginning of the present century, its place was taken by varieties like *kathel, vilayati, jari* and *bani*. During the period 1900-1905, the average area occupied by jowar was 6,04,000 acres *i. e.*, 32 per cent of the cultivated area. During the same period the average acreage under *tur* and *til* was placed at 47,500 and 9,500, respectively. The chief *rabi* crops were wheat, gram and linseed with an average area under each during the same period being 77,000, 26,000 and 20,000 acres, respectively.

In 1960-61, the total area under food and non-food crops in the district was 18,95,100 acres of which an area of 9,81,000 acres was under food crops and an area of 9,14,100 acres was under non-food crops. The following statement gives area under different food crops in the district in 1960-61 and 1972-73.

Area under Food Crops, Akola District, 1960-61 and 1972-73.

	1960-61 (In "00" acres)	1972-73 (Hectares)
Total cereals.—	7,480	3,04,849
Rice	195	8,039
Wheat	1,274	42,440
Jowar	5,856	2,46,159
Bajri	135	7,300
Maize	1	N. A.
Little millets or *kutki*	1	N. A.
Common millets	1	N. A.
Bhadli	8	N. A.
Other cereals	9	911
Total Pulses.—	2,211	1,11,208
Gram	328	9,652
Green gram (*mug*)	215	23,213
Tur	765	34,473
Black gram (*udid*)	781	38,624
Masur	17	N. A.
Math	25	N. A.
Chavali	14	N. A.
Watana	10	N. A.
Lakh	47	N. A.
Other Pulses	9	1,11,208

	1960-61 (In '00' acres)	1972-73 (Hectares)
Sugarcane.—	5	731
Condiments and spices.—	72	3,029
Chillis	69	2,704
Turmeric	1	N. A.
Coriander	1	N. A.
Garlic	1	N. A.
Fresh Fruits.—	18	
Banana	5	
Mangoes	7	
Sweet orange	1	
Sour-lime	1	
Guava	1	
Papaya	1	
Others	2	
Vegetables.—	24	
Sweet potatoes	1	2,564
Onion	5	
Carrot	1	
Radish	1	
Cabbage	2	
Brinjal	6	
Tomato	1	
Fenugreek	1	
Bhendi	3	
Others	3	
Total Food Crops.—	9,810	4,22,385

Among the non-food crops, fibres accounted for 7,84,500 acres, cotton being the most important with an acreage of 7,78,600, followed by Deccan hemp (*ambadi*) 3,800 acres and sann-hemp 21 acres. During the same year as many as 1,08,800 acres were under edible oil-seeds and 20,500 were under non-edible oil-seeds. Of the area under edible oil-seeds as much as 91.73 per cent i. e., 99,900 acres were under groundnut. Sesamum, mustard and safflower were the other edible oil-seeds grown on 66,00,800 and 1,500 acres, respectively. Of drugs and narcotics, only betel-leaves were grown on 100 acres. Fodder crops were grown on 200 acres. During 1973-74, area under non-food crops was 3,92,960 hectares, of which fibres accounted for 34,945; oilseeds, 43,373, during and narcotics, 13 and other non-food crops, 123 hectares.

It would appear from a comparison between the earlier and the later statistics, that the total cultivated area of 19,50,000 acres in 1907-08 decreased to 18,95,100 acres in 1960-61. However, this slight decrease was more apparent than real as the two districts of Akola and Washim of 1907-08 (which comprise the areas of the present Akola district) contained some parts of the present Yeotmal district at that time. The crop pattern during this period also does not seem to have changed considerably.

In 1964-65, the total area under cultivation of food and non-food crops in the district was 7,95,969 hectares of which an area of 4,11,067 hectares was under food crops and an area of 3,84,902 hectares was under non-food crops. Among principal food crops rice occupied 8,309 hectares, wheat 57,034 hectares, jowar 2,41,852 hectares, bajra 5,045 hectares, gram 13,921 hectares, *tur* 32,497 hectares, sugarcane 419 hectares, condiments and spices 3,163 hectares and fruits and vegetables 2,295 hectares. Almost the entire area under fibres *i. e.*, 99.09 per cent was accounted for by cotton which was grown on 3,35,521 hectares. Groundnut occupied an area of 33,707 hectares which was 73.11 per cent of the area under oil-seeds.

In 1964-65 the cultivation of rice increased by about 971 acres over that in 1960-61. The increase in jowar was by about 12,140 acres and that of wheat by about 13,536 acres. The downward trend was noticed in respect of bajra by about 1,034 acres.

In respect of gram, it was cultivated in about 1,600 acres more in 1964-65 than in 1960-61. *Tur* was planted in about 3,803 acres more. The rise in respect of condiments and spices was to the tune of about 7.68 per cent. The area under total food crops which was 9,81,000 acres in 1960-61 rose by about 3.55 per cent *i. e.* to about 10,51,787 acres in 1964-65.

Principal among non-food crops were cotton and groundnut. However, the cultivated area under cotton showed an upward trend during 1964-65 over that of 1960-61 while it showed decline in respect of groundnut. In 1960-61 groundnut was taken on 99,900 acres while in 1964-65 it was taken on 83,293 acres showing a decline of about 16,707 acres. In respect of cotton it rose from 7,78,600 acres in 1960-61 to 8,29,105 acres in 1964-65. The increase was by 50,505 acres *i.e.*, by about 6.49 per cent over that in 1960-61.

The following table gives the outturn of principal crops in the district from 1960-61 to 1964-65 and 1972-73.

TABLE No. 1

Outturn of Principal Crops, Akola District

(in 00 tonnes)

Crop	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1972-73
Rice	45	30	42	36	55	15
Wheat	200	236	291	185	214	169
Jowar	1,673	1,247	1,185	1,116	1,597	841
B jra	40	6	9	14	12	15
Other cereals	1	1	1	—	100	1
Total cereals	1,959	1,520	1,528	1,352	1,879	1042
Tur	418	324	169	234	184	134
Gram	40	40	60	41	45	19
Other pulses	86	64	90	71	91	53
Total pulses	544	428	319	346	320	206
Sugarcane	5	5	7	—	9	33
Groundnut	263	179	148	118	189	64
Sesamum	7	7	5	5	5	7
Rape, Mustard and Linseed	23	20	20	15	N. A.	16
Cotton	1,855*	793*	1,334*	1,453*	1,390*	1249*

On comparison of the above table, a trend that is clearly visible is that the production tended tobe on the lower scale upto 1963-64. It again showed an upward trend in 1964-65. The crop pattern also does not show much change in 1965-66 as against 1960-61.

* Bales in 'oo'.
** In terms of Gur.
N. A. = Not available.

Irrigation.—At the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer, irrigation facilities were very meagre in the district, only 14,500 acres of cultivated land being under irrigation Irrigation was mainly from wells. Irrigated land was chiefly used for the growth of sugarcane, brinjals, onions, garlic, sweet potatoes, oranges, plantains, guavas and other kinds of green vegetables.

The following table gives the area irrigated by different sources in Akola district during 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1972-73.

TABLE No. 2

Irrigated Area by Different Sources, Akola District, 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1972-73.

Source of Irrigation	Area Irrigated (in acres)		
	1960-61	1962-63	1972-73 *
Wells	7,889	8,203	13,604
Tanks	212	233	68
Government canals	—	—	1,228
Private canals	—	20	23
Other sources	—	186	544
Net area irrigated	8,101	8,642	15,477

* Figures for the year 1972-73 are in hactares.

In 1972-73 only 1.70 per cent of the total cultivated area in the district was under irrigation mainly by wells. Wheat, sugarcane, chillis and cotton to some extent were the only crops which were irrigated.

The net area irrigated which was 3,500 hectares in 1962-63 rose to about 15,477 hectares in 1972-73

Thus it can be very well seen that irrigation facilities did not increase much over a period of last 60 years, and remained almost static. The Katepurna river project and the Morna irrigation project have however increased the irrigation potential in the district. Besides these important river projects, the irrigation projects on Nirguna river and the tanks of Ekburji, Borala, Shirputy, Borwa and Giroli have also added to the irrigation potential in the district.

Planned Development.—The allocation towards the development programmes of Vidarbha region in the Third Five Year Plan shows a significant increase over that in the earlier plans. The total outlay for the third plan for Vidarbha was revised to Rs. 96.41 crores from Rs. 88.18 crores to which it was originally fixed. The allocation for the district level programmes in Akola district was to the extent of Rs. 4.38 crores. Of this,, 33 per cent of the amount was earmarked for agriculture.

The different schemes under the agricultural programmes were aimed at the improvement in productivity. With this view, schemes relating to soil conservation, minor irrigation, improved agricultural practices etc., were undertaken in the district. The programmes for the developments of forests, fisheries, animal husbandry and dairy development were also implemented. The following statement shows the total expenditure on different heads of development as compared to the total allotment.

Head	Total Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
Agricultural production	51.44	62.87
Soil conservation	31.56	50.73
Minor irrigation	39.87	9.55
Animal husbandry	1.46	1.28
Dairy development	9.98	7.33
Forests	0.94	2.01
Fisheries	0.18	0.29
Warehousing and marketing	8.43	8.08
Total :	143.86	142.14

In what follows is described in brief, the progress of development in respect of agriculture and irrigation roughly covering the peroid of the Third Five Year Plan based upon certain important indicators of development.

The gross sown area in the district increased by 3.4 per cent in 1964-65 over the gross sown area in 1961-62. It was 75.4 per cent of the total geographical area in 1964-65 as against 72.9 per cent in 1961-62. The net area cultivated in the district was 7,65,000 hectares in 1961-62. The same rose to 7,90,000 hectares in 1964-65. The gross cropped area also increased to 7,96,000 hectares from 7,70,000 hectares in 1961-62.

The highest percentage increase of 103 was noticed in outturn of *bajra* in 1964-65 over that in 1961-62. The outturn of *bajra* which was 600 metric tonnes rose to 1,219 metric tonnes by 1964-65. The outturn of groundnut remained almost unchanged during the period though its yield rate in 1964-65 had shown an increase of 5 per cent over the yield rate in 1961-62. During the year 1964-65 the yield rate as also the outturn of almost all the crops showed a general increase over that in 1961-62.

During the period 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area under food crops increased by 3.53 per cent and that under non-food crops by 7.54 per cent whereas the double cropped area increased by 120.27 per cent. The following statement gives the area under food crops, non-food crops and double cropped area in 1960-61 and 1964-65 and the percentage increase or decrease during the period.

	Area in hectares		Percentage increase or decrease
	1960-61	1964-65	
Area under food crops	3,97,042	4,11,067	+ 3.53
Area under non-food crops	3,69,945	3,84,902	+ 7.54
Double cropped area	3,054	6,727	+120.27

Irrigation in the district is almost negligible, accounting for only 0.7 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1964-65 and 1.94 per cent in 1972-73. In respect of irrigation the district ranked 7th in the Nagpur Division in 1964-65. Wells form the main source of irrigation and in 1964-65 irrigation wells in use numbered 6,194 which increased to 8607 in 1972-73.

Washim tahsil ranked first in area under irrigation under food crops followed by Balapur tahsil In respect of irrigation under non-food crops Akot tahsil ranked first and was followed by Washim. Of the total area of 5,441 hectares under irrigation in the district in 1964-65, an area of 5,035 hectares was under food crops and the remaining *i. e.,* 406 hectares was under non-food crops.

The live-stock population of the district decreased to 8,59,993 in 1966 from 8,65,798 in 1961. The decrease was by about 10 per cent. The poultry population enumerated in 1966 was 1,35,942 comprising 1,25,806 of local type and 10,136 of improved varieties. The number of birds kept per 100 households in the district was 69.03 against 137.40 in the State and 129.01 in the Nagpur Division. The number of eggs produced per hen was estimated at 84 for the district as against 84 for the State and 61 for the Nagpur Division. As per 1972 Live-stock Census the live-stock population of the district is enumerated as 843948, while the poultry population as 175127.

Agricultural credit plays an important role in the development of agriculture. There was enormous increase in loans advanced in 1965-66 over those in 1961-62. The co-operative credit facilities have helped the agriculturists to acquire what mostly constitutes, capital investment and thereby enabled them to increase output.

Industries : In 1901 the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture was 71 per cent in Akola district and 76 per cent in Washim district. Whereas the industrial population accounted for 14 per cent in Akola and 11 per cent in Washim, the commercial, 2 per cent in each and the professional 2 per cent in Akola and 1 per cent in Washim.

During the same year, in Akola district there were 3,384 cotton weavers including dependents, and in Washim only 1,223. At the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer (*in 1910*) the district had over 8,000 factory hands.

In Akola district the traditional Craftsmen though limited in number were more important than other parts of Berar. Gold and silver smiths numbered about 8,000, carpenters were numerous, a number of oil presses were worked on bullocks, few people were engaged on looms making coarse blankets and cotton cloths, Kagazi Muhammedans at Balapur used to make paper by hand and a few dyers were scattered over the district. This was in brief the position of handicrafts in the district as described in the old Akola District Gazetteer.

As per the Census of 1911 the actual workers in industry in the district numbered 37,737 including 26,626 males and 11,111 females, the total workers including dependents being 69,906. As per the 1921 Census the number of actual workers in industry was 31,311 including 21,794 males and 9,517 females with the total workers including dependents at 62,676. The number of actual workers in industry decreased by 17.03 per cent and the number of total workers and dependents showed a decline by 10.34 per cent.

The 1921 Census report of the Central Provinces and Berar refers to the trends in cotton weaving and spinning industry in Akola district and hence it is reproduced below. "Cotton weaving and spinning mills, of which there are now 12, employ 18,807 persons, an increase of 41 per cent in 10 years, and ginning and pressing factories have increased in number from 153 to 186. In spite of the increase in the number of these establishments, the number of workers in them fell from 13,592 in 1911 to 10,808 and a large number must have been working at less than their full strength".

The Census of 1931 enumerated under industries 28,265 persons, 23,354 males and 4,911 females as total earners (principal occupation), 1,964 persons, 519 males and 1,445 females as total working dependents and 3,318 persons, 2,575 males and 743 females as total following occupation as subsidiary to other.

As per the 1951 Census 11,167 persons, 10,197 males and 970 females were engaged in processing and manufacture concerning foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof. It reported 1,726 persons, 1,674 males and 52 females as engaged in processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof.

As per the Census of 1961 there were in all 28,388 workers engaged in industries of whom 13,407 or 47 per cent were engaged in household industries and 14,981 or 53 per cent were engaged in non-household industries. The only large-scale industries in the district employing 50 or more persons and using power were two cotton spinning and weaving mills and a hydrogenated oil (*vanaspati*) mill, all located at Akola. Besides there are a number of oil-mills in the district. By the end of December 1961, there were in the district 85 working factories with 5,077 workers employed daily in the factories that submitted returns and 1902 employees engaged daily in those factories not submitting returns. The number of factories increased from 85 during 1961 to 89 during 1962 but decreased to 87 during 1963; the average daily employment similarly increased from 6,979 during 1961 to 8,072 during 1962, and decreased to 7,888 during 1963.

From the point of view of employment the textile establishments were important and employed, on an average, 838, 1,420 and 1,517 persons per day per establishment during 1961, 1962 and 1963, respectively. The hydrogenated oil industry also employed, on an average, 467 persons during 1963. The ginning and baling factories were next to provide employment to 84 during 1961, 85 during 1962 and 77 during 1963 per establishment per day.

The following statement gives the distribution of registered working factories during 1963 in the district.

Distribution of Registered Working Factories, Akola District, 1963

Type of Factory	Power operated		Non-power operated		All factories *	
	Number	Workers employed	Number	Workers employed	Number	Workers employed
Large-scale factories	30	6,582	—	—	30	6,582
Small-scale factories	54	1,190	3	116	57	1,306
Total	84	7,772	3	116	87	7,888

F. N. *As per Annual Survey of Industries in 1966, there were 85 registered factories in the district which employed 5,121 persons.

In 1964 the total number of registered factories rose to 88 from 87 in 1963. There were in the district 7,752 factory workers in 1964. This number rose to 8,321 in 1965-66. In 1972, the total number of registered working factories submitting returns in the district was 56, which employed on an average 3,419 workers daily.

The programme for industrialisation particularly in rural areas was envisaged in the district level plan during the Third Five Year Plan. As an incentive to handicraft workers to form into co-operatives for increasing production, financial help of Rs. 22,000 was given to various organisations during the period. An amount of Rs. 47,000 was distributed to co-operatives of handloom weavers for organising development programmes for increasing production. Thus total expenditure of Rs. 69,000 was incurred on the industrial development programmes at the district level during that period.

Transport and Communications: The old Akola District Gazetteer (1910), states that at that time the district had comparatively good communications. The district had 57 miles of railway line passing through the northern parts of Balapur, Akola and Murtizapur tahsils with, ten stations. The railway mileage increased in 1961 by about 171.9 per cent when it rose to 155.14 miles, according to Census of 1961. The number of railway stations in the district also rose from ten to 33. The Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna railway route that traverses through the length of the district has connected the metre gauge railway system in North India with that in South India. It has connected Indore and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh with Secunderabad *via* Akola and Purna. Besides serving the local transport needs, it has assumed national importance in view of the fact that it is bound to help the industrial growth of the region by providing new openings for the movement of industrial raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

About roads the old Gazetteer states that first class roads measured 172 miles, and second class 75 miles, the former costing a total of Rs. 70,000 a year, and the latter Rs. 20,000 for maintenance.

The following statement gives the categorywise length of roads in the district in 1951, 1956 and 1961 as per the 1961 Census.

Roads	In miles		
	1951	1956	1961
National highways	70.12	70.12	70.12
State highways	64.54	64.54	259.84
Major district roads	203.00	209.65	147.37
Other district roads	56.91	94.46	53.63
Village roads	11.56	11.56	16.95
Total :	406.13	450.33	547.91

During the period 1951-1961 there was no change in the mileage of national highways. The State highways, however, increased by 195.30 miles. The major district roads and other district roads decreased by 55.63 miles and 3.28 miles, respectively. This decrease appears to have been due to upgradation of a few roads to State highways. The village roads increased by 5.39 miles only. The total increase in all types of roads in 1961 over that in 1951 was 141.78 miles. During 1973-74 the total kilometreage of all types of roads was 2873.37 km. The total increase in all types of roads in 1973-74 over that in 1961 was 1996.71 km.

At the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan the proportion of road length was 8.0 kilometres per 100 square kilometres. Road works measuring over 300 km. were completed during the Third Five Year Plan. The total actual expenditure incurred on these roads was reported at Rs. 37.01 lakhs against the plan outlay of Rs. 38.93 lakhs.

The following statement gives the percentage increase in road length per 100 square kilometres as on 31st March 1961, 31st March 1966, and 31st March 1974 in respect of the different categories of roads.

	Length per 100 square kilometres		
	31-3-1961	31-3-1966	31-3-1974
National highways	0 83	1.34	0.86
State highways	2.45	4.00	5.88
Major district roads	1.24	2.90	5.85
Other district roads	0.39	1.30	12.57
Village roads	0 90	0.46	1.99
District Total :	5.00	10.96	27.19

Trends in transport and communications in the district during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1973-74 as revealed in the following table are significant.

TABLE No. 3

Transport and Communications, Akola District

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1962	1963	1964	1965	1973-74
Road length (extra municipal)	km	n. a.	n. a.	857.00	1,033.00	1,042.00	1,103.00	1,161.62	2,873.37
Length of Road—									
(a) Per 1,000 sq. mile	km	n. a.	n. a.	209.8	252.51	254.71	269.62	284.28	705.72
(b) Per lakh of population	km	n. a.	n. a.	90	87	88	93	98	191.34
Total railway length	km	n. a.	n. a.	249.77	354.00	354.00	354.00	354.00	354.00
Post offices	number	175	220	289	299	306	310	315	336
Telegraph offices	number	15	18	22	22	22	22	25	26
Radio licences	number	n. a.	1,867	4,328	6,681	8,318	10,382	11,927	43,194

Price Trends : The study of the general price trends prevailing over a period of time enables to form impressions about the economic condition of the people. Prices are also important because they regulate the channels of production and govern consumption. The structure of prices, particularly of food-grains, affects almost all the sections of the community. The demand for consumer goods especially, expands or contracts in response to changes taking place in the price of the particular commodity. With rising prices in respect of certain commodities a few families particularly in the low income group are forced to change the consumption pattern. Changes in prices also affect the marginal propensity to consume or to save.

It is difficult to give the history of prices in the district because of inconsistencies in data collection and record. Two official accounts were published of the price of jowar in the old Washim district as a whole. One was O'Conor's 'Prices and wages in India' and the other, the Revenue Administration Report. Prices in Mangrulpir tahsil of the district were also given separately in two accounts, both printed in the Revenue Settlement Report, the one supplied by the Tahsildar and the other compiled by the Price Current Inspector from the books of local merchants. The following table shows the prices of jowar according to these four accounts for ten years from 1873 to 1882.*

TABLE No. 4

PRICES OF JOWAR

Quantities sold for a rupee in seers of 80 tolas

Year	Basim District		Mangrulpir Tahsil	
	"Prices and wages"	"Revenue Administration Report"	Tahsildar	Grain Merchant
1873	24	—	30	42
1874	52	—	25	42
1875	57	—	22	52
1876	49	—	26	26
1877	19	24	20	21
1878	17	15	13	21
1879	10	14	13	21
1880	17	30	44	46
1881	44	48	45	46
1882	34	32	30	38

*Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District, 1910., p.197.

The average price of jowar from 1901 to 1906 was 19 seers per rupee. The price rose to 15 seers per rupee in 1907. The rate of cotton during the period 1901-1906 varied between Rs. 147 and Rs. 223 per *khandi,* depending upon the quality of cotton. During the same period the average price of wheat was 9½ seers to the rupee. The price of gram was 13 seers a rupee, that of linseed varied between 5 and 11 seers, of rice between 7 and 10 seers and that of salt between 11 and 15 seers. The following statement gives the prices of certain commodities per rupee during 1908-09

Salt	16 seers
European sugar	2½ to 5 seers
Gur	4 to 5 seers
Butter	1¼ seers
Ghee	about 1 seer
Buffalo's milk	8 seers
Mutton	4½ seers
Potatoes	8 seers
Onions	8 seers
Mung	7 seers
Masur	5½ seers
Bhusa, chaff	11 seers
Edible oils	2 seers
Cotton seed	1 seer
Full grown fowls	8 As. each
Eggs	4½ As. a dozen
Kerosene oil	8 bottles per rupee
Firewood	80 seers in Akola and 96 in Akot

The prices were generally higher in Akola town than elsewhere.

With the beginning of the World War I the price level shot up in the country and registered a steady rise till the beginning of the world wide Great Depression of 1930 when prices began to fall. The downward trend continued till 1933 after which was noticed an upward trend which continued upto 1938.

The price level again rose with the beginning of the World War II in 1939. The rise was mainly due to the inflationary trends resulting from war efforts of the Indian Government and the excessive expenditure on military, arms and ammunition coupled with the intensive activity of the speculators, holding back of stocks in anticipation of future shortages and black marketing of consumers goods in case of which the level of rise was more intense than in that of producers goods.

The following statement gives the all India wholesale price index numbers for 1955-60 with 1952-53 as the base year*.

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial materials	Manufactures	All commodities
1955	85.4	82.3	95.2	97.3	99.4	91.5
1956	99.0	82.3	101.6	113.2	104.9	102.6
1957	106.8	91.8	111.5	118.1	108.0	108.7
1958	112.0	93.7	114.9	114.7	108.2	111.0
1959	118.2	100.7	116.1	119.7	109.7	115.5
1960	120.3	106.4	119.0	138.8	120.8	123.0

The prices of almost all the consumers goods still continue to rise, a phenomenon witnessed since 1960. During November 1962, the price of *gurumuthia* variety of rice was Rs. 0.55 per kilogram in Akola market. It rose to Rs. 0.63 per kilogram by December 1963. Slight fall in the price of rice was noticed during July and August in Akola market. Wheat (medium) was sold at an average monthly price of Rs. 0.59 per kilogram during November 1962 in Akola market. The price, however, declined to Rs. 0.50 per kilogram during the harvesting months of March and April 1963 and again rose to Rs. 0.56 by December 1963. Jowar costing Rs. 0.42 per kilogram during November 1962 fell as low as Rs. 0.28 per kilogram from April to August 1963 and again went up to Rs. 0.35 per kilogram during December 1963.

In respect of the prices of pulses prevalent in Akola market, gram *dal* and *arhar dal* were sold at Rs. 0.53 and Rs. 0.69 per kilogram, respectively during December 1962. By December 1963, a rise of 13 paise and 19 paise per kilogram was noticed and the prices rose to Rs. 0.66 and Rs. 0.88 per kilogram. In respect of other pulses also the same tendency was noticed. However, the prices of all the pulses were observed to have declined slightly during harvesting period.

In rural markets of Akola district, rice (medium) was available for Rs. 0.61 per kilogram during January 1963 and the price of the same rose to Rs. 0.79 per kilogram during December 1963. Average prices of wheat (coarse) and jowar also increased from Rs. 0.56 per kilogram and Rs. 0.28 per kilogram, respectively during January 1963 to Rs. 0.62 and to Rs. 0.34 per kilogram, respectively during December 1963. This general trend in upward direction was also evident in the prices of pulses. The price

* During 1973-74 the consumer price index numbers (Revised series with 1960 as the base year) were: food-302; liquors and tobacco-185; fuel and light-200; housing-143; clothing-255; miscellaneous-173 and general-256.

of *Arhar* (*dal*) thus rose from Rs. 0.65 per kilogram during January 1963 to Rs. 0.85 per kilogram during December 1963 and that of gram (*dal*) from Rs. 0.53 per kilogram during January 1963 to Rs. 0.66 per kilogram during December 1963.

The price of groundnut oil was as high as Rs. 2.00 per kilogram in Akola market during November 1962, but then its price started falling and was found at Rs. 1.75 per kilogram during March 1963 and went upto Rs. 2.17 per kilogram during September 1963 and then again started falling. The price of gur in Akola market was Rs. 0.88 per kilogram during November 1962 and then came down to Rs. 0.75 per kilogram during February 1963 and rose to Rs. 1.50 per kilogram during October 1963 and then started falling from November 1963 and was Rs. 1.08 per kilogram during December 1963. Similar tendencies in the prices of groundnut oil and gur were observed in rural markets; the price of groundnut oil which was Rs. 1.87 per kilogram during January 1963 rose to Rs. 1.97 per kilogram during December 1963; gur, which was sold at Rs. 0.75 per kilogram during January 1963 was available at Rs. 1.06 per kilogram in December 1963.

The price of mutton (goat's) was more or less constant at Rs. 3.00 per kilogram in Akola market, while it varied between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.83 per kilogram in rural markets during 1963. Eggs were available at the minimum price of Rs. 1.50 per dozen and at the maximum of Rs. 2.25 per dozen in Akola market; the prices of eggs in rural markets varied from Rs. 1.38 per dozen to Rs. 1.67 per dozen during the year 1963.

Dry chillis (*Dharmbad* variety) varied in prices from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 3.25 per kilogram throughout 1963 in Akola market. The dry chillis, local variety, were however, available in rural market at an average price of Rs. 2.71 per kilogram at the minimum and Rs. 3.21 per kilogram at the maximum throughout 1963. Turmeric (Sangli) was fetching a price of Rs. 1.85 to Rs. 1.95 per kilogram from February 1963 to August 1963 and more than Rs. 2 00 per kilogram during other months in Akola market.

In Akola market, potatoes were sold at an average price of Rs. 0.37 per kilogram from January to May 1963 and the price of the same article was Rs. 0.62 per kilogram during September to December 1963. The prices of potatoes in rural areas were between Rs. 0.41 and Rs. 0.50 per kilogram from January to May 1963, and about Rs. 0.65 per kilogram during the last two months

of 1963. The price of onions varied between Rs. 0.25 and Rs. 0.31 per kilogram from January to November 1963, but was Rs. 0.37 per kilogram during December 1963 at Akola. The rural prices of onions were, however, as low as Rs. 0.20 per kilogram during May and June 1963 and were as high as Rs. 0.48 per kilogram during November and December 1963.

Kerosene, the price of which is more or less fixed by the oil companies, was sold at Rs. 0.35 per litre during February 1963 in Akola market and consequent upon imposition of excise duty on kerosene during 1963-64, the same was sold at a price varying from Rs. 0.42 to Rs. 0.44 per litre at Akola and from Rs. 0.44 to Rs. 0.47 per litre in rural areas ; fire-wood was sold at Rs. 3.12 per 40 kilograms during January 1963 ; but its price rose during the last three months of 1963 and was Rs. 3.50 per 40 kilograms during December 1963 at Akola.

The *phadia supari* was reported to have been sold at Rs. 6.37 per kilogram at Akola during December 1962 and Rs. 7.50 per kilogram during all the months of 1963. Its price in rural areas however, varied from Rs. 6.91 to Rs. 7.50 per kilogram during 1963. The price of tobacco (leaf) was recorded at Rs. 2.80 per kilogram during January and February 1963, and then an upward tendency was observed with the price at Rs. 4.00 per kilogram during December 1963 at Akola. In rural areas also this upward tendency in the price of tobacco was noticed, the price having gone up from Rs. 3.37 per kilogram during January 1963 slowly from month to month upto to Rs. 4.33 per kilogram during December 1963.

It needs to be pointed out that data regarding prices was collected at Akola as well as three different rural centres and they relate in general to the prices of those varieties which are regularly sold in the markets. Hence the prices in urban and rural areas of the same article are not likely to be exactly comparable due to the differences in quality and the differing nature of the urban and rural demands.

The trend in price rise, particularly in case of food stuffs, continued in 1965. The following table gives the comparative statement about average retail prices prevailing at the district headquarters in 1962 and 1965.

TABLE No. 5

Average Retail Prices at Akola in 1962, 1965 and 1973.

Sr. No.	Commodity	1962	1965	1973
1.	Rice (medium)	0.55	0.85	3.01
2.	Wheat (medium)	0.59	1.07	2.13
3.	Jowar	0.37	0.58	1.49
4.	Gram *dal*	0.54	1.14	2.18
5.	*Arhar dal*	0.75	1.09	2.36
6.	Sugar	1.12	1.27	4.00
7.	Gur	0.82	1.08	2.20
8.	Groundnut oil	1.92	2.54	7.87
9.	Vanaspati (Dalda)	2.87	3.81	8.17
10.	Goat meat	3.00	3.06	5.00
11.	Eggs	2.25	1.71	3.00
12.	Dry chillis	3.25	2.21	5.00
13.	Potatoes	0.50	0.75	1.16
14.	Tea leaves	6.75	8.30	12.57
15.	Kerosene (litre)	0.36	0.44	0.67
16.	Charcoal	8.00	8.94	16.30
17.	Dhoti (pair)	13.29	15.26	28.29
18.	Brass	7.87	8.04	17.02
19.	Washing soap (501 Bar)	1.44	1.60	2.36
20.	Bidi (25 No.)	0.12	0.15	0.25
21.	*Pan*	0.25	0·34	0.64
22.	*Supari*	7.12	7.69	7.68

We find that the entire price structure has undergone a wide change during the last fifty to sixty years. During the period 1901-1906, the average price of rice was about 7 to 10 seers a rupee. In 1965, to obtain 8 seers of medium quality rice entailed an expenditure of Rs. 4.36. Jowar was available at about 19 seers a rupee during 1901 to 1906. In 1965, the price of jowar was Rs. 0.57 per kilogram. Such tendency of increasing prices has been noticed in respect of almost all the commodities in the district. This, however, was in keeping with the pattern found all over the country.

Wage Trends : In view of the migratory movements of labour, mostly seasonal, between farm and factory, levels of industrial and agricultural wages are closely related. Industrial wages even in the rural areas are generally higher than those paid to agricultural labour. The district of Akola is also considered to be one of the industrially advanced districts of the State and hence the study of wage trends in respect of industrial wages is nesessary. As authentic data are lacking no statistical accuracy is claimed for the following analysis of trends in wages. The old Akola District Gazetteer (1910) gives the following account about wages.

Urban wages.—"The rates of urban wages are best represented by the pay given in cotton factories, though no single employment is completely typical. The different classes of employees at Akola during the season of 1908-1909 have been getting-a woman feeding cotton gins As. 3½ a day, an unskilled male labourer on a cotton press As. 6 to As. 10, a *hamal* (porter) As. 12 to As. 14, a watchman Rs. 8 a month, an oilman Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, and a fitter Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Thus Rs. 8 a month is the lowest pay quoted for a man ; a strong *hamal* might well make over Rs. 20. However, in March 1909 a contractor removing cotton stalks from a field close to Akola was paying his men only As. 2½ a day; they worked from sunrise till noon. Artisans, such as carpenters, find plenty of employment and would often require more than Rs. 20 a month, but pay varies very largely according to the season and the individual. The hire of a cart is nominally Rs. 30 a month but sometimes rises to Rs. 2 a day. Meanwhile an engineer with a second class certificate would get Rs. 65 a month and a first class engineer Rs. 140, along with lodging, light, and fuel. The pay in trading firms of employees of high caste, able to read and write, is comparatively low ; it often starts at Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month and very seldom rises beyond two or three times that amount, though there are exceptional cases. The pay of Government clerks varies from Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 for a copyist to Rs. 200 for the principal clerks in a District

office, with a few posts even more highly paid elsewhere and a pension to follow. However the employee of a private firm has often less exacting work and may be given small presents at festivals, an advance which is in fact a present for his marriage, and other miscellaneous advantages."

During World War I, the prices of all commodities rose considerably and marked changes, permanent in character, were noticed in respect of the purchasing power of rupee. This in itself led to the rising trend in wages during the period. The wages again showed downward trend after a heavy fall in prices caused in the Great Depression of 1930. The wages, side by side with prices again showed an upward trend with the outbreak of the World War II. During the war years, establishment of many industrial units in the district caused a good demand for skilled labour and that accounted for further wage rise in the district.

After independence, under the socio-economic policies of Government and a commitment for planned development, the wage structure in the district in keeping with the pattern found in the State came to be influenced not only by economic factors but also by others such as statutory regulation of wages and the employer-employee relations. The Government of Maharashtra have fixed the minimum wages in respect of certain categories under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948. The list of the same is given below.

(1) Rice, flour and dal mills, (2) Tobacco (including *bidi* manufacturing), (3) Oil-mills, (4) Local authority, (5) Road construction and building operations, (6) Maintenance of roads, (7) Stone breaking or stone crushing, (8) Public motor transport, (9) Tanneries and leather manufacturing, (10) Residential hotels, restaurants and eating houses, (11) Printing presses, (12) Cotton ginning and pressing, (13) Glass industry, (14) Shops and commercial establishments, (15) potteries, (16) rubber, (17) Paper and paper board and (18) Cinema.

The wages in industrial units, as has already been noticed, are fixed mostly by the Government under notification. However, the wages of rural labour differ. The following table gives the wages of rural labour for the year 1973 at three centres of Borgaon, Ansing and Chohatta in the district.

TABLE No. 6

Average Wages of Rural Labour at Ansing, Chohatta and Borgaon in 1973

Labour	Centres		
	Ansing	Chohatta	Borgaon
I. *Skilled Labour.*—			
(a) Carpenter	4.60	4.60	4.33
(b) Blacksmith	3.90	3.35	3.91
(c) Cobbler	3.35	3.35	2.80
II. *Unskilled Labour.*—			
(a) Field Labour —			
(i) Male	2.45	2.00	2.67
(ii) Female	1.45	1.03	1.32
(b) Herdsmen	2.00	1.46	2.04

The mode of payment of wages in rural areas has changed in the last few years. The *baluta* system is fast disintegrating. The payment of wages in kind does not now find favour with the employers in many cases. The rising prices have also helped the discontinuance of the *baluta* system though it is still in vogue in some remote parts of the district.

Progressive Economic Legislation.—The economy of the district is controlled under various enactments. Since the attainment of Independence many legislative measures have been adopted to ameliorate the conditions of the weaker sections of the population engaged in different economic activities.[1]

These progressive measures adopted by the State have a visible effect upon the attitude of the people towards life even in a small region like that of a district. That the people have become economically more conscious is obvious from their larger participation in the activities undertaken by the State for their benefit.

1. For details *see* Chapters 4, 5 and 6 above.

In this chapter have been described so far trends in different aspects of the district economy. These trends depict the material progress achieved. However mere enumeration of this progress is not enough unless it is related to the effects it has upon the general conditions of living of the people. In what follows are given the trends in respect of clothing, housing, food, indebtedness, etc., for the general populace of the district.

The old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 states; "It is said, however, in all parts of the District that both cultivators and labourers now have houses, food, and clothes much better, as well as more expensive, than they had 50 or 60 years ago; they give entertainments on a far larger scale, and they feel no necessity to work for long hours". But it also adds that the cultivators themselves felt the burden of debts keenly.

About the expenditure upon food, housing and clothing, the Census Report for 1931 of the Central Provinces and Berar states the following'. ..... "The percentage of expenditure on food does not decrease with the rise of incomes, as one would expect from Engel's Law. This is due to there being a higher number of persons per family in the higher income classes and also due to many workers in the higher income classess having their own houses and thus not having to spend a portion of their income on rent. The operation of Engel's Law will, however, be clearly discernible if we make allowance for these factors; and it would be more or less apparent that an increase in income is attended with a tendency to decrease the percentage expenditure on food and increase that on others. Percentage expenditure on rent and clothing does not show the expected increase according to Engel's Law. This is due to the fact that the standard of housing and clothing observed amongst Indian labour does not vary so much with income, as with social standing, local and communal customs. Moreover, the families in the higher income classes prefer building their own houses and save the rent if they have the means to do so. As for clothing, the minimum requirements of Indian climate, specially in the plains are limited, and clothes of better quality are considered a luxury to be indulged in only on festive occasions..... The base necessaries of life are cut down to the lowest possible minimum ....."

The following statement reproduced from the same Census report gives the percentage expenditure on the main groups of commodities.

Percentage Expenditure on Main groups of Commodities, 1931 Census

Food	64.15
Fuel and lighting	4.29
Rent	2.73
Clothing	9.03
Household requisites	2.16
Miscellaneous	17.64

The position in all these respects has, however, changed recently. The food habits of the people have radically altered. They have now started consuming rice and wheat which once was considered a luxury to be eaten on festive occasions. Milk has also entered in the consumption pattern, the intake depending upon their income. Tea has become an inseparable item of consumption even in remote rural areas of the district.

In respect of clothing a wide change is noticed in respect of the people in urban areas. Ordinary cotton and coarse cloth, of late, has been giving way to terylene and such other superior fabrics and which have in majority of cases become the ceremonial wear of the rural folk.

In respect of housing, the people in the higher group in the urban areas stay in the premises owned by them and even if rented, they contain about two to three rooms which are well ventilated and comfortable. The people in the middle income group also stay in well ventilated houses. Only the people in the low income group stay in not very healthy surroundings in one room tenements or in huts constructed in the vicinity of the town. In rural areas the well-to-do occupy houses mostly owned by them and the people in the low income group stay in the huts constructed by them.

Thus we find that a noticeable change has taken place in respect of housing conditions, clothing and food habits and this has been facilitated due to the change in the outlook of the people stimulated by the State's goal and policies towards a socialistic society through planned development.

Industrial Potentialities : Taking all the factors into consideration the Maharashtra Economic Development Council in its publication *Maharashtra-An Economic Review* (1967) gives the industrial potentiality of the district of Akola alongwith the other districts of the State. The industries included therein are cotton textiles, steel re-rolling mills, general engineering, manufacture of agricultural equipment, bolts and rivets, surgical

cotton, mechanical work-shops and electrical accessories. The Master Plan for Industrialisation of Bombay State prepared earlier in 1960 also had enumerated the same types of industries as having good scope for development.

Low staple cotton, cotton waste and linters which are available in the district in ample quantity from ginning and pressing units could be used for manufacture of surgical cotton for which there is a considerable demand in the country. Akola town is considered suitable for the location of this industry. The capital requirement for a plant with a capacity of one ton per day would be about five to six lakhs of rupees and would provide employment to about 50 to 75 workers daily.

Solvent extraction of oil-cakes to recover the residual oil and obtain practically oil free cake is an important feature of the oil industry. Akola town is considered to be a particularly suitable place for this industry in view of the availability of oil-cakes and cotton seed, and the other necessary facilities. A plant with a 50 ton capacity for processing of meal (oil-cake and seeds) would require capital investment of about Rs. 15 lakhs providing employment to about 60 persons. A combination of 50 tons solvent extraction plant and a refinery of matching capacity would require capital investment of about Rs. 25 lakhs and would give employment to about 90 to 100 persons.

Though the idea of recovering oil from cotton seed is of recent origin, it is of considerable importance. Cotton seed, besides being a source of oil, is a valuable manure and cattle-feed. Better quality of oil is obtained if the seeds are delinted and decorticated before their extraction or expression. Delinting makes available linters, a valuable raw material for the production of chemical cotton, gun cotton, high grade paper, rayon grade pulp and other cellulose products. A composite unit, therefore, for recovering linters, decorticating seeds for expression or extraction of oil and refinery will be desirable. Modern trends, however, favour direct extraction of delinted and decorticated seeds. As the annual availability of cotton seed in the district is of high order, Akola is considered to be the proper centre. A 60 tons per day cotton seed processing plant would require an investment of about Rs. 25 lakhs inclusive of preparatory machinery and refinery of matching capacity. In case of a solvent extraction plant, additional cost of cotton seed preparatory machinery and attendant non-recurring expenditure would be about Rs. 7 lakhs. Thus the capital requirement would be about Rs. 22 lakhs employing about 70 to 80 persons.

Pure fatty acids, *e.g.*, stearic acid and oleic acid find wide application in textile, rubber, lubricants, plastics and cosmetic industries. Quality of fatty acids manufactured by usual methods is often not of a very high order owing to the colour and presence of unsplit fats. These defects can be removed by distillation. Pure white fatty acids from linseed oil will find ready market for the production of alkyd resins. Akola is a suitable location for the industry in view of the availability of oil seeds and other factors. An economic unit of about two to three tons per day capacity with capital investment of Rs. 10 lakhs would provide employment to about 75 persons.

Dispersal of steel re-rolling mills development of which has been mainly restricted to Greater Bombay, would reduce the load on the railway transport system and will facilitate distribution of rolled products. Steel re-rolling mills depend on billets semis and scrap as starting material for the production of steel sections like baling hoops, cart-wheel tyres and flats and rounds, demand for which is increasing. With a large number of ginning and pressing factories which would be the potential consumers of baling hoops Akola presents its claim as a suitable place for this industry. The choice of Akola is also justified on the ground of its being a junction on both the broad and metregauge lines as considerable scrap would be available in the rolling and merchant mills of the Bhilai steel plant. Capacity of 400 tons per month with a 10′ rolling mill is considered the smallest economic unit. The capital requirement of an undertaking of this size would be about Rs. ten lakhs employing about 100 persons. A mill with a higher capacity could be considered depending upon the possibility of obtaining scrap and billets.

In respect of cottage and village industries, many of the villages in the district have sufficient resources to support economic units of these industries. The handicrafts school at Akola imparts training in the various crafts to the local populace.

After, all these programmes are carried out and industries established, it is expected that employment potentialities would go up and would create conditions for a better standard of living of the people.

CHAPTER 10 — GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

Public administration in the State in the last century consisted mostly in 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. The Public Works Department was the only branch of sufficient importance, but its activities of construction and maintenance were, apart from roads and irrigation works, confined to buildings required for the departments of Government. With the spread of Western education and the growth of political-consciousness in the country, and as a result of the gradual association of a few Indians with some aspects of the work of Government, the demand arose for the expansion of Governmental activities into what were called "nation building" departments, *viz.*, Education, Health, Agriculture, Co-operation, etc. In the twenties and thirties of this century, after the introduction of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, greater emphasis came to be laid on the development of these departments. When, as a result of the Government of India Act of 1935, complete popularisation of the Provincial Government took place in 1937, the new Government attempted not only to expand the "nation building" departments but also to take steps in the direction of creating what has now come to be generally described as a Welfare State. After the close of the Second World war and 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. The present activities of the State, therefore, required a much more elaborate system than what was felt to be necessary during the nineteenth century.

In the description that follows in this Chapter and in Chapters 11-17, the departments of the State operating in this district have been grouped as follows :—

Chapter - 10 General Administration.
Chapter - 11 Revenue Administration.
Chapter - 12 Law and Order and Justice.
Chapter - 13 Other Departments.
Chapter - 14 Local Self Government.

Chapter - 15 Education and Culture.
Chapter - 16 Medical and Public Health Services.
Chapter - 17 Other Social Services.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The district now covers an area of 10,567 sq. km. and has according to the 1971 Census a population of 1,501,478. The administrative divisions now stand as below :—

District/Tahsil	Name of Headquarters	Area in Sq. km.	1971 Population
1	2	3	4
Akola District ..	Akola	8,998.20	15,01,478
1. Akot tahsil ..	Akot	1,424.5	2,36,689
2. Balapur tahsil ..	Balapur	1,372.7	1,79,020
3. Akola tahsil ..	Akola	1,906.2	3,89,745
4. Murtizapur tahsil ..	Murtizapur	1,587.7	2,07,297
5. Mangrulpir tahsil ..	Mangrulpir	1,595.5	1,75,158
6. Washim tahsil ..	Washim	2,709.1	3,13,569

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER

Akola district is included in Nagpur Division. The Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Nagpur, has jurisdiction over, Nagpur, Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Wardha, Buldhana and Yeotmal districts, besides Akola.

The Commissioner is the chief controlling authority of the Division in all matters concerned with land revenue and the administration of the Revenue Department. He acts as a link between the Collector and Government. Appeals and revision applications against the orders of the Collector under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and Tenancy Law lie with him. Besides revenue matters, he is also responsible for supervision of the work of the Collectors in their capacity as the District Magistrates. He is responsible for the developmental activities in the Division and has to supervise the work of regional officers of all departments concerned with development.

The following duties have been specifically laid down for the Commissioner.

(a) Supervision and control over the working of revenue officers throughout the division.

(b) Exercise of executive and administrative powers delegated by Government or conferred on him by law.

(c) General inspection of offices of all departments within the division.

(d) Inspection of local bodies on the lines done by the Director of Local Authorities in the pre-reorganisation State of Bombay.

(e) Co-ordination and supervision of the activities of all Divisional Heads of Departments with particular reference to planning and development.

(f) Integration of the administrative set-up of the incoming areas.

COLLECTOR

The Collector is the head of the district administration and in so far as the need and exigencies of the district administration are concerned, he is expected to supervise the working of other departments also.

Revenue : The Collector 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 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. Such land revenue is of three kinds, *viz.*, agricultural assessment, non-agricultural assessment and miscellaneous. The Collector's duties are in respect of (1) fixation, (2) collection, and (3) accounting of all such land revenue.

The assessment is fixed on each piece of land roughly in proportion to its productivity. The assessment is revised every 30 years tahsil by tahsil. 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 report with great care and caution. The assessment is usually guaranteed against increase for a period of 30 years. Government, however, grant suspensions and remissions in bad seasons and the determination of the amount of these suspensions and remissions is in the hands of the Collector. As regards non-agricultural assessment it can be altered when agriculturally assessed land is used for non-agricultural purposes. 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 Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. Miscellaneous land revenue also has to be fixed by the Collector according to the circumstances of each case when Government land is temporarily leased. It is also realised by sale of earth, stones, usufruct of trees, revenue fines, etc.

The collection of land-revenue rests with 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 in the branch of the *wasul-baki-navis*, both at the tahsil level and the district level. However the work of actual collection of land revenue is done by the Assistant Gram Sevaks under the control of the Zilla Parishad.[1]

The following are the statistics relating to land revenue collection in the Akola district for 1968-69.

Number of villages:	
Khalsa	1,722
Forest villages with their population.	(population 1,344)
Land Revenue Demand, 1968-69:	Rs.
Fixed Land Revenue	51,35,896
Zilla Parishad cess and Gram Panchayat Cess.	64,33,395
Total:	115,69,291
Suspension	—
Remission	—
Collection	1,06,10,287
Unauthorised balance	9,59,004
Miscellaneous revenue	1,983
Nazul revenue.	1,75,089

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 Stamps Act (II of 1899), the Indian Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Bombay Entertainment Duty Act (I of 1923) and the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949).

1. The work of collection of land revenue has again been transferred to the Government in the state sector and hence is supervised by the collector.

There are also other revenue acts which contain a provision that dues under them are recoverable as arrears of land revenue. The Collector and his office have to undertake recovery of such dues whenever necessary.

In regard to the administration of Forests Act, the ultimate responsibility for the administration of the Forest department, so far as his district is concerned, lies with the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer is his assistant for the 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. In fact, he is the agency through which the Director of Prohibition and Excise executes the policy of the department. The administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act in its proper spirit rests with the Collector. He is also an appellate authority to hear appeals under various sections of these two Acts.

Inams: All *inams* have been abolished under the Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948, and donations or cash grants for charitable purposes, grants to religious, charitable and public institutions and to the descendants of the Ruling Chiefs under the Central Provinces and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948, have been sanctioned. With the introduction of the Abolition of the Proprietary Rights Act, the *ex*-Madhya Pradesh Government inaugurated a policy of abolishing alienations and all lands in the district have now been assessed to full land revenue.

Public utility: The Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) regulate 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 for the time being and in the event of a bad season, to make further demands for as much money as could be usefully loaned for the purpose of tiding over the need. 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. After the loans are advanced to the borrowers it is the duty of the Prant Officers and Tahsildars to see that the loans are not utilised for purposes other than those for which the same were advanced.

Accounts: The separation of the Treasury and Revenue cadres at the district level has come into force with effect from April 1, 1955. Before the separation of the Treasury from the Revenue

Department, the Treasury Officer was from Revenue Department and he had to perform various important executive functions in that connection. After the separation, the Treasury Officer became a member of the cadre of the Maharashtra State Accounts Service and functioned independently. The treasuries are under the administrative control of the Finance Department. At the district headquarters, the cash business has been taken over by the State Bank of India and at the tahsil headquarters where there are non-banking treasuries, the cash business rests with the sub-treasuries managed by the Sub-Treasury Officers. The accounts are submitted to the Accountant General and the instructions laid down in the Account Codes and Compendium of Treasury Rules are followed by the District Treasury. Before the separation of treasuries from the Revenue Department the Collector and the Accountant-General carried out periodical inspections of treasuries. As a measure of administrative control the Collector inspects the District Treasury once in a year before the close of the financial year, and similarly the Deputy Collectors inspect the sub-treasuries. The Collector does not, however, participate 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 decisions of the Sub-Divisional Officers under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and various other Acts may be mentioned: (1) the revisional powers exercised under section 23 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act (II of 1906) in respect of Tahsildars orders under the Act (this power is delegated to an Assistant or Deputy Collector), (ii) the appellate powers under Sections 53 and 57 of the Bombay Irrigation Act (VII of 1879), (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).

Local Self-Government: With the passing of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, the village panchayat administration is looked after by Village Panchayats constituted for the villages. However, the actual control of the village panchayats has been transferred to the panchayat samitis, with the passing of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act. The Collector is empowered to hold elections and bye-elections to the municipalities and the village panchayats. The various acts governing local bodies have conferred upon the Collector as the chief representative of Government authority to supervise the

actions of the local bodies and to give them advice. He is also the chairman of the District Selection Committee for the selection of class III and IV employees.

Officers of the Other Departments: The officers of other departments stationed at the district headquarters are: (1) the District and Sessions Judge, (2) the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, (3) the District Suprintendent of Police, (4) the Executive Engineer, (Buildings and Communications), (5) the Civil Surgeon, (6) the District Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (7) the Divisional Forest Officer, and (8) the District Inspector of Prohibition and Excise.

The District Judge has a separate and independent sphere of work, and as 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 (XXII of 1951) has separated the magistracy into 'Judicial Magistrates,' who are subordinate to the Sessions Judge and 'Executive Magistrates,' who are subordinate to the District Magistrate. It has practically withdrawn all the powers of the Executive Magistrates of trial of criminal cases.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad works in the capacity of an adviser to the District Selection Committee of which the Collector is the chairman.

The District Superintendent of Police and police force are under the control of the Collector in his capacity as the District Magistrate in so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned.

The Executive Engineer's (Buildings and Communications) work being of a technical nature he is not directly subordinate to the Collector. However, he is expected to assist the Collector whenever required to do so. The programme of relief work is to be chalked out by him in consultation with the Collector.

The Civil Surgeon has also a separate and independent sphere of his own, but is expected to place his professional and technical advice and assistance at the disposal of the general district administration, whenever required.

The District Agricultural Officer, the Social Welfare Officer, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Educational Inspector, the Administrative Officer and the other officers have been allotted to the Zilla Parishad since May 1, 1962, and they are under the control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad.

The District Industries Officer, the Treasury Officer, the District Inspector of Land Records, the Employment Exchange Officer, the Publicity Officer and the Inspector of Shops and Establishments have intimate contact with the Collector in matters relating to their departments and have to carry out his general instructions.

The Collector is invested with the power of requisitioning the services of any officer at the district level either directly or through his superiors.

District Magistrate : The Collector's duties as District Magistrate are mostly executive. He is at the head of all other Executive Magistrates in the district. He exercises the powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code. When authorised by the State Government, the District Magistrate may invest any magistrate subordinate to him with the necessary powers. Besides being in control of the police in the district, the District Magistrate has extensive powers under the Criminal Procedure Code and 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 in order that he may gain insight into the state of crime within the limits of the police stations and satisfy himself that the cases are being promptly disposed off.

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), the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the Poisons Act (I of 1904). He has also to supervise the general administration of these Acts and functions laid down thereunder.

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 as regards sanitation are : (a) to see that sanitary measures are initiated in case of outbreak of epidemic diseases, (b) to watch and stimulate the efficiency of the daily sanitary administration of municipal committees and other sanitary authorities, and (c) to advice and encourage local bodies to improve the permanent sanitary condition of the areas under them in so far as the funds at their disposal will allow. He can freely requisition the advise and technical assistance of the District Health Officer.

District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board* : The Collector acts as President of the District Soldiers's, Sailors' and Airmen's Board and exercises overall control over the Board with the assistance of a paid secretary appointed from the retired military officer's cadre. He maintains liaison between *ex*-servicemen and their dependents, with the help of the staff sanctioned for the Board by Government. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is composed of 12 members, a vice-president and a president. The Collector is the *ex-officio* president of the Board while a retired military officer acts as the vice-president. This Board meets periodically and tackles problems confronting *ex*-servicemen and their departments.

Control of Essential Articles : The supply of essential articles such as foodgrains, cement, coal, iron, etc., is controlled by the Collector and the distribution made according to the policies laid down in this behalf. The post of the Food and Civil Supplies Officer was abolished with effect from 1st September, 1962 and now one of the Deputy Collectors looks after food supply matters in addition to his normal duties. To prevent malpractices and ensure equitable distribution the fair price and sugar shops are occasionally inspected.

PRANT OFFICER

Under the Collector are the Prant Officers who are either Assistant Collectors (I. A. S. officers) or District Deputy Collectors (Members of the Maharashtra Civil Service). There are in all six revenue divisions in the district which are in charge of Sub-Divisional Officers.

The Prant Officers form the connecting link between the Tahsildars and the Collector. A Prant Officer exercises all the powers conferred on the Collector by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and any other law in force or by executive orders in regard to the tahsils in his charge, except such powers as the Collector may specially reserve to himself.

TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS

Each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar. He is the officer in executive charge of the tahsil.

Each tahsil has been divided into revenue circles each in charge of a Revenue Inspector. *Patwaris* are appointed for *halkas*. Each *halka* contains on an average three to four villages depending upon the size of the village. Now the services of the *patwaris* have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

* Now called as Zilla Sainik Board.

Revenue: The Tahsildar's revenue duties are to enquire and report on cases under various sections of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and other Acts to the higher officers who have powers to dispose of the matters. There are certain powers under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, vested in the Tahsildars under which they themselves can dispose off matters.

In regard to annual demand and collection of land revenue the Tahsildar has to prepare a *jamabandi* of the tahsil. The *jamabandi* is an audit of the previous years accounts. The demand for fixed agricultural revenue as well as the non- agricultural demand is settled. There are remissions and suspensions to be calculated upon the fixed demand in lean years. Remissions and suspensions are given in accordance with the crop *annewari* with the determination of which the Tahsildar is most intimately concerned. To the demand of the fixed revenue is added the amount of non-agricultural assessment and fluctuating land revenue, such as that arising from the sale of trees, stones, sand, melon beds, etc., when the individuals apply for them.

The Tahsildar has also to supervise and inspect the work of collection of land revenue, *tagai* dues and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He can issue notices, impose fines, distrain and sell moveable or immoveable property under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. In short, he is to follow the procedure laid down in various sections of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, and the Rules thereunder.

It is the duty of the Tahsildar to see that there is no breach of any of the conditions of the lease or any irregularities or encroachments upon Government land and to take immediate cognizance in case of such a breach. Applications for grant of *tagai* are received by the Tahsildar who makes enquiries into them through the *patwaris* (Assistant Gram Sevaks), inspects the sites for the improvement of which *tagai* is sought, ascertains whether security offered is sufficient, determines what instalments for repayment would be suitable, etc. These applications are put before the Tagai Advisory Committee for advice. The final orders regarding the grant of *tagai* are passed by the Tahsildar or *Naib*-Tahsildar as the case may be. Under the provisions of the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land improvement Loans Act there are certain limits up to which the Tahsildar himself can grant the loan. If

granting of loan is not within his powers, he enquires into the case thoroughly and submits his report in the case for the orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Collector, whoever is competent to pass final orders regarding the grant of the loan.

The Tahsildars duties regarding *tagai* do not end with the granting of it. He has to see that the loan in question is properly utilised, to inspect the works undertaken with it and to watch the payment and recoveries due from the defaulters. He is primarily responsible for the administration of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (LXVII of 1948) within the areas under his charge. Additional Tahsildars and *Naib*-Tahsildars (Mahalkaris) have been appointed for each tahsil for the work in connection with the implementation of the Tenancy Laws.

Quasi-Judicial: In his capacity as a tahsil officer, the Tahsildar has to perform multifarious duties. He is to enquire in respect of disputed cases in connection with the Record of Rights in each village. The matters which the Tahsildar has to enquire into are registered under appropriate heads mentioned in the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966.

Magisterial: Every Tahsildar is the *ex-officio* Magistrate of his tahsil. The *Naib*-Tahsildars are also appointed as Tahsil Magistrates. They are to hear chapter cases under the Criminal Procedure Code from various police stations allotted to them. They have to keep the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates informed of all the criminal activities in their charge and take steps incidental to the maintenance of law and order with the aid of Police.

Treasury and Accounts: As a sub-treasury officer the Tahsildar is in charge of a tahsil treasury which is called a sub-treasury. The sub-treasury is under the control of a *Naib*-Tahsildar designated as Sub-Treasury Officer. All money, due to Government in the tahsil from land revenue, forest, excise, public works, sales tax and income tax dues and other receipts are paid into this treasury and credited to the receipt heads and drawn from it under cheques and bills. The tahsil sub-treasury also works as local depot for the sale of stamps, general and court-fee and postal orders of all denominations. Stock of opium is held here for sale to permit-holders.

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. Sub-treasuries are also treated as agencies of the Reserve Bank of India for remittance of funds.

The Tahsildar has to verify the balances in the sub-treasury, including those of stamps and opium, on the closing day of each month. The report of the verification, together with the monthly returns of receipts under different heads, has to be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Treasury Officer. The sub-treasuries are annually inspected by the Collector and Sub-Divisional Officers. The District Treasury is also inspected every year by the Collector.

Other Administrative Duties : In addition to the duties mentioned above, the Tahsildar is responsible to the Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officer whom he has to keep constantly informed of all political happenings, out break of epidemics and other matters in the area within his jurisdiction. He generally helps or guides the officers of other departments in the execution of their respective duties in so far as his tahsil is concerned. He is responsible for holding the cattle census. The Tahsildar is also expected to propagate co-operative principles in his tahsil. The Tahsildar's position in relation to the tahsil officers of other departments, *e. g.,* the station officers of the Police Department, the Sub-Registrar, the Range Forest Officer, Medical Officer, Postmaster, etc., is not definable. Though they are not subordinate to him they are grouped round him and are expected to help and co-operate with him in their spheres.

Though the Tahsildar is not expected to work directly for local bodies he is usually the principal source of the Collector's information about them.

REVENUE INSPECTORS

In order to assist the Tahsildar in exercising proper supervision over the village officers and village servants, Revenue Inspectors are appointed for every Revenue Inspector's circle. Each such Revenue Inspector has under him 25 to 30 *patwaris* (Assistant Gram Sevaks). They form a link between the Tahsildar and the village population.

The main duties of the Revenue Inspector as laid down in various manuals concerning revenue matters, and particularly the Revenue Inspector's Manual are as follows :

(1) To supervise the work of *patwaris.*

(2) To prepare, maintain and check *rasid bahis.*

(3) To visit each *patwari* circle in his charge once in three months and each village once in each touring season.

(4) To submit report to Tahsildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer with a copy to District Inspector of Land Records regarding condition of crops, rainfall, prices of foodgrains, fodder and water condition when called upon to do so.

(5) To report the occurrence of any calamity *i. e.,* outbreak of cattle disease, epidemic or anything unusual affecting the condition of the people, crop or cattle.

(6) To conduct survey or measurement of land, prepare area maps or superintend any survey operations whenever required to do so by the revenue officers.

(7) To make local enquiry in respect of correctness of entries in village records and collect information relating to land or agriculture when required by any revenue officer.

(8) To make immediate reports regarding damage from hailstorms, locusts, floods, fires, etc., and failure of water supply, permanent deterioration of land from diluvion, etc.

(9) To attest all entries made by the *patwaris* in *khasara* relating to any land improvement to ensure the exemption of such improvements from assessment.

(10) To watch the proper utilization of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and report cases of misappropriation to the Tahsildar for necessary action.

(11) To detect and report the cases of diversion of agricultural loans to non-agricultural purposes.

(12) To maintain a register of survey appliances passed by the *patwaris* and to check the instruments once in every three months.

(13) To check and sign the traced maps, copies of *khasara* and *kistabandi* prepared by the *patwaris* in connection with land acquisition work.

(14) To certify mutations only when they follow from the execution or cancellation of a conditional sale or relate to the imposition or discharge of a mortgage.

PATILS

The Patil is the principal village official. His duties are laid down in Section 207 (Chapter XIII) of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, (Madhya Pradesh II of 1955) and the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. Formerly there were Revenue and Police Patils functioning at some villages. From 1st January, 1963, the posts of Revenue Patils have been abolished. In smaller villages only one person was doing the

duties of revenue as well as Police Patil. The Police Patils' duties are laid down in the Bombay Village Police Act (VII of 1867).

The charge of a police patil depends on the size of the village and *khasara* numbers under each charge. The village in his charge comprises a *halka*. His main duties are.—

(1) To prepare *panchsal khasara* as per roster approved by the Collector.

(2) To write land revenue or rental demand in *rasid bahis*.

(3) To prepare *kistabandi goshwara*.

(4) To prepare statements of sales and leases for selected villages in the prescribed form.

(5) To prepare a grazing list for issuing *charai* passes.

(6) To prepare a tenant's list after *girdawari* every year.

(7) To report cases of diversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.

(8) To report regarding breaches of condition of *nistar wajib-ul-arz*.

(9) To submit forecast reports of every crop in time to the district officers.

(10) To report about farm prices of commodities sold in weekly markets from selected villages.

(11) To help in the recovery of land revenue and other Government dues during the visit of revenue officers.

(12) To prepare *irsal-patti*.

(13) To supply necessary village records to *chakbandi* officers and also to help them in their work.

VILLAGE SERVANTS

The village servants or *kotwals* are appointed on fixed remuneration and are granted service *inam* lands. Generally one *kotwal* is appointed by Government where the village is small. More than one are appointed where the village is big. They assist the village officers to collect land revenue, to summon villagers to the *chavdi*, to carry the land revenue to the tahsil office, to detect offences and to apprehend known criminals and to keep law and order in the village.

CHAPTER 11 — REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In 1853 Berar, which formed a part of Nizam's dominion was assigned to East India Company in liquidation of the large debt due on account of arrears of pay of Hyderabad contingent and as a security for future payments of that force. At that time Berar was divided into two districts, South Berar *i. e.*, Balaghat with headquarters at Hingoli and North Berar, with headquarters at Buldhana. After 1857, Hingoli with its neighbouring area was restored to the Nizam and Berar was reconstituted into two districts, East Berar with headquarters at Amravati and West Berar with headquarters at Akola. In 1903, the treaties of assignment were superseded by an agreement under which the Nizam leased Berar to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent. Thus, the administration of Berar was transferred from the Resident of Hyderabad to the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.

The area which now makes Buldhana district was separated from West Berar district in 1864. Some area was also transferred in 1875 to the Basim (Washim) district. Mangrul tahsil was newly created in that district in the same year. The district and tahsil boundaries were completely overhauled in 1905. Murtizapur tahsil was transferred from Amravati to Akola district and Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils were transferred from Akola to Buldhana district. The Washim district was split up and two of its tahsils (Washim and Mangrul) were included in the Akola district. With the Reorganisation of the States in 1956, the district was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to the then Bombay State. The district forms a part of Maharashtra State since May 1, 1960. For the administrative purpose the district is at present divided in 6 tahsils. The area of the district is 10,596 Sq. kilometres (4.091 Sq. miles).

The land revenue system prevalent in the Akola district is *rayatwari* and is based on a complete survey, soil classification and settlement of the assessment of every field.

The revenue survey was started in the district in 1864 and completed in 1872. The assessment was fixed for thirty years. At the time of original settlements the general level of assessment was fixed with reference to dependability of rainfall, crop pattern, average yields, prices, level of rent, nearness to market,

facilities of communications, etc. The first revision settlement and second revision settlement were carried out in the district in the year shown below against each tahsil.

Name of the tahsil	Number of villages	Year in which first revision settlement was completed	Year in which second revision was completed
Akola ..	354	1897	1927
Akot ..	293	1897	1928
Balapur ..	186	1897	1926
Washim ..	344	1900	—
Mangrulpir ..	247	1900	—
Murtizapur ..	308	1899	—

The period of settlement was for 30 years and has expired long back in the district.

Survey : The survey in this district is done with a chain of 33 feet and cross-staff in all the villages in the district. The unit of area is the English acre with its sub-division the *"guntha"* (which is 1/40 part of the acre). The area of each survey number is separately entered in the district, tahsil and village records under an indicative number. Since the adoption of metric system of weights and measures, the unit of area is changed from British acre to hectare. The area of each parcel of land is now being converted into metric units *i.e.*, hectares and ares (Are being 100th part of an hectare).

Village, Taluka and District Maps for all surveyed villages : After completion of survey of individual fields in the village, accurate village maps were prepared for all the villages in the district, showing therein the position of survey numbers and the topographical details. From these village maps, tahsil and district maps were prepared and printed to a scale of 1″=1 mile and 1″=4 miles, respectively. In 1956, the tahsil and district maps were printed on a scale of 1″=2 miles.

Classification : The classification of lands of individual fields was done for assessing the lands according to their fertility. The main classes of land recognised were *"Jirayat, Bagayat* and *Tari"* (dry crop, garden and rice land). Each parcel of land was classified with reference to the texture and fertility of the soil. In case of irrigated and rice lands, in addition to the soil factor, the water factor was also classified after taking into consideration the duration of water supply and kind of crops grown. The classification value was expressed in terms of annas in a rupee scale

Prior to 1954, the settlement procedure prescribed under Sections 78 to 105 of the Berar Land Revenue Code was applicable to this district. Consequent upon the introduction of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, the procedure laid down in Sections 54 to 87 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code was made applicable to the district in so far as lands in non-urban areas were concerned. The procedure is briefly described below : 'Settlement' is defined as the result of operations conducted in a local area in order to revise the land revenue assessment (Section 55 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code). The Settlement Officer (appointed by the State Government) under Section 59 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code fully examines the past revenue history of the area with a view to assessing the general effect of the existing incidence of assessment on the economic condition of the area and with reference to the various statistical data and by careful enquiry in villages, he collects information required for the revision of assessment.

If the settlement of any local area is to be made a forecast of the probable results of the settlement is to be prepared under the order of State Government under Section 63 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code.

A notice of the intention of the State Government to make settlement together with the proposals based on the forecast is to be published for inviting objections. Such forecast proposals are to be sent to every member of the State Legislative Assembly, 21 days before the commencement of the session of Legislative Assembly. After considering the objections, if any, and the resolution of the proposals that may be passed by Legislative Assembly, notification of proposed revenue survey under Section 64 is to be issued. The local area notified is held under such survey from the date of notification till another notification for closing the operations is issued.

For the purpose of assessment, the Settlement Officer divides the area to be settled into groups and in forming such groups he takes into consideration the physical features, agricultural and economic conditions and trade facilities under Section 70. The Settlement Officer prepares the proposals of assessment rates of each group and submits them for the approval of the State Government *vide* Section 73. The assessments are so fixed that the increase in fair assessment of an agricultural holding does not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent of the original. The principles

laid down in Section 76 are followed while fixing the fair assessment. Improvements made at the cost of the holders are exempted for the purposes of enhancement of assessment, *vide* Section 76 (5). The announcement of settlement is done by giving a notice under Section 77. The assessment finally announced under this Section is the land revenue payable annually on such land during the term of settlement unless it is modified in accordance with the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code or any other law. There is no provision for hearing objections regarding assessment rates or fair assessment in the said Code. Once the assessment rates are approved by the State Government, the Settlement Officer calculates the fair assessment on each holding in accordance with those assessment rates. The term of settlement is to be fixed by the State Government and it is not to be less than 30 years (Section 80 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code). The State Government can reduce during currency of settlement the assessment, if it finds necessary, after considering the general condition for any period as it may deem fit. The term of settlement can be reduced to 20 years by the State Government for special reasons.

For the assessment or reassessment of lands in urban areas, no forecast report is required to be prepared nor is the notification required to be published.

The following statement shows the land revenue collections in the Akola district from 1955 to 1960 and 1973-74.

Year	*Demand*	*Collections*
	Rs.	Rs
1955	34,35,079	32,60,649
1956	34,46,172	18,11,138
1957	46,56,044	44,50,105
1958	35,36,993	34,42,405
1959	33,21,164	31,49,920
1960	33,43,151	5,44,718
1973-74	61,25,372	39,26,025

Record of Rights: The record of rights in Form A was introduced in *khalsa* villages of all the tahsils in 1912. As regards the then jagir villages it was prepared, in the first instance, in the Forms B, B, C, CC, and O. After the abolition of the proprietary rights in these villages, it was revised in Form A (prescribed under Rule 2 of Rules under Section 103 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code) under the supervision of the Record of Rights Officer, Berar, in the year 1957-58. The record of rights was being maintained in the district by the revenue staff under Section 108

of the Berar Land Revenue Code and rules framed thereunder. Since 1954 those were being maintained *vide* Section 103 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and rules made thereunder. After the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966, came into force from August 1, 1967, the record of rights are maintained under the provisions of Section 148 of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966. The record of rights contains the following particulars :—

(a) The names of all persons (other than tenants) who are holders, occupants, owners or mortgagees of the land or assignees of the rent or revenue thereof.

(b) The names of all persons who are holding the land as Government lessees or tenants, including tenants within the meaning of the tenancy law.

(c) The nature and extent of the respective interests of such persons and the conditions or liabilities, if any, attached thereto.

(d) The rent or revenue, if any, payable by or to any such persons.

(e) Such other particulars as prescribed by the State Government.

Any acquisition of a right in land is to be reported to the village officers by the person acquiring it unless it is registered *vide* Section 149 of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code. Negligence to make report regarding acquisition of a right or to furnish information or to produce the document required by Section 151 within the specified period is liable to fine not exceeding five rupees.

Administrative Set-up: The district formed part of Madhya Pradesh till 1st November, 1956. There was a separate Survey and Settlement Department for Madhya Pradesh. Now the head of the Land Records Department is the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Maharashtra State, Pune.

Settlement Commissioner: The Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records, Maharashtra State, Pune, is the head of the department. He is assisted in his work by the Regional Deputy Directors. The Superintendent of Land Records is the officer next to the Regional Deputy Director. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur, who is responsible to the Regional Deputy Director at Nagpur, extends over all the eight districts of the Vidarbha region. Under him are the District Superintendents of Land Records (District

Inspectors of Land Records) assisted by the Assistant District Superintendents of Land Records. The District Superintendent and the Assistant District Superintendent are assisted in their work by Measurers, Nazul Maintenance Surveyors (for the District Survey Record Room), Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyors, Revenue Inspectors, *Patwaris* and Survey Clerks.

The District Superintendent of Land Records: The District Superintendent of Land Records has to supervise and inspect the works of Revenue Inspectors, *Patwaris,* Measurers, Survey Clerks, Nazul Maintenance Surveyors and Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyors.

He is to arrange for the training of *patwaris* and holding of their examinations. He has to see that all Revenue Inspectors under him know their duties. He has also to satisfy himself that the District Survey Records are properly maintained.

The District Superintendent of Land Records is under the immediate control of the Collector and his immediate superior in all matters of leave, allowances and discipline is the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records works under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Land Records and is otherwise, controlled by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records in the same way and manner as the District Superintendent of Land Records. He is to assist the District Superintendent of Land Records in all the inspections and office work.

The main duties of the other land records officials are as follows :

Revenue Inspector: He is to supervise the work of *patwaris* in his circle and to check the village accounts of all the villages under his charge. He is to detail the defaulters of Government dues and to see that every *patwari* has maintained the register of records up-to-date and all mutations have been recorded. He has to check the following records prepared by the *patwaris* :

(1) Crop statements, (2) Jama bandi statements, (3) Boundary marks statements, (4) Statement of live-stock and Agricultural Implements, and (5) Village Accounts. The circle of Revenue Inspector consists of 70 to 80 villages with an area of 70,000 to 80,000 occupied acres. About 20 *patwaris* work under him. He keeps close watch over the recovery of Government money by village officials and has to see that all government money received by them is credited to the Government

without delay. He is held responsible if there is any defalcation of Government money by the village officers.

He has to get prepared the *annewari* statements of crops in case of a crop failure. He has to do all the measurement work except *'pot-hissa'* measurement in all the villages in his circle and has to prepare sketches, etc.

Measurers : There is a permanent staff of 5 measurers in the district. They are to measure the sub-divisions in their tahsils and to work out the areas of the measured sub-divisions. They have also to prepare *'Gat Maps'* for the *patwaris.*

Survey Clerk: He has to maintain the district survey records, make corrections in the survey records and issue *kami-jasti patraks* regarding the changes in the area and assessment according to orders in revenue cases. He has to issue village and tahsil maps to Government officials and public after due corrections and has to keep account of them. He has to supply *tipan utaras* to all Revenue Inspectors or Tahsildars in the district. He is directly subordinate to the District Superintendent of Land Records.

Nazul Maintenance Surveyor and Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyor :—

Nazul Maintenance Surveyor is responsible for the proper maintenance of the register of records of the towns maintained by the Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyor. He has to certify the mutations recorded by the Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyor and has to check the base lines and traverse stones in the towns. He has to correct the maps and has to prepare the field books for new changes. He has to write the figures of demand of nazul revenue in the demand register. He is directly subordinate to the Nazul Officer.

The main duty of the Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyor is to record mutations after due enquiry and to maintain the register of records up-to-date. Although they are directly subordinate to the Nazul Officers, they are under the technical and administrative control of the District Superintendent of Land Records and the Superintendent of Land Records, Nagpur Circle, Nagpur.

Patwari and Cadastral Surveyors : The *Patwari* is the Land Record official at the village level. He prepares the original annual records and maintains record of rights and other records concerning land. He is subordinate to the Revenue Officer. The

charge of the *patwari* consists of 3,740 acres of the occupied area, on an average. He maintains the village accounts and helps the patel for recovery of Government money.

All the measurement work except that of a *pot-hissa* in the district is carried out by the Revenue Inspectors mentioned above. A temporary staff of cadastral surveyors is created now-a-days, when the volume of measurement work increases and where it is beyond the scope of the normal staff to take up the work of measurement connected with the land acquisition cases.

Settlement of Nazul Towns: *Nazul* surveys were carried out at Balapur, Akola, Murtizapur, Karanja and Akot towns in the district during the period from 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the enquiry work into titles and rights has also been completed. The settlement of the towns in the district was carried out in the years as shown below:

Name of the Town	Year of settlement of N. A. lands.
Balapur	1937
Akola	1930
Murtizapur	1931
Karanja	1931
Akot	1933

In addition to the above five *Nazul* towns, the survey of Washim town was completed in 1966-67 by the special staff sanctioned by Government* and the work of enquiry of rights and titles was undertaken. The work of maintenance of the survey in these towns is done by the 6 Nazul Maintenance Surveyors and three Assistant Nazul Maintenance Surveyors who are working under the supervision of the Nazul Officer *viz.*, Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the Division. The technical work is supervised by the District Inspector of Land Records.

Special Schemes: In addition to the normal duties of the Department referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, the land

* *Vide.* G, R. R. and F. D. No. C. T. S.—2463/82074—C dated 22nd September, 1964.

Records Department is at present entrusted with the execution of the following schemes:

(a) Consolidation of holdings under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947.

(b) Scheme of village site survey.

(c) Scheme of city survey of urban towns in the Vidarbha region.

(d) Scheme of adoption of metric system of weights and measures in Land Records Department, and

(e) Forest survey work.

Consolidation of Holdings Scheme: The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947, is made applicable to this district. The scheme of consolidation of holdings is completed in respect of 10 villages in the district.

Survey of Village Gaothan.—The Government [1] have sanctioned the scheme of survey of village *gaothans* in non-urban areas. Accordingly, the village site survey work in Akola district is in charge of the Special District Inspector of Land Records (C. T. S.) Akola. Survey work of 38 villages has been so far completed and the work of enquiry into titles is completed in respect of 13 villages.

Scheme of City Survey of Urban Towns in Vidarbha: The Government have sanctioned the scheme* of city survey of urban towns in the Vidarbha region and the survey work of Washim and Balapur town is in progress.

Adoption of Metric System of Weights and Measures in Land Records Department: The scheme of adoption of metric system in the final survey records has been sanctioned by Government and the Special District Inspector of Land Records, (Metric) Akola, and his staff was entrusted with the work of conversion of final survey records into metric system. The conversion work of final survey records of all the villages and six *nazul* towns in the district has been completed.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Functions: The principal functions of the Registration department are registration of documents under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, and registration of births and deaths

1. *Vide* Resolution No. C. T. S.—5760/22408—C dated 16th March, 1964.
*Revenue and Forest Department Resolution No. C. T. S. 2463/82074—C dated 22nd September, 1964.

under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, (VI of 1886). The Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records is *ex-officio,* Inspector General of Registration with his jurisdiction over the whole State. Besides his duties under the Registration Act, he is the chief controlling revenue authority under the Bombay Stamp Act and the Bombay Court Fees Act except for Greater Bombay.

Organisation : The District Collectors are *ex-officio* District Registrars. For each tahsil there is a Sub-Registrar who performs the duties connected with the registration of documents. The Sub-Registrars at district headquarters (who are designated as headquarters Sub-Registrars) assist the Collectors in their work as District Registrars. District Registrars are entrusted with all the statutory powers under the Indian Registration Act. They are also the appointing authorities of clerks and peons in their respective districts.

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 division.

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 tahsil and district headquarters are the Registrars of Marriages under the Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, and the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act (III of 1936). Only the Sub-Registrars at the district headquarters are the Marriage Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954.

Establishments of Districts and Sub-Districts : The Akola district is divided into nine sub-districts under the Indian Registration Act. They are Akola, Akot, Telhara, Balapur, Washim, Risod, Murtizapur, Karanja and Mangrulpir. Each of these sub-districts has a sub-registry office manned by a Sub-Registrar and other necessary office staff. There are two linked Sub-Registry offices in the district *viz.,* Patur and Shirpur. The Sub-Registrar, Balapur, pays periodical visits to Patur and the Sub-Registrar, Washim, to Shirpur for the registration of the documents as there is no sufficient work at these places to have full-fledged registration offices.

Photo-copying System and Records : Photo copying system has been introduced in all the nine sub-registry offices in this district. In these offices documents presented for registration are photographed in Government Photo Registry, Pune. Photo copies

of documents which are received from Government Photo Registry, Pune are preserved as permanent record.

All the old permanent records have been preserved at the central record room of the District Registry Office, Akola.

Income and Expenditure : The total number of documents (both optional and compulsory) registered during the year 1967 in the entire district was 20,095 resulting in a gross income of Rs. 2,50,487. Of these documents, 246 were wills. The total number of documents registered during the year 1968 rose to 23,881 which is inclusive of 263 wills and the income derived from the registration fees, etc., stood at Rs. 3,62,940. The expenditure for the year 1967 stood at Rs. 93,982 as against Rs. 99,788 for the year 1968. The aggregate value of the immoveable property transferred during the year 1967 was Rs. 221,88,559; whereas for the year 1968 it stood at Rs. 3,33,00,569. Moveable property transferred during the year 1967 was worth Rs. 26,031 whereas it was Rs. 62,489 for the year 1968.

Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954 : The Bombay Registration of Marriages Act, 1954, has been extended to the Vidarbha region.

The Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936, and the Special Marriages Act, 1954, are not administered through the Registration department in the Vidarbha region as was done in the erstwhile State of Bombay. The District Registrars in the Vidarbha region are appointed as Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1886.

The number of marriages registered under the Bombay Act (V of 1954) was 703 for the year 1967. The number of marriages registered under the said Act, for the year 1968 was 310. At present the Act is applicable to the district and tahsil places and places having municipalities. The number of marriages registered under the Special Marriages Act, 1954, was 7 for the year 1967 as against 6 for the year 1968.

SALES TAX DEPARTMENT

General : Sales tax which is an indirect tax, is an important source of revenue to the State exchequer. A general sales tax was first introduced in the former State of Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces and Berar) with effect from June 1st, 1947, under the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Act (XXI of 1947). The Act underwent various amendments by the legislature, important amongst which were those effected by the

Amendment Acts dated 8th October, 1948, 11th April, 1949 and 1st December, 1953. The Act was repealed on 1st January, 1960 by the Bombay Sales Tax Act (LXXI of 1959). Up to 30th November, 1953, the Act provided for levy of tax only on the sales of goods excluding those mentioned in Schedule II appended to the Act. By the Amendment Act (XX of 1953), however, provision was made to tax the purchase price of the goods purchased, on the strength of declarations prescribed under the Central Provinces and Berar Sales Tax Rules of 1947 and utilised for purposes other than those specified in the declaration, *i. e.,* if resold, out of the former State of Madhya Pradesh or used unauthoritatively in the manufacture of goods.

Dealers Liable to Pay Tax: Under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, the dealers have been divided in three categories *i. e.,* (1) importer (2) manufacturer and (3) other dealers.

In respect of importer the liability to pay tax commences when the value of any goods imported is not less than Rs. 2,500 and his total turnover of sales or purchases exceeds Rs. 10,000. The manufacturer becomes liable to pay tax if the value of goods manufactured by him exceeds Rs. 25,000, if his total turnover of sales or purchases exceeds Rs. 10,000 and if his taxable sales or purchases exceed Rs. 2,500 or more.

The other dealers become liable to pay tax if the turnover of their purchases or sales exceeds Rs. 30,000 with taxable sales or purchases exceeding Rs 2,500.

No tax was levied on goods specified in Schedule II which consists of 43 entries The list of items exempted from taxation comprised largely, the necessaries of life. A provision for voluntary registration for dealers whose turnover did not exceed the prescribed limits was introduced in 1948. In 1949, a levy at half the regular rate was introduced in respect of goods transported to other States.

The general rate was similarly reduced to three pies in a rupee on goods of special importance namely bullion and specie and vegetable oils (excepting hydrogenated products). The position originally obtaining under the Central Provinces Act was that the purchase price was added to the taxable turnover where goods were purchased by registered dealers against their registration certificates free of tax and were sold outside the area of the Madhya Pradesh State. Even after the reorganisation, Nagpur remains an important centre for the distribution of goods to the Mahakoshal area of the Madhya Pradesh and so the original restriction was found to be onerous and detrimental to interests of the dealers of Nagpur. This restriction was accordingly removed by the Government after reorganisation. Raw cotton, the

sales of which were tax-free in the Madhya Pradesh at the time of reorganisation, was brought into the list of taxed goods after reorganisation. The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, was applied to the region from January 1, 1960.

If the dealer becomes liable, he has to apply for registration. If he is registered he has to file returns under Section 32 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

The assessments of the dealers are taken under Section 33 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959. The assessments are completed after allowing deductions contemplated under Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. For the purpose of assessment the dealers are divided in two categories, *viz.*. (1) non-document holders and (2) document holders.

On fulfilment of certain conditions stated in Sections 23, 24, 25 and 27, the dealer is entitled to hold documents known as licence, authorisation, recognition and permits. On the strength of his documents he can purchase goods without payment of tax to his vendor or at concessional rates under Section 11 Section 35 contemplates reassessment of the dealer if his turnover has escaped assessment under Section 33.

Penalty has been provided under Section 36 for not furnishing the returns in time and payment of tax and concealment of transactions by the dealer.

If the dealer does not pay the amount of tax assessed, the same is recovered as arrears of Land Revenue under Section 38 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959. Section 39 has been provided for special mode of recovery. Under this section the recovery can be effected from a person who holds money on behalf of the defaulter.

Section 37 has been provided for forfeiture of tax being collected by the dealer in contravention of the provisions under this Act.

Section 52 has been provided to allow the persons to get their disputes resolved by the department.

Provisions for appeals against the assessment order have been made in Sections 54 to 61.

Section 62 has been provided for rectification of mistakes apparent on the face records. Section 63 has been incorporated for prosecutions of the persons committing various offences. The compounding of offences has been provided under Section 69 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

Before the commencement of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959, the repealed Act of Central Provinces and Berar was in force and hence the actions taken under these Acts have been saved by introducing Section 77 of the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959.

There are five Schedules incorporated in the Act. Schedule A deals with tax free commodities. The rest of the Schedules B, C, D and E are incorporated for subjecting the commodities for sales tax and general sales tax ; whereas Sections 13 and 14 have been provided for imposition of purchase tax under the Act.

For regularising the administration of the Act, Bombay Sales Tax Rules, 1959 have been framed.

The Act being a multi-point one, provision of the set-off to be given is made under the Rules so that industrial progress in the State may not be hampered and such set-off is ordinarily given to dealers who manufacture goods for sale or who export them outside the State.

Administrative Organisation : Under the Act and Rules, Sales Tax Officer exercises the powers delegated to him by the Commissioner of Sales Tax for the general administration of the Act. He registers the dealers liable to pay tax under the Act and receives periodical returns from them which show their gross turnover, taxable turnover and tax payable by them. After the closing of the year (followed by the dealer) an assessment case of all the returns for that year is prepared and the dealer is assessed by the Sales Tax Officer or the Assistant Sales Tax Officer, as the case may be. Upto June 1958, the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax used to exercise the powers of assessment of dealers whose gross and taxable turnover exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs, and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively. In June, 1958, powers of assessment in case of dealers whose gross turnover exceeded Rs. 1 lakh in the preceding year were delegated to the Sales Tax Officers and Assistant Commissioners were thus relieved of assessment work. The Assistant Sales Tax Officer is also responsible for detection of cases involving evasion of tax etc. In short, the Sales Tax Officer is the head of the office and is principally responsible for the general administration of the Act in his circle.

The officer next above the Sales Tax Officer is the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax and he is the first appellate authority. Any order passed by the Sales Tax Officer is appealable. The Assistant Commissioner is also incharge of administration of the Act in the circles within his jurisdiction. He guides the Sales Tax Officer in complicated matters. Against the appellate order passed by Assistant Commissioner, a second appeal could be made before the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax. Against the second appellate order, the dealer could prefer revision before the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner of Sales Tax. In the latter case, however, the decision of the Commissioner of Sales Tax is final, whereas the order of the Board of Revenue is subject to a reference and ultimate revision in the High Court.

The following statement gives the amount of sales tax collected in the Akola district for the years from 1958-59 to 1967-68.

Financial Year	Amount Collected under B. S. T. Act	Under C. S. T. Act
1958-59	16,02,252.00	4,13,709.00
1959-60	20,98,975.00	N. A.
1960-61	23,92,438.89	3,39,458.00
1961-62	26,67,764.00	4,40,853.00
1962-63	28,85,112.00	4,44,313.00
1963-64	32,16,869.00	10,23,812.00
1964-65,	38,10,191.02	11,41,196.94
1965-66	43,98,402.35	12,67,834.36
1966-67	53,56,667.79	13,21,366.79
1967-68	61,11,139.15	17,47,943.58

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

Motor Vehicles Act : The Motor Vehicles Department with headquarters at Bombay is concerned with the administration of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as amended by Act No. 100 of 1956 and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1959 ; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1958 ; the Bombay Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1959 ; the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1959 ; the Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Act, 1962 ; and Maharashtra Tax on Goods (Carried by Road) Rules, 1962 and also the motor cars, scooters and commercial vehicles (distribution and sales) control orders and rules made thereunder. Under the first Act all motor vehicles have to be registered ; all drivers have to obtain a licence which is given only on their passing a prescribed test of competence ; the hours of work of drivers of public vehicles are restricted and third party insurance of all private vehicles plying in public places has to be effected. It gives power to the State Government

to subject vehicles to strict mechanical test and to control the number of vehicles licensed for public hire, to specify their routes and also the freight rates. Fees are leviable for registration and issue of licenses and permits.

For the purposes of the administration of the above Acts the State is divided into five regions *viz.*, Bombay, Thana, Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad and 3 sub-regions *viz.*, Nasik, Kolhapur and Amravati. For the enforcement of Chapter IV of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a State Transport Authority and a Regional Transport Authority have also been constituted by Government by notification under Section 44 of the Act.

At the State level the Director of Transport is assisted by two Deputy Directors of Transport, one for Administration and the other for Inspection and Taxation Wing.

The jurisdiction of the Regional Transport Officer, Nagpur extends over the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Wardha, Yeotmal, Amravati and Buldhana, besides Akola. However, for administrative convenience, the work in Amravati, Yeotmal, Akola and Buldhana districts is controlled by the Assistant Regional Transport Officer with headquarters at Amravati.

Each region is under the charge of Regional Transport Officer who is also the *ex-officio* member secretary of the Regional Transport Authority. The Regional Transport Officers in the regions are assisted by Assistant Regional Transport Officers.

Each sub-region is under the charge of the Assistant Regional Transport Officer who works under the administrative control of the Regional Transport Officer concerned.

The Regional Transport Officer, besides being the secretary of the Regional Transport Authority, is also the licensing authority and registering authority under the several enactments enumerated above. He is assisted by a Regional Supervisor, four Motor Vehicles Inspectors and two Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

One sub-office of this department is functioning at Akola under the charge of Motor Vehicles Inspector. He works under the control of the Assistant Regional Transport Officer, Amravati.

The duties of the Motor Vehicles Inspector are to inspect transport vehicles (goods vehicles, buses and cabs) and issue certificate 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 conductor's 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 the 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 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.

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 (*e. g.*, motor cars and cycles, goods vehicles, passengers vehicles, etc.,) and their laden and unladen weight. The Act has removed all municipal and State tolls on motor vehicles. The Rules 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 or the Assistant Regional Transport Officer) shall verify the particulars furnished in the application for registration (*e. g.*, the make of the vehicle, its capacity, etc.) and determine the rate of the tax for which the 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 vehicles. The limits within which he intends to use the vehicles, *i. e.*, whether only within the limits of particular municipality or cantonment or throughout the State have to be stated. A token for the payment of the tax is issued by the taxation authority and this has to be attached to and carried on the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in use in a public place. A fresh declaration has to be made annually or every time the tax is to be paid (*i. e.*, quarterly, half yearly or annually). The taxation authority before issuing the token in respect of the payment of the 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 has to give an advance intimation of his intention of keeping his vehicle in non-use during any period for which he desires to be exempted from the payment of tax and declare the place of garage while in non-use.

The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act, 1958, envisages levy and payment to the State Government of a tax on all passengers carried by stage carriages (including stage carriages used as contract carriages) at 10 per cent inclusive of the amount of the fares payable to the operators of the stage carriages, except where such stage carriages ply exclusively within a municipal area or exclusively on such routes serving municipal and adjacent areas as may be approved by the State Government.

STAMPS DEPARTMENT

Organisation : The Superintendent of Stamps with Bombay as headquarters, is the authority who controls the supply and sale of State stamps in the State. In the Akola district, the Collector of Akola is the administrative head of the department. There is no independent officer in the district specially in charge of stamps. The work is done by the senior clerk under the supervision of the Treasury Officer, Akola, who is a Gazetted Officer. He has the charge of the local depot at Akola and is responsible for the maintenance of the stock of stamps, their distribution to the branch depots and their sale to the public. The Sub-Divisional Officers are empowered to grant refunds for the value of unused, spoiled and obsolete stamps presented to his treasury within the prescribed period. A branch depot is located at every tahsil headquarters and is in charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer, now under Finance Department.

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 23 vendors in Akola district. Sales are restricted to the value of Rs. 300 by the vendors in each case. Similarly, non-judicial stamps above the value of Rs. 300 in each case are sold at the Treasury and Sub-Treasury and the senior clerk and the Sub-Treasury Officers work as *ex-officio* stamp vendors. Stamps below Rs. 300 in each case are sold by the authorised vendors.

The total income from stamp duty realised in the Akola district during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 20,37,884-00 of which non-judicial stamps accounted for Rs. 15,48,878 and judicial stamps for Rs. 4,89,006.

The vendors are allowed a small discount. In the year 1968-69 the discount amounted to Rs. 35,977.57 for non-judicial stamps and Rs. 7,218.01 for judicial stamps.

CHAPTER 12 — LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Functions : The primary duty of the Police is prevention and detection of crime and 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 Revenue Commissioner. Under Section 6 (*1*) of the said Act 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 District Superintendent of Police. It is the province of the Inspector General of Police to advise the Government on all problems, especially 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 inspection, with the requirements of the Police force so as to maintain its efficiency and he has also to keep due watch over all matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime.

For the purpose of administration, the State is divided into 4 Police Ranges, besides the 3 Police Commissionerates in Greater Bombay, Pune and Nagpur. In Greater Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, who is second in the police hierarchy, is in charge of the Greater Bombay Police Force. The Commissioners of Police in charge of the Pune and Nagpur Police Commissionerates are of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

The State Criminal Investigation Department is divided into two branches *viz.*, (1) Intelligence and (2) Crime and Railways, each under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. 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 Force Groups, each under a Commandant of the rank of 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 the 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 Range Deputy Inspector General, is divided into districts. Each range corresponds to the respective Revenue Division, except that of Ratnagiri which is in the Bombay Revenue Division and is included in the Pune Police Range, and Ahmadnagar which is in the Pune Revenue Division and is included in the Bombay Police Range, the reason 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 the Deputy Inspector General of Police Bombay Range, whose headquarters is at Nasik, respectively.

Subject to the control of the Inspector General of Police and District Magistrate in their respective spheres of authority, the direction and regulation of the Police throughout the district is 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 the crime in his district.

Each district is divided into two or three sub-divisions. Each sub-division is in the 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 Police stations and out-posts in his charge at regular intervals.

The Akola district, which has its head quarters at Akola, is divided into three sub-divisions, viz., Akola City Sub-Division, Akola Rural Sub-Division and Washim Sub-Division. Akola City Sub-Division which has its headquarters at Akola, corresponds to Akola tahsil. Akola Rural Sub-Division consists of the Police stations in Balapur and Akot tahsils and Police stations at Mana and Murtizapur in Murtizapur tahsil. The headquarters of this sub-division is at Akola. Washim Sub-Division has its headquarters at Washim and it consists of Police stations in Washim tahsil, Mangrulpir tahsil and two Police stations *viz.*, Karanja and Dhanaj in Murtizapur tahsil. Each sub-division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Police Officer. He is responsible for all crime work in his charge. He also visits all scenes of serious offences as laid down in the Standing Orders.

At the district headquarters, the Superintendent of Police is assisted by an Inspector of Police, who is designated as Home Police Inspector and works as a Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police. He supervises the working of the office of the Superintendent of Police which consists of the establishment, accounts, crime and confidential branches, disposing of routine correspondence and various other miscellaneous items of work. He also supervises the work at the District Police headquarters.

There are 25 Police stations and 9 out-posts in the district. Of these, two are urban Police stations, viz. City Kotwali, Akola and Ramdaspeth, Akola, five are tahsil Police stations and the rest are Rural Police stations. The City Sub-Division consists of five Police stations viz., City Kotwali, Akola, Ramdaspeth, Akola, Borgaon, Barshitakli and Pinjar. The Rural Sub-Division has 10 Police stations *viz.*, Akot, Telhara, Hiwarkhed, Dahihanda, Balapur, Patur, Channi, Ural, Murtizapur and Mana and 5 out posts *viz.*, Panchgavan, Kutasa, Paras, Nimbhi and Kuruni. The Washim Sub-Division comprises 10 Police stations *viz.*, Washim, Shirpur, Risod, Ansing, Jaulka, Mangrulpir, Manora, Asegaon, Karanja and Dhanaj and 4 out posts *viz.*, Malegaon, Medsi,

Poharadevi and Umbarda Bazar. A Sub-Inspector of Police is ordinarily the officer in-charge of the Police station. A Police Station Officer exercises all the powers as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sub-Inspector is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in his charge and for the implementation of the orders and instructions issued by the superior officers. He is also responsible for the proper maintenance of the discipline of the Police under his control. He is provided with the required strength of Head Constables and Constables for attending to various duties in his charge. The Head Constables keep him informed of all crimes in their beats and assist 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 heads of the village Police *i. e.*, the Police Patils. When attached to a Police station, the senior most among them present at the Police station at any particular time holds charge of the Police station in the absence of the Sub-Inspector and attends to all routine work, including investigation of crime and exercises all the powers of the Police Station Officer as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Police Constables perform such duties as are laid down in the Standing Orders and circulars, etc., and also those entrusted to them by the Sub-Inspector and the Head Constables under whose charge they are posted.

During the year 1968* (as on 31.12.68) the strength of the district Police Force was 67 officers and 1,434 Policemen. The composition of the Police Force was as under :—

	Designation	*Unarmed*	*Armed*	*Total*
1.	Superintendent of Police	1	—	1
2.	Deputy Superintendent of Police	3	—	3
3.	Police Inspector	7	—	7
4.	Police Sub-Inspector	55	1	56
5.	Head Constable	200	89	289
6.	Police Constable	707	438	1,145
		973	528	1,501

The expenditure on the establishment in the district for the year 1968 was Rs. 45,15,519. The ratio of Police to area and population worked out to one Policeman to 7.27 square km. and 816.3 persons.

* During 1973, the strength of police force was 1,616.

Recruitment : Recruitment to the cadre of the Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Indian Police Service is made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Union Public Service Commission. On appointment, an Assistant Superintendent of Police is attached to the National Police Academy, Abu, for training for a period of one year, and after successful completion of the training, he is sent to the State to which he is allotted for further training. On arrival in Maharashtra State, the Indian Police Service Probationers are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik for 3 months and then posted to districts for practical training for 9 months before they are appointed to hold independent charge as Sub-Divisional Police Officers. The Assistant Superintendents of Police are considered eligible for promotion to senior posts in the Indian Police Service Cadre after their confirmation in the Indian Police Service in vacancies in the direct recruitment quota.

Seventy percent of the total number of appointments on the sanctioned cadre of the Deputy Superintendents of Police are filled in by promotion from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and the remaining 30 percent by direct recruitment, which is made by the State Government from candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. Candidates appointed by direct recruitment are attached to the Police Training College, Nasik, for training and are kept on probation for a period of two years and three months. During the first two years of their probationary period, they are required to pass the departmental examinations prescribed by the Government.

After a year's training at the Police Training College, they are required to undergo military training for 5 weeks and thereafter practical training in the district for the remaining period of probation. They are considered for promotion to the Indian Police Service Cadre after they have put in eight years of service as Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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 the Selection Board, comprising the Inspector General of Police as Chairman and the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, as members. No direct recruitment is ordinarily made.

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors is made by the Inspector General of Police both by promotion of officers from the lower ranks of the District Police Force and by direct recruitment. 50 percent of the vacancies are filled in by direct recruitment.

Of the remaining 50 percent, 25, percent of the vacancies are filled in by departmental candidates passing through the Police Sub-Inspector's course at the Police Training College, Nasik and the remaining 25 percent by promotion of officers from the lower ranks.

Candidates for direct recruitment may be selected either from outside as well as from within the Police department. On recruitment, they are required to undergo training in the Police Training College, Nasik, as Police Sub-Inspectors. The selection is made by the Inspector General of Police, assisted by a Committee comprising the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, a Deputy Inspector General of Police and the Principal, Police Training College, Nasik.

Recruitment to the posts of Police constables is done directly. As for Head Constables, it is generally done by promotion from the rank of constables. However, to attract better educated men, recruitment of Head Constables is made direct from qualified candidates to the extent of 33 percent of the vacancies that may occur.

Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau: 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 the Director, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Maharashtra State, with his headquarters 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 headquarters 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 Akola consists of one Police Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 2 Police Constables.

State Reserve Police Force: In order to provide the Armed Force which may be required at any place in the State to deal with any serious disturbances 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.

Railway Police: The control and administration of the Railway Police which comprises two separate charges are vested in the Superintendent of Police, Central, South-Eastern and Western Railways, Nagpur and the Superintendent of Police, Central, South and Eastern and Western Railways, Pune, each of whom has a separate force under him, organised on the lines of the District Police. He functions under the supervision and control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Crime and Railways (Criminal Investigation Department), Maharashtra State, Pune and the Inspector General of Police, Maharashtra State, Bombay.

Training Institutions: The Police Training College, Nasik, provides the initial training for officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector and also for the refresher training for qualified Head Constables in the duties of Police Sub-Inspector. It is in the charge of a Principal, who is of the rank of a Superintendent of Police. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police designated as Vice-Principal and by the requisite number of Police Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables, who are employed as Instructors.

There are four Regional Police Training Schools at Khandala, Jalna, Nagpur and Bombay, which provide training for unarmed constables. They are in the charge of Principals, who are of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Commissioners of Police. The Principals are assisted by the necessary staff of Inspectors, Police Prosecutors, etc.

Women Police Branch: The main functions of this branch are to help in the recovery of abducted women, to attend to the convenience and complaints of female passengers at important railway stations, to apprehend and search female offenders, to help in the administration of the Bombay Children Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, to man the Police telephone exchanges, to keep vigilance at places of worship or public entertainment, etc. They also help Police officers at the time of holding inquests on dead bodies of women, whenever required.

The Women Police Branch in the Akola district consists of 2 Head Constables and 4 Police Constables.

Armed Inspection Branch: There is an Armed Inspection Branch under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose headquarters is at Bombay. He is assisted by 2 Police Inspectors, one Police Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 4 Police Constables. The main function of the branch is to inspect the arms and vehicles held in the various Police units and to ensure proper upkeep and maintenance of the same. The branch is under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Armed Forces.

A Motor Transport Section for the whole State under the control of a Superintendent of Police, designated as the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport, is organised for maintaining a fleet of motor-vehicles and water-craft for Police duties. It consists of (i) a District Motor Transport Section at the headquarters of each district and each State Reserve Police Force Group, (ii) the Central Motor Transport Work-Shop together with mobile units at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur and (iii) the Mobile Repair Unit for Police Water Craft with headquarters at Thana. The District and State Reserve Police Force, Motor Transport Section, which consist of motor vehicles and in some districts of water-craft as well are under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police of the district or the Commandant of the Group concerned, as the case may be, and for technical supervision under the Superintendent of Police, Motor Transport.

The Akola district has a fleet of 13 motor vehicles and 1 motor cycle.

Wireless Grid: In order to facilitate speedy communications pertaining to law and order between the various Police units in the State and with other States, a Police Wireless Grid has been established and it is under the control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is designated as a Director of Police Wireless, Maharashtra State, who has his headquarters 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 headquarters of each District/State Reserve Police Force Group and in the three Commissionerates of Greater Bombay, Pune and Nagpur cities. The wireless personnel in the City Commissionerates and those attached to the districts and the State Reserve Police Force Groups are under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of Police and the Commandant of the State Reserve Police Force Groups, concerned.

The Akola district has a net-work of high frequency system of communications. There are 2 static high frequency wireless stations in the district and one high frequency mobile station.

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 it to the Police station. He has to keep a strict watch over the movements of the 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 all the information he possesses about all events in the village. The Police Patil is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the village.

In 1968, the number of Police Patils in the district was 1,413.

Literacy: Amongst the 67 officers and 1,434 Policemen of the Akola District Police Force at the close of the year 1968, 13 were illiterate. The percentage of illiterate men to the actual number of men in the force was 0.90, which is due to the fact that illiterate men were also enlisted in the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State and they were absorbed in Akola district after the reorganisation of States.

Two tear gas squads of 1 Sub-Inspector and 20 Policemen have been formed in the district. Each squad consists of 2 Head Constables and 8 Police Constables.

Crime: The following statement shows the crime reported to the Police during the year 1973 and the preceding four years.

Cognizable Cases	1973	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Total number of cognizable cases	4497	9,692	9,419	9,107	8,159	7,217

The important crime reported during the year 1968 and the preceding four years was as under :—

Crime		1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Murders and cognate crime	..	27	23	33	30	32
Dacoities	..	4	7	8	3	5
Robberies	..	29	24	14	18	10
Attempted murders	..	2	6	5	12	2
House breaking and thefts	..	660	589	443	319	400
Thefts and cattle thefts	..	1,739	1,695	1,423	1,174	999
Cheating	..	43	27	25	32	33
Riots	..	68	22	20	15	16
		2,572	2,393	1,971	1,603	1,497

The incidence of the reported cognizable crime (Classes I to V) per thousand population of the district during the year 1968 and the preceding four years was as under :—

1968	*1967*	*1966*	*1965*	*1964*
2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%

Housing : Officers of and below the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled to rent free quarters. In 1968, out of 67 officers and 1,434 men, 56 officers and 946 men were housed in Government quarters. The remaining officers and men lived in private buildings on hire.

Prosecuting staff and prosecution : There were 10 Police Prosecutors in the district. The senior most Police Prosecutor stationed at the district headquarters supervises and co-ordinates the work of all the Police Prosecutors. Each Police Prosecutor is entrusted with the work of prosecution of criminal cases in one or more courts. The total number of cases conducted by the prosecuting staff in the year 1968 was 4,938 of which 4,210 cases ended in conviction.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

Organisation : For the purpose of Prison administration, the State is divided into two divisions, *viz.*, Eastern and Western. The eastern division is composed of the revenue divisions of Aurangabad and Nagpur and the western division, those of Bombay and Pune. The Inspector General of Prisons, Maharashtra State, Pune, exercises general control and superintendence over all prisons and jails in the State, subject to the orders of the State Government. The Superintendents of Nagpur Central Prison and the Yeravada Central Prison have been appointed as the *ex-officio*, Inspector Generals of Prisons for the Eastern and Western Divisions, respectively. Some of the powers exercised by the Inspector General of Prisons have been delegated to the Deputy Inspector General of Prisons. They are in immediate overall charge of the prisons in their respective spheres.

The Superintendent, Akola District Prison, is vested with the executive management of the prison in all matters relating to internal discipline, economy, labour, punishment, etc., subject to the orders and authority of the Regional Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Nagpur and the Inspector General of Prisons, Pune. He is assisted in his work by the ministerial and field staff. The services of well-behaved convict overseers are utilised for doing patrolling duty outside the sleeping barracks but inside the jail at night time. The main wall and outer yards are always manned for duty by the guarding staff.

The prison at Akola has been classified as a class I prison. The prison is meant for confinement of casual prisoners sentenced upto five years. Local under-trial prisoners are also kept in this prison. The five magisterial lock-ups are located at Akot, Balapur, Mangrulpir, Murtizapur and Washim.

Accommodation : The authorised accommodation of this prison is 650 males and 22 females.

Recruitment : The post of the Inspector General of Prisons is filled in by appointment of an Indian Civil Service or an Indian Administrative Service 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 seniormost 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 in the proportion of 1:2. Jailors in Grade I are also appointed both by direct recruitment and by departmental promotion from amongst Jailors in Grade II in the proportion of 1:2. The candidates for direct recruitment to the post of Superintendent of District Prison and-or Jailor, Grade I must hold a bachelor's degree with

honours. They are recommended for appointment by the State Public Service Commission. A diploma in Sociology and Penology is considered to be an additional qualification. Appointments to Jailors Grade II are made by the Inspector General by promotion of Jailors in Grade III. Appointments to Jailors Grade III are also made by the Inspector General of Prisons. However, 50 per cent of the posts are open to outside candidates who must necessarily be graduates, while the remaining posts are filled by promotion of suitable departmental candidates, who have passed the S. S. C. or its equivalent examination. The candidates for appointment to the posts of Jailor Grade III, are interviewed by a Selection Board consisting of the Inspector General and two Superintendents of Prisons, who are nominated by Government. The posts of sepoys are filled in by direct recruitment and the higher posts from the guarding establishment are generally filled in by promotion according to seniority. But if suitable persons according to seniority are not available, appointments to the posts in higher grade are made by selection from amongst the members of the next lower rank or by nomination of candidates with some high academic qualifications fixed for similar posts. Medical Officers are drafted for services in Jail Dapartment for a period of two years from Medical Department

Training: The Jail Officer's Training School established at Pune in 1959, imparts practical as well as theoretical training to prison officers (Superintendents of Prisons and Jailors, Grades I and II) on various subjects relating to correctional administration and prison management Training facilities are also provided for guards and non-commissioned officers. A separate training class of three months duration for non-commissioned officers has been started at Jail Officer's Training School to impart the practical knowledge of the duties which are expected of a jail guard.

A physical training Instructor visits the prisons in State in rotation and imparts training in drill, games and other physical activities both to the inmates of the jail and also to the jail guards.

Medical staff: A full time medical officer on deputation from Medical department looks after the prisoners at the Akola District Prison.

Guarding Establishment: Part of the guarding establishment is armed. This section serves as a reserve guard to reinforce the unarmed guards in the immediate charge of prisoners inside the prison or in extramural gangs in the events of assault,

mutiny, escape or other emergency. It is also available to mount guard over particularly dangerous prisoners or prisoners sentenced to death who are termed as "condemned prisoners".

Matron: No posts of matrons are sanctioned for headquarters sub-jails, but the Superintendent is empowered to engage a matron locally whenever a woman prisoner is admitted to the jails.

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 their offence. They are further classified as casual, habitual, undertrial and security or detenue. 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. Headquarters sub-jails are meant for the confinement of short-term prisoners and undertrial prisoners only.

Jail Reforms: In recent years many reforms[1], calculated to bring about the reformation of prisoners have been introduced. With the abolition of Whipping Act, *vide* Bombay Act No. XXXIX of 1957, flogging as a Jail punishment is stopped altogether so also punishments of penal diet and gunny clothing. Similarly rules about letters and interviews have also been liberalised.

Work: Work is arranged according to the prisoner's health. On admission the prisoner is examined by the Medical Officer who classifies him as fit for light, medium or hard labour. The work allotment committee is constituted for Central and District Jails, the members of which have to take into account the health conditions of the prisoners, their aptitudes, past experience, etc., and assign suitable work for newly admitted prisoners with a sentence of six months and above. Any change in the work so allotted to prisoners by the committee has to be effected only with the concurrence of the members of the committee. No such committee is appointed for short term prisoners.

1. Reports of *Jail Reforms Committee* appointed in 1946.

Prisoners are engaged in handloom weaving, pitloom weaving, laundry work, carpentry, tailoring and smithy at the Akola District Prison.

The vegetable requirements of the prison are mainly met from the prison farm which is spread over 28 acres.

Wages : Medium-term and long-term prisoners so also security and undertrial 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, Nagpur Division, Nagpur 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 years' 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.

Remission of sentence : Only longtermers come within the ambit of the rule on remission of sentence. Prisoners confined in the main prisons are granted liberal remissions, which are ordinary remission, annual good conduct remission, special remission, blood-donation remission for conservancy work and remission for physical training. In addition, State remission is awarded by Government on the occasions of public rejoicing. It is granted unconditionally and cannot be forfeited under any circumstances.

Board of Visitors : A Board of Visitors, comprising official and non-official visitors, is appointed for every headquarters sub-jail and tahsil sub-jails. There are ordinarily four non-official visitors for the headquarter 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 the prison and after their release are nominated by Government on the Board of Visitors on the recommendation of the District Magistrate concerned and, the 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 remarks at the quarterly meeting or at the weekly visits deserving special and proper disposal are 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 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 on co-operation and disciplined way of life and in cultivating sense of responsibility and self reliance among the inmates, a panchayat of convicted prisoners has been organised at the District Prison.

The cases of long term prisoners are initially reviewed by the Advisory Board. Prisoners deserving concessions are released prematurely under the orders of Government.

Education : Literacy classes are conducted for those prisoners who are ignorant of the three 'R's under the supervision of literate convicts and paid teachers who are appointed only at some of the main jails in the State. Regular annual examinations are held in the jail by the Deputy Educational Inspectors. Towards these literacy classes, the Jail department receives a grant-in-aid from the Education department. Twenty-five per cent of the grant-in-aid received is given to convict teachers as encouragement after the quarterly examinations of the students (prisoners) are held and remaining portion is utilised towards the purchase of books, boards, etc., required for the literacy classes.

Films of educational and reformative values are also exhibited by the District or the Regional Publicity Officer concerned. Newspapers are also supplied to the prisoners at the cost of the Government. Besides, they are allowed to retain books of religious as well as non-religious nature. Music programmes

and such other cultural programmes are also arranged for the benefit of prisoners.

Discipline: Emphasis is laid on the maintenance of good discipline in the prison. Positive and constructive discipline is treated as the basic foundation for wholesome changes in the attitudes of prisoners.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL WELFARE (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION WING AND NON-CORRECTIONAL WING)

Organisation: The Department of Social Welfare was formed in 1957, after amalgamating the offices of the Director of Backward Class Welfare and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.

At the State level, the department is controlled by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Cultural Affairs. 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 childrens' work, beggars' work and plan work, respectively. There is also a Probation Superintendent of the rank of Assistant Director who looks 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 the Divisional Social Welfare Officers each posted at the headquarters 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 are 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 districts wherever there are institutions. The District Social Welfare Officer is primarily responsible for the 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.

Children Act: 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.

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 the Vidarbha region. The Central Provinces and Berar Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, is applicable to 4 districts in the 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 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 acts as the Chief Inspector of the Protective Homes. At present, there is only one such home at Chembur, 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 Woman Inspector is appointed, while the Director of Social Welfare is the licensing authority.

After-care Programme: Besides these social legislations 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 programme, sponsord by the Contral 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 who are in moral danger, destitute or deserted women or women released from institutions sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board or needing shelter and help.

The department is also in charge of work relating to the education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. At the headquarters, the work is organised by an officer designated as the Deputy Director (Education) for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. The Department runs schools for the various categories of the handicapped and also sheltered workshops for their sake. It also conducts homes for crippled children for their treatment and education. It also aids voluntary agencies doing work in this field. The Deputy Director (ERH) is assisted by 4 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 youths, youth clubs have been organised.

Remand Home: A Remand home has been functioning at Akola for the reception of children coming under the purview of the Bombay Children Act under the management of the District Probation and After-Care Association, Akola, which receives grant-in-aid on account of the expenditure thereof. Following are the social institutions functioning in Akola district under the control of the Government.

(1) Remand Home, Akola, and (2) Government School for the Deaf and Dumb, Akola.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT*

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the Judicial department in the district. The judiciary is entirely separated from the executive. The Collector continues to be the District Magistrate and the Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars are vested with magisterial powers. But those powers are limited to security proceedings under Sections 107, 108, 109, cases of local nuisance under Section 133 and cases as regards disputes of lands under Sections 145, 146 and 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code and none of them ever tries any criminal case. The District Magistrate does not have any administrative control over the other magistrates who try criminal cases in the district. This separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought about in the district in the year 1959.

The District and Sessions Judge is assisted by one Additional Sessions Judge. He has jurisdiction over the entire district. He attends to civil and criminal cases, both original and appellate.

There are three Civil Judges of the Senior Division, two of them having headquarters at Akola and the third at Washim. They attend to special and regular suits in their respective jurisdictions. They also deal with cases under Co-operative Societies Act, suits under the Hindu Marriage Act, cases under Parts VII, IX and X of the Indian Succession Act, insolvency cases under the Trust Act, cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and cases under the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act.

There are five Civil Judges of the Junior Division, two of them having headquarters at Akola, and the other three at Akot, Murtizapur and Mangrulpir, respectively. They deal with regular civil suits of the value of subject matters below Rs. 10,000 and cases under Payment of Wages Act arising within their respective jurisdictions. There is also one Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Akola. He is empowered to try criminal cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

* Taken from the Akola District Census Handbook, 1961.

CHAPTER 13 — OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

Organisation : The Buildings and Communications Department at the district level is under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad, respectively. The sphere of activities has been divided into two sectors. The works regarding the major district roads and the roads of the lower order, buildings required by the Animal Husbandry department and other departments at the tahsil level, constructional activities under the block development schemes and works relating to tanks that irrigate less than 250 acres of land are the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad; while the works relating to National Highways, State Highways and the buildings required for the administrative departments are the responsibility of the department in the State sector. Buildings required for research and agricultural colleges by the Department of Agriculture are also the responsibility of the department in the State sector.

Chief Engineer and other functionaries : The Chief Engineer, who is also the Joint Secretary to the Government, is the head of the department at the State level. Under the Chief Engineer are the Superintending Engineers of Buildings and Communications Circles and Electrical Engineer to the Government. Each circle, comprising five or more divisions is controlled by a Superintending Engineer. The divisions are in charge of Executive Engineers and sub-divisions incharge of Assistant Engineers or Deputy Engineers. The sub-divisions are further divided into sections each in charge of an overseer.

The Superintending Engineer is responsible for administration and general professional control over public works in charge of the department. He has to inspect the state of various works within his circle and to satisfy himself that the system of management prevailing is efficient and economical. He is required to ascertain efficiency of subordinate officers and petty establishments and to report whether the staff employed in each division is actually necessary or adequate for the management. The Superintending Engineer is empowered to transfer and post Deputy Engineers and overseers within his circle in the interest of administration. However, Executive Engineers of divisions are consulted before posting these officers to particular sub-divisional charge under their control. It is also the duty

of the Superintending Engineer to recommend removals or transfers of Executive Engineers from his own circle.

In the year 1974, the total length of roads in the district under different categories was 2,873.37 km. Of these 780.02 km. were under the State sector and the remaining under the district sector. Out of the total road length, the National Highway accounted for 96.60 km., the State Highways 621.41 km. the Major District Roads 618.71 km., the Other District Roads 1325.85 and the village roads 210.82 km.

In the district sector the Zilla Parishad has one District Engineer known as the Parishad Engineer of the rank of Executive Engineer with four or five Deputy Engineers under him. All the roads excepting National Highway and State Highways have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad.

The Akola division headed by the Executive Engineer is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Amravati Circle, Amravati.

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

The Irrigation and Power Department deals with major and medium irrigation works, hydro-electric projects, minor irrigation works, water-supply and drainage works and flood control works.

Organisation: The department is headed by the Secretary to the Government who is assisted by Chief Engineers in charge of major and medium irrigation projects and water-supply and development schemes in the State and the Director of Minor Irrigation in charge of minor irrigation projects in the State. The Superintending Engineer who is responsible to the Chief Engineer and the Director of Minor Irrigation for the works in their respective spheres is placed in charge of a circle normally consisting of four to five divisions. The division is headed by the Executive Engineer. Each division normally comprises four to five sub-divisions. The sub-division is placed in charge of a sub-divisional officer which is divided further into four to five sections each in charge of an overseer. The section is generally formed for maintenance of about 2,023.430 hectares (5,000 acres) of irrigated land or where capital expenditure of rupees one to two lakhs is involved.

The following is a brief description of the various projects under the Irrigation and Power department.

Ekburji Tank Project: The project is one of the Medium Projects taken up during the Second Five Year Plan to provide a source of irrigation water for the agriculturists. This is the first pilot project in the district.

The project envisages construction of an earthen dam of 2722 feet in length to harness a catchment area of 29.02 sq. miles on the Chandrabhaga river in the Washim tahsil of the district.

The dam impounds a storage of 498.92 mcft. of water. The area submerged under the lake is 633.25 acres.

Nirguna River Project: The project envisages construction of an earthen dam across the river Nirguna, near village Chondi with an ungated spill-way on the right flank, to impound 1,109.85 mcft. of gross storage The right bank canal measuring 39 km. in length will take off directly from the dam to irrigate an area of 14,133 acres from Balapur tahsil of the Akola district.

The length of the dam is 1,777 metres and the height 25 68 metres with an ungated spillway of 214 metres in length to discharge 59,270 cusecs of flood water. The catchment area is 195.55 sq. km.

Morna Project: The Morna Project is one of the biggest medium irrigation schemes in the district. On completion of this scheme, the irrigation facilities will be available for 13,000 acres of land in Akola and Balapur tahsils.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Organisation: Activities pertaining to agriculture in the district are under dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad, respectively. The activities regarding plant protection scheme, cotton extension scheme, integrated oil-seed development scheme, mechanical cultivation scheme and blasting and boring scheme and seed multiplication farm scheme are entrusted to the Department of Agriculture in the State sector.

The department at the State level is headed by the Secretary to the Agriculture and Forest department who is the administrative head of the department. At the directorate level it is headed by the Director of Agriculture with his headquarters at Pune. He is assisted by four Joint Directors each in charge of establishment, extension, agricultural engineering and agricultural research and education, respectively.

Superintending Agricultural Officer: The Superintending Agricultural Officer responsible to the Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune, is the technical head of the division. Even though he is the officer in the State sector, he guides the District Agricultural Officer in technical matters who heads the agriculture department of the Zilla Parishad in the district sector. He is assisted in his work by personal Assistants, two Deputy Directors, one each for agricultural engineering and agricultural

research and education, an Assistant Statistician, a Crop Protection Officer and a Horticultural Development Officer. Guidance is also sought from specialists on different branches such as Agronomist, Plan Pathologist, Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural Entomologist, Soil Specialist, Oil Seed Specialist, Rice Specialist, Millet Specialist, Statistician and Horticulturist.

District Agricultural Officer : In the district sector, the District Agricultural Officer controls the activities of the Zilla Parishad. He also works as the secretary of the agriculture committee. The Agricultural Development Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola is a class I officer at district level who is on deputation to Zilla Parishad from the State Government and works under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola. The Agricultural Development Officer implements the local sector schemes of the district and he is assisted by the District Agricultural Officer, the Campaign Officer, the Agricultural Officer and at block level by the Agricultural Extension Officer who works under the Development Officer of the tahsil, in the district. As regards hybrid seed production programme the hybrid seed production officer who is deputed by the State Government, supervises and implements the above programme.

The following schemes were undertaken in the State sector.

(i) Establishment of tahsil seed multiplication farms ;

(ii) Scheme for development of local manurial resources ; subsidy for town compost and *dhaincha* seeds ;

(iii) Scheme for raising transplanted cotton on well irrigation and supply of polythene bags at the subsidised rates;

(iv) Central schemes for carrying out demonstration and investigation of plant protection measures on cotton;

(v) Construction of new wells;

(vi) Installation of pumping sets;

(vii) Scheme for contour bunding, graded bunding, *Nala* bunding etc.

(viii) Scheme for reclamation of non-coastal saline and alkaline lands;

(ix) Establishment of seed processing plans ;

(x) Establishment of 3 divisions and 16 sub-divisions and ;

(xi) Establishment of trial-cum-demonstration farms ;

The following local sector schemes were undertaken by the Agricultural Development Officer, Zilla Parishad, Akola.

(i) Construction of buildings at agricultural school,

(ii) Scheme for distribution of sann seed for green manuring ;

(iii) Loans under horticultural development schemes ;

(iv) Intensive cultivation for food crops;

(v) Multicrop demonstration scheme;

(vi) Development of lands belonging to backward class cultivators; and

(vii) Irrigation wells for backward class cultivators.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Functions : The Animal Husbandry department deals with the treatment of sick animals, control of cattle epidemics and castrations. The department administers the work of control and destruction of ticks, advises people in the hygienic methods of animal management and participates in the various cattle fairs and shows held at various places in the State by opening veterinary stalls for propaganda.

The Animal Husbandry Department was a separate department till the formation of the Zilla Parishad. In 1961, with the inception of the Zilla Parishad, the animal husbandry activities in the district were looked after by the Animal Husbandry section of the Agriculture Department of the Zilla Parishad. At the State level, it still continues to function as a separate department.

Organisation : At the State level, the department is headed by the Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, Pune. The Akola district falls under Nagpur Division and hence the District Animal Husbandry Officer is responsible to the Regional Animal Husbandry Officer, Nagpur, in technical matters. For other matters he is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad.

Animal husbandry activities in the district are under the control of the District Animal Husbandry Officer.

Veterinary Institutions : In Akola district during 1973-74 there were 14 fullfledged veterinary dispensaries and 54 veterinary aid centres for the treatment of animals.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Organisation : The head of the Forest Department in the State is the Chief Conservator of Forests, with his headquarters at Pune. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into seven circles.

Name of Circle	*Headquarters*
1. Nagpur	Nagpur
2. Chandrapur	Chandrapur
3. Nasik	Nasik
4. Amravati	Amravati
5. Thana	Thana
6. Pune	Pune
7. Aurangabad	Aurangabad

At the headquarters of each circle is a Conservator of Forests. The Conservators of Forests, have under them Divisional Forest Officers and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to look after the administration of the divisions and independent sub-divisions, respectively. The Divisional Forest Officer belongs to the Maharashtra Forest Service, Class I, or Indian Forest Service and Sub-Divisional Forest Officers to Maharashtra Forest Service Class II. The divisions or sub-divisions, as the case may be, are divided into small executive units called "ranges" and each range is managed by a Range Forest Officer under the control of Divisional Forest Officer or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer. The Range Forest Officer is a non-gazetted subordinate officer who is usually trained in one of the Indian Forest Ranger's Colleges (Dehradun and Coimbtore). The Assistant Conservators of Forests (Sub-Divisional Forest Officers) are also trained at Dehradun after their selection in the competitive examination held by the M. P. S. C. Bombay. Some are promoted from Range Forest Officer's cadre in the State. Each range is sub-divided into rounds and each round is managed by the Round Officers or Range Assistants. Finally, each round is sub-divided into beats and each beat is in charge of a beat guard. The beat is the smallest unit of the forests for the purpose of forest administration.

Akola Forest Division was formerly the part of West Berar division. But in the year 1964 West Berar division was split into Akola Forest division with the divisional headquarters at Akola and Buldhana Forest Division with the divisional headquarters at Buldhana. Akola Forest Division covers the whole forest area of Akola district.

The Akola division comes under the administrative control of Amravati Circle. The Division is under the charge of Divisional Forest Officer, Akola, and is manned by one gazetted assistant, 5 Range Forest Officers, 24 Round Officers and 113 Forest Guards.

The attached officer is the gazetted assistant of the division belonging to the Maharashtra Forest Service Class II. He is supposed to assist the Divisional Forest Officer in general administration of the whole division with his headquarters at Akola.

Following are the Ranges in this Division :

Range	*Headquarters*	*Area in acres*
Akola	Akola	29,737.17
Patur	Medshi	50,016.12
Karanja	Karanja	28,821.17
Washim	Washim	31,855.38

The details of forest areas of Akola Forest Division are as below :—

Division	*Area in charge*	*Reserve Forest in Sq. miles*	*Protected Forests in Sq. miles*
Akola Forest Division	Forest Department	317.53	4.77

The forests in this district are in scattered patches. The percentage of the forests to the total area of the district is 7.8%. Most of the area is confined to the compact blocks of Patur and Karanja ranges lying in the middle and the south-east corner of the district and the rest of the forests are scattered in patches all over the district.

Liaison with other Departments : The Revenue and Forest Departments are closely interconnected in their works in various respects. The general public enjoy certain rights and privileges over forests. The extent of these rights and privileges are, however, assessed from time to time and fixed by the Revenue Department. Thus afforestation and disforestation become practically joint functions of the Revenue and Forest Departments. Working plans for the management and development of forests are prepared solely by the Forest department. But in so far as the prescriptions of working plan affect local needs and rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the district, the approval of the Collector has to be obtained before it is submitted to the Government by the Chief Conservator of Forests for sanction.

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, supplies material to the public, realises revenue and controls expenditure under instructions from the Conservator of Forests. In short, he is responsible for forest administration and management in all matters relating to the technical forest operations.

Sub-Divisional Forest Officers : The duties of the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers in charge of the independent Sub-divisions are exactly same as those of the Divisional Forest Officer while the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer attached to the division assists the Divisional Forest Officer in the proper enforcement of the prescription of the sanctioned working plan and execution of various works connected with it by supervision of various silvicultural works requiring technical knowledge, besides attending to other duties entrusted by the Divisional Forest Officer. The Sub-Divisional Forest Officer deals finally with the forest offence cases, having power to compound the same. There is only one post of attached officer in this division.

Range Forest Officers : The Range Forest Officer is in executive charge of his range. He is responsible for carrying out with the help of range assistants and beat guards, and according to the orders of the Divisional Forest Officer and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer all works in his charge as per the annual plan of operation, such as marking for the main felling, thinning, felling of trees departmentally for various purposes, the transport of timber, fuel, etc., to the sale-depot, all plantation works such as sowing, planting, tending and other silvicultural operations, maintenance of nurseries, construction of roads, buildings and wells according to the sanctioned plans and estimates and their annual repairs. Protection of forests and investigations of forest offences, supervision on removal of forest produce by the purchaser and by the

holders of the rights and privileges, supply and issue of forest transit passes and permits and general supervision on the working of the forest labourers co-operative societies and rendering them all help in technical matters are some of his other duties.

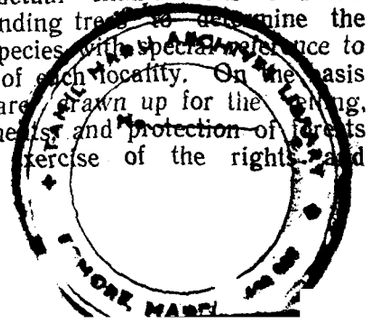
Round Officers : The Round Officer's or Forester's duties include the supervision on the silvicultural and conservancy works, protection of forests, detection and investigations of forest offences, issue of forest transit passes and permits, collection of revenue from permits and compensation in offence cases, supervision and control on extraction of produce in contractor's coupes and supervision on works of forests guards. Some Foresters who work as coupe-agents to the forest labourers' co-operative societies have to supervise the coupe-working by such societies, render guidance in technical matters, maintain proper accounts of timber out-turn, logging, preparation of lots in the depots according to the size and quality and all other works in so far as they relate to the working of the coupe.

Beat Guards : The forest guard's functions are to patrol and protect all forests in his beat and to carry out all works pertaining to their proper maintenance, such as repairs and maintenance of forest boundary marks, execution of silvicultural works viz., sowing, planting and climber cutting and detecting forest offences.

Classification of Forests : Under the Indian Forests Act (XVI of 1927), forests of this circle are divided into two categories *viz.*, reserved and protected forests. Before forests are classified, they have to be subjected to regular settlement by a Forest Settlement Officer, who enquires into the existence of all public and private rights In case of reserved forests, the existing rights are either settled, transferred or commuted. In case of protected forests rights are clearly recorded and regulated.

Working Plans : The reserved and protected forests of the divisions are organised and managed under the prescription of the working plan.

The working plan is a document which lays down the details of the scientific management of forests for the prescribed number of years. Before a working plan is drawn-up, a survey is made of growing stock, at times by actual enumerations and an analysis is made of stems of standing trees to determine the rate of grants of the principal species with special reference to the soil and climatic conditions of each locality. On the basis of data thus collected, plans are drawn up for the working, regeneration, silvicultural treatment and protection of forests with the provision for the due exercise of the rights and



privileges of the people, including grazing of cattle. The preparation of working plan for this division was done by the Assistant Conservator of Forests under the guidance of Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Amravati and Nagpur Circles, Nagpur.

Functions: The main functions of the Forest department are exploitation, regeneration and protection of forests according to the sanctioned working plans and other orders and to conduct sales, enter into contracts and supply of material to the Government departments and public. In addition, number of schemes under the Five-Year Plans are executed by this department. The salient aspects of the functions of the Forest department are described below.

Re-generation and Maintenance.—As the annual area is exploited, it is regenerated afresh. Great care and precautions are taken against damages caused by man, animals, fires, insects and other pests and against adverse climatic influences and inanimate agencies. Damage by man is caused by lighting, fire, illicit cutting, faulty exploitation methods, and mis-use of forest rights and privileges.

Though occasionally forest fires originate from natural causes, in a vast majority of cases they are due to human agency.

To prevent damages by fire and illicit-cutting, the whole-hearted support and co-operation of public is required. The co-operation is secured through the authority and influence of the village headman. Precautionary measures like fire tracing of newly regenerated coupes, clearing of shrubby growth along the roads and paths and early burning to avoid any occurrence of fire or its spreading in the forests area are taken by the department as per fire protection scheme. Fire watchers are also appointed at vulnerable spots during summer to keep watch over the forests with a view to avoid occurrence of fires. Rigid patrolling is enforced through the staff and vigilant watch against unauthorised felling and removal of forest produce by the villagers is maintained. A mobile squad under the Range Forest Officer on special duty is provided to patrol the forest areas and to conduct surprise checking of forest produce in transit in the division.

Continuous unlimited and unregulated grazing in 'C' class forests has badly affected the tree growth thereon. The 'A' class forests under systematic working are already loaded to their full capacity of grazing incidence. Adequate protection, introduction of intensive measures for the conservation and development of these forests are therefore the prime need of the

day. Offences in respect of unauthorised grazing and other damages from cattle are dealt with under the forest Act and other laws.

System of Management: The area under the management of the department in this division is worked under various silvicultural systems, prescribed in the working plan. Regeneration work is carried out in two ways *viz.*, (1) natural means (coppice) and (2) partly artificial means under coppice with reserve system trees allowed to be out at ground level or near it and regeneration taking place naturally by shoots from the stumps under the artificial system. When the trees are felled regeneration is effected by artificial methods, such as sowing, planting of root and shoot cuttings (stumps) with regular spacing.

In the Working Plan of 1966, following systems of management have been prescribed.

Name of Working Circle	*No. of felling series or reserves*	*Area in acres*
1. Coppice with reserve	26 F. S.	1,10,546
2. *Babul-ban* working circle	5 F. S.	5,599.24
3. Open pasture working	4 Reserves.	4,101
4. *Kuran* working circle	—	15,701.10
5. Bamboo overlapping working circle.	8 F. S.	—
6. Sandal overlapper working circle.	10 F. S.	—

Subsidiary cultural operations like, cutting back operations, cleanings, mid-rotation, thinnings, etc., are generally done departmentally while all bamboo fellings in the division are carried-out departmentally.

The general configuration of forest land in this division is undulating. Steep slopes, or deep ravines are rare. Forests are generally well-stocked. In the areas with poor growth afforestation scheme is adopted for soil conservation.

Plantations are generally carried out in suitable areas devoid of natural regeneration. Excluding afforestation scheme work, plantation of general utility timber, bamboo and fuel wood was undertaken from 1965 in an area admeasuring 118 hectares. Plantation of fuel wood is generally undertaken on agri-silvi-method. Under agri-silvi-system encouragement is given to produce food crops along with the plantations of tree species.

Though this system is somewhat successful in this division some drawbacks are normally experienced. For example, plot holders are eager to attend to their agricultural works in the plot but neglect the silvicultural part of the system. This can be avoided by strict and continuous supervision by the staff. Most of the fuel wood plantations in this division are being done by this agri-silvi system only. Under this system whole coupe in *Babul-ban* felling series is auctioned for the lease period of three years. The purchaser clear-fells the area of extracts for whole fuel-wood. In the next year he sows the seed of agricultural cash-crop like cotton, alongwith the seed of *babul*-trees at 18′ apart in lines. He is supposed to look after the forest crop alongwith his agricultural cash-crop during the third year of the lease period. After expiry of lease period, the same coupe may be auctioned to take out "*furdadi* crop" only if, other conditions are found suitable. While taking out *furdadi* crop no sowing of agricultural cash-crop is allowed.

In general utility-timber plantation and plantation of teak is undertaken departmentally. Teak seedlings are grown in nursery generally for a period of one year. Root-shoot-cuttings are prepared from the stock. These are used in plantation. Suitable area is selected and it is clear-felled one year in advance. Generally in April-May the whole clear-felled area is well burnt. Immediately after first monsoon showers, root-shoot cuttings of teak are planted at the spacing of 2 x 2 metres.

Plantation of fast growing species like eucalyptus is also carried out in this division under scheme work while carrying out these plantations. Eucalyptus plants are grown in temporary nurseries in February-March. When they attain 9″-10″ height, they are transplanted in polythene-bags. Generally eucalyptus seedlings of 8-9 months are utilised in carrying out plantations. As in case of teak, suitable area is selected and clear-felled one year in advance. In March-April the whole clear-felled area is well-burnt. Pits of the size of 1′ x 1′ x 1′ are dug by adopting specing of 2 x 2 metres Immediately after the first monsoon showers, 8-9 months old eucalyptus plants are planted in these pits.

Bamboo seedlings are also planted in this division, specially in Patur, Washim and Akola ranges.

Exploitation: Forest produce in this division is divided into two categories *i. e.*, major and minor. The chief major forest produce constitutes timber and fuel wood. Good quality timber is consumed locally and also outside the district by the timber markets in Nagpur, Bombay and Marathwada regions while fuel-wood is consumed locally.

Skilled labour is generally very difficult to obtain. Coupes are advertised for sale and are sold by public auction. The coupes are also worked through the labour societies on revised formula basis. There are 7 such societies in this division.

With a view to provide firewood and timber to the local population, departmental working is undertaken in selected coupes in this division. Fire-wood is supplied at concessional rates to the villages and towns situated within a radius of five miles from the coupe. In the year 1967, seven coupes were reserved for timber supply at concessional rates and 40 villages located within 5 miles attached to working-coupes for *nistar*-supply, got the full advantage. A sum of Rs. 11,465 was realised after selling teak timber at *nistar* rates, while Rs. 3,060 were obtained by selling 153 cart-loads of carpenters material from *nistar*-coupes. 534 cart-loads of fire-wood realised Rs. 2,672 as *nistar*-value.

Besides timber and fire wood, bamboo, sandal-wood, grass, gum, rosha oil, tendu leves also account for a considerable share of forest revenue in this division.

Income and Expenditure: The annual revenue of the division from the various sources in 1967-68 is given below :—

Name of Forest produce	Quantity	Value Rs
1. Timber	.. 4,534 cu. mts.	5,40,628
2. Fuel wood	... 24,260 „ „	2,42,685
3. Bamboo	.. 25,250 numbers	6,314
4. Sandal-wood	.. 397 quintals	1,19,100
5. Grass	.. 654 tons	39,231
6. Gum	.. 350 quintals	14,650
7. Rosha oil	.. ..	10,794
8. Tendu leaves	.. ..	31,998
9. Others	.. ..	87,902

The total amount realised was thus Rs. 10,93,302. The annual expenditure in the same year was as follows :—

1. Forest conservancy	..	Rs. 1,65,660-00
2. Five year Plan schemes	..	Rs. 61,965-86
3. Establishment	..	Rs. 3,72,116-00

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies : At present 6 forest labourers' co-operative societies are working the coupes of this division. The working of these societies in the respective ranges is as follows :—

Name of the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society	*Range*	*Felling series*
Forest Labourers' Co operative Society, Nimbi.	Akola	Sakharvira
Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Kasmar.	Washim	Wagha and Rui
Forest Labourers' Co operative Society, Mungla.	Washim	Kolgaon and Andharsawangi.
Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Chondi.	Patur	Medsi and Kalakamtha.
Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Gawangaon.	Patur	Sawargaon and Pandsinghi.
Forest Labourers' Co-operative Society, Shendona.	Karanja	Palodi, Shendona and Khapardari.

Six foresters are appointed as the coupe-agents of these forest labourers' co-operative societies during their working season. They supervise the coupe-working by these societies and render guidance in technical matters. They also maintain proper account of timber out-turn, logging and preparation of lots according to size and quality classes in the depot. They also look after all other works relating to working of the coupes.

The following statement shows the working of these societies in the district from the year 1961-62 to 1967-68.

Year	Number of societies	Members	Coupes allotted	Total realisation (in Rs.)	Total expenditure for working sanctioned (in Rs.)	Societies' share in net realisation (in Rs.)
1961-62	2	138	2	34,355	7,047	6,827
1962-63	2	138	1	61,947	8,637	13,328
1963-64	2	138	2	77,369	14,386	15,746
1964-65	3	196	4	1,17,392	2,465	23,403
1965-66	4	226	6	1,39,322	45,931	N. A.
1966-67	5	265	10	1,89,424	52,123	"
1967 68	6	308	13	20,059,995	—	"

Forest Roads : The principal forest-roads in this division are of a length of 191 miles (307 kms.) of which a length of 90 miles (144.64 kms.) is in Patur range, 40 miles (64.17 kms.) in Akola range, 35 miles (56.33 kms.) in Karanja range and 26 miles (41.86 kms.) in Washim range. These are all earth roads and need to be improved to the standard of class roads to facilitate easy movement of the forest produce.

Forest villages : There are ten forest villages in this division, covering 4,063 acres of land. The total population of these villages is 2,986. 307 cultivation plots are cultivated by 261 plot-holders in these villages. The total assessment of these villages comes to about Rs. 941.09.

Each forest village is linked with forest roads The Forest department has constructed wells in practically each forest village. Yet forest villagers sometimes face acute shortage of water. Seven forest villages are having schools.

Attention is paid towards the welfare of forest villagers with the help of Zilla Parishad and Social Welfare department. In order to improve the housing condition of forest villagers, formation of co-operative housing societies in each forest village has been undertaken, in collaboration with the Zilla Parishad, the Co-operation department and the Social Welfare department.

Public Relations : The 'A' class forests are not burdened with any adverse rights. The Gowains of *Tapowan* enjoy a special privilege of grazing 125 cows and bullocks free in the 'A' class reserve of *Tapowan.*

Seven villages in Karanja range are permitted to take possession of half the crop of certain mango trees in the adjoining 'A' or 'C' class reserved forests.

Rights of way have not been recorded, but the Conservator of Forests is empowered to close any road through a forest block so long as suitable alternative road is provided.

Seven coupes are reserved for *nistar*-supply and 40 villages, within a radius of 5 miles of the working coupes for *nistar* supply, are getting full benefits from the scheme.

Vana mahotsava : The Government of India started in 1950, an important programme called *'Vanamahotsava'* to be celebrated in the first week of July, every year. However, the week of celebration of *Vanamahotsava* varies, depending upon the commencement of monsoon. The object of *Vanamahotsava* is to encourage the planting of as many trees as possible in suitable localities. In choosing the trees, preference is given to quick

growing species of economic value such as eucalyptus, bamboo, fruit trees, etc. Seedlings are supplied at nominal price to the public, institutions and other departments for planting during *'Vanamahotsava'*. For this purpose nurseries are raised in all ranges of the division.

The after-care of young plants is undertaken by the individual or by the public body to whom seedlings are supplied.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

Organisation : The work of the Directorate of Industries of the Maharashtra State in Akola district is mainly confined to the development and progress of cottage, small scale and large scale industries. The Department of Industries was reorganised and the Directorate of Industries was formed in August 1960. The control of cottage industries was transferred to the Directorate of Industries with effect from December 1, 1960.

Structure : The head of the organisation of the Directorate of Industries, is the Industries Commissioner, Bombay. The Akola district, which falls in the Vidarbha region of the State, is under the control of the Deputy Director of Industries whose office is at Nagpur. In addition to the Akola district, he is also responsible for development and progress of cottage, small scale and large scale industries in Amravati, Buldhana, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Wardha, Nagpur, and Yeotmal districts. He is also the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures and exercises direct control over district level administration of the Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

The regional organisation follows the pattern of 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 the 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 Akola district is split up into the following 3 divisions for the purposes of enforcement of Weights and Measures Act, 1958.

(1) Akola division comprising Akola city and Murtizapur tahsil.

(2) Balapur division comprising Akot and Akola tahsils, and

(3) Washim division comprising Washim, Mangrulpir and Balapur tahsils.

The Industries Officer, Akola, is assisted by one Senior Industries Inspector, 2 Junior Industries Inspectors and other necessary staff. The Senior Industries Inspector is in charge of Akola Division, whereas the Balapur and Washim Divisions are in charge of Junior Industries Inspectors. Every Divisional Inspector is assisted by one Manual Assistant and at the headquarters, the Industries Officer is assisted by one Senior Industries Inspector. The regular duties of Industries Inspector are inspections; surprise visits to weekly bazars, regulated market yards and big trading centres; investigation of applications received from various kinds of agencies; collection of revenue and enforcement of Bombay Weights and Measures, (Enforcement) Act, 1958. 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 in regard to land, power, machinery, finance, technique and equipment.

(A) In the sphere of promotion of large scale industries the functions of the Directorate are restricted to processing of applications for industrial licences and offering suitable recommendations to the Government of India, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; developing areas with facilities of power, water, transport, etc., for location of large scale industries, providing facilities for industrial research by giving grants and export promotion.

(B) In the development of small scale industries the Directorate plays a major role by assisting entrepreneurs in the following respects. (i) securing land, water, power; (ii) organisation of co-operative industrial estates; (iii) giving financial aid ; (iv) assistance for importing of machinery, spares and raw material; (v) assistance for machinery on hire purchase basis ; (vi) assistance for indigenous raw materials ; (vii) marketing of products through the Central Stores Purchase Organisation for buying requirements of State Government. (viii) quality marking of products of small scale industries; (ix) export promotion; (x) providing research facilities through Industrial Research Laboratories and research grants; (xi) imparting training to craftsmen; (xii) organisation of resource based small and cottage industries through Government sponsored industrial co-operatives to stimulate industrialisation in industrially underdeveloped areas, etc.

(C) The development of cottage, village and handicraft is the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad. However, the Directorate

gives technical guidance to the institutions under the Zilla Parishad.

Activities : The office of the Industries Officer, Akola, 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 268 units have been registered as small scale industrial units in this district.

(B) Assisting new units for approval of their new schemes and processing applications for provisional registration of small scale industrial units which are in effective possession of land, building and machinery.

(C) Assisting in obtaining machinery through the National Small Industries Corporation and the Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation. The following statement shows the latest position of the district in this regard.

No. of cases received	*No. of cases sanctioned*	*No. of cases under process.*	*No. of cases rejected*
18	9	7	2

(D) Assisting in getting power and power connections. So far 8 units have taken the advantage of this facility in this district.

(E) Granting subsidy on power consumption :- 30 units have been registered under this scheme. 20 units are, however, taking the advantage of the scheme.

(F) Offering incentives to small scale industries units in underdeveloped or industrially backward areas :- Four cases have been recommended to the Directorate of Industries for registration under the scheme.

(G) Extending marketing and export facilities to the products :- 5 units have been registered under the Central Stores Purchase Organisation and Director General of Supplies and Disposals in this district.

(H) Supplying of raw materials.—Applications are processed from small scale industries units for imported and indigenous raw materials. A number of registered factories get regular quota from the Maharashtra State Small Industries Development Corporation of scarce raw material *i. e.,* iron and steel under the scheme.

(I) **Extending assistance in securing land for industrial purposes :—** The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has developed one industrial area which is located at Sivni, 5 miles away from Akola, wherein 6 sheds have been made available for small scale industries units and 18 plots have been developed and allotted to new entrepreneurs. One unit manufacturing biscuits and confectionery has started its production.

(J) **Imparting training facilities through training-*cum-*Production centres :** In the district there are two training centres which are run by the Zilla Parishad of which one is located at Karanja which is a leather training centre and the second at Balapur which is a cotton weaving centre.

(K) Providing financial assistance to small scale industries units.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction : The Co-operation Department plays an important role in an essentially agro-industrial economy and particularly so in the sphere of rural credit. The activities of the department are associated with rural finance, agricultural marketing, industrial co-operatives, regulated markets and money lending business. They are governed under various enactments. The Co-operation Department is entrusted with the administration of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 ; the Maharashtra Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) Act of 1963 the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 ; and the Bombay Warehousing Act, 1959; and the Rules made thereunder.

Organisation : Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the co-operative movement has come under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. The Co-operation Department of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for the registration, organisation, supervision, inspection, etc., of all types of co-operatives in rural areas having authorised share capital of Rs. 50,000 or working capital upto Rs. 5 lakhs. The supervision and control over regulated markets is also entrusted to the district sector. All other schemes are looked after by the department in the State sector.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the head of the department at the State level. The Divisional Joint Registrar is the divisional officer who also works as the Registrar of Money-Lenders for his division. He is assisted by one Divisional

Deputy Registrar, three Assistant Registrars and one Assistant Statistician.

The activities under the State sector in the district are placed under the administrative control of the District Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Akola, upon whom have been conferred various statutory powers by the Government. Under the Bombay Warehousing Act, 1959, the District Deputy Registrar has to work as 'Prescribed Authority' and under the Money-lending Act, he has to work as the Registrar of Money-lenders. The distribution of work between the two Assistant Registrars is done by the District Deputy Registrar on territorial basis. The Assistant Registrar has to work as the Public Enquiry Officer for the purpose of processing loan applications of the land development bank in conjunction with the District Deputy Registrar, the Block Development Officers, the Assistant Block Development Officers, and Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad. Under the Money-lenders Act, the Assistant Registrar has to work as the Assistant Registrar of Money-lenders within his jurisdiction.

There were 13 supervising unions which are federal bodies of large sized multipurpose co-operative societies, small sized agricultural primary credit societies including *sewa* societies and grain banks.

Supervisory staff : The supervisors and additional supervisors visit and inspect societies in their charge, according to the inspection programme prepared quarterly. The supervisors and additional supervisors 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 the primary responsibility for effecting recovery rests with the elected managing committee of the primary societies and the secretaries.

District Co-operative Board : The work of education and training in co-operation and propaganda for the diffusion of co-operative movement is done by the District Co-operative Board Ltd., Akola, which works under the guidance of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Bombay. The Board also conducts training classes for secretaries, members of the managing committee and other members of co-operative societies.

Auditing : The audit of co-operative societies is a statutory duty of the Registrar under Section 81 of the Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, and accordingly he, by himself or through the person authorised on his behalf, audits every society at least once a year. As stated above, the audit staff has now been separated from the regular administrative wing. The audit staff of the district consists of one Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Akola, 10 auditors and 13 sub-auditors. The audit staff in the district is under the administrative control of Divisional Special Auditor.

The Special Auditor at the district level makes arrangement for audit of all societies in the district, for which purpose a list of societies at the end of the co-operative year, *(i. e.,* on 30th June) is prepared and societies are allotted to different members of audit staff, according to the volume of business and size of the societies. The Act also provides for appointment of certified auditors with necessary qualifications. The societies which can get their accounts audited by certified auditors are notified in the Gazette and accordingly, these societies make arrangements to get their accounts audited through the certified auditors from the approved panel.

Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960 : The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act of 1960, provides that all disputes touching the constitution, election of officers, conducting 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 headquarters are within their jurisdiction.

Co-operation and Industries Officer : The Co-operation and Industries Officer of the Zilla Parishad who works as the secretary of the co-operative and industries committee of the Zilla Parishad heads the department at the district level. He is assisted by one Co-operative Officer, one Assistant Co-operative Officer and the requisite staff.

In the year 1972-73 there were 1387 co-operative societies functioning in the district.

Following is the list of the different types of co-operative societies in the district in 1972-73.

	Number	
I. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*		842
(1) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	841	
(2) District Central Co-operative Bank	1	
(3) District Development Bank	—	
II. *Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.*		62
(1) Salary Earners Societies	54	
(2) Urban Bank and Urban Credit Society	4	
III. *Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.*		175
(1) Farming Societies	76	
(2) Other Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	60	
(3) Animal Husbandry Societies	1	
(4) Agricultural Marketing Societies	14	
(5) Agricultural processing Societies	16	
(6) Fisheries Societies	6	
(7) Irrigation Societies	2	
IV. *Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.*		308
(1) Other Industrial Societies	70	
(2) Housing Societies	122	
(3) Consumers Stores	30	
(4) Other Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	67	
(5) Supervising Unions	13	
(6) Handloom weavers Societies	5	
(7) Spinning Mill	1	

MAHARASHTRA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Introduction : The history of passenger transport in the Vidarbha region dates back to the year 1942 when M/s. Mechanical Transport Ltd. started transport of passengers. This company sponsored the Nagpur Ommbus Company in 1945 under its managing agency. In the subsequent years the name of the company was changed to the Provincial Transport Company Ltd. and M/s. Mechanical Transport continued to be the managing agent. However the Government assumed the managing agency rights of the M/s. Mechanical Transport and reorganised the Board of Directors. Upto 1955 the company functioned as a joint-stock company when the Government brought the same under its control ond named it as "the Provincial Transport Services". In order to co-ordinate the activities of the three organisations viz., the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, the Marathwada State Transport and the Provincial Transport Services were merged in 1961, into a single corporation *viz.*, the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay.

For administrative convenience of operating the services the erstwhile Bombay State was originally divided into 16 viable units called divisions. After the Reorganisation of the States in 1956, three units were transferred to Mysore State leaving 13 divisions. With the bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State on May 1, 1960, five northern divisions were transferred to the Gujarat State leaving 8 divisions in the residual corporation in Maharashtra. With the merger of the Public Transport Services, Nagpur in the Vidarbha region and the State Transport Services in the Marathwada region with effect from July 1, 1961, two new divisions were created. Simultaneously, the name of the Corporation was changed from 'Bombay State Road Transport Corporation' to 'Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation.' The Corporation is, at present, divided in 17 divisions.

Organisation : The Divisional Controller is the head of the division and is responsible for the operations. He is under the immediate control of the Central Office of which the General Manager is the administrative head. He is assisted by 11 class II officers who are charged with the following functional responsibilities.

(1) Administration, (2) Traffic, (3) Mechanical Engineering, (4) Accounts and Audit, (5) Statistics, (6) Security, (7) Stores, (8) Civil Engineering, (9) Secretariat, (10) Legal and (11) Central Workshops.

The Divisional Traffic Officer is in charge of all matters relating to traffic and operation and the Labour Officer looks after all matters relating to labour relations with the administration. Matters relating to publicity in the division are also looked after by the Labour Officer.

The Divisional Accounts Officer and the Divisional Statistician look after the work in connection with accounts and statistics. The technical side of the division is looked after by the Divisional Mechanical Engineer assisted by the Divisional Works Superintendent. In addition, there are as many Depot Managers as there are depots who are wholly responsible for the working of the respective depots in the division.

Depots : The operations in the Akola district were first started from Akola depot on March 1, 1963 with 18 vehicles operating on 17 routes with a total of 1,484.2 route kilometres. By the end of March 1969, the strength of the two depots in the district *viz.*, Akola and Washim was raised to 76 and 43, respectively. In all 112 routes were in operation from these two depots with a total of 8,102.4 route kilometres. On an average 20,633 and 7,039 passengers were carried per day from each of these two depots, respectively.

On 31st March, 1969, the Akola Division of which Akola district forms a part, was holding 222 buses, plying on 201 routes with a total route length of 12,677 kilometres. The buses put on road have, on an average, a seating capacity of 49.8 excluding the seats of the driver and the conductor. The average daily run of these buses during March 1969 was 50,341 km. carrying, on an average, 57,263 passengers per day.

Maintenance : The light and heavy repairs of the buses are carried out at the Divisional Workshop situated at Akola. After the operation of every 24,000 kilometres, the vehicles are routed by the depots to the Divisional Workshop for preventive maintenance. In addition, there are two depots in the district situated at Akola (76)* and Washim (43)* for the daily maintenance of the vehicles. Regular daily and weekly servicing and 8,000 kilometres docking for maintenance are carried out in these depots.

For the convenience of the travelling public the Corporation has provided amenities in the district. A bus station has been provided at Akola and a passengers shed at Washim. In addition, waiting rooms have been provided at each of these places. Refreshment rooms have also been provided at Akola and Wadegaon, besides pan and sugarcane juice stalls at Akola.

* Number of vehicles attached to each depot is given in brackets.

Pick-up stands are located at Akot, Datala, Kapashi, Kutasaphate, Loni, Medshi, Rithad and Wadegaon.

Welfare : The Corporation also provides welfare facilities to its employees. A labour welfare centre, which provides for indoor games and recreational facilities, is functioning at Akola. In addition to this, medical dispensaries are run at Akola and Washim. There are rest rooms at Akola, Balapur, Karanja, Loni, Malegaon, Risod and Washim.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Departmental set up : Before 1956, fisheries activities in the eight districts of the Vidarbha region and the three districts *viz.*, Chhindwara, Seoni and Betul, now under Madhya Pradesh, were looked after by an Assistant Fisheries Development Officer posted at Nagpur, while the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer with headquarters at Bhandara was in charge of fish seed collection scheme with statewide jurisdiction. The post of Assistant Fishery Development Officer was redesignated as the Superintendent of Fisheries with the Reorganisation of States in 1956. Subsequently, the Superintendent of Fisheries, Bhandara, was placed in charge of the fisheries activities in Bhandara district, while the Superintendent of Fisheries, Nagpur, supervised the work in the remaining seven districts of the Vidarbha region. Both the Superintendents were responsible directly to the Director of Fisheries, Bombay.

With the addition of one more post of Superintendent under the Second Five Year Plan in 1958 with headquarters at Chandrapur, the work in Chandrapur and [illegible] cts was transferred to him. The post of Assistant Director of Fisheries was created with headquarters at Nagpur as a regional head for Vidarbha region. With this, the Superintendent of Fisheries, Nagpur has control over Akola district alongwith the districts of Nagpur, Wardha, Amravati and Buldhana.

In order to undertake the fisheries developmental activities and at the same time bring about amelioration in the socio-economic condition of the fishermen, the Department of Fisheries established an office of the Superintendent of Fisheries under the Government of Maharashtra on December 27th 1967, at Akola. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Akola, is in charge of Akola, Amravati and Buldhana districts. To look after the developmental activities of this district he is assisted by one Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries exclusively for the district.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries is the planning, supervising and co-ordinating officer for all the activities in the department in the three divisions of the Vidarbha region.

Duties : The duties of the Superintendent of Fisheries, are as follows :

(i) To carry out survey of new sheets of water to assess their suitability for pisciculture ;

(ii) to stock tanks and ponds with suitable varieties of fish every year ;

(iii) to maintain nurseries and to nurture fry in them ;

(iv) to form and supervise all the fisheries co-operative societies and to devise ways and means to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen ;

(v) to investigate applications from fishermen for loan and subsidy from the Government ;

(vi) to effect loan recoveries and credit the money into the treasury ;

(vii) to associate and encourage fishermen to take advantage of different schemes of the department ;

(viii) to collect statistics of fish and other data pertaining to fisheries and fishermen of the district ;

(ix) to give technical guidance to the deep tank fishing operations conducted by the societies ;

(x) to supervise the working of ice and cold storage plant ; and

(xi) to supervise in general the work of development of fisheries in areas under his jurisdiction.

Fisheries Co-operatives : Improvement of socio-economic condition of fishermen has been one of the main objectives of the Fisheries Department. Attention is focused on the formation of fisheries co-operatives. At present, there are five fishermen's co-operative societies functioning in the district. The societies together have a membership of 113 and a total share capital of Rs. 9,050. Financial assistance is granted to these societies by

giving subsidy on purchase of nylon and other fishery requisites, loans and subsidy for construction of rearing ponds and nurseries, desilting and renovating of tanks and for purchase of carp fry to increase the stocking intensity of the tanks for increasing the production of fish.

Fishing rights : Fishing rights in the rivers are not leased out in the district. Government tanks belong to Revenue, Irrigation and Forest Departments whereas some tanks are owned by local bodies like municipalities, grampanchayats, etc. Generally, the tank is auctioned in favour of the highest bidder, preference being given to the fisheries co-operative societies or fishermen. Moreover, the tanks are not given on longterm lease to the fish farmers. The Department undertakes the fishing activities in the Ekburji, Risod and Sawargaon tanks. Pisciculture is also undertaken by local bodies, grampanchayats and individual pisciculturist.

CHAPTER 14 — LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

The working of the Local self-Government vests in the various statutory bodies enjoying local autonomy. The progress made by these institutions could be grouped in three spheres. Firstly, in respect of constitution, from fully or partly nominated bodies, they have become entirely elective, though there is a provision for nomination by the State of a member in case of necessity. Secondly, in regard to their franchise which has reached the widest possible limit, *viz.*, universal adult franchise through an enactment so that a 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. The Act No. XVI of 1958 has provided for the reservation of women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under certain conditions. Thirdly, wider and wider powers have been conferred upon local bodies and their needs of administration of areas under their jurisdiction have been met with.

Another important point in this connection is that before reorganisation of States, the State Government used to control these local self-government institutions. This power was subsequently delegated to the Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur Division, whose jurisdiction extends over the district of Akola also. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act could be regarded as an important step in the democratic decentralisation of Governmental responsibilities. The Act replaced the former District Boards and *Janpad Sabhas*, by bodies like the Zilla Parishads with much more powers.

MUNICIPALITIES

Every municipal committee constitutes a body consisting of elected representatives *i. e.*, councillors, the State Government having power to nominate councillors to represent the wards, which fail to elect seat or seats allotted to them. The State Government have also the power to prescribe the number and the extent of wards to be constituted in each municipal committee as also the number of councillors to be elected from each ward and the seats reserved for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The term of office of a municipal committee is for five years but it can be extended further by the State Government. Each

municipality is presided over by a president elected by the councillors. The president holds office for one year or for a period 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 determine. Each committee has also a vice-president who is nominated by the president from amongst the members of the committee.

A president or a vice-president can be removed from the office by the State Government on account of misconduct, neglect or incapacity to perform the duties imposed by law after giving reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such an order. The municipal committee can also remove a president or a vice-president by passing a resolution to that effect, provided that three-fourth of its members vote in favour of such a resolution.

The Municipalities Act has defined the duties of the president some of which are as follows.

(1) to preside over the meetings of the municipal committee,

(2) to guide the financial and executive administration, and

(3) to supervise and exercise control over all officers and servants of the municipal committee.

The Act provides for the formation of sub-committees of different branches of a municipal committee for administration by the elected councillors.

As regards duties of the municipalities, the Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and optional. The former includes all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience, and well-being of the population; while the latter are those which are not considered absolutely essential. Following are some of the obligatory duties of all the municipalities.

(1) lighting public streets, places and buildings;

(2) cleaning public streets, places and removing noxious vegetation and abating all public nuisances;

(3) disposing of night soil and rubbish;

(4) extinguishing fires and protecting life and property when fires occur;

(5) establishing and maintaining cattle pounds;

(6) securing possession of or removing buildings which are in a unsecured state;

(7) providing proper and sufficient supply of water;

(8) registering deaths and births;

(9) carrying out public vaccinations;

(10) establishing and maintaining poor-houses;

(11) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of infectious diseases;

(12) carrying out the annual census of agricultural cattle; and

(13) printing and publishing annual administrative reports.

Municipalities may at their discretion provide out of their funds for the following among others:

(1) constructing, maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, *sarais*, residential houses, hospitals and dispensaries;

(2) furthering educational objects other than the establishment and maintenance of primary schools;

(3) planting and maintaining road-side and other trees;

(4) undertaking destruction or detention and preservation of stray dogs;

(5) establishing and maintaining a farm or a factory for the disposal of sewage; and

(6) constructing and maintaining such roads, buildings and other Government works other than irrigation works;

Municipal taxation may embrace the following items:

(1) tax on buildings or lands;

(2) tax on persons exercising profession or art or carrying on any trade;

(3) octroi tax on animals or goods brought within the municipal limits for sale, consumption or use;

(4) water rate where water is supplied by the committee;

(5) lighting rate;

(6) drainage tax;

(7) tax payable by the occupiers of buildings or lands; and

(8) tax on pilgrims.

The State Government may raise objections to levy of any tax which appears to be unfair in its incidence upon or obnoxious to the interest of the general public. The State Government may sanction or refuse to sanction any proposal for levy of taxes or sanction them subject to the modifications as it may deem fit or return them to the committee for further consideration. With a view to improve the financial position of the municipal committee, the State Government may compel the committee to impose new taxes. Sometimes yield from the taxes imposed does not enable the committee to meet all the expenditure it has to incur. The incomes of the committees are therefore supplemented by grants by the Government which are both of a recurring and non-recurring type. Thus grants are made by Government to municipal dispensaries and hospitals, to water supply schemes, towards payment of dearness allowance to staff, etc.

The control of all the municipalities in the district vests in the Director of Municipal Administration, Maharashtra State. The State Government can appoint an executive officer when a committee becomes incompetent to perform its duties. In such case the State Government have powers to dissolve or supersede a municipal committee.

There are nine municipal committees in the district at Akola, Akot, Telhara, Balapur, Patur, Murtizapur, Karanja, Washim and Mangrulpir. These municipal councils were established and governed under the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922. The Municipality of Akola is nearly a hundred years old. The nine municipalities together cover the entire urban population or 22.10 per cent of the total population of the district according to the Census of 1961. The details about the municipalities are shown in the following table :

TABLE No. 1

Municipalities in the Akola District

Name of Municipality	Year of establishment	Area in sq. miles	1971 Population	Total number of councillors		Seats reserved for			
						Women		Scheduled castes	
				1961-62	1970-71	1961-62	1970-71	1961-62	1970-71
Akot ..	1884	8.73	41,534	20	25	—	2	—	1
Akola ..	1868	6.33	1,68,438	43	47	—	4	—	1
Washim ..	1869	16.28	32,496	18	24	2	—	2	2
Karanja ..	1895	4.63	31,150	19	24	—	2	—	—
Telhara ..	1952	8.32	9,455	10	16	—	2	—	1
Mangrulpir ..	1959	5.54	14,087	10	16	—	—	—	—
Murtizapur ..	1917	1.36	23,141	16	20	—	2	—	1
Balapur ..	1934	10·20	21,381	13	19	—	2	—	—
Patur ..	1939	15.97	11,667	10	16	—	—	—	—

As per the findings of the 1961 Census, the *per capita* tax appears to be high at Akola, but as it is an important market centre a part of the incidence of tax falls on the agriculturists who bring their produce for sale there. In 1961-62 the *per capita* municipal tax at Akola was 22.59 whereas it was 3.17 at Patur which was the lowest. During 1962-63 the income of all the municipalities including government grants was Rs. 68,04,158 as against Rs. 65,08,624 in 1964-65. About 72 per cent of the total income of all municipalities in 1964-65 was raised through rates and taxes, grants and contributions. In case of expenditure during the same period 50 per cent of the expenditure was incurred on public health and conservancy, 17 per cent on public instructions while the remaining was on administration, public health and safety, etc.

ZILLA PARISHAD

Historical Background : The villages in ancient India had always been autonomous units and their characteristic feature in administration was the prevalence of freedom and autonomy in governing the village institutions.

During the British administration some efforts were made to revive the local self-governing institutions in India with a view to train the people in the administration of such institutions by giving them representation in these local bodies.

Vidarbha organised its *gram panchayats* and *nyaya panchayats* in 1946. After the reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Bombay, the Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1958 under which a village panchayat mandal was set up for every district. Along with this step, *nyaya panchayats* were also organised for groups of five or more village panchayats.

With the attainment of freedom, India started efforts towards economic and social advancement and planned economy was accepted as the guiding principle. Community Development Programmes and National Extension Service were envisaged to improve the lot of the rural populace. But after a lapse of time the Government realised that the progress of rural development was not commensurate with the expectations and that this was mainly due to non-participation of the villagers in the implementation of such developmental schemes though a trend could be noticed among the masses for undertaking more developmental activities. To investigate into the causes behind such a state of affairs the Government appointed a committee called the 'Balwantrai Mehta Committee.'

The Committee visited the development activities and interviewed government officials and social workers. The report submitted by the Committee pointed out that, the Government could not succeed in appealing and attracting leadership of the masses in participating in the Community Development and National Developmental Schemes because the local self-governing institutions did not take any deep interest in such work. There was too much of government interference in the working of the local bodies. The Committee found remedy in the decentralisation of power and responsibility at the lower level. It, therefore, suggested that the responsibility for such regional and local development work should be assigned to such local bodies at the district level with Government accepting the role of guiding, supervising and planning from a higher level, making available the required finances and so on. It recommended the formation of local committees on par with Block Development Committees to be named as Panchayat Samitis and at district level a district committee to be called as Zilla Parishad. Thus the Village Panchayat, the Panchayat Samiti and the Zilla Parishad became the three responsible functionaries in the decentralisation of administration. They are entrusted with the implementation of the developmental schemes.

Accordingly, the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act, was passed in 1961 (No. V of 1962). The Act provides for the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis in rural areas and assigns to them the functions of a local government. The Act also envisages to entrust the execution of certain works and schemes in the State Five Year Plans to such bodies. It also provides for the decentralisation of powers and functions with the definite object of promoting the development of democratic institutions.

Powers and Functions : In what follows are described in brief the powers and functions of the President, the Vice-President and other official and non-official authorities of the Zilla Parishad :—

President :—The President

(a) has to preside over the meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(b) has access to the Zilla Parishad records ;

(c) has to discharge all the duties imposed, and exercise all the powers conferred on him by or under the Act ;

(d) has to supervise the financial and executive administration and submit to the Parishad all problems connected therewith which require its orders ; and

(e) has to exercise administrative supervision and control over the Chief Executive Officer for securing implementation of resolutions or decisions of the Zilla Parishad or of the standing committee or of any subjects committee, or of any Panchayat Samiti.

The President in cases of emergency directs the execution or suspension or stoppage of any work or the doing of any act which requires the sanction of the Zilla Parishad or any authority thereof, and immediate execution or doing of which, in his opinion, is necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the District Fund. Provided that, he shall report forthwith the action taken under this section, and the full reasons thereof to the Zilla Parishad, the standing committee and the appropriate subjects committee at their next meeting and the Zilla Parishad or the committee may amend or annul the directive given by the President.

Vice-Presiaent.—The vice-president

(a) in the absence of the President, presides over the meetings of the Zilla Parishad;

(b) exercises such of the powers and performs such of the duties of the President as the President from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in this behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing; and

(c) pending the election of a President, or during the absence of the President, exercises the powers and performs the duties of the President.

Chairman of standing committee or subjects committee.—Subject to the provisions of the Act, and the rules made thereunder by the State Government, the Chairman of the standing committee or a subjects committee—

(i) convenes, presides over and conducts the meetings of the committee; and

(ii) has access to the records of the committee.

The Chairman of any such committee, in relation to subjects allotted to the committee can:—

(i) call for any information, return, statement, accounts or report from any officer employed by or holding office under the Zilla Parishad or any servant thereof; and

(ii) enter on and inspect any immoveable property occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or any work or development scheme in progress undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or under its direction:

Provided that, the Chairman of the standing committee may in relation to any subject allotted to any subjects committee, also exercise the powers under this clause;

(iii) the Chairman of the standing committee can grant leave of absence for any period exceeding two months, but not exceeding four months, to any officer of class I service (other than the Chief Executive Officer) or class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad.

Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, the powers to be exercised and the duties to be discharged by the standing committee and each of the subjects committees, are such as may be prescribed by regulations; but all subjects in relation to social welfare enumerated in the District List are allotted to the standing committee.

Chief Executive Officer: A Chief Executive Officer, a Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Block Development Officers, and the heads of various departments of the Zilla Parishad are the executive officers of the Zilla Parishad. They are all gazetted officers and are transferable by the State Government to other districts. The Chief Executive Officer belongs to the cadre of Indian Administrative Service and his rank is equal to that of a Collector. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is an officer of the rank of the Deputy Collector. The Block Development Officers are class II officers while the heads of the departments are either class I or class II officers. All the executive officers draw their pay and allowances from the consolidated fund of the State except travelling allowance (other than travelling allowance on transfer) which is drawn from the District Fund.

The Chief Executive Officer.—

(i) lays down the duties of all the officers and servants of or holding office under the Zilla Parishad in accordance with the rules made by the State Government;

(ii) is entitled to call for any information, return, statement, accounts or report from any officer or servant of, or holding office under the Zilla Parishad;

(iii) supervises and controls all the activities of the Zilla Parishad;

(iv) has power to possess papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Zilla Parishad and of its committees (excluding Panchayat Samitis);

(v) draws and disburses money out of the District Fund;

(vi) exercises supervision and control over the officers and servants holding office under the Zilla Parishad in matters of executive administration and those relating to accounts and records of the Zilla Parishad;

(vii) is entitled to attend the meetings of the Zilla Parishad or any of its committees (including any Panchayat Samiti);

(viii) any of the powers conferred or duties or functions imposed upon or vested in the Chief Executive Officer by or under the Act, are also exercised, performed or discharged under the control of the Chief Executive Officer and subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as he may think fit to lay down, by any officer or servant holding office under the Zilla Parishad to whom the Chief Executive Officer generally or specially empowers by order in writing; all such orders of the Chief Executive Officer are however, to be laid before the President, the standing committee and the relevant subjects committees for information;

(ix) assesses and gives his opinion confidentially every year on the work of the officers of class I service and class II service holding office under the Zilla Parishad, forwards them to such authorities as are prescribed by the State Government and lays down the procedure for writing such reports about the work of officers and servants of class III service and class IV service under the Zilla Parishad;

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is the *ex-officio* secretary of the Zilla Parishad, as well as of the standing committee.

The Block Development Officer:—

(i) has the custody of all papers and documents connected with the proceedings of meetings of the Panchayat Samiti;

(ii) is the secretary, *ex-officio*, of the Panchayat Samiti;

(iii) subject to the general orders of the Chief Executive Officer, grants leave of absence to officer or servant of class III service or of class IV service of the Zilla Parishad working under the Panchayat Samiti;

(iv) calls for any information, return, statement, accounts, report, or explanation from any of the officers or servants working under the Panchayat Samiti;

(v) draws and disburses money out of the grants or rents payable to the Panchayat Samiti; and

(vi) 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 the Department:—

(i) Every head of the department of the Zilla Parishad in respect of works and development schemes pertaining to his department, accords technical sanction thereto.

(ii) He assesses and gives his opinion confidentially every year on the work of officers of class II service working in his department and forwards them to the Chief Executive Officer.

(iii) The head of department, specified in this behalf, is the secretary, *ex-officio*, of such subjects committees as the Zilla Parishad may direct.

Organisation: The Akola Zilla Parishad was established on May 1, 1962. It is composed of 47 elected councillors, two co-opted women councillors, 5 associate councillors (chairmen of five federal co-operative societies) and 13 *ex-officio* councillors. The Chief Executive Officer is the administrative head of the Zilla Parishad.

As per the provisions contained in Section 78 of the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act 1961, the Zilla Parishad has appointed the following committees, *viz.*, standing committee, finance committee, works committee, agriculture committee, co-operation committee, education committee and health committee.

The General Administration department of the Zilla Parishad deals with non-technical matters such as establishment, parishad revenue, panchayats, social welfare and planning. The General Administration department is controlled and directed by the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer is its secretary and he heads the General Administration department. He is assisted by an Administrative Officer, a Revenue Officer, a Social Welfare Officer, a Planning Officer and one Social Welfare Inspector. The Social Welfare Officer 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 educational and financial concessions.

The Finance department of the Zilla Parishad is divided into four branches, viz., audit, budget, compilation and works. It is

headed by the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer, who is assisted by the Accounts Officer. The Finance department is controlled by the finance committee of the Zilla Parishad with the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer as its secretary.

The Agriculture department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Agriculture Development Officer who has to exercise technical and administrative control and to execute and supervise the departmental activities in the district. The department is controlled by the agriculture committee of the Zilla Parishad. Since the formation of the Zilla Parishad, the Agriculture department has made considerable progress in the programme for intensive and extensive cultivation for *kharif* and *rabi* crops especially for jowar, groundnut and cotton. During the year 1968-69 the Zilla Parishad brought an area of 2,12,400 acres under Hybrid cultivation. An area 2,44,063 acres was covered under plant protection measures. Besides, 12 seed farms are functioning in this district. Till the end of March, 1968 the Zilla Parishad constructed 28 *bandharas* for irrigation purposes.

The animal husbandry section controlled by the District Animal Husbandry Officer deals with the treatment of sick animals and carries out vaccination against the various diseases of live-stock and breeding of animals.

The Industries and Co-operation department of the Zilla Parishad is in charge of the Co-operation and Industries Officer. The department is controlled and directed by the co-operation committee of the Zilla Parishad with the Co-operation and Industries Officer as its secretary. The department administers the extension and promotional activities of the co-operative societies as the regulatory functions have been retained by the Co-operative department in the State sector. The department also deals with the grant of loans to small-scale and cottage industries under State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, grant of loans to educated unemployed, grant of financial assistance to *bona-fide* craftsmen and backward class artisans, grant of subsidies to industrial co-operatives and loans to industrial societies. In all 37 societies were registered during 1968-69.

The Parishad Education Officer heads the Education department of the Zilla Parishad. He also works as the secretary of the education committee. The education committee of the Zilla Parishad guides and directs the working of the Education department. Technical guidance and suggestions for improvement are made by the Director of Education, Maharashtra State. The Zilla Parishad has under its control 1,067 boy's and 79 girls' primary schools, 288 Indian-English middle schools, 117 high schools and 5 higher secondary schools. Since the inception of the Zilla Parishad 496 school rooms have been constructed and

124 schools have been provided with wire fencing. 13 schools have been granted a loan of Rs. 7,500 each for construction of building.

The Public Health Officer is the head of the Health department of the Zilla Parishad. He is also the secretary of the health committee of the Zilla Parishad which guides and directs the functioning of the Health department. He is responsible for effecting measures to control epidemics, for maintaining the sanitation of the district and for all the medical and public health activities in the district except the civil hospital and the State controlled schemes. There is one urban and 13 primary health centres, 37 ayurvedic dispensaries, 27 allopathic dispensaries along with two sub-centre dispensaries of the primary health centres, 90 family planning sub-centres and six leprosy survey, education and treatment units in the district.

The Works department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Parishad Executive Engineer who works as the secretary of the works committee of the Zilla Parishad. The works committee guides and controls the activities of the department. The department maintains roads transferred to it from the *ex*-Jamapad Sabhas. Till 1968, roads of a length of 104 kilometres have been constructed by the Zilla Parishad at a cost of Rs. 67 lakhs. The work of 9 lift irrigation schemes is in progress. The department has completed 28 minor irrigation schemes and has also undertaken 17 more such schemes.

The total revenue receipts of the Akola Zilla Parishad for the year 1963-64 * were Rs. 158.01 lakhs. The Government grants, one of the main source of its income accounted for 88.6 per cent of the total revenue receipts. In the year 1964-65 the income in the self-raised resources was 8 per cent while 77 per cent of the total income was by way of Government grants. On the expenditure side the total expenditure stood at Rs. 157.66 lakhs in 1963-64. The highest percentage of expenditure, *i. e.*, 50.6 was incurred by education department followed by buildings and communications and Community Development Programmes. The highest *per capita* expenditure of the Zilla Parishad was on education which amounted to Rs. 8.61.

PANCHAYAT SAMITIS

Under Section 57 of the Act, a Panchayat Samiti is provided for every block. Every Panchayat Samiti will consist of the following members :—

(a) all councillors who are elected on the Zilla Parishad from the electoral divisions in the block,

* During 1973-74 the income and expenditure was Rs. 47,483,000 and Rs. 46,951,000, respectively.

(b) the co-opted councillor of the Zilla Parishad residing in the block,

(c) the chairmen of such co-operative societies conducting the business of purchase and sale of agricultural produce in the block as nominated by Government (to be associate members),

(d) the chairman of a co-operative society conducting business relating to agriculture (not being a society falling under 'C' above) in the block, co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti (to be an associate member),

(e) one member who is a regular resident in the block, to be co-opted by the Panchayat Samiti in case of non-availability of a woman member belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, and

(f) *sarpanchas* elected by members of the village panchayats.

The term of the office of the chairman and members of the Panchayat Samiti is co-terminous.

The chairman of a Panchayat Samiti is paid an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month with the facility of free residential accommodation. The deputy chairman of a Panchayat Samiti is paid a honorarium of Rs. 150 per month.

Powers and Functions of Chairman: Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules or regulations made thereunder :—

(1) the chairman of a Panchayat Samiti.—

(a) convenes, presides over and conducts meetings of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(b) has access to the records of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(c) exercises supervision and control over the officers and servants of or under the Zilla Parishad and working in the block, in matters of execution or administration and the accounts and records of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(d) in relation to works and development schemes to be undertaken from block grants, exercises such powers of sanctioning acquisition of property or sale or transfer thereof as may be specified by the State Government.

(2) The chairman of Panchayat Samiti is authorised.—

(a) to call for any information, return, statement, accounts or report from any officer or servant working under the Panchayat Samiti ;

(b) to enter on and inspect any immovable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad,

or the Panchayat Samiti or any work or development scheme in progress in the block undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or under its direction.

Deputy Chairman.—(1) The deputy chairman of a Panchayat Samiti.—

(a) in the absence of the chairman, presides over the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti ;

(b) exercises such of the powers and performs such of the duties of the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti, as the chairman from time to time may, subject to the rules made by the State Government in that behalf, delegate to him by an order in writing ; and

(c) pending the election of the chairman or during the absence of the chairman exercises the powers and performs the duties of the chairman.

(2) The deputy chairman of a Panchayat Samiti is competent to enter on and inspect any immovable property in the block occupied by the Zilla Parishad or any institution in the block under the control and management of the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samati or any work or development scheme in progress in the block undertaken by the Zilla Parishad or the Panchayat Samiti or under its direction and send a report of such inspection to the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.

The following statement gives the details about the membership of 13 Panchayat Samitis in the district :

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Elected councillors	Co-opted councillors	Chairmen of agricultural co-operative societies	Women councillors (if not included in (2), (3) and (4))	Elected Sarpanchas
1	2	3	4	5	6
Akola	5	1	2	1	10
Barsi Takali	4	1	2	1	8
Mangrulpir	3	1	2	1	6
Manora	4	1	2	1	8
Akot	4	1	2	1	8
Telhara	4	1	2	1	8
Balapur	3	1	2	1	6
Patur	3	1	2	1	6
Malegaon	4	1	2	1	8
Washim	3	1	2	1	6
Risod	4	1	2	1	8
Murtizapur	3	1	2	1	6
Karanja	3	1	2	1	6

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

The village panchayats are the last organisations but not the least in importance in the ladder of Government machinery and administration. From the early times, the villages in India formed units which were self-sufficient and administered by the grampanchayats. Their organisation was such as could withstand the onslaughts of Muslim and other foreign invasions. Centralization of power that emerged during the British regime resulted into political, social and economic disruption of the rural areas. The freedom struggle that started in the country during the 20th century forced the alien power to grant at least the restricted local government so as to assuage the feeling of popular discontent. Thus an Act was passed in 1915, which was implemented in 1920 by establishing a few village panchayats in the district, their supervision having been entrusted to the District Councils then in existence.

The Village Panchayats Act of 1946 was passed which envisaged the establishment of village panchayats in villages, the population of which was above 1,000, above 500 and below 500 in three stages. Within one year, the phased programme was completed except a few villages in the last stage.

Under the Act, panchayats with membership of between 5 and 15 were established on the basis of adult franchise. They were to elect a *sarpanch* and a *upsarpanch* from amongst themselves The revenue *patil* of the village was to be an *ex-officio* member of the panchayat.

The Act divided the duties of the village panchayats into obligatory and optional. The obligatory duties of the village panchayats included sanitary and health measures, construction and repairs of roads, maintenance of births and deaths registers, provision of water-supply, and undertaking such other works meant for public convenience while the optional duties involved construction and maintenance of *dharmashadas,* finding ways and means for development of agriculture, co-operation, veterinary services, etc. The gram panchayats were to undertake the optional functions provided their funds permitted them to do so.

The incomes of the village panchayats were derived from various sources such as cesses, house tax, sanitary tax, and other taxes as also grants from Janapad Sabhas and the Government.

A few gram panchayats were entrusted with the performance of judicial functions. They were authorised to impose fine up to Rs. 20 and conduct civil suits of the value of not more than Rs. 100. The appeals upon the decisions of the gram panchayats were heard by the District and Sessions Judge. The panchayats were authorised to appoint the secretaries and the other necessary staff.

After the reorganisation of States, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958, was made applicable to the district. Under this Act, which was put into force in the district from June 1, 1959, women were represented in the panchayats. The membership of revenue *patils* who were *ex-officio* members of the panchayats was abrogated. The division of the duties of village panchayats as obligatory and optional was annuled and the panchayats were made responsible for the all round development of villages. This Act has given wide powers to village panchayats.

The special features of the new Act are.—

(a) reservation of two seats for women in every village Panchayat;

(b) constitution of *gram sabhas* of all adult residents of the village;

(c) establishment of district village panchayat mandal for every district (now defunct since the formation of the Zilla Parishad);

(d) appointment of the secretary of a village panchayat as a full-fledged Government servant;

(e) training of the village panchayat secretary to be undertaken at its own cost;

(f) making of the work of collection of land revenue and maintenance of land records, a responsibility of village panchayat;

(g) payments to village panchayats of grants-in-aid of not less than 25 per cent of the land revenue collected in villages, and

(h) constitution of group *nyaya* panchayats for five or more villages with fairly wide judicial powers, both civil and criminal.

A District Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to control the administration of village panchayats in the district. He assists the Collector in his functions and duties in respect of administration of village panchayats with the aid of District Auditor, five Sub-Auditors and other necessary staff. Besides, two Social Welfare Inspectors were allotted to the district to work as supervisory staff.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad the district panchayat mandals were abolished and the Village Panchayat Officer now works with the Zilla Parishad. The control of the village panchayats now vests in the Zilla Parishad and is exercised through the Panchayat Samitis.

All the villages in the district are covered by 919 village panchayats of which 476 are independent village panchayats, while the remaining 443 are group village panchayats. The 147 *nyaya* panchayats in the district established under the Central Provinces and Berar Act of 1946 now function under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958.

There were in all 7,415 members of these 919 gram panchayats. Out of these, 4,815 belonged to the category of general seats, 1,778 to women and 358 to the scheduled castes. The remaining 464 were meant for associate members.

Since the inception of the Zilla Parishad and the Panchayat Samitis, the sources of the income of the village panchayats have increased. The income and expenditure figures of all the village panchayats during the period 1961-62 stood at Rs. 23,31,000 and Rs. 16,49,000, respectively, while the same were Rs. 60,28,433 and Rs. 52,95,339, respectively in the year 1964-65 *.

On the basis of analysis of income and expenditure during 1961-62 it is observed that 65.72 per cent of the total income was derived from the government grants as against 57 per cent during 1964-65. As regards taxes and rates their percentage to total income in 1961-62 was 42.86, while it was only 13 in 1964-65. In 1961-62 all the 860 village panchayats imposed taxes on houses and properties. The break-up of the total expenditure of all the village panchayats in the district for the year 1961-62 is as follows: 18.31 per cent on administration, 11.83 on health and sanitation and the remaining 66.65 on other miscellaneous items. These items include improvement of village roads, construction of new drinking water wells, school buildings etc. In 1964-65 52 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on public works while administration accounted for about 10 per cent.

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

The Maharashtra State has an independent "Town Planning and Valuation Department" under the administrative control of the Urban Development, Public Health and Housing Department. This department came into existence in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to the Government, now designated as the Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State, as its head. The

* During 1973-74 the income and expenditure of 945 village panchayats was Rs. 10,356,000 and Rs. 9,652,000, respectively.

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 :—

Duties and Functions: (1) To prepare regional plans, development plans and town planning schemes under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, which has come into force in the State with effect from 11th January, 1967.

(2) To render assistance to the municipal authorities in the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes in the shape of advice, as well as loan of the services of technical assistants for the preparation of development plans, draft town planning schemes, etc.

(3) To perform the duties of the Town Planning Officers / Arbitrators, when so appointed by Government under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, to carry out surveys, prepare the existing land-use-plans, and development plans, to scrutinise development or building permission cases, to tender advice to the Tribunal of Appeal and to draw up final town planning schemes, to work as members of Regional Planning Boards constituted by Government and to prepare regional plans.

(4) To advise Government on all matters regarding town and country planning including legislation.

(5) To advise and prepare town development, improvement, extension and slum clearance schemes under the Municipal Acts.

(6) To prepare development schemes or layouts of lands (i) belonging to Government, (ii) belonging to co-operative housing societies and (iii) of private bodies with the sanction of Government.

(7) To prepare village layouts for extension of old village *gaothan* and new village *gaothan* sites.

(8) To advise the Government on housing, slum clearance, regional planning and prevention of ribbon development including legislation.

(9) To prepare type designs for the housing of the middle and poorer classes including *Harijans*.

(10) To scrutinise miscellaneous building permission cases and layouts received from the Collectors and to recommend suitable building regulation for adoption in the areas concerned.

(11) To advise the Nagpur Improvement Trust, Nagpur, in the preparation of the improvement schemes under the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act, 1936, to scrutinise the schemes when submitted for sanction and advise Government regarding sanction for the scheme.

Valuation.—The Director of Town Planning is the chief expert adviser to Government on this subject and his duties under this heading include :—

(1) Valuation of agricultural and non-agricultural lands and properties in towns and villages belonging to Government and intended for the purpose of sale or lease ;

(2) valuation of Government properties for the purpose of rating under the Provincial Municipal Corporation Act and to function as the Authorised Valuation Officers for finalisation of the lists of assessment of all the properties in municipal towns submitted by the chief officers under the provisions of the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965 ;

(3) valuation for miscellaneous purposes such as cantonment leases, probate or stamp duty, etc ;

(4) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard rates of non-agricultural assessment and prescribing zones of values in all villages and rising localities in the vicinity of important and growing towns ;

(5) valuation for the purposes of fixing standard table of ground rents and land values in respect of lands in cantonments ;

(6) scrutiny of awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 ;

(7) supplying trained Technical Assistants to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officers in important towns where the land acquisition work is of a very important and responsible nature ;

(8) giving expert evidence when called upon to do so in the District Courts and High Court when appeals are lodged against the awards of compensation under the Land Acquisition Act ; and

(9) undertaking valuation work on behalf of Railways and other departments of Central Government and private bodies with the sanction of Government on payment of fees, etc.

Other Miscellaneous Duties.—(1) To advise the various heads of departments of Government in selection of sites required for the public purposes.

(2) To see that all town planning schemes or layouts sanctioned by Government are properly executed within a reasonable period or periods fixed in the schemes.

(3) To advise Government as regards interpretation, amendment of or addition to the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, or rules thereunder.

Regional Planning : The statutory powers regarding planning were embodied under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 which was in force till its replacement by the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The Act of 1954, generally incorporated the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, and in addition made obligatory on every local authority (barring village panchayats) to prepare development plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction.

The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, applied to lands included within the municipal limits only and therefore, there was no provision for exercising proper and effective control over the planning and development of land in peripheral areas outside the municipal areas which were growing in an irregular and haphazard manner. The evil results of such uncontrolled growth and development have already become apparent in the vast areas outside Greater Bombay and Pune and other important urban centres. It was considered that the only way to tackle adequately these evil effects arising out of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation would be by resorting to regional planning for areas around the metropolitan centres like Bombay, Pune and Nagpur and by developing counter magnets for the disposal and reallocation of both industries and population within the region.

There was no statutory power under the Act of 1954 for the preparation of regional plans which has, therefore, been repealed and replaced by the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The Act came into existence in the entire State with effect from 11th January, 1967. This Act provided for establishment of regions and constitution of Regional Planning Boards for the preparation of regional plans, designation of sites for new towns, establishment of development authorities to create new towns, preparation of development plans for the municipal areas and town planning schemes for execution of the sanctioned development plans. Government has established the metropolitan regions at Bombay, Pune and Nagpur and constituted Regional Planning Boards for these three regions.

The scope of the regional plans for an urban region is to formulate a policy for guidance and control of development within the region in such a manner that :—

(i) land be used for the best purposes for which it is most suitable *e. g.,* residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, etc., having regard to both public and private interests;

(ii) adequate means of communications be provided for traffic throughout the region;

(iii) building development be concentrated in areas where adequate public and utility services can be supplied economically ;

(iv) ample areas be reserved as open spaces ;

(v) amenities and country side be protected including preservation of land scape; and

(vi) historical monuments be preserved, etc.

Briefly the object of the regional plan is to regulate development so as to maintain a proper balance between buildings and open spaces and secure healthy and economic urban growth.

Organisation : The department as stated above was started in the year 1914 with the Consulting Surveyor to Government, (now designated as the Director of Town Planning, Maharashtra State), as its head who was later assisted by one Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Deputy Director of Town Planning) and Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government (now designated as Assistant Director of Town Planning) and two Senior Assistants (now designated as Town Planners) with the requisite staff. As the activities of this department increased, these Assistants had to be posted at prominent places in the State to attend to the work of town planning, valuation, etc., very essentially required in and around the towns and cities. There has been a tremendous increase in the activities of the 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 branch offices exist all over the State. This department also spares officers to work in the awards section of Revenue and Forest department to scrutinise the land acquisition awards in the Bombay Collectorate to deal mainly with valuation work in Bombay, and in the rural housing cell of the Rural Development and Co-operation departments to prepare layouts of villages included in the schemes of that department. Officers of this

department are also called upon to give expert evidence in the courts in land acquisition references and also appointed to function as arbitrators to finalise the draft town planning schemes prepared by the planning authorities. Officers of this department are also functioning as part time Special Land Acquisition Officers at Pune, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar and Satara.

Consequent upon the reorganisation of States, on November 1, 1956, a new branch office of this department with the Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government as its head was created at Amravati with jurisdiction over the districts of Amravati, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldhana. The preparation and execution of town planning schemes and the development of areas was being regulated under the Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act 1948 till 1st May, 1965 from which date the Bombay Town Planning (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1965, came into force in the Vidarbha region.

Another branch of the department started functioning from 1st June, 1965 at Akola and the work in Akola District in regard to town planning is now being dealt with by the Town Planner, Akola. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, came into force from 11th January, 1967, in the whole of the Maharashtra State.

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 nine municipal towns in Akola district, *viz.,* Akola, Akot, Karanja, Murtizapur, Washim, Balapur, Telhara, Patur and Mangrulpir. The work of preparation of draft development plan of Murtizapur has been completed and the same has been published under Section 26 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, in December, 1968 for inviting objections and suggestions from the public. The declaration of intention to prepare the development plan under Section 23 of the above Act has been made by six municipal councils *viz.,* Akola, Karanja, Patur, Balapur, Washim, and Akot and the appointment of Town Planning Officer under Section 24 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, has been made by the first five municipal councils excepting Akot municipal council. The existing land use maps for Akola, Karanja, and Patur municipal areas have been prepared and the work of formulating proposals for the development plan is in progress.

The work of preparation and publication of a draft town planning scheme *viz.,* Akot No. 1 which covers an area of 41.29

acres was carried out under the provisions of the Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948, in the year 1964. The draft scheme was sanctioned by Government under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, in July 1965. The Assistant Director of Town Planning, Amravati, was appointed as a Town Planning Officer for this scheme who has drawn up the final scheme under the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, and published it in June 1968. The scheme has now been referred to the tribunal of appeal for further action

Several layouts in respect of Government lands in Akola district have been prepared for different purposes such as extension of *gaothan*, Government offices, commercial or residential users, etc. Necessary opinion has also been communicated to the revenue authorities for grant of Government lands. An advice has been given to the revenue authorities in respect of the valuation of lands and buildings either for the purpose of lease or sale etc., by the State Government. The valuation of lands owned by the Central Railways at Akola has been done at the request of the Railway authorities. Besides, a number of building permission cases, cases for approval of layouts, etc., have been dealt with and remarks offered to local authorities and revenue authorities.

CHAPTER 15 — EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Some sort of a system of imparting education to the local populace was in existence in the past, though no records supporting the claim are available. In the ancient period the Akola district was the part of *Dandakaranya* wherein some *ashramas*, were noted for being centres of education. These *ashramas* were at Washim, the capital of the kings of the Vakataka dynasty, Ausing, and Bhar *Jahagir*. Nothing is positively known about the system of education during mediaeval times till the district became part of the Hyderabad dominion. Education did not receive any impetus during the reign of the Nizams of Hyderabad. Subsequently when Berar was handed over to the British in perpetuity, the new rulers started very few schools in the district. In the beginning, vernacular schools were started with the addition of the English medium classes. The old Gazetteer of Akola has to say the following about the education in the district.

"A Government high school and a training school and Anglo-verancular school are maintained at Akola together with 5 municipal schools. Anglo-vernacular schools are to be found at all tahsil headquarters. The District Board is responsible for primary schools in non-municipal towns and villages. Girls schools were formerly maintained by the local bodies but they have now been taken over by Government. Low caste boys pay no fees. T technical school was opened a few years ago at Basim, but its progress has not been entirely satisfactory. The American Alliance Mission maintains a small industrial school at Akola where carpentry and kindred trades are taught. A scheme to develop and enlarge this school is now under consideration. The total number of schools in the District is at present 240. Education is popular and most schools lack sufficient accommodation." *

GENERAL EDUCATION

Literacy : Substantial progress in the field of education has been made, specially in literacy during the last decade in the district. The literacy percentage in this district has increased five times during the last forty years. Female literacy rate especially has shown a remarkable improvement from 1.20 per cent in 1931 to 26.48 per cent in 1971. The scheme of the compulsory primary

*Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District, 1910, pp. 280-281.

education for children of the age-group of 6-14 has partly contributed to the striking improvement of literacy in the district. The percentage of literacy for males and females in the district is shown in the following statement for the period from 1901 to 1971.

Year	Total	Males	Females
1901	4.49	8.50	0.34
1911	4.34	8.29	0.26
1921	5.79	10.59	0.78
1931	7.86	14.21	1.20
1941	22.50	39.41	4.83
1951	22.60	35.70	9.00
1961	31.20	44.21	16.69
1971	39.55	51.84	26.48

The region covering almost the whole of Akola tahsil and the adjoining northern parts of Murtizapur tahsil is the most literate area in the district. The literacy rate drops down beyond this region, in the north as well as towards the south. Literacy percentage is lowest in the southern most areas of the Washim tahsil. It is also interesting to note that within the district, Akola tahsil has the highest literacy for male and female population. For rural areas, Akot tahsil has the highest literacy rates while for the urban areas Akola has highest literacy rates for male and female population. On the side of the age-group, the literacy rate were high for males in both the age-groups 5-14 and 15-34, while for females the rates of literacy in the age-group of 5-14 were higher in 1961. This shows that educational improvement as regards male population started some forty years ago and that of females comparatively in recent years. The following table shows the classification of literates in different degrees :—

TABLE No. 1

Classification of Literates in Akola District as per 1961 Census

	Total	Males	Females
Total Population.	11,89,354	6,13,832	5,75,522
Illiterate.	8,18,271	3,38,786	4,79,485
Literate (without educational level).	1,73,942	1,20,986	52,956
Primary or Junior basic.	1,82,265	1,41,261	41,004

TABLE No. 1—*Contd*

	Total	Males	Females
Matriculation and above :	14,876	12,799	2,077
Matriculation or higher secondary.	9,265	7,642	1,623
Technical diploma not equal to degree.	280	254	26
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	52	22	30
University degree or post-graduate degree.	1,265	1,114	151
Engineering.	48	48	—
Medicine.	97	83	14
Agriculture.	32	32	—
Veterinary and dairying.	12	12	—
Technology.	12	5	7
Teaching.	209	163	46
Others.	143	141	2

PRIMARY EDUCATION

There has been a steady growth in the number of primary schools in the district during the last ten years. The number rose from 725 in 1950-51 to 1,238 in 1961-62 including 56 for girls. It rose to 1,539 in 1967-68 * including 117 schools for girl students thus showing a net increase of 20 per cent in the number of schools over that of 1961-62. The number of students in the year 1961-62 was put at 1,15,058 and 1,56,129 in 1965-66, which means an increase of 19.8 per cent over that in 1961-62. There were 4,137 teachers including 2,271 trained, during 1961-62. The number rose to 5,030 in 1967-68. Other indices of the progress of primary education in the district in 1962 compared with the State average are as follows :—

	Akola District	Maharashtra State
Average population served by a primary school.	973	1,135
Average area served by a primary school (sq. miles).	3.3	3.4
Pupils per primary school.	100	127
Pupils per primary teacher.	30	38
Average annual expenditure per school (Rs.)	4,651	4,903
Average number of teachers per school.	3.3	3.3
Percentage of trained teachers.	54.9	64.8

* During 1972-73 there were 1,540 primary schools with 1,88,265 students, and 6,244 teachers.

By March 1962, 9 towns and 1,066 villages in the district had primary schools and 342 villages had schooling facilities *i. e.*, school situated within a mile from the village. 99 villages did not have any schooling facilities. In all 82 per cent of the villages have primary schools. 92 per cent of the villages without schools have population below 5,000 each.

In 1962, the Zilla Parishad managed 89.57 per cent of primary schools in the district. The State Government's share in the expenditure was 80.9 per cent of the total expenditure. This expenditure was incurred through grant-in-aid, building loans and management of training colleges. Similarly, wards of parents whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 and students from the backward class communities get free education. During the Third Five Year Plan period a total amount of Rs. 54.54 lakhs was spent on the expansion programme for primary education. The villages without schooling facilities in the district were covered by the general education programme under the Plan.

Basic Schools: The State Government's policy of converting primary schools into basic schools has made steady progress in the district. Upto the year 1954, there were only six Government senior basic schools one for each tahsil. In the year 1962 the total number of such basic schools stood at 72. The following statement shows the classification of such schools in 1961-62.

	Total	Basic			Non-basic	
		Senior basic	Junior basic	Single teacher	I-VI Multi teacher	Middle I-VI
Total number of schools.	1,237	48	24	469	527	168
State Government.	41	6	—	—	31	4
Zilla Parishad.	1,108	42	23	466	414	163
Municipal.	79	—	1	1	76	1
Private.	9	—	—	2	6	1

In 1967-68 there were 61 senior and 23 junior basic schools. The courses like spinning and weaving, agriculture, gardening, wood work, and such other basic crafts are taught in these schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The number of secondary schools in the district has almost doubled during the decade 1951-61. It increased from 38 in 1951 to 65 in 1961. These schools are dispersed throughout the district. In 1961 out of 65 secondary schools, Mangrulpir tahsil had 3 schools which was the smallest number as against 20 schools in the Akola tahsil. Private institutions managed about 75 per cent of these secondary schools. In 1964-65 * the number stood at 105. The number of students enrolled during 1961-62 was 27,127, out of which 20,809 were boys and 6,318 girls as against 29,476 boy and 15,962 girl students in 1965-66. The notable feature in the sphere of female education is that their numerical strength increased by 69.8 per cent as against 41.7 per cent in case of boys in 1965-66 over that in 1961-62. The corresponding increase at the primary stage in this respect was, however, only 19.8 per cent. In general, female education seems to have made large strides during the last few years.

The total number of teachers in 1962 was 1,172 out of which 579 or 49.4 per cent were trained teachers. During the period 1965-66 the number stood at 1,524 out of which 933 were trained teachers. Other indices of secondary education compared to the State averages are as follows:

	Akola District	Maharashtra State
Population served by each high school.	15,629	13,805
Area served by each school (sq. miles).	53.2	40.8
Pupil-teacher ratio	23	25
Pupils per secondary school	352	388
Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.).	1,760	1,870
Average annual expenditure (direct) per secondary school (Rs.).	34,494	39,543
Average number of teachers per secondary school.	15.2	13.7

The Government's share in the total expenditure on secondary education in 1961-62 was 81.6 per cent which was incurred through various schemes such as salaries, dearness allowance, maintenance, buildings, equipment, freeships, concessions and scholarships to the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During the Third Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs was spent on secondary education.

* During 1972-73, there were 180 institutions with 56,995 students. The No. of teachers was 2,441.

The Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Maharashtra State, Nagpur, conducts public examination at the end of the secondary school course. In 1962, the district provided 19 centres for such examination.

HIGHER EDUCATION

There were five colleges in 1961-62 as against 8 in 1963-64 and 11 in 1967-68 *. These colleges provide education in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Agriculture and Teaching faculties. Besides, one college at Akola provides education in the faculty of Ayurved. The two colleges *viz.*, College of Education and College of Agriculture located at Akola are Government colleges, while all other colleges are managed by private institutions and receive grants from the Government for maintenance, and buildings.

In 1961 the number of students enrolled was 1,679 as against 4,417 in 1965-66 and 6,241 in 1967-68, including 759 girl students. In terms of percentage, the total number of boys and girls increased by 96.0 and 113.6 during 1965-66 over that in 1961-62. The number of teachers in 1964-65 was 147 whereas it stood at 241 in 1967-68 including 24 female teachers. In 1967-68 the Akola tahsil had six institutions imparting higher education as against Murtizapur with 2 and Washim, Akot and Balapur with one each.

TRAINING COLLEGES

To cater to the need of training teachers in the faculty of education two normal schools were opened at Akola and subsequently at Washim and Balapur. The training college at Balapur is a Urdu medium college. An additional training college was opened at Washim with a view to impart basic education to trained teachers. The basic training college for female teachers at Akola is the only college of its type in the district. The Government Training College at Akola was started in 1960 to meet the growing needs of secondary school teachers.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Facilities for the education in fine arts etc., are also provided by some institutions working in the district. The number of such institutions in 1965-66 was 15 and that of the students enrolled therein was 1,153 including 912 boys and 241 girls. The number of teachers was 147. The following table shows some of the special and professional educational institutions working in the district during 1967-68.

* During 1972-73 there were 17 higher institutions. The No. of students and teachers was 10,234 and 510, respectively.

TABLE No. 2

Special and Professional Institutions, 1967-68

Name of Institution	Type of Institution	Enrolment	Teachers
The Government Hospital, Akola.	Nursing and Midwifery	104	12
Homeopathy Bioc. College, Akola.	Homeopathy	194	6
Shree Janata Homeopathy, Akola.	Homeopathy	60	10
R. T. Ayurvedic, Akola.	Ayurvedic	133	24
Marwadi Bal Sanskrit Pathshala, Akola.	Oriental	14	1
Vanita Shivankala Vidyalaya, Akola.	Arts and Crafts	40	5
Ladies Home Class, Akola.	Arts and Crafts	28	3
School for the Deaf, Akola.	Deaf and Dumb.	49	7

Scouts and guides : In the year 1965-66, 4,000 boys and 1,000 girls received training to serve as scouts and guides, respectively. There were 170 trained scout teachers.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education is also encouraged in the district and was introduced in 1948-49 by the former Madhya Pradesh Government to literate the population with a view to achieving all round development of the villages. The Government of Maharashtra have introduced *gram shikshan mohim* in order to achieve cent per cent literacy in villages. The villages which show outstanding performance in such work are awarded special prizes and honoured by *gram gaurav samarambha.* The following statement shows the progress of literacy under the above mentioned scheme.

Year	Number of illiterate persons			Total No. of Classes	Total number of beneficiaries		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1962-63	1,25,938	2,28,979	3,54,917	1,059	3,126	3,036	6,162
1965-66	1,17,516	2,22,021	3,39,537	955	8,422	6,158	15,380

ORGANISATION

Prior to the establishment of the Zilla Parishad, education was under the control of the Director of Education, Government of Maharashtra. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, education came under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. The Deputy Director of Education, stationed at Nagpur for the Vidarbha region, is in-charge of the State sector in the division.

The education department of the Zilla Parishad is headed by the Parishad Education Officer who also acts as the secretary to the education committee of the Zilla Parishad. He supervises, controls and guides the work of his subordinates. He has also powers to release grants to primary and secondary schools in the district. He is also authorised to grant recognition to the primary and secondary schools. He is assisted in his work by the Deputy Education Officer. The inspection work of secondary schools is done by the Assistant Deputy Education Officers. The primary and secondary schools for the girls come within the purview of the Zilla Parishad. The Assistant Deputy Education Officers visit and inspect primary schools whereas secondary schools are inspected by the Inspectors of Schools. The report of inspection of both the schools is forwarded to the Education Department in the State sector.

As regards schools coming under the jurisdiction of municipalities, the municipalities were given certain powers under the Local Self Government Acts of the former Government of Central Provinces and then of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, recognition of schools and allotment of grants are the responsibilities of the municipality.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

All technical and industrial schools and institutes and courses leading upto diploma standard excluding those coming under the jurisdiction of the university are controlled by the Department of Technical Education.

The Committee of Direction for Technical Education was constituted by the Government of Bombay in 1913 and the control of technical and industrial education in the Province was vested in it. With a view to extending technical education, the Government of Bombay appointed another committee which recommended the establishment of part-time courses for apprentices and the formation of Joint Directorate of Technical Education. In the year 1948, the then Government of Bombay set up the Department of Technical Education in the State and technical education was entrusted to it. This department until 1963 was

conducting examinations for diploma and certificate courses offered by the polytechnics and some of the technical institutions in the State. A separate Board of Technical Examinations, was, however, constituted in 1963 to take over this responsibility. Apart from the above, the Department also looks after the training schemes such as, craftsmen training scheme, apprenticeship training schemes and evening classes for industrial workers.

The Department is headed by the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra State, who is stationed at Bombay while the Deputy Director of Technical Education, Nagpur, looks after the activities of the department in the Vidarbha region which includes the Akola district.

The department provides facilities for Degree courses, Diploma courses and Certificate courses. The certificate courses include draftsmanship, wood cutting, handloom, etc., which are also conducted by various Government and non-Government institutions. Polytechnics generally cater to courses of three years duration leading to a diploma in engineering or technology. The other institutions providing technical education are technical high schools and training institutes. The technical high schools are secondary schools with technical bias aimed at training the students not for entering into wage-earning occupations but to giving them a broad-based training in basic engineering workshop courses without neglecting the academic subjects. On the other hand, the aim of industrial training institutes is to equip the trainees as skilled artisans for suitable industrial employment. The trainees in these institutes admitted to the trades of one/two years duration can after their training join industry as semi-skilled workers or go in for apprenticeship training in the designated trades. These training institutes provide courses of technical nature such as blacksmith, carpenter, fitter, electrician, turner, moulder, etc., and of vocational types as hosiery, printing, tailoring etc.

In 1966-67, there were as many as seven technical institutions imparting instructions in various types of education, of which three were craft and needle craft institutions. As regards the intake capacity in selected trades in industrial training institutions in the district during the same period the number stood at 308, of which 96 were for fitters' course.

In 1958, one industrial training institute was set up at Akola to cater to the needs of technical education in the district. At present the institute provides courses to train persons as electrician, draftsman (civil), welder, mechanic (diesel), wireman and

fitter. The sanctioned intake capacity is 96. The Government multipurpose highschool, established in 1959, is now working under the control of the Zilla Parishad, Akola. This high school aims at providing instructions and training in the usual group of academic and technical subjects. The duration of the courses is three years and certificates are awarded to the successful candidates. The examinations are conducted by the S. S. C. Examination Board, Nagpur. The vocational high school, Akola, was established by the former Government of Madhya Pradesh. The aim of this school is to provide the students from rural areas with such type of training which would be useful to them for choosing occupations in industry. Students are trained for particular vocations and side by side they are taught languages, mathematics, science, and any one of trades such as carpentry, leather work, tailoring, etc. The basic training and related instruction centre functioning at Akola provides instruction regarding basic principles behind the working system of tools and machinery. The sanctioned intake capacity of this centre during 1967-68 was 125, of which 50 was for basic training and 75 for related instruction centre. The three craft and needle craft institutions run by private bodies during 1967-68 were all located at Akola, the intake capacity of which was 20 each.

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY

District Publicity Officer : The Director of Publicity*, Maharashtra State, has a publicity officer for the district with headquarters at Akola. The District Publicity Officer works under the direct control of the Regional Publicity Officer stationed at Nagpur.

The District Publicity Officer keeps close contacts with officials, social workers, press and the main currents in the public life in the district and acts as liaison between the people of the district and the Government. He arranges the sale and distribution of publications of Directorate of Publicity as well as those of the Government of India. He is incharge of the Information Centre located at the district headquarters.

The Information Centre provides a reading room where newspapers, magazines, maps and charts showing the progress of various developmental activities in the district are kept. Questions from the readers are duly replied with a view to guiding them.

Rural Broadcasting : Under the contributory scheme of community listening a village desirous of having a radio set is

* Now designated as Chief Director of Information and Public Relations.

required to pay Rs. 175 (Rs. 150 in case of main sets) as installation contribution in addition to Rs. 90 as maintenance contribution. The installation and routine maintenance of radio sets is carried out by the Rural Broadcasting Units located at various places in the district. In Akola district, there are in all 4 maintenance units, one at Akola, second at Washim, third at Akot and fourth at Murtizapur, the last still functioning at Akola. A supervisor is in-charge of a Rural Broadcasting Unit. He is provided with requisite testing equipment etc., to attend to routine and minor repairs to the radio sets. A departmental motor van is stationed at each Rural Broadcasting Unit for transport of radio sets, allied accessories and staff to and from the villages in connection with the installation and maintenance of the radio sets. The community receivers installed in the villages are specially designed for the purpose and a majority of these receivers are regularly maintained and used batteries are replaced by new ones. The radio sets are installed in public places such as the village panchayat office, the village *chawadi*, the village library, etc. In 1969-70, 1,167 villages were provided with radio sets under the above mentioned scheme *.

* The scheme was however curtailed on account of economy measures since March 1976.

CHAPTER 16 — MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The growth of medical and public health services and facilities is a recent phenomenon as for a pretty long time the incidence of diseases was ascribed to evil influences rather than considering them as physical disorder. The resultant cure was very clearly based upon propitiating the evil spirit rather than providing medical assistance in whatever way it was available.

The ayurvedic system of medicine which was considered as an integral part of Indian culture and civilization was predominant through centuries. However, the system of medicine known as the *unani* system of medicine existing in Arabia and neighbouring countries made its inroads with the advent of the Muslim rule in the Indian sub-continent.

Both the ayurvedic as also the *unani* systems of medicine were akin to each other and were based upon the medicinal properties of rare herbs and plants. The skill of the *vaidyas* was an admixture of an inherited knowledge from their forefathers and their practical experience. The fact that *ayurveda* incorporated the knowledge of chemistry is clearly borne out by the mention of different *rasas* and *bhasmas* in early Sanskrit treatises such as *Ashtangahridaya, Sushruta, Charak,* etc. Though the *vaidyas* as also the *hakims* had limited knowledge of anatomy, their diagnosis was mainly based upon reading the pulse *(nadi pariksha)* and other symptoms of the diseases.

The *vaidus* also provided medical facilities to a certain extent. Though their diagnosis was based only upon the symptoms, they possessed a good knowledge of rare herbs with rich mineral and medicinal properties. They moved from place to place and used to treat domestic animals in the absence of specialised veterinary practitioners.

In the absence of specialised knowledge of gynaecology and obstetrics, the practical experience of *suinis* and of elderly ladies in a family proved of immense help. They also used to treat minor ailments with small stocks of medicines that they always maintained and which were known as the medicines from *ajibaicha batwa.*

The change in the outlook of the people from attributing the disease to an outside evil influence to considering the same as a physical disorder evolved gradually with the spread of Western

education. The health consciousness among the people also increased with the strides made in the field of scientific research.

The following account reproduced from the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 gives information about the medical and public health services prevailing then.

Medical statistics : "Medical statistics for the area forming the present District are available only from 1905 to 1908. Difficulties in diagnosis and imperfections in recording occur here as elsewhere, but according to the reports the average annual number of deaths is 37,000 (49 per 1,000) ; of which dysentery and diarrhoea caused 8,500, fevers, 6,500, plague 3,200, respiratory diseases, 3,100, cholera 1,400, injuries 300, smallpox 300, measles and chickenpox 200, and miscellaneous causes 13,700. The total number of deaths varied between 26,000 (35 per 1,000) and 44,000 (58 per 1,000). Nearly all the deaths from cholera occurred in the single year 1906 (5,000) ; plague rose to 6,200 in 1907 and fell to 500 in 1908 ; other causes vary to a less extent."

Diseases : "The heat is considerable in the cold weather and intense in the hot weather, but the rainfall is not heavy, a cool breeze generally prevails at night, and the climate is not on the whole unhealthy. The rate of mortality in the "salt tract" appears to be slightly higher than that elsewhere ; this is an area extending for some miles on each side of the Purna river in the north-east of the District. One theory is that this region was once a great salt lake, and that when its waters found an outlet and the Purna drained the valley the saline deposits remained in the soil. However, this may be, the water is so impregnated with soda salts as to be almost undrinkable. Sweet wells are in fact often found close beside brackish ones, but there is no means of knowing whether good or bad water will be found. The higher death rate in this tract seems to be chiefly due to bowel diseases, but the birth rate is as high as elsewhere in Berar and the neighbourhood is not seriously unhealthy."

"In Akola District, as over the greater part of India, the months of July, August, and September form the most unhealthy period; malaria and bowel diseases are most prevalent then. Infant mortality is high and is chiefly due to these causes. The malaria is chiefly of the "benign" and "malignant" tertian types. It is naturally most common towards the end of the rains and in the beginning of the cold weather, because the anopheles mosquitoes have at that time the best chance of breeding in the pools. The District, however, suffers much less than some others in the Provinces from malaria, and the parasite is curiously hard to find. Enlarged spleen in children, which is common in malarious

regions, is comparatively rare here and the endemic index is low. Mortality from bowel diseases is high throughout Berar and is naturally highest in the rains. The District has always been subject to violent outbreaks of cholera; these occur at short intervals and cause enormous mortality; thus in 1906 the death from this cause alone amounted to close upon 5000, a ratio of 6½ per mille. The outbreaks seem generally to be due to importation, especially from such gatherings as the Pandharpur fair, but there can be no doubt that cholera is endemic throughout Berar. For some unascertained reason which must be sought in the life history of the organism the disease lies dormant or shows only a little activity, and then for some equally unknown reason it breaks out again. The town of Akola has of late years been given a piped water supply brought from Kapsi, 10 miles away, and this has certainly provided an irresistible weapon against severe epidemic outbreaks in the town itself. As this water supply is improved it may be hoped that Akola town will be practically freed from cholera. Smallpox has always been prevalent, but its ravages have decreased considerably of late years; vaccination is efficiently carried out, 3½ per cent of the population being protected every year. Neither cataract nor stone is very common."

Plague : "Plague first appeared in 1902 and has recurred every year. The chief outbreak in Akola town was in 1905, when the deaths amounted to 1,468. In 1907 the total number of deaths in the District from plague was 6,160, or 8 per mille. The people are very slow to have recourse to inoculation, only 1,700 being done in the 7 years from 1902 to 1908; villages are evacuated fairly promptly when the discovery of dead rats shows that plague is coming, but villagers say, that the idea of inoculation is still too novel for them. On the other hand a *Teli* in the north of Berar who a few years ago professed without any qualifications to protect from plague soon had a large following; but the disease broke out among the crowds who attended him, and he ran away. During January and February 1909 about 1,600 people were inoculated in Akola town, and this may possibly mark a turning-point in the public attitude, but much of the enthusiasm was certainly due to the fact that Re. 1 was being given to each patient; when the payment was reduced to As. 8 about 500 people who were waiting in the hospital compound turned without a word and walked away; one hears of people trying to squeeze the serum out of their arms when they have received their reward. The greater part of the population is at present (February 1909) living outside the town and coming in daily for business; well-to-do families have put up small bungalows of tin, or with tiled roofs; 195 deaths from plague have occurred within the two months, but only one case, and

that not fatal, has happened among those inoculated. An energetic campaign against rats has been carried on since 1907, but it is impossible to give accurate statistics; for instance, for 100 poisoned baits laid down it is very rare for more than 3 dead rats to be found, but one municipality reported that nearly 6,000 rats were collected for 7,000 baits; it was afterwards explained that 6,000 baits had disappeared and were considered equivalent to so many dead rats found. People of the middle class, the large number who are not very poor but are not highly educated, are far less willing in Akola District than in other Provinces to accept skilled medical advice; the very poor are generally less reluctant, but a beggar who has been blind from his infancy will sometimes not permit a simple operation which would probably restore his sight."

Medical Practices : "Enquiries made in several villages about infant mortality showed that it is quite common for 20 per cent of children to die in the first year, while over 50 per cent sometimes die. When a child is born it is not put to the breast for two or three days, but is fed on *sulache pani,* sugared water, *sahad,* honey, and the like, and a few drops of castor oil are given it ; the mother does not take any food for a day or two. A child is generally suckled for a year and often, if there is no other claimant, for two or three years, and sometimes longer still. When it is weaned it is given cow's or goat's milk by well-to-do people, but the bulk of the people give it no further milk ; it is fed on *jawari* bread, alone or mixed with *tur* flour, and on rice, sugar, sweetmeats, and so on. Medical knowledge is very scanty. People with broken limbs usually go now to a hospital, but they used to call in a *Dhangar* who might have gained experience in binding up the legs of his flocks and herds. It is said that he would apply bamboo splints for about a week, and then remove them permanently, having the leg rubbed with *tili* or castor oil. The process was apt to be unsatisfactory but the principle is akin to that of very recent surgery. A mortified finger may be plunged into boiling oil ; cobwebs are used to stop excessive bleeding and *chuna,* lime, and leaves are applied to cure a wound ; but magic is largely relied on to give the motive power of healing-a string with a certain number of knots being tied, for instance, round the neck, and *mantras* recited meanwhile, to prevent tetanus. Sometimes people's eyesight is ruined by the application of absurd remedies. A kind of fever called *kapsi mata, cotton* disease, is mentioned in all parts of the District ; something that looks like cotton fluff is said to collect at night under the patient's bed ; the disease generally occurs in the cold weather, but its real nature is not clear. Native doctors, *vaidyas,* of various degrees of pretension are found

in the larger villages; they are generally very ignorant and sometimes deliberate impostors ; they not infrequently secure payment in advance. Their medicines are usually pills, which are dissolved in honey or the juice of a lime, an onion, or wet ginger; powders are taken in cow's milk or hot water; and infusions are occasionally brought. Vaidyas like to recite *shlok,* texts, from various sources and make a great point of feeling the puise, though without using a watch. Men who have been compounders in a Government hospital sometimes make great profit out of their fallacious knowledge."*

At the time of the Census of 1911 Akola was hit by plague. In 1916 again plague was prevalent in the district. In 1918 were recorded 94,625 deaths due to Influenza.

VITAL STATISTICS

As per the Census of 1901 the population of the district was 7,52,066. It rose to 15,01,478 by 1971 Census showing an increase by 58.14 per cent. This growth in population is in keeping with the general trends in population growth in the country.

The following statement gives the number of births and deaths in Akola district from 1960 to 1965 :

Year	*Number of Births*	*Number of Deaths*
1960	47,967	18,498
1961	47,035	25,635
1965	44,843	16,995
1969	37,248	14,903
1973	30,818	13,153

It will be seen from the statement that in keeping with the pattern found in the country the number of births usually far exceeded the number of deaths in the district.

Still Births : In 1961, 568 male and 401 female still births were registered in the district giving a percentage ratio to live births of 19.8.

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* *Central Provinces and Berar District Gazetteers, Akola District,* 1910, pp. 69-74.

Infant Mortality : The following statement shows the incidence of infant[1] mortality in the district.

	Males	Females	Total
Within 24 hours.	—	—	—
Above 24 hours to end of first week.	776	479	1,255
Above one week to end of first month.	429	308	737
Above one month and below three months.	—	—	—
Above three months and below six months.	593	522	1,115
Above six months and below 12 months.	605	456	1,061

Deaths due to different Diseases : The following statement shows the number of deaths due to different diseases in the district from 1961 to 1965.

Disease	Years 1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cholera	341	—	—	342	—
Small-pox	55	209	202	36	22
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Fever	8,911	7,736	5,708	5,806	6,181
Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	3,623	4,377	1,552	1,460	1,227
Respiratory Diseases.	2,323	4,682	1,942	Not available	N. A.
Other causes.	10,402	8,048	8,233	9,824	8,925
Total Deaths.	25,635	25,052	17,637	17,468	16,355

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

Though the diseases of cholera and small-pox were not found to prevail in the district during the period 1961-63, stray cases of these diseases were reported from a few scattered pockets; diarrhoea and dysentery, fever and respiratory diseases were predominant in the district. Besides, the diseases like tuberculosis and leprosy were also prevalent in the district.

Tuberculosis : With a view to curbing the incidence of tuberculosis, the scheme of B. C. G. vaccination was implemented in the district during 1963-64. During the year 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 71,000 was incurred upon the same. The following

1. Infant is taken to be a child upto one year of age.

statement gives the statistics regarding B. C. G. vaccinations in the district during 1964 and 1965.

	1964	*1965*
Total tested	65,484	46,938
Total positive	24,632	18,371
Total negative	27,234	1,802
Total absent	13,618	26,765
Total vaccinated	2,450	19,935
Total non-vaccinated	24,784	—

Small-pox : Though the number of deaths due to small-pox shows a sharp decline since 1963, it used to take a heavy toll and even now forms a potential danger to the public health of the district. The only remedy to check the out break of small-pox is to vaccinate the people at their tender age and to revaccinate them whenever stray cases of small-pox are reported from the district. The following statement shows the statistics regarding the anti-small-pox vaccinations carried out in the district during 1961-65.

Year	*Anti-small-pox vaccinations*	
	Primary	*Revaccination*
1961	32,115	1,80,570
1962	53,112	2,54,666
1963	1,14,748	5,75,570
1964	45,257	88,611
1965	37,308	31,284

It can thus be seen from the above statement that the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was higher during the years 1962 and 1963 when the incidence of this disease was also higher in the district. However with increasing number of persons being vaccinated or re-vaccinated the incidence of deaths due to small-pox in the district has shown a downward trend.

Cholera : To combat the occurrence of the diseases such as cholera and the like, two types of measures are generally contemplated. The spread of the disease occurs through contaminated water which forms the main carrier of cholera germs and hence attempts are made to improve water supply to the populace so as to prevent the germs entering the human body. But even then a few of them do enter the human body and the disease spreads as it is a contagious one. Measures are then

adopted to make human body immune to the germs and this is done through injecting cholera germs in a human body to create the power of resistance.

In 1961, 341 deaths due to cholera were reported in the district No deaths from cholera were reported during 1962 and 1963. In 1964 again 342 deaths were reported as due to cholera. However, no incidence of cholera has been reported in the district since then. This can be attributed to the two types of measures described above and undertaken by the health authorities.

As per the Census of 1961, as regards urban water supply, Akot and Telhara were the only urban places out of nine towns to have adequate supply of drinking water. Water supply at Akola and Washim is protected as these two towns get piped water supply.

The following table shows the supply of hygienic drinking water available in the rural areas of the district.

TABLE No. 1

Sources of hygienic drinking water supply in the rural areas of Akola District (as on 15th June 1964)

Particulars	District Total	PANCHAYAT SAMITIS													
		Akola	Barshi Takali	Akot	Telhara	Balapur	Patur	Murtizapur	Karanja	Mangrulpir	Manora	Washim	Risod	Malegaon
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No. of villages.	1,331	138	82	107	109	61	69	109	163	104	87	107	86	109
No. of villages without any drinking water source.	185	16	49	28	9	24	4	21	4	1	4	9	12	4
No. of villages with inadequate water supply.	418	44	19	20	21	26	12	39	15	40	41	64	38	39
No. of sources of hygienic drinking water supply.														
(a) Piped water	8	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(b) Tube wells	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Hand pumps	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(d) Wells	10,590	137	645	200	3,512	338	1,514	326	1,389	232	519	528	338	912
(e) Conserved Tanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Besides improving water supply facilities, preventive measures in the form of inoculations are also undertaken in the district. The following statement gives the number of persons who were given anti-cholera inoculation in the district from 1961 to 1965.

1961	1,05,307
1962	1,85,158
1963	2,36,217
1964	1,14,669
1965	4,05,979

Malaria : Malaria was prevalent in this district too as in other districts of the State or for that matter all over India. The malaria eradication unit was established in the district covering the entire district. The following statement shows the details of the coverage of spraying done and insecticide used during 1961-62.

First Round			Percentage of houses sprayed	Quantity of insecticide used (lbs) D. D. T. 75 per cent W. P.
Targeted	Sprayed	Missed		
3,25,538	3,18,769	6,769	97.9	92,742

The following statement shows the details of active surveillance for 1961.

Number of fever cases detected		1,55,269
Number of persons given presumptive treatment.		1,20,372
Number of blood smears		
	collected	1,24,344
	examined	30,690
	found live	2
Parasite species		
	V	1
	F	1
	M	1
	Mixed	0
Cases treated radically		3
Epidemiological classification :		
	A	0
	B	0
	C	0
	D	0
	E	2
	F	0

The following statement gives the details of passive surveillance at Akola.

Number of blood smears received or collected		2,265
Number of blood smears examined		2,265
Number found live		1
Parasite species :		
	V	1
	F	1
	M	0
	Mixed	0
Number of cases treated		1
Epidemiological classification :		
	A	0
	B	0
	C	0
	D	0
	E	1
	F	0

During the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 0.70 lakhs, Rs. 0.70 lakhs and Rs. 3.08 lakhs, respectively was incurred in the district on malaria eradication.

Leprosy : The incidence of leprosy per 1,000 in the district of Akola was placed at 10.56 in 1961 as against an incidence of 8.56 for the State. Various measures are adopted to control the disease and leprosy survey, education and treatment units have been established at many places.

A leprosy control centre was established at Murtizapur in the district in 1959-60. There were in the district survey, education and treatment units working under the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. A unit at Karanja is controlled by the municipal committee.

The following statement gives the details regarding the work done by a leprosy subsidiary centre at Murtizapur in the district in 1961.

Number of villages under project	183
Population under project	79,098
Population examined upto previous year	53,844
Number of cases at the end of previous year	737
Additional population examined during the year 1961	7,698
Additional cases detected during the year 1961	42
Total number of cases under treatment	822

The following statement gives the details of the work done by all the leprosy units in the district during 1962-1964.

Year	Total number of cases detected	Total number of cases treated
1962	2,780	1,374
1963	3,307	3,099
1964	3,610	3,364

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Practitioners : As per the Census of 1961, 672 persons were engaged as physicians, surgeons and dentists while 905 persons were engaged as nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. * About 50 per cent of the male doctors in the district, as against 13 per cent in respect of female doctors, were located in rural areas. The details are as under—

* During 1973 there were 108 Doctors, 48 *Vaidyas* and 317 Nurses in the district.

TABLE No. 2

Number of persons engaged in Medical and Public Health professions in Akola District according to 1961 Census

	Number of Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists			Number of Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical health Technicians			Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
District Total	672	635	37	905	499	406	1,577	1,134	443
Rural	322	317	5	294	153	141	616	470	146
Urban	350	318	32	911	346	265	961	664	297

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

A high percentage of population in the district, still lacks adequate medical facilities. Naturally expansion of medical facilities and promotion of public health measures have essentially become the important assignments of the Government. The following table shows the provision of medical facilities in the district during 1961 to 1963.

TABLE No. 3

Medical facilities in Akola District

Particulars	1961	1971
Number of hospitals	5	4
Number of dispensaries	23	88
Number of Primary health centres	12	13
Number of Doctors	55	95
Number of Nurses	132	274
Number of beds : males	205	289
females	292	433
children	13	62
In-door patients treated,		
males	4,651	7,680
females	8,893	14,231
children	4,786	8,783
Out-door patients treated.		
males	2,51,770	2,85,630
females	1,65,288	2,98,645
children	2,50,795	3,13,463

The District Hospital was established at Akola in 1927. The hospital is controlled by the Government. Besides this hospital, the Government controls the District Hospital for Women at Akola and the Laxmibai Deshmukh Hospital at Murtizapur. The municipal hospitals at Washim, Karanja, Akot, Murtizapur, Telhara and Balapur, the municipal city dispensary at Akola and the municipal dispensary at Patur are also controlled by the Civil Surgeon.

The following statement gives the statistics regarding out-door and in-door patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries under the control of the Government.

Name of the Institution	Patients treated	
	In-door	Out-door
District Hospital, Akola.	1,15,480	1,74,188
District Hospital for Women, Akola.	9,691	23,551
Laxmibai Deshmukh Hospital, Murtizapur.	3,343	9,980
Municipal Dispensary, Balapur.	369	14,633
Municipal Dispensary, Karanja.	10,270	45,397
Municipal Dispensary, Akot.	329	17,846
Municipal Dispensary, Murtizapur.	161	27,660
Municipal Dispensary, Washim.	308	47,410
Municipal Dispensary, Patur.	—	29,132
Municipal City Dispensary, Akola.	—	25,136
Municipal Dispensary, Telhara.	690	15,237

ORGANISATION

The medical and public health activities in the district are under the dual control of the State Government and the Zilla Parishad. In the State sector the activities are controlled by the Medical department under the charge of the Surgeon General to the Government and by the Director of Public Health with headquarters at Bombay and Pune, respectively. The activities in

the district in the State sector are controlled by the civil surgeon who has to supervise the working of the hospitals and dispensaries under the control of the Government in the district.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

In the district there are one urban and 13 primary health centres, 37 ayurvedic dispensaries, 27 allopathic dispensaries alongwith two sub-centre dispensaries of the primary health centres, 90 family planning sub-centres and six leprosy survey, education and treatment units under the control of the Zilla Parishad. The following statement shows the tahsil-wise location of allopathic dispensaries under the Zilla Parishad in the district.

Akola Tahsil

1. Gandhigram
2. Borgaon Manju
3. Barshi Takli
4. Pinjar

Akot Tahsil

1. Sawara Machanpur
2. Dahigaon
3. Hiwarkhed
4. Ukali Bazar

Washim Tahsil

1. Tondagaon
2. Kalamba Mahali
3. Mangrul Zahak
4. Rithod
5. Shirpur
6. Jaulka

Mangrulpir Tahsil

1. Asegaon
2. Tarhala
3. Dhamni
4. Dapora

Balapur Tahsil

1. Wadegaon
2. Khandala
3. Nimbha
4. Umra
5. Viwara

Murtizapur Tahsil

1. Kurum
2. Parad
3. Dhanaj Budruk
4. Umerda Bazar

Except the Civil Hospital and other State controlled hospitals and dispensaries, all other health matters are looked after by the Zilla Parishad. The department in the district sector is headed by the Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad who also acts as the secretary of the health committee of the Zilla Parishad. Though in administrative matters, he is responsible to the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, in technical matters, the advice given by the Surgeon General and Director of Public Health in the State sector prevails. The Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad is responsible for effecting measures to control epidemics, for maintaining the sanitation of the district and for all medical and public health activities under the department in the district sector.

FAMILY PLANNING

With the country facing the problem of acute food shortage and with the prospect of raising national income being offset by the rise in population, the family planning programme has assumed great importance in this context. A great emphasis has now come to be laid upon family planning and the movement for family planning has assumed greater momentum in the district as elsewhere in the State. Various measures have been initiated to chek the growth of population in the district.

Family planning campaign was started in the district with the establishment of an independent unit for sterilization as a positive method for population control. There were in 1963, two urban and 15 rural centres for rendering advice, distributing contraceptives and performing operations in the district. One mobile vasectomy unit was established with a view to performing vasectomy operations During 1967 there were 90 family planning sub-centres in the district.

The campaign of performing operations was intensified by getting close co-operation of the community development block personnel for carrying out propaganda pertaining to the advantages of the operations and by holding large number of camps in the community development block areas. In 1961, 30 camps were held and operations were performed in respect of 859 persons ; in 1962, 35 camps were held and operations were performed in respect of 700 persons and in 1963, 71 camps were held and 1,467 operations were performed *. Operations involving tubectomy and vasectomy, were also performed in these camps.

*During 1973-74 there were 16 centres. The No. of sterilisations performed was 2,894.

CHAPTER 17 — OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR

Organisation : All the Offices dealing with Labour matters fall within the administrative control of the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The Commissioner of Labour is the head of all such offices. He has under him six deputy Commissioners of Labour (four at Bombay and one each at Nagpur and Pune); twenty-six Assistant Commissioners of Labour (seventeen at Bombay, four at Nagpur, two at Pune and one each at Aurangabad, Nasik and Kolhapur); fifty-one Government Labour Officers (twenty at Bombay, seven at Nagpur, five at Pune, two each at Aurangabad, Bhandara, Sholapur, Nasik, Ahmadnagar and one each at Thana, Kalyan, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Sangli, Wardha, Akola, Nanded and Amravati); Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay with subordinate Inspectorates at different important centres of the State and Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Bombay, with subordinate Inspectorates.

Function : The Commissioner of Labour performs the statutory functions entrusted to him under the following Acts and/or supervises their enforcement administratively. The Central Acts which he has to enforce are the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; 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 Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

The enforcement of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946; and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, is also entrusted to him. Apart from the above, the Commissioner of Labour supervises and co-ordinates the working of the above mentioned offices under his control. In addition, the office of the Commissioner of Labour performs the following functions, *viz.*,

(1) Compilation and publication of the consumer price index numbers for working class for Bombay, Sholapur Jalgaon, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nanded and Pune.

(2) Conducting of socio-economic enquiries into the conditions of labour.

(3) Compiling and disseminating information on labour matters in general and statistics regarding industrial disputes, agricultural wages, absenteeism, cotton mill production, Trade unions, etc., in particular.

(4) Publication of two monthlies; *viz.*,

(i) The Labour Gazette, and

(ii) The Industrial Court Reporter.

(5) Supervision over the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, where it is administered by local authorities.

In the interest of better administration the office of the Government Labour Officer, Akola, was started in 1960 having jurisdiction over the Akola and Buldhana districts. The Government Labour Officer, Akola has mainly to work as the Labour Officer under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, whereunder he has to watch the interest of the employees, investigate their grievances and make recommendations to their employers for redressal. He has also to perform other statutory and non-statutory functions under the various labour laws, such as inspection, holding of elections of employees' representatives, supervision over the work of the shop inspectors, investigation into grievances of individual workers, conducting of labour situation enquiries, etc.

He has been also appointed as Conciliation Officer, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the district for mediating in and promoting the settlement of industrial disputes within the meaning of section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Nagpur also attends to conciliation cases under Sections 2-A and 2 (K) of the same Act.

Labour Unions: The provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, have been made applicable to the Vidarbha region from 1st May, 1965. One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Nagpur has been notified as Additional Registrar with one Assistant Registrar under him for the Vidarbha region. The Registrar's work is of a *quasi*-judicial nature and falls under the following heads, viz., (a) recognition of undertakings and occupations; (b) registration of unions; (c) maintenance of approved lists of unions; (d) registration of agreements, settlements, submissions and awards; (e) maintenance of lists of joint committees constituted under Section 48 of the Act; and (f) maintenance of lists of protected employees of unions connected with the industries covered under the Act.

Trade Unions Act, 1926: The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Nagpur, in addition to his normal duties, has been notified as Additional Registrar of Trade Unions for the Vidarbha region under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Additional Registrar is assisted by one of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Nagpur who has been notified as Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions for Vidarbha. The functions of the Additional Registrar in connection with administration of Trade Unions Act include the registration of trade unions, registration of amendments to the constitutions of the unions, registration of the dissolution, amalgamation and cancellation of registration of trade unions and submission of annual reports on the working of the Act in the State. There were 34 workers' unions having a membership of 4,934 during 1966-67 in Akola district registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Industrial Dispute: During the year 1968, 388 complaints under various labour laws were received, out of which 80 were settled in favour of the workers, 75 were indeterminate or untenable, 2 were withdrawn, 2 were sent to appropriate authorities and 149 complaints were decided against workers where as the remaining 80 were pending. 63 Industrial disputes under Section 2-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were received in 1969 after the Government Labour Officer, Akola, was vested with the duties connected with the work of Conciliation Officer. Of these no disputes have been settled in favour of the workers and failure reports in respect of 4 disputes have been submitted to the appropriate authorities.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948: The Civil Judges who have been appointed authorities under the Payment of Wages Act also act as authorities 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 or paid in their respective jurisdictions.

Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948: The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act is applicable to the following local areas in the district. The figures in the bracket show the year of application of the Act. Akola municipal council (1961), Karanja municipal council (1962), Murtizapur municipal council (1963), Katol municipal council (1964), Jalgaon-Jamod municipal council (1969), Balapur municipal council (1961), Akot municipal council (1961), and Washim municipal council (1961).

Employee's State Insurance, Act, 1948: The Employee's State Insurance Scheme was implemented in Akola municipal area from 1956. Three Employee's State Insurance dispensaries having 8 medical officers and 52 other staff have been provided

for rendering medical facilities to the insured persons. A local office for payment of cash benefits to the 5,332 insured persons working in 18 factories covered under the Employee's State Insurance Act, in this area was also established.

Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952: The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, has been extended to 50 factories in the district. Nearly 1,500 employees are taking benefits of the Employee's Provident Fund Act and Scheme, 1952.

Authorities under the Workmens' Compensation Act: Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923), the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay has been given exclusive jurisdiction over Bombay and suburban district. The Commissioner has also exclusive jurisdiction to try all cases relating to the Western and Central Railways and the Hydro-electric Companies under the management of Messers Tata Hydro-electric Agencies Ltd., arising in the State irrespective of the district in which they occur. The Commissioner has also general jurisdiction over the whole State. The Civil Judge, Senior Division, Akola, is the *ex-officio* Commissioner for Akola district.

The principal reason for giving the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, jurisdiction over the whole State is to enable him to settle the cases with Insurance Companies and other firms which have their head offices in Bombay city. But as this arrangement necessarily entails a certain amount of overlapping, Government has issued instructions under Section 20 (2) of the Act for distribution of work between the Commissioner and the *ex-officio* Commissioners. Under these instructions, the Commissioner at Bombay is authorised, (a) to receive deposits for distribution of compensation under sub-Section (1) and (2) of Section 8; (b) to issue notices to and receive applications from dependants in cases of deposits under these sub-Sections; and (c) to receive agreements for registration under Section 28 wherever the accident may have taken place.

Where a deposit is received or an agreement is tendered for registration, the Commissioner notifies the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Application for orders to deposit compensation when no deposit under Section 8 (1) has been received, and other applications provided for in Section 22 of the Act should be made to the *ex-officio* Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the accident occurs. Notices to employers under Section 10-A requiring statements regarding fatal accidents in the districts are issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioners and reports of fatal accident made under Section 10-B are also

received by them. After notice has been issued by the *ex-officio* Commissioner under Section 10-A, the employer deposits the money with the Commissioner at Bombay and the latter notifies the receipt of the deposit to the *ex-officio* Commissioner concerned. Application for review or commutation of half-monthly payments have to be made to the Commissioner who passed the original orders.

In the Akola district the Civil Judge has been appointed authority for the areas within his jurisdiction.

Industrial Court: The Court of Industrial Arbitration, commonly referred to as the Industrial Court, Bombay constituted under Section 10 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, has jurisdiction to decide the disputes arising in the cotton, silk and woollen textile, processing, sugar and electricity industries, etc., in the State of Maharashtra. By the Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment) Act, 1965, the Bombay Industrial Relations Act is made applicable to the industries in the Vidarbha area of the State. Before the commencement of this Act, the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, was in force in the said Vidarbha area. The same was repealed by Section 123-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Industrial Court has a bench at Nagpur having jurisdiction to decide the disputes arising in the Nagpur division, of which Akola district forms a part.

The Industrial Court acts as a Court of Arbitration in the disputes referred to it by the Government, the representative unions, employers or jointly by the parties to the disputes. In its appellate jurisdiction it decides appeals preferred to it, from the decisions of the Labour Courts at Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour in the Nagpur division. It also hears appeals in criminal cases from the decisions, of the Labour Courts. The Government may make a reference to it for a declaration whether a proposed strike, lock-out, closure of stoppage would be illegal. Reference on the point of law can be made to it by the Commissioner of Labour, Conciliator, Labour Courts, as well as by the State Government.

The industrial disputes arising in industries not covered by the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, are referred to the Industrial Tribunal. The member of the Industrial Court, Nagpur bench, is also appointed to work as one man Industrial Tribunal under Section 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Labour Courts decide the disputes regarding orders passed under the standing orders governing relations between employers and employees, changes made in any industrial matter

specified in Schedule III of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and Schedule II to the Industrial Disputes Act, The Labour Courts have also powers to decide the legality or otherwise of a strike, lock-out, closure, stoppage or change. The two Labour Courts at Nagpur have jurisdiction over the entire Vidarbha region. As there is no separate Labour Court at Akola, the disputes arising from this district are either heard at Nagpur or one of the Labour Courts at Nagpur take sittings at these places for hearing the cases according to the exigencies of work.

Wage Board: There are three Wage Boards constituted under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, for the whole State of Maharashtra, one for the cotton textile industry, one for the silk textile industry and one for the sugar industry. The Wage Boards are to decide such disputes as are referred to them by the State Government under Section 86-C and by the unions and the managements under Section 86-CC of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. Government can also refer disputes on recommendations from the Industrial Court under Section 86-KK of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. The Wage Board for the sugar industry was empowered to function as a tripartite body to hear and decide the disputes pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Sugar Industry.

Factory Department: The enforcement of the Factories Act is carried out by the Factory Department. The function of the Factory Department is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of the factories covered under the Factories Act. Besides this the Department has to administer various other labour laws, *viz.,* the Payment of Wages Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Employment of Children Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act so far as Section 9 of the said Act is concerned.

The Factory Department is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay. The Chief Inspector of Factories is the head of the office and is officially subordinate to the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Bombay. The Department has a sub-office at Akola under the Junior Inspector of Factories who is assisted by an Inspector of notified factories, and who works under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Nagpur. Both have jurisdiction over the districts of Akola, Amravati, Buldhana and Yeotmal. The activities of the Factory Department also extend to securing labour welfare amenities such as education, recreation, sports, co-operative societies, housing, etc., for the working classes.

The main function of the Inspector is to ensure that the provisions of the Factories Act are observed by the managements of the factories to which the Act is applicable. The Collector is also the *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories in the district of Akola. The Inspector has power to prosecute, conduct and defend before the courts such of the cases concerned after taking permission from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances Department: For administrative convenience of the work pertaining to the registration and inspection of boilers, economisers, steam pipes and other kindred matters, the district is placed under the charge of two Inspectors. The work of inspection of boilers, economisers, etc., in Akola city and power house at Paras has been entrusted to the Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Nagpur, whereas the inspections in other parts of the district are carried out by the Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with his headquarters at Sholapur, in accordance with the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, and the Rules made thereunder.

Welfare Activities: The Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board is a statutory body constituted under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, and conducts labour welfare activities through labour welfare centres. The welfare activities include provision of library and information centres, reading rooms, nursery schools and *shishu mandirs,* tailoring, sewing and handicraft classes, outdoor and indoor games, hobby classes, dramas and drama festivals, entertainment, educational and recreational programmes, audio-visual aids, scouting, exhibitions, excursions and health programmes, etc. In addition to the daily routine activities enumerated above, occasional activities like celebration of the days of national importance, competitions in games and sports and cultural festivals are also organised in which a great number of workers and their family members and others actively participate.

The Board conducts 4 welfare centres in Akola and one at Karanja. At the two centres in Akola, full-fledged nursery schools and *shishu mandirs* are being run to impart pre-primary education to the working class children. There is also a *shishu varga* at the welfare centre at Karanja. The activities at each of the centres are planned and organised as per the annual schedule prepared for all the centres in the State. The welfare organiser who is in charge of the centre is assisted by a *kendra up-sanchalika* and a *kendra sevak* in all activities except in the case of nursery school or the *shishu mandir* for which a nursery school teacher and an *ayah* are appointed.

For the purpose of general administration and supervision, the welfare centres in Akola district are under the direct control of the Workers' Welfare Officer, Akola. The Akola circle office is under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Welfare Commissioner, Nagpur-Aurangabad Division, Nagpur, for all purposes.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

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 the society. To implement this policy the prohibition laws are enforced which prohibit the production, possession, export, import, transport, purchase, sale, consumption and use of all intoxicants except as permitted by any rules, orders or regulations. Even before passing of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, prohibition was implemented in the Akola district under the Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act, 1938.

Organisation: The Collector of the Akola district is the Officer in-charge of the administration of the Prohibition and Excise Department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Prohibition and Excise, Maharashtra State, Bombay. For the performance of his functions he is invested with powers under the Bombay Prohibition Act (XXV of 1949), the Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930), the Bombay Opium Smoking Act (XX of 1936), and the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955. Under the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, restrictions have been placed on the manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, possession, use and consumption of liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp, *mhowra* flowers and molasses and on articles containing liquor, intoxicating drugs or hemp. The Collector has powers to grant, cancel or suspend licences, permits, authorisations and passes under the Act.

For the District of Akola there is a Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise who assists the Collector in all excise and prohibition matters. For the toddy scheme Government has sanctioned the non-gazetted staff comprising 3 Inspectors and 8 Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise. Besides this, there is also the executive staff consisting of one Inspector and 14 Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise for foreign liquor and bonded laboratories in the district. Officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Prohibition and Excise and above have been vested with necessary powers under different Acts administered by the Prohibition and Excise Department. The Prohibition

Propaganda Officer carries out prohibition propaganda throughout the district under the guidance of the Superintendent of Prohibition and Excise, Akola.

The work of issuing certificates to drugs addicts has been entrusted to a Government Medical Officer, Akola, who examines persons applying for permits to possess opium, *ganja* or *bhang* for personal consumption and who are directed by the Collector or an authorised officer to appear before him. On examination the medical officer issues a medical certificate specifying the disease the applicant is suffering from, the drug recommended for consumption as a medical necessity and its quantity to be permitted per month for personal consumption.

Functions: The Police Department is the enforcement agency to deal with the detection and investigation of offences and prosecution of offenders under the Bombay Prohibition Act. Officers of the Prohibition and Excise Department of and above the rank of a Sub-Inspector have been invested with powers to investigate offences but these officers pass on information of the commission of offences and hand over cases detected by them to the Police for investigation as they have the machinery at their disposal for such matters. Under section 134 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, village officers, village servants, officers of other departments of the State Government, and officers and servants of local authorities are bound to give information to the Police of breaches of the provisions of the Act which may come to their knowledge and also to prevent the commission of breaches of the provisions of the Act of which they may have knowledge. Under section 133, the officers and servants of local authorities are also bound to assist any police officer or person authorised to carry out the provisions of the Act. Under Section 135, occupiers of lands and buildings, landlords of estates, owners of vehicles, etc., are bound to give notice of any illicit tapping of trees or manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drugs to a magistrate, a prohibition officer or a police officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge.

All revenue officers of and above the rank of Mamlatdar, all Magistrates, and all officers of the Department of Prohibition and Excise of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have been authorised under Section 123 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to arrest without a warrant any person whom they have sufficient reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under the Act and to seize and detain any article of contraband. The officers so authorised, when they arrest any person or seize and detain any articles, have to

forward such person or articles without unnecessary delay, to the officers in-charge of the nearest police station.

Kinds of Permits : Various kinds of permits are granted for the possession, use etc., of foreign liquor. They are as follows :

1. *Emergency Permit.*—An emergency permit is granted for the use or consumption of brandy, rum or champagne to any person for his/her own use or consumption or to any head of the household for the use of his/her household for medicinal use on emergent occasions. This permit is granted for a period not beyond 31st March next following the date of the commencement of the permit and for a quantity not exceeding 375 ml. of brandy or rum per three months or 750 ml. of champagne per three months. A permit is not granted to more than one member of a household at any one time. The term 'household' is defined as a group of persons residing and messing jointly as members of one domestic unit.

2. *Health Permit.*—A health permit is granted to any person for the use or consumption of foreign liquor for the preservation or maintenance of his/her health. No health permit is granted for a quantity exceeding that recommended by the Area Medical Board or a Registered Medical Practitioner, as the case may be.

Provided that, such quantity shall not exceed :—

(1) 2 units of foreign liquor per month in the case of an applicant who is less than thirty years of age;

(2) 3 units of foreign liquor per month in the case of an applicant who is not less than thirty years of age but is less than forty years of age; and

(3) 4 units of foreign liquor per month in the case of an applicant who is not less than forty years of age

No such permit is granted in the case of a person who is less than 30 years of age for a period exceeding twelve months and in any other case for a period exceeding twenty-four months. The fee for a permit granted for period not exceeding twelve months is twelve rupees and in any other case twenty rupees.

3. *Temporary Resident's Permit.*—This permit is issued to persons born and brought up or domiciled in a country outside India, where liquor is usually consumed and who come and stay in this State temporarily. No permit is granted for a period exceeding twenty four months from the date of commencement. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity not exceeding 6 units per month.

4. *Visitor's Permit.*—Any person visiting the State for a period of not more than a week and desiring to possess, use and consume foreign liquor can apply to the Collector for a permit. The permit is granted for a period not exceeding one week provided that the Collector may extend the period of such permit but in no case shall such period be extended to a total period exceeding one month. No permit is granted for a quantity exceeding one unit per week.

5. *Interim Permit.*—Any person who is eligible for a permit under Rules 63, 64 or 68 of the Bombay Foreign Liquor Rules, 1953, and desires to possess, use or consume foreign liquor may apply to the Collector or any other officer authorised in this behalf for an interim permit while applying for a regular permit under any of the said Rules. No such permit is granted for a period exceeding two months. The permit is granted for such monthly quantity of foreign liquor as the Collector may fix, provided that such quantity does not in any case exceed two units of foreign liquor per month if the permit holder is not eligible for a permit under Rule 63 or 68 or four units of foreign liquor per month in other cases, except with the sanction of the Director of Prohibition and Excise.

6. *Tourist's Permit.*—A tourist's permit is issued free of charge to a foreign tourist holding a tourist introduction card or a tourist visa. The permit is granted for a quantity not exceeding six units per month and the period for which it is granted is one month.

7 *Special Permit for Privileged Personages.*—The permit is granted to consular corps, and members of the staff appointed by or serving under them, provided that such members are the nationals of a foreign State. It is also granted to the consorts and relatives of the above persons. This permit is also granted to a representative or officer of any International Organisation to which privileges and immunities are given from time to time by or under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947.

This permit is granted for any quantity of foreign liquor if the permit holder is a sovereign or a head of a foreign state or his consort. If the permit holder is any other person, the permit is granted for a quantity of foreign liquor not exceeding that which may be fixed by the State Government, or as directed by the Director in that behalf.

Any person of not less than 21 years of age can without any permit, pass or authorisation purchase mild liquor in sealed bottles from a foreign liquor vendor's licensee and possess and transport it for his own consumption.

Toddy : The *toddy* scheme has been introduced in the State of Maharashtra with effect from December 1968. Under the scheme sale of *toddy* containing not more than 5 percent alcohol by volume is permitted to be made by licensees to persons over twenty one years of age.

The licences for the sale of *toddy* are disposed of by auction by the Collector in accordance with the Maharashtra Toddy Shops (Public Auctions) Order, 1968. The total number of licences for sale of *toddy* in each district is fixed by the Director. The transport and possession of *toddy* in quantity not exceeding three litres at a time in the aggregate purchased from a person holding a licence for the retail sale of *toddy* by a person not less than twenty one years of age is permitted without a permit throughout the State.

Denatured spirit : The possession and use of denatured spirit is prohibited, except under a permit. A permit for possession and use of denatured spirit for domestic purposes is normally granted for a quantity not exceeding one bottle per month, but the officer granting the permit may for any special reason, grant the permit for any quantity not exceeding three quart bottles per month, provided further that with the previous sanction of the Collector, a permit may be granted for a quantity exceeding three bottles per month. The possession and use of denatured spirit for medical, scientific and educational purposes and for purposes of art, industry or profession is regulated by a system of licences prescribed under the Bombay Denatured Spirit Rules, 1959.

Country Liquor and Wine : Permits for the use of country liquor and wine for sacramental purposes only are granted to priests of certain communities, *viz.*, Parsees, Jews and Christians.

Ganja, Bhang and Opium : A permit for personal consumption of opium, *ganja or bhang* is granted only on production of a medical certificate from the Medical Board constituted by Government for the purpose. The maximum quantity which is allowed per month under such permit is 96 grams in the case of *ganja* and *bhang* and 60 grams in the case of opium. A permit is granted for only one of these drugs.

Neera and Palm Products : Licences for the sale of *neera* as well as licences for manufacturing *gur* from *neera* are granted only to (1) the co-operative societies organised by social workers, (2) other similar organised institutions such as Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, (3) *ashrams*, (4) organisations in-charge of intensive area schemes and (5) *sarvodaya* centres, etc *.

* The government have now liberalised the prohibition policy and any person above 21 years of age can obtain a permit for liquor for his own use or consumption.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Organisation : The Department of Social Welfare was constituted at the ministerial level in 1956. It took shape at the Directorate level from 1957. The backward class welfare work done in the past by the Backward Class Department was transferred to the backward class wing of the Social Welfare Department. The other wing of this Department is the correctional wing. The designation of Director of Backward Class Welfare was changed to that of Director of Social Welfare, who is the head of the Department. The post of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Institutions was redesignated as Deputy Director of Social Welfare (correctional wing). The Special Officer looks after the welfare and education of physically handicapped. At the divisional level the Divisional Welfare Officers are responsible for the social welfare work in their respective divisions. The department has district officers termed as District Social Welfare Officers whose services have been transferred to the Zilla Parishads since 1962. They are responsible to the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads. The District Social Welfare Officers execute the schemes proposed by the department and co-ordinate the work of backward class welfare in the district in respect of backward class welfare schemes implemented by various departments.

With the formation of the Zilla Parishad in the district, the subject of social welfare of backward classes is now within the purview of the Parishad. In the standing committee of the Zilla Parishad, which is the most powerful committee of the Parishad, at least two members from the scheduled castes and other socially and economically backward classes are required to be elected by the Parishad. This standing committee acts as subjects committee for that subject and the District Social Welfare Officer works under it. The Zilla Parishad is also legally required to spend adequate amounts for the amelioration of the conditions of the backward classes and in particular removal of untouchability.

The backward classes are classified into three broad categories *viz.*, (a) scheduled castes, (b) scheduled tribes and (c) other backward classes, who socially, economically and educationally are as backward as the other two sections. The communities coming under the first head are notified by the Government of India for each State, while communities forming the second group are recognised by the respective States. Castewise classification of other backward classes' has now been replaced by a new classification based on income. All the persons, whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per year are,

irrespective of their religion, caste or community, treated as belonging to the group of other backward classes. From May 1960, the scheduled castes converted to Buddhism are also eligible for all concessions and facilities available to the scheduled castes except the statutory concessions under the Constitution and certain special schemes for removal of untouchability, etc., which cannot by their very nature apply to non-Hindus.

The population of the scheduled castes as per the Census of 1961* was 55,866 of which 28,364 were males and 27,502 females. Actually 17 castes were notified as scheduled castes but only 14 were reported in the district in 1961. The comparative position of the scheduled castes population in 1951 and 1961 in the district was as follows:

All Scheduled Castes	Percentage to the the total population in Total area	Rural areas	Urban areas
1951	21.04	24.35	9.37
1961	4.70	4.77	4,42

The proportion of the scheduled castes has decreased substantially from 21.04 in 1951 to 4.70 in 1961. It was the result of a large number of persons from the Mahar community returning their religion in 1961 Census as Buddhist or *Nao*-Buddhas. The combined population of the scheduled castes and Buddhists in 1961 makes for 21.36 per cent of the total district population as against 21.04 per cent of the scheduled castes in 1951.

Measures of Uplift: The disabilities of the backward classes are three fold: economical, educational, and social. A three-pronged drive therefore to eliminate these disabilities has been launched by the Government and the implementation of the schemes at the district level has been transferred to the Zilla Parishad. Following is the account of progress achieved under various schemes implemented in the district.

Educational.—In the field of education large unmber of scholarships and general concessions are granted to the students belonging to the backward classes at Government and private institutions. The provision of hostel facilities is also made available to the students studying at all levels of education. During 1962-63, 3,101 students benefited from the various schemes upon which Rs. 1,20,356 were spent. The expenditure

*As per 1971 Census the population of Scheduled Castes was 71,571, including 36 529 males.

on education under Plan and non-Plan sectors during 1968-69 was as follows:

Category	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
	Rs.	
Scheduled castes.	13,198 (Plan)	550 students
	48,377 (Non-Plan)	2,058 students
Other backward classes.	10,000 (Plan)	543 students

In order to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the backward class students taking education at different places where they themselves cannot afford them due to their poor economic conditions, the Government encourages voluntary agencies to make available hostel facility for the backward class students on grant-in-aid basis. The grants are paid at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per student for ten months in case of boys' hostels and Rs. 30 per month in case of hostels for girl students. An amount of Rs. 1,38,330 was spent on 13 backward class hostels and 13 cosmopolitan hostels in the year 1962-63. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 37,208 was given as building grants to 3 backward class hostels. The expenditure incurred during the period 1968-69 under Plan and non-Plan sectors on the hostel schemes is given below:

Scheme	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
(1) Grant-in-aid to scheduled castes hostels.	89,972 (P.) 1,34,442 (N. P.)	23 hostels 892 students 355 inmates
(2) Grant-in-aid to other backward class hostels.	27,911 (P.) 61,364 (N. P.)	2 hostels 130 students 440 inmates
(3) Grant-in-aid to cosmopolitan hostels.	5,992 (P.)	4 Hostels 68 students

In 1968-69, the number of the backward class hostels run by voluntary agencies stood at 36.

The *balwadis* are also run with a view to educate the backward class children and to achieve their assimilation with other Hindu caste children. In Akola district there were five *balwadis*, three for scheduled castes and two for *vimukta jatis*, and an

expenditure of Rs. 5,942 and Rs. 3,393, respectively was incurred during the period 1968-69 upon them. Besides, two *sanskar kendras* were run for the scheduled castes by voluntary agencies at Umara and Akot. During 1968-69, an expenditure of Rs.1,588 was incurred on these *kendras*.

Economical.—The economic rehabilitation is sought by grant of land and other facilities for rehabilitating the backward class persons in agriculture, establishing training centres for various crafts and encouraging co-operative activities among themselves, by introducing measures for housing, medical aid etc. Loans are also granted for cottage industries and professions and assistance for purchase of milch cattle, etc., is extended. Under this scheme Rs. 14,200 were distributed among 56 beneficiaries from under-developed rural areas during 1962-63, and Rs. 900 were spent on 3 beneficiaries under the scheme of assistance for purchase of milch cattle. During the same period monetary aid of Rs. 500 was given under the scheme of medical aid, the number of beneficiaries being 8, and an amount of Rs. 20,250 was spent on 11 beneficiaries for digging and construction of drinking water wells, etc.

A number of housing societies of backward classes are formed in the district. These societies construct houses for their members for which financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies is given by the Government. Under this scheme Rs. 4,600 were given to 57 beneficiaries during 1962-63. In 1968-69 there were 10 co-operative housing societies and 8 forest labourers co-operative societies working in the district.

During the year 1968-69, out of 2,622 acres of land available for distribution, 1,156 acres were distributed among the persons belonging to backward classes. The expenditure incurred on propagation of improved agricultural implements under the Plan sector during 1968-69 is shown below :

Category	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
Scheduled castes.	Rs. 3,965	36 persons
Other backward classes.	Rs. 3,976	39 persons

Social.—The schemes for removal of untouchability include various measures of publicity against untouchability. *Sanskar kendras, balwadis* and film shows are organised and social gatherings are addressed at fairs and other places. *Kirtan* programmes and *melas*, intercaste dinners, celebration of weeks and days of national importance are also arranged. Building sites are given to the scheduled castes in caste Hindu localities and subsidy is paid to caste-Hindu landlords for letting their premises on hire to the scheduled castes. Prizes are also awarded to villages which show outstanding work for removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 9,282 was spent under the various schemes during 1962-63.

The schemes which were already in operation before Third Five Year Plan were treated as committed schemes and those added under the Third Five Year Plan were separately treated as Plan schemes. The expenditure described above against each scheme is out of the committed schemes and also includes expenditure on Plan schemes.

CHARITY COMMISSIONER

Bombay Public Trusts Act : Before the passage of the Bombay Public Trusts Act in 1950, the religious and charitable trusts in the then Bombay State were governed by the various enactments based on religion. The Act of 1950, was made applicable to all public trusts irrespective of their religious character. It defined public trust as "an express or constructive trust for either a public, 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 trust. The Act was made applicable to the following classes of public trusts in the former Bombay State from January 1952, and in the Marathwada and Vidarbha areas from February 1961 :

(a) temples ;

(b) *maths ;*

(c) *wakfs ;*

(d) public trusts other than (a), (b) and (c) above, created or existing solely for the benefit of any community or any section thereof ;

(e) societies formed either for religious or charitable purposes or for both and registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 ;

(f) *dharmadayas, i. e.,* any charges which, according to the custom or usage of any business or trade or agreement between the parties relating to any transaction, are recovered from any party to the transaction or collected under whatever name as being intended to be used for a charitable or religious purpose ; and

(g) all other trusts, express or constructive for either a public religious or charitable purpose or for both.

The Act is also applicable to the charitable endowments vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act (VI of 1890).

The Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Bombay administers the Act. An Assistant Charity Commissioner is appointed for the Akola region which comprises the districts of Akola, Buldhana, Amravati and Yeotmal.

Duties of Trustees : The act imposes a duty on the trustees of a public trust 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 the movable and immovable property owned by the trust, (b) the gross average annual income of the trust property and (c) average annual expenditure of the trust. No registration is however necessary in case of *dharmadayas* which are governed under special provisions of the Act in certain respects. Trusts registered under any of the previous Act are deemed to be registered under this Act.

The following table shows the statistics relating to public trusts in Akola district registered in the Public Trusts Registration Office, Akola Region, Akola till 30th December, 1968.

TABLE No. 1

Public Trusts in Akola District

Section	Total number of public trusts registered	Value of property		Gross average annual income	Average annual expenditure
		Movable	Immovable		
1	2	3	4	5	6
'A' (Trusts for the benefit of Hindus).	1,210	13,29,293	82,81,788	6,71,103	5,64,554
'B' (Trusts for the benefit of Muslims).	222	87,050	19,26,279	1,37,700	1,33,885
'C' (Trusts for the benefit of Parsees).	1	86,117	33,500	2,800	2,800
'D' (Trusts for the benefit of Christians).	1	—	8,900	237	237
'E' (Trusts for the benefit of not any particular Community).	167	2,65,666	8,27,458	91,768	86,958
'F' (Trusts registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860).	286	25,11,662	47,39,312	90,610	1,02,630

A registration fee ranging from Rs. 3 to 25 is levied depending upon the value of the property of the public trust. An annual contribution at the rate of 1 per cent of the gross annual income is also recovered which is credited to the Public Trusts Administration Fund created under the Act. The contribution does not form part of the general revenue of the State. Public trusts exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education or medical relief and public trusts having gross annual income of Rs. 10,000 or less are exempted from making the contribution.

MANAGED ESTATES

The property of minors, lunatics and persons incapable of managing it is taken over by the Government in order to secure due care and proper management of the estates concerned. In the case of persons incapable of managing their own property, assumption of superintendence of the estate is undertaken only when the estate is encumbered with debt or is mismanaged and the Government is of the 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: The Court of Wards is empowered to assume the superintendence of the property of persons incapable of managing their own property. The Court of Wards however cannot assume superintendence of the property of any minor for the management of whose property a caretaker has been appointed by will or other instrument.

At present there are no estates under the management of the Collector, Akola, under the Court of Wards Act or Guardians and Wards Act.

CHAPTER 18 — PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Voluntary Social Service Organisations play an important role in enriching the public life in general and the socio-economic development of society in particular. The Akola district has a long tradition of a number of institutions striving for the social good. But their growth in recent times could be attributed to the enlightenment in the social and political life during the days of the national freedom movement in the country. Human life in the past was not so eventful as it is today. What could be regarded as the various aspects of the cultural and civilized life were mostly in a backward and semi-progressive state. Human wants, both material and non-material, were very few and not so variegated as they are now. There was no richness and fullness in human life in those days. Human existence was more akin to Nature. There were no complexities and intricacies in the social life of the individual and the energies of the human beings were more directed towards the satisfaction of their immediate wants rather than towards the search of the unknown. Not that science and increasing knowledge of life did not spurt the imagination of a few in the society. These few did see a full and beautiful life, leading to a more sophisticated existence but the prognostications of the few did not materially affect the even tenor of life which the majority sought for. The life of the individuals was guided by certain norms of behaviour and moral code of conduct with which the individuals were content. The necessity for competitive and complementary associations to supplement the efforts of the society and the State was not felt and if it was felt by some under the pressing urge of advance and progress, their existence would not have been tolerated by the political power which guided the course of social events.

These conditions underwent a radical change during the last hundred years or so. Tremendous progress was visible in every aspect of human activity—social, economic, political, moral, scientific, literary, artistic and aesthetic. Vistas unknown were opened in keeping with the developed and scientific intellect of the pioneers in the social and scientific fields. Development of transport brought together hitherto separated parts of the world and created a feeling of commonness, fraternity and brotherhood. Scientific advance made life more

materialistic and easier than what was in the past. Literature and art developed bringing out forthwith the hidden and unbounded virtues of human life and created an altogether different political philosophy which gave prime importance to the individual in the general scheme of things. These developments were sure to have a profound effect on the life and psychology of the individual. The new knowledge that was fed to the individual through the media of books, newspapers and periodicals that came to be published, widened his horizons, affected his outlook on life and created in him a hankering for a better and rich existence. This process of thinking was accentuated by the developments that were taking place in the socio-economic organization of the society.

Life became more complex with increased needs as also more machine like and rigid. The tired human intellect started finding avenues where it could refresh the mind and mental faculties. The State which was a silent spectator of these phenomenal changes that were taking place in human existence and its environment had to take upon itself the role of satisfying those human needs and help fulfilling those human aspirations which the individual could not do on his own. There was also an awareness among the ruling authorities that they have to help the efforts of individuals and groups of individuals in the advancement of the social good. But even the powers of the State failed to respond to the aspirations and urges that were felt in the inner depths of the human mind. The State could supply the material wants of the individuals and create circumstances to make life worth living but it could never fulfil the higher and spiritual aspirations of the people. These aspirations could be fulfilled only by the Voluntary Social Service Organizations whose very name indicates their voluntary character. These institutions are in a way complementary to the State but they differ from it in that they allow free play of human emotions and volitions and supply the individual with a moral force that the State may be incapable of providing. It should not be misunderstood that their voluntary character and the looseness with which they bind their members implies an inherent weakness in them. As a matter of fact their very voluntary nature provides them with a strength of character which the State may not be able to supply. History has proved time and again that if results are to be judged by the means with which they are achieved then these organizations supply a far more powerful means than the one supplied by the State. That does not mean that the aims and objectives of the State and these Organisations are conflicting. Far from that, these organisations supplement the

efforts made by the State towards the development of human personality and by their power and influence over the lives of the individuals make it rich, resourceful and worth living. They are a part and parcel of the public life. Their importance in the social organization cannot be minimised, because they reflect the culture and civilization of the social group of which they form a part. As a matter of fact, they represent the various aspects of the public life in a social organization. They exercise a formative influence on the public opinion which is a conglomeration of distinct social, political and economic views held by the majority of persons in the community.

PUBLIC LIFE

A cadre of public-spirited and enlightened social workers and public men have helped the enrichment of the public life of Akola. In fact, ever since the beginning of the national freedom movement the district never lagged behind the main currents in the national life. The calls of the national leaders were always responded to by the rank and file in the district. The galaxy of public men who played an important role in shaping the public life in the district includes the late Brijalal Biyani, Dr. Khedkar, Punjabrao Deshmukh, Dadasaheb Khaparde, all of whom guided, inspired and reflected the aspirations and volitions of the people in the district. Besides these luminaries, the services rendered by other leaders of public opinion, such as, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, and many others are of immense value. A special mention must be made of the late Gadge Maharaj who had a considerable following among the masses in Akola district. The late Gadge Maharaj inspired the establishment of a number of schools and other institutions for the emancipation of the down-trodden, and the protection of the cow which is so very sacred to the Hindus.

The work of the late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh in the field of education could be rated as of a very high order. The Shivaji Education Society which established many schools and colleges in the Akola district is a fit monument to his valuable services. The appraisal of educational development in the district suggests the valuable work done by him as well as by Laxminarayan Toshniwal and many others who have helped the establishment of many educational institutions. These institutions have generated a sense of awakening in the urban as well as rural areas in the district which has had a salient effect on shaping the public life in general.

The trading community also has had a lion's share in the advancement of the course of education. Benevolent members

of the community have given considerable donations for the establishment of schools and colleges. In the political field too Akola has always retained an important position, and produced veteran politicians who earned an honoured position in the State politics. The district has been divided into one Parliamentary constituency, seven Assembly constituencies, and three Legislative council constituencies. In the 1967 General Elections the district was represented in Parliament by a candidate belonging to the Congress Party, and in the State Assembly by five from the Congress party and one from the Republican Party. In the same General Election, the Akola and Buldhana districts were combinedly represented in the legislative council by one representative of the Congress Party.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers : While, the voluntary institutions allow free play to human emotions and volitions and supply the individual with moral force, the press influences and enriches the course of public life.

The press is a powerful social organ which responds, represents and educates public opinion. The press enriches the general knowledge of the individuals about local as well as world affairs and generates political as well as social consciousness. Because of this the press has been rightly called the "Fourth Estate". Newspapers and periodicals have found a congenial home in Akola as it is served at present by thirteen journals, which purvey district as well as national events and educate the district population. Of these thirteen journals, two dailies, eight weeklies and two fortnightlies are in Marathi, while only two weeklies are in Hindi. The two dailies *viz., Shivashakti* (M) and the *Matrubhumi* (M) command good readership and are valued for their work of ventilating the aspirations and grievances of the local people. The *Yashwant, Lokvikas, Nava Samaj, Akola Samachar, Morna Kath, Uddhar,* and *Raj Darpan* are weeklies while the *Nagar Sevak* and *Mudrika* are fortnightlies published in the district. Besides these Marathi journals, there are two weeklies in Hindi *viz., Shiva-Wani* and *Jamana* which command a limited readership. In addition to local journals, many daily newspapers from Bombay and Nagpur also find popular patronage in the district. These include the *Nagpur Times,* the *Hitawada,* the *Maharashtra,* the *Tarun Bharat* (which are all published from Nagpur), the *Times of India,* the *Free Press Journal,* the *Maharashtra Times* and *Lokasatta* (all published from Bombay). In what follows is a brief account of the voluntary social service organisations in the district.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Arya Shikshan Sanstha, Risod : This institution was established with the object of encouraging Primary and Secondary education in the areas surrounding Risod town. It conducts Bharat Madhyamik Shala which had a strength of 463 students in 1969-70. The school is well provided with a library and a science laboratory.

The annual income and expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 1,06,430 and Rs. 1,03,812, respectively in 1969-70.

Avinash Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, Mangrulpir : Avinash Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha, was established in 1967 with the object of serving the cause of education. The Sanstha established a High School at Mangrulpir in 1968.

It has built a hostel in which 71 students were provided lodging and boarding facilities in 1969.

The assets of the institution were valued at Rs. 17,000 in 1969. It receives Government grant and private donations too.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sanstha, Mangrulpir : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Shikshan Sanstha was established in January 1967 for propagating the cause of education by conducting schools, libraries and hostels for students from the backward classes.

It conducts a high school which had a strength of 120 in 1969 It is maintaining a hostel which has an accommodation of about 100 students. The institution provides the hostel as well as boarding facilities free of charge to the backward class students. It receives donations from charitable institutions and the public.

The income and expenditure of the institution both came to Rs. 52,000 in 1969. In the same year it received Rs. 5,000 by way of Government grant, and Rs. 5,000 by way of donations.

Babuji Deshmukh Vachanalaya, Akola : Babuji Deshmukh Vachanalaya is one of the oldest libraries in Akola founded in the year 1860. Its principal objective is propagation of the cause of education among the people through the establishment of libraries and study circles and by arranging lectures.

The activities of the library include lectures from distinguished scholars, and discussions on various topics of current interest, elocution competitions and music competitions for women.

In 1969 the library had 2,400 members on its roll. It is housed in its own building. The value of the assets of the library including the books is estimated at Rs. 5,00,000. The annual income and expenditure of the library amounted to Rs. 16,000 in 1969. It gets a yearly grant of Rs. 750 from Government and Rs. 300 from Akola municipality.

Bakalival Vidyalaya, Washim, Akola : The Rajasthan Education Society was founded in July, 1944, at Washim with the object of serving the cause of education in Central Provinces and Berar. It started a secondary school, namely, Rajasthan Navayug Vidyalaya and Arya Mahavidyalaya *i. e.,* College of Arts in 1944. In the year 1954 the Rajasthan Navayug Vidyalaya was renamed as Bakalival Vidyalaya. It is a full-fledged high school giving instructions up to 11th standard. Besides studies, it encourages extra-curricular activities and sports.

Since its establishment till today nearly 4,975 students have passed through this Vidyalaya. The assets of the Vidyalaya amounted to Rs. 2,50,000. Its annual income amounted to Rs 69,067.62 and expenditure to Rs. 81,301.33 in 1965-66. The Vidyalaya receives a grant-in-aid amounting Rs. 30,644 from the Government.

Berar General Education Society, Akola : The Berar General Education Society was founded in the year 1935 with the aim of spreading education by starting schools and colleges at suitable centres.

In the beginning the society started a high school *viz.,* Modern High School which was subsequently renamed after the donor as Narayan Madhav Chaudhari High School.

The society subsequently expanded its activities, and has the following institutions under its control.

	Name of Institution	*Strength*
(1)	Narayan Madhav Chaudhari High School, Akola.	479
(2)	Sitabai Arts College, Akola,	549
	Law faculty	130
(3)	Kisanlal Nathumal College of Commerce and Arts, Karanja.	365
(4)	Smt. Laxmibai Radhakisan Toshnival College of Commerce, Akola.	1,121
(5)	Radhakisan Toshnival College of Science, Akola,	745

The society has earned a good name as an excellent educational institution.

The value of assets and property of the society is estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores. The society receives grant from Government, and donations from other sources also.

Bhikamchand Khandelwal Vidyalaya, Akola : Bhikamchand Khandelwal Vidyalaya is conducted by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola. It was founded in July 1958 with the object of advancing the cause of education.

The Vidyalaya authorities pay special attention to the physical and mental development of students. They also strive at inculcating virtues and national spirit among the students. The Vidyalaya has started a book-bank and free medical relief facilities for the benefit of needy students.

The managing committee of the Vidyalaya included 15 members in 1969. The annual income of the Vidyalaya amounted to Rs. 1,68,504.85 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,60,153.62 in 1969. Its assets were valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in the same year.

Dalit Vidyarthi Vasatigrih, Murtizapur : Dalit Vidyarthi Vasatigrih was established in 1949 with the object of providing hostel facilities to backward and economically backward class students including girls.

In 1968-69 there were 45 boys and 24 girls staying in the Vasatigrih. The assets and property of the Vasatigrih amounted to Rs. 4,000. It receives a Government grant at the rate of Rs. 25 per student per month while it charges Rs. 5 per month to every student. It provides boarding facility too. In 1968-69 the expenditure of the Vasatigrih amounted to Rs. 22,500 for the boys' section and Rs. 7,000 for the girls' section.

Dhanabai Vidyalaya, Balapur : Shrimati Dhanabai Vidyalaya was founded in August 1944 at Balapur, with the object of extending facilities of education to the general mass of the people.

The Vidyalaya is housed in the building owned by the Balapur Education Society. The total assets of the Vidyalaya amounted to Rs 5,000, in 1969. The institution received a grant of Rs. 85,000 from the government in 1969.

The Vidyalaya had a strength of about 650 and a teaching staff of 24 in the year 1969.

Gadge Baba Kunta Mata Sanstha, Murtizapur : Gadge Baba Kunta Mata Sanstha, came into existence in the year 1967. It was founded by Shri Vasudeo Buva Sonawane, grandson of the Late Shri Sant Shiromani Gadge Baba. The object of the Sanstha is to bring about cultural and educational progress of women. The Sanstha manages a Chhatralaya *viz.,* Late Matoshri Kuntamata Kanya Chhatralaya at Murtizapur.

The Sanstha is administered by an executive board of nine, consisting at present of Shri Vasudeo Buva Sonawane, the founder of Sanstha and its life president, vice-president, secretary and six members.

The Sanstha provides free lodging and boarding facilities to girl students. They are also provided with certain items of daily use free of charge.

The assets and property of the Sanstha were valued at Rs. 1,500. while its expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,400, in 1969-70. It received government grant amounting to Rs. 2,600 while the income from fees was Rs. 1,800 in the same year.

Gadge Maharaj Dharamshala, Murtizapur: Gadge Maharaj Dharamshala was established in 1930.

There are 4 life members who look after the management of the Dharamshala The property of the Dharamshala is worth about Rs. 10,000. It is made available for holding social functions and wedding ceremonies which gives it an income of about Rs. 1,500. The maintenance of the Dharamshala is mostly through donations.

Gadge Maharaj Gorakshan Sanstha, Murtizapur: Gadge Maharaj Gorakshan Sanstha was established in 1930 to serve the public by making available good milk and also to look after disabled animals.

The Sanstha is managed by a committee of 5 members. The assets of the Sanstha were valued at about Rs. 1,50,000 in 1969 including land and building. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of 20 cows and other animals amounted to Rs. 7,000, in the same year. The Sanstha is maintained by public donations and the sales proceeds from milk products.

Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya, Murtizapur: Shri Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya was established in 1952 at the inspiration of the late Sant Gadge Maharaj who had donated Rs. 5,000 initially. This Vidyalaya was established to meet the educational needs of the poor agriculturists of the neighbouring villages.

The present Vidyalaya commenced its work in the premises of the Gadge Maharaj Gorakshan building and subsequently built a suitable building from donations received by it. A boarding house with an accommodation for 100 students is also provided by the Vidyalaya.

The Vidyalaya has a strength of about 1,000 students.

Like many other schools, extra-curricular activities and national celebrations are given due encouragement by the authorities of this Vidyalaya.

The assets of the Vidyalaya including moveable and immoveable items amounted to Rs. 38,477 and the income and the expenditure to Rs. 1,45,000 in 1969-70.

There is an advisory committee consisting of one member each from Shivaji Education Society and Gadge Maharaj Mission and some other members. The day-to-day affairs are, however, looked after by a managing committee with a president, vice-president and secretary.

Janta Homoeopathic and Biochemic Mahavidyalaya, Akola: Shri Janta Homoeopathic and Biochemic Mahavidyalaya is run by Shri Janta education society, Akola, since 17th July 1958, for imparting education in homoeopathic and biochemical faculties of medicine.

The Mahavidyalaya conducts a three-year diploma course recognised by the Government. The medium of instruction for the diploma course is Marathi.

The number of students in the Mahavidyalaya is about 125. Scholarships are given to Harijan and backward-class students. The Mahavidyalaya is provided with a big library and a playground for the benefit of the students. The Mahavidyalaya is housed at present in the building of the Sitabai Arts College.

The assets of the Mahavidyalaya are valued at Rs. 22,000 while the annual income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 22,000, respectivly during 1968-69.

Lions Club, Akola: A branch of the Lion's Club, Akola was established at Akola with the objective of doing social work. The club makes available medical facilities to the people in rural areas and conducts eye-donation camps.

The club had 34 members in 1969. Its income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,000 in that year.

Mahila Mandal, Patur: The Mahila Mandal was established in 1955 with the aim of fostering social intercourse and the welfare of women It also aims at imparting training to women in arts like stitching, cooking, etc. The Mandal celebrates the Sharadotsay festival. In 1969 the Mandal had 40 members.

New English School, Akola: The New English School is run by the Akola Education Society since July 1927, with the aim of bringing about educational development.

The school is managed by a governing council of nine members. The school has got its own building and assets worth about Rs. 25,000. It receives aid from Government to the tune of Rs. 1,25,000 and Rs. 5,000 from other sources.

There are nearly 25 classes accommodating students from 5 to 10 standards, while the number of students is over 1,000. It has a teaching staff of 35 teachers. The school imparts education in Marathi as well as English media. It is well-equipped with a science laboratory and a library.

The students and teachers in the school take keen interest in extra-curricular activities and sports. National festivals and commemoration events are duly celebrated with a view to inculcate national feelings.

New Era High School, Akola: The Pragatik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was founded in the eventful year of 1942. At that time Akola with a population of over 62,000 needed a secondary school. At such a crucial time the above mentioned Mandal started the New Era High School. The institution had a band of selfless workers who devoted themselves to the cause of education.

In 1943 the school made an humble beginning at imparting education from 8th to 11th standard, with a total number of 157 students. The school was recognised by the Government in the same year. The institution constructed a building having 14 rooms with public co-operation and donations. It was subsequently expanded to meet the increase in the number of students. The school building was further extended in 1962 at a cost of Rs. 43,000.

The school has a strength of 1,300 students at present, of which 500 are girls.

It is also running a Bal and Yuvak Kalyan Kendra, established in 1963, which undertakes to provide free medical help to poor students by charging a nominal fee of one rupee per student, and utilises the services of eminent honorary doctors including an eye-specialist, a radiologist, and a dentist. Nearly 150 students have taken advantage of this Kendra, so far. With the help of the Red Cross Society the institution provided milk powder for the benefit of children suffering from malnutrition.

It has also helped the formation of an Employees Co-operative Society, Ltd., in 1964 for the benefit of its employees.

Due importance is given to N. C. C. training in the school. The present number of cadets is 100.

The school has provided facilities for physical education by introducing various Indian and Foreign games, such as hockey, foot-ball, volley-ball, cricket, badminton, kho-kho and hu-tu-tu.

The school authorities encourage literary activities, elocution competitions, drawing competitions, etc. The hand-written magzine *'Irsha'* deserves a mention as it contains short stories, biographical articles, comics, dramas, etc., contributed by the students themselves. The best contributors to the magazine are rewarded every year.

The school has trained a number of students for the various drawing examinations. Since 1967 it has introduced a new course of training in making statues of plaster-of-paris.

The facility of appearing for the Hindi examinations conducted by the Maharashara Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, is also made available since 1958. The school also prepares students for examinations of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune. It also maintains a special Sanskrit Pariksha Kendra, which facility has been availed of by nearly 500 students so far. The school is equipped with a good library having reference books on various subjects in English, Hindi and Marathi. The school also encourages various extra-curricular activities and celebrates national festivals.

The school has also introduced a small savings scheme under which the students save Rs. 5 every year in the Postal Savings Bank.

Since July 1969 the Pragatik Shikshan Prasarak Mandal has also been conducting a night high school for the benefit of persons coming from working classes, who cannot attend the school during day time.

The annual income of the night school is about Rs. 1,100 and its expenditure Rs. 2,500. The school does not receive any Government grant.

The income of the New Era high school was Rs. 1,91,121.48 and expenditure Rs. 1,89,188.51 in 1968-69. The school received grant of Rs. 1,68,175.80 from Government in the same year.

The affairs of the school are managed by a managing committee which had a membership of 10 in 1968-69. The total number of teaching staff was 47 in 1968-69.

Rotary Club, Akola: A branch of the Rotary Club established at Akola devotes itself to the cause of social work. The club has undertaken various activities such as, providing medical

facilities for the people in rural areas, amelioration of the down-trodden etc.

The club had, in 1968-69, 46 members. The income and expenditure of the club, amounted to Rs. 10,000, in the same year.

Sanatan Dharma Sabha Pustakalaya, Akola : Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha Pustakalaya was founded in 1911 with the object of diffusion of religious knowledge and spread of the Rashtra-bhasha *viz.,* 'Hindi'. Its activities included not only circulation of books, newspapers and magazines but also conducting religious debates and discourses.

The management of the Pustakalaya vests in a managing committee comprising the president and other officials. There are different classes of the membership of the Pustakalaya such as patrons, life members, donors, ordinary members and well wishers.

The Pustakalaya is housed in a three-storeyed building situated in the centre of the city, in which separate sections for men and women and for children are provided. The number of books in the Pustakalaya was nearly 3,000 in 1969, most of which were Hindi books. It has a good collection of treatises on religion in Sanskrit as well.

The assets and property of the Pustakalaya were valued at Rs. 75,000 in 1968-69. During the same year the Pustakalaya received Rs. 6,000 by way of Government grant, donations and subscriptions. Its expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,400 in 1968-69.

Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Malegaon : The Shikshan Prasarak Mandal was established in 1952 with the object of promoting secondary education in rural areas, and started the Nathuram Narayandas Vidyalaya at Malegaon in the same year.

In 1969-70 the Vidyalaya had 710 boys, and 60 girls on its roll. The laboratory equipment, teachers' library, boys' library and furniture were together valued at Rs. 32,390 in 1969-70. The Vidyalaya is housed in its own building built at the cost of Rs. 1,34,384 and has landed property spread over an area of 13 acres. The Vidyalaya has separate grounds for playing such games as foot-ball, volley-ball, kho-kho, and kabaddi.

In 1969-70 the income and expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 1,22,240 and Rs. 1,08, 955, respectively.

Shirpur Education Society, Shirpur : The Shirpur Education Society, was established in 1917 with the object of propagating the cause of education.

The total membership of the institution was 17 in 1969 which included patrons, donors and annual members. The Governing body consists of 11 members including the president, vice-president and secretary. The Society conducts the Shirpur Vidyalaya, Shirpur. The management of the Vidyalaya is entrusted to the school committee which consists of the Head Master who is its *ex-officio* secretary, one teachers' representative and six members.

The number of students in the Vidyalaya was 709, while the number on the teaching staff was 25 in 1969. The institution owns five acres of land wherein the students are taught gardening and farming. The Vidyalaya has a science club and a well-equipped science laboratory with an investment of about Rs. 10,000. The library of the Vidyalaya is equipped with about 2,500 books.

The assets of the institution including land and building were valued at Rs. 2,51,000 on 31st March 1969, while the income and expenditure during 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,45,000, respectively.

Shivaji Education Society : The Shivaji Education Society with head office at Amravati, is the leading educational institution in Berar which had done pioneering work for the cause of education in the region.

The institution which is a monument of the ceaseless efforts of a number of selfless persons was established in 1932. Since its establishment it has extended the sphere of its activities over a number of districts in Vidarbha. The enlightened public in Akola district also contributed their might towards the growth of this institution and encouraged it to establish schools and colleges in the district. The institution conducts the below mentioned schools and colleges in the district at present.

(1) Shri Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science Mahavidyalaya, Akola.
(2) Shri Shivaji Vidyalaya, main branch, Akola.
(3) Shri Shivaji High School, Washim.
(4) Shri Shivaji High School, Akot.

The relevant particulars of the college and schools are furnished below :

Shivaji Arts, Commerce and Science Mahavidyalaya, Akola : The Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati, a premier educational institution in Vidarbha, started the Shivaji College of Arts, Commerce and Science at Akola, on 26th June 1963.

The ceaseless efforts of eminent educationists and social workers like Late Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Late Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Dr. W. R. Korpe, Shri P. N. Khode and other numerous well-wishers were responsible for the establishment of this educational institution. The financial requirements of this college were met by the agricultural produce market committee, Akola and the authorities of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank.

The object underlying the establishment of this college is to throw open the facilities for higher education to those living in the rural areas of the district.

The college authorities have also constructed a hostel which received generous donation from the Zilla Parishad, Akola. The building of the college hostel is quite spacious and provides accommodation for 100 students.

With an appreciable increase in the number of students the problem of college accommodation became acute and hence the construction of a new building was taken np. The building was completed in October 1964.

The college imparts instruction in the various faculties of Arts, Commerce and Science and has acquired an excellent reputation as a good institution.

It is provided with well-equipped science laboratories in the faculties of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Home Science.

It is also equipped with a good library having reference books on various subjects in various languages and a separate wing of text-books. The library possesses nearly 3,615 books.

Among the other facilities provided by the college are games like-hockey, foot-ball, volley-ball, cricket, badminton, kho-kho, kabaddi etc.

The National Cadet Crops training is also provided in the college. The college has encouraged various associations, such as, students representative association, literary association, etc.

The college celebrates annual social gathering and issues a college magazine *viz., Shivdarshan*.

The students in this college participate in debating competitions held by the University and have won many a prizes.

The college made a very modest beginning with 150 pupils on its roll. At present however the total number of students exceeds the figure of 1,000. The college has a staff of 37

The total assets of the college are valued at Rs. 5 lakhs including building, library, laboratory, furniture and other equipment. The income of the college amounted to Rs. 1,80,000 and expenditure to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1969. It received Government aid amounting to about Rs. 51,000 as also a sum of Rs. 80,000 from the agricultural produce market committee in the same year.

Shivaji Vidyalaya main branch, Akola: Shri Shivaji Vidyalaya, Akola was founded in July 1946, with the object of providing educational facilities to the residents of the rural areas.

The school has got its own building. The assets including its building, furniture and other equipment were valued at Rs. 2,50,000 and the income and expenditure of the school at Rs. 1,50,000 in 1968-69. There are nearly 25 classes from 5 to 10 standards with a strength of 1,250 students and a total staff of 44.

The school celebrates national festivals and arranges for lectures and other such cultural activities.

A magazine, *viz., 'Shivasphurti'* is published by the school authorities which contains short stories, life-sketches of great men, poems, comics, etc.

Shivaji High School, Akot: The Shivaji Education Society's Shivaji High School was established at Akot in 1965, with the object of providing better educational facilities to the community. It is one of the biggest schools in the district and had 1057 students on its roll in 1968. The school is equipped with a library containing a large number of books and is provided with a reading room.

Hostel facilities were provided to 72 students in 1968. An agricultural land which yields a net income of about Rs. 1,000 is also owned by the school.

The assets of the school, including land and building were valued at Rs. 1,65,834 in 1968. Its income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,64,196.41 and Rs. 1,60,353.27, respectively in 1967-68.

Shivaji High School, Washim: The Shivaji High School, Washim, was established in 1961 with the object of imparting primary and secondary education. The school has a managing body of seven members including the Head Master.

The school is housed in a rented building. It had 285 students on its roll in 1969-70.

The income and expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 42,000 in 1969-70.

Sitabai Arts College, Akola : The Sitabai Arts College, Akola was iounded in the year 1938 by the Berar General Education Society. The original name of the college *viz.,* Berar Arts College, was changed to Sitabai Arts College after the name of the first donor, Shrimati Sitabai Jain of Akola.

The college has been affiliated to the Nagpur University. The Law faculty in the college was inaugurated in 1956-57 while the Science faculty came into existence in 1958-59.

In 1968-69 the college had a strength of 1425 students divided into three faculties *viz.,* Arts 549, Science 744 and Law 132. The college is housed in a building of its own which is conveniently located in the town.

The Governing Body of the College consists of the President, the Secretary, four representatives of the foundation society, Vice-Chancellor's nominee,three representatives of the teaching staff, and the Principal.

The college awards merit scholarships to students in each class. The amount of Pre-University class scholarship is about Rs. 108 and Degree classes about Rs. 135 per year. The college authorities have provided a hostel for about 15 to 20 students at the college premises. The college library contains more than 15,000 books.

The college authorities encourage extra-curricular activities in pursuance of which they have established various associations and forums as mentioned below :—

(1) Marathi Sahitya Sewa Mandal.

(2) Hindi Sahitya Samiti.

(3) Students' Union.

(4) Planning Forum.

(5) History Association.

(6) Science Association.

(7) English Literary Association.

In addition, there is an Association which arranges debates and lectures by eminent scholars.

The annual social gathering is celebrated in a fitting manner while facilities for various sports activities are made available to the students.

The value of the fixed property and assets of the college was Rs. 8,00,000 in 1968-69, while the income and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,00,000 in the same year. In 1968-69, the college received Rs. 1,00,000 by way of Government grant.

Swami Vivekanand Hindi Shikshan Sanstha, Karanja : The Swami Vivekanand Hindi Shikshan Sanstha was established on 1st December 1955 with the object of propagation of Hindi.

The members of the institution are classified as patrons, founder members or honourable donors, lime members, and annual members. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who manage the day-to-day affairs of the institution are elected from among the members. In 1969-70 the institution had 165 students, of whom 40 were girl students. It distributes books to poor and deserving students, free of charge. As a part of the Mahatma Gandhi Birth centenary celebration the institution constructed a new approach road with *Shramadan* from the students and contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the same.

The assets and property of the institution were valued at Rs. 21,000 in 1969. The income and expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 42,226 in the same year.

Tilak Rashtriya Saraswati Mandir, Akola-Umri : Originally the institution was known as Saraswati Mandir Anath Vidyarthi Griha located in Rajeshwar Mandir and was established in July 1919 at the inspiration of Lokamanya Tilak. The object of the institution was to spread literacy among the poor and the deserving and inculcate among them discipline, self-help and love for the nation. In the early years of the existence of the institution there were very few students who took advantage of the facilities offered by the institution.

In 1920 there spread in the district as in other parts of the country a wave of non-co-operation and boycott and national schools and institutions were established all over the country. In Akola to impart national education, the Rashtriya Shikshan Mandal was founded which ultimately led to the establishment of the Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya.

The sponsors of the Saraswati Mandir undertook to work as teachers in the Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya. Subsequently the Saraswati Mandir served as a hostel for the students of the Rashtriya Vidyalaya whereas the Rashtriya Vidyalaya served the purpose of an educational institution.

In 1922, Saraswati Mandir purchased 27 acres of land at Umri from the Gorakshan institution with the idea, that its students should have a good and healthy atmosphere with

abundance of water supply where industrial and agricultural activities could be undertaken by them. In 1929 *i. e.*, 10 years after its establishment, Saraswati Mandir and Rashtriya Vidyalaya were amalgamated although they were having their separate financial arrangements.

After independence it was decided to register the institution. Therefore in December 1952 both the institutions were united finally and registered. The institution is now known under the name of Tilak Rashtriya Saraswati Mandir and had thus become eligible for Government grants.

In the beginning the institution conducted its classes in small huts due to lack of funds for building purposes. However, in due course the institution was able to collect enough funds out of charities and monetary help received from the public. With the help of these funds the institution constructed a school building, a big well and a spacious hall.

The institution now started working with the following three branches *viz.*, Sadanand Vidyashram, Achalpur, Tilak Vidyalaya, Kapustalni and Tilak Vidya Mandir, Borgaonmanju. The Sadanand Vidyashram had a cultural and intellectual faculty curriculum together with handicraft training, such as handloom weaving and tailoring. The Vidyashram at Achalpur, continued functioning for about 8 years. The other two were closed down for want of sufficient funds.

The constructive activities of the institution in the political and social spheres were commendable. Through their Mangal Murti Mela the institution could achieve appreciable social, political and cultural awakening. In the days of communal riots during 1924 and 1925 it helped the victims of the riots. It also undertook relief work during the floods in the years 1931-33 as also in 1959 when the Purna and the Morna were in spate.

The workers of the institution also sell hand-made cloth by moving from door to door and propagate the principle of Swadeshi by holding exhibitions. They also tour the villages for carrying out social welfare work such as sanitation, conducting educational classes and such other social activities. The institution took a prominent part during the youth session of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress in 1932 and that of Vidarbha Provincial Congress in 1934. The students of the institution undertook to canvass on behalf of the Congress at the time of the various elections held in Vidarbha during the pre-independence days. It is worthy of note that the teachers and students of this instituion actually participated in the salt and forest *Satyagraha* that rocked Vidarbha in 1930-32. One of the students of the institution suffered martyrdom during the *Satyagraha.*

The institution came under the ban of the Government during the 'Quit India' movement. Many a student and teacher of the institution were jailed for participating in political activities.

A brief description of the activities of the institution is given below.

The Institution started a course in physical training in 1929. The students give demonstrations in various aspects of physical training in villages roundabout. Side by side the institution also started a class for imparting military training.

The institution also imparts industrial education to its students in various crafts such as carpentry,weaving, spinning, tailoring etc. It also runs a Khadi Gramodyog Bhandar which fetches the institution a yearly average income of Rs. 3,000.

As stated earlier the institution owns land where attempts are made to grow agricultural products by the use of improved scientific methods such as fertilizers etc. The well owned by the institution provides sufficient water to the agricultural farm of the institution. It also augments the water supply of the town to which it is made on payment basis.

The institution has a *goshala* (cow shelter) under its management.

The institution started the Lokamanya Tilak Balmandir at Umri for the benefit of children in August 1956. The Balmandir received government grant for the construction of its building. It receives periodical grants from other charitable institutions also.

On 1st August 1956, the institution opened homoeopathic dispensary for free medical treatment to the residents of Umri village and vicinity, and also a free hospital for the students residing in the boarding.

The philanthropic activities of the institution included a homoeopathic dispensary and a boarding house for needy students. It receives grant from the Zilla Parishad and the Social Welfare department from which it meets a part of the expenditure on the boarding facility. It also inculcates the habit of self-help among the students.

The school under the management of the institution is recognised by S. S. C. Examination Board since 1957.

The authorities of the institution have provided a good library. Extra-curricular activities are also encouraged. They also aim at developing national spirit and fellow feeling among the students through religious and cultural activities.

The institution is equipped with a radio-set, tape-recorder and cinema projector.

The institution has also formed an association of its past students known as Tilak Rashtriya Gurubandhu Mandal, 10 members of which have dedicated their lives for serving the institution.

The activities of the institution are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 12 members. The total number of teachers is 49. The institution had assets valued at Rs. 4,50,000 in 1968-69. Its average annual income amounts to Rs. 2,50,000 while the expenditure corresponds to the same.

Tulsabai Kaval Vidyalaya, Patur : Tulsabai Kaval Vidyalaya was established in 1953 with the object of imparting education. It was named after the donor who gave a donation of Rs. 17,000 for Vidyalaya.

The Vidyalaya has a building which is worth about Rs. 1,00,000. The income and expenditure of the Vidyalaya, amounted to Rs. 80,000 in 1969-70 in which year it received Rs. 70,000 by way of Government grant.

Vanita Samaj, Washim : The Vanita Samaj was established on 10th March 1938 and was registered under the Public Trusts Act in 1960. Its aim is to help general emancipation and allround development of women. In pursuance of its objectives, the Vanita Samaj undertakes various activities promoting indoor and outdoor games, cultural forums and training in fine arts as well as in knitting, stitching, sewing etc.

The management of the affairs of the Samaj is entrusted to an elected committee of not less than seven members comprising the President, the Vice-president, and honorary Secretaries.

The Samaj has been conducting a Balak Mandir since 1953. In 1969 there were 80 children on the roll of Balak Mandir. It also runs a library and arranges series of lectures on a variety of subjects. The Sharadotsav, Haldikumkum, Makar Sankrant and national festivals are also celebrated.

The funds of the Samaj consist of subscriptions from members and donations from public bodies and individuals. The value of the property and assets of the Samaj, including land and building, amounted to Rs. 4,549, in 1969-70.

Washim Shikshan Sanstha, Washim : This institution founded the Rani Laxmibai Kanya Shala in 1937 with the object of imparting intellectual, physical, vocational and moral education to the girls residing in Washim and the surrounding villages.

It is administered by a managing body of five including a president, a vice-president, secretary and two members.

In 1969-70, the Kanya Shala had 725 students on its roll. It has a library containing 1,500 books on various subjects. The school authorities encourage the all-round development of students in various fields, such as, sports, moral education, etc.

The building in which the school is housed, is valued at Rs. 1,00,000. The other assets are valued at Rs. 25,000.

CHAPTER 19 — PLACES

ADGAON

Adgaon is a village in Akot tahsil situated nine miles to the west of Akot, the tahsil headquarters. It is a railway station on the Akola-Purna metre-gauge line of the Central Railway. It has, as per the Census of 1971, a population of 5,212 souls. The Janapada Indian English Middle School and the primary schools both conducted by the Zilla Parishad cater to the educational needs of the village populace. Wells form the main source of water supply. The medicinal facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and an *Ayurvedic* dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The village is of historical importance.

History : It was the head of a *pargana* when the *Ain-i-Akbari* was compiled. It has an earthen fort in which a *naib* was stationed under the Nizams. The *pargana* was included in Akot tahsil in 1865.

The great battle of Adgaon was fought on 29th November 1803 near Shirsoli, three miles south of Adgaon between the Marathas and the English and it was this battle that decided the fate of the Maratha confederacy. The Maratha guns played havoc among the English army forcing them to flee. But the English army led by General Wellesley collected their forces again and attacked the Marathas. In the last action the Marathas were defeated and ultimately Raghuji Bhosle entered into a treaty with the English which was signed at Devagaon near Ellichpur on 17th December 1803. The eye witness account of the encounter collected at the time of the publication of the old gazetteer is reproduced below. 'Shirsoli is a village of 1889 inhabitants; old men still repeat what their fathers saw of the battle. According to their account, the chief fighting took place on some waste ground, now covered with *babul* trees but then open, immediately to the west of the village, and the marks of two cannon-balls are shown on the wall of a small temple near by. Fighting was, however, spread over a large area. The grave of Major Bullock, a name well-known in Berar, lies a mile north of the village, and another English officer is said to have been killed to the south of it. A watercourse of some size runs roughly north and south, but the ground is mostly flat. The Gazetteer of 1870 says, 'A deep ravine or watercourse is still shown which lay across the rear of the broken army and checked their confused retreat until they had been sufficiently sabred by cavalry and pounded by

guns.' Old men say that Shirsoli had then stronger fortifications than most villages and the people of other places came for shelter, neither man nor beast going outside for seven days ; no harm was done to the village and no soldier from either side entered it. The people add, however, that the battle lasted for the whole seven days and that the gates were too strong for either army to force. They relate also that Benising, a defeated general of the Bhosles, fleeing toward Narnala, killed first his children and then himself." Adgaon and the surrounding areas were subject to Pendhari depredations in the same year.

Adgaon contains little of interest. The old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 states :

'A number of temples exist, but none are large or striking ; that of Dvarakeshvar, built outside the village in 1080 Fasli. (A. D. 1671) by a Gaoli called Dvarki who was an officer of the Bhosles, has two elephants fairly well carved over the doorway : the shrine of Dattatreya, built recently by Manu Manbhau, is known for the relief of people possessed by evil spirits.'

AKOLA

Situation : Akola town, the headquarters of the district bearing the same name, stands in latitude 20° 43′ North and longitude 77° 04′ East at an elevation of 925 feet above sea level. Akola is the railway junction on the broad gauge railway line running from Bombay to Nagpur and the metre gauge line running from Khandva to Hingoli. It has, as per the Census of 1971, a total population of 1,68,438 souls.

History : The following anecdote gives us an idea as to how the town and consequently the district came to be known as Akola.

Long ago the place where is situated the present town of Akola was a thick forest. In the midst of the forest was a temple of Shiva. At some distance from the temple there lived a person named Akolasinh in the village of Katheri. His wife being a devout worshipper of Shiva used to visit the temple daily. Having doubts regarding the fidelity of his wife one day Akolasinh followed his wife with sword in his hand. When just near the temple, the wife of Akolasinh saw Akolasinh with a sword in his hand and she immediately came to know the suspicion that had engulfed the mind of her husband. She realised the danger that overhang her and she prayed to the God to give her an eternal place of refuge. The *Shivalinga*, spontaneously opened into two parts and she disappeared within it. The frantic efforts by Akolasinh to search his wife proved futile and what he could

only lay his hands upon was a thread of the sari used by his wife which for years protruded from the head of the image. The town, a small village then, is said to have been established by Akolasinh. It may be stated that a somewhat similar story is narrated about a *shivalinga* in Nagardhan near Ramtek in the Nagpur district.

No mention of Akola is available in historical records till 1658 when Aurangzeb ascended the throne of Delhi. The town of Akola was conferred upon Asadkhan when he became the Prime Minister. (*Vazir-e-Azam*). Asad Khan constructed a small fort here which came to be known as Asadgadh. The fort is said to have been constructed in 1697 A. D. during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir when *Navab* Asadkhan was the minister *jagirdar*. At that time Khvaja Abdul Latif was the Governor of the province. When the town was bestowed upon Asadkhan it was a small village while Balapur was a rich town being the centre of political activities then and Akola was known at that time as Akola Balapur.

As was the case with Berar in general, Akola was also under the dual governance of the Nizam and the Marathas. Many a time Akola was the place of frequent Pendhari depredations. Suja-at Khan the officer at Akola appointed by the *Navab* of Ellichpur refused to give the *Chauth* to the Marathas. He was defeated and slain by Raghuji Bhosle when he was pursuing Kanhoji Bhosle his uncle, to arrest him on the orders of *Chhatrapati* Shahu. In 1759, Nizam Ali came down upon the city by way of Bashim and plundered the town. On receiving the news he was attacked and defeated by Janoji Bhosle who pursued him upto Burhanpur. On the death of Janoji Bhosle in 1772 the battle for the throne was fought at Kumbhari near Akola between his brothers Sabaji and Mudhoji in which action Sabaji was killed. In 1790, Gaji Khan, the Pendhari, was completely defeated by the forces of the Bhosles after being besieged in the fort. General Wellesley encamped at this place for a day in 1803. In 1842 or 1843 a great fight between Muhammedans and Rajputs seemed imminent at Akola. As per the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910, the cause of quarrel was that Rajputs began to build a stone house on a platform near the east end of the bridge known at that time as *Rajputonki gadhi ;* the *khatib* had given them the platform but said they had no right to do this. The Rajputs killed a Muhammedan Momin, turban maker, on the road to Barsi Takli and then large forces of Muhammedans and Rajputs gathered from all parts of Berar. Troops belonging to the Contingent Force were brought from Ellichpur, and Khan Bahadur Muassan Sahib, *Maulvi* of Balapur, used his influence with the Muhammedans, and in the end the danger of a general conflagration was averted. Muhammedans used to get a great deal of semi-military employment; thus

until 1853 there was a guard of about 15 men at every gate. General Doveton was here for some months before he took Nagpur in 1817. A great flood occurred in about 1833 and another, not quite large, in about 1885.

The method for the collection of the revenues of Berar was that either it was given on contract basis or was given to the highest bidder at the time of the auction. In 1820, the contractors were Palmer and Co. The loans advanced by Palmer and Co. to the Government of the Nizam went to such a degree that they reached beyond the repaying capacity of the borrower. In 1820, the British Government advanced sufficient funds to the Nizam to dispose off the loan and started administering the province. This arrangement lasted for eight years after which the administration was again taken over by the Nizam. During the period 1831 to 1839 the contract for the collection of revenue of Berar of which Akola was a part, was with one money lender Puranmal by name. Afterwards it was given to one Mr. Pestonji. It was taken away from Mr. Pestonji in 1845. But he was unwilling to hand over the charge to the Nizam's officials as the Nizam was yet to pay him Rs. 40 lakhs. But the Nizam took the charge forcibly by attacking the personnel employed by Pestonji at Akola and Balapur. The administration of the Nizam was not proper and due to harassment many rich people fled from Akola. Even the agriculturists left their fields and migrated to other places and ultimately Akola alongwith Berar was handed over to the British by the treaty of 1853 in return for the outstanding loans advanced by the Britishers to the Nizam.

At the time when Pestonji was contractor for revenue collection a big Hindu-Muslim riot took place at Akola. Later when the *swadeshi* movement had begun with a view to following the example set by Pune and giving a lead to the *swadeshi* agitation at Akola a meeting of the citizens was held in the Akola High School on 18th February 1877 when many citizens put their signatures on the oath that as far as possible, they would only use the *swadeshi* articles. It was also decided to open a shop to sell the *swadeshi* articles on 26th February 1877. A municipal committee was established at Akola on June 25, 1866 all the members of which were nominated by the Government. A meeting attended by about 1500 persons was held at Akola on October 27, 1882 under the chairmanship of Barrister Lakshmipati Nayadu and on November 6, 1882 a memorandum was sent to Lord Rippon ascertaining the right of the people of choosing their own representatives to the municipal committee. It was accepted by the Government and the first elections to the Akola municipal committee took place on April 1, 1886.

With the establishment of the Berar Sarvajanik Sabha and the establishment of the All India Congress, when Mr. Hume visited Akola district, he was accompanied by Shri Vinayak Digambar Deoras who took a lot of pains to popularise the Congress in the district. In the condolence meeting of the citizens held in the town hall at Akola after the death of Prince Victor, the grandson of Queen Victoria upon which the Queen Victoria sent the following telegram to the subjects of Akola, which read 'Queen Empress thanks British subjects of Akola for this kind condolence.' The meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress was held at Akola on 2nd November 1894. The first person from whom the then British Government took the security deposit of Rs. 1,000 for his anti-British speeches was Shri Moropant Purohit from Akola. An appeal to raise the funds to assist the struggle launched by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa was published at Akola on November 17, 1913. Akola did not lag behind when the call for non-co-operation was given by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. When again the non-co-operation movement was started in 1930 a mob about 7,000 to 8,000 strong thronged the roads in Akola with a veiw to encouraging a batch of volunteers that was to go from Akola to offer the salt *satyagraha* at Dahihanda. On April 21 of the same year the picketing was done by local women on the Tilak *maidan* under the leadership of Smt. Durgabai Joshi and the Salt Act was broken by them.

At the time of the *satyagraha* in 1930 and 1932, Akola was the principal centre of activity and 33 persons participated in 1932. The 13th convocation of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha was held at Akola under the Chairmanship of Mr. Vijay Raghavacharya on August 7, 1931. The meeting of the Madhyaprant Muslim League was also held at Akola in 1940.

Even in the Quit India Movement the district remained in the forefront and many *satyagrahas* were witnessed in Akola town also. The district thus has always remained politically conscious.

Municipality : The municipal council was established at Akola on June 25, 1866 under the Town Improvement Act of 1850. At that time all the members of the municipality were nominated by the Government. The first elections to the Akola municipal committee took place on April 1, 1886. The jurisdiction of the municipal council extends over an area of 20.88 square km.

At present the municipal council is composed of 47 members, 43 elected and 4 co-opted. Of the elected seats, four are reserved

for women and one for the scheduled castes. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipality.

As per the Maharashtra Municipalities, Act, 1965, Akola municipal council is an 'A' class municipal council. The Chief Officer is the executive head of the municipality. The municipal administration is looked after by the standing committee and five subjects committees. The list of these subjects committees alongwith their functions is given below.

Name of the Committee	*Functions*
Standing Committee	General Administration, Finance and Taxation.
Public Works Committee	Construction of buildings, roads, drains, etc.
Education Committee	Management of primary schools.
Sanitation and Medical and Public Health Committee	Cleaning of roads, drains, collection of vital statistics, vaccination, maintenance of dispensaries and hospitals and maintaining public health.
Water Supply and Drainage Committee.	Maintenance of water works and arranging the supply of drinking water to the town.
Planning and Development Committee.	Sanctioning grant of *nazul* sites, leasing out municipal sites and proposing development works.

In the day-to-day administration the Chief Officer is assisted by the Accountant, the Tax Superintendent, the Octroi Superintendent, the Municipal Engineer, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, the Light Inspector, the Building Sub-Overseer, the Vehicle Inspector and the other necessary ministerial and other staff.

Finance.—The following statement gives the revenue as per the budget estimates from 1955-56 to 1961-62 excluding extra-ordinary and debt heads.

Year	Revenue in Rs.
1955-56	10,14,616
1956-57	10,89,620
1957-58	11,15,420
1958-59	21,66,370
1959-60	24,22,750
1960-61	29,28,450
1961-62	33,25,405

During the year 1968-69*, the total income of the municipality was Rs. 74,39,754.47 composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 50,60,937.21; realizations under the special Acts, Rs. 19,840.24; revenue derived from the municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 1,56,191.84; grants and contributions for general and special purposes, Rs. 14,28,131.62; income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 67,696.54 and extra-ordinary and debt heads, Rs. 7,06,957.02. During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality including extra-ordinary and debt heads came to Rs. 68,85,434.31 comprising general administration and collection charges, Rs. 20,67,930.11; public safety, Rs 2,71,538.91; public health and convenience, Rs. 26,01,514.92; public instruction, Rs. 11,39,427.01; contributions, Rs. 15,565.00; miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 61,270.30 and extra-ordinary and debt heads, Rs. 7, 28, 188.06.

For the convenience of the people the municipality maintains two mutton markets, two vegetable and fruit markets and one fish market. Three bridges have been put across the Morna which divides the town into two parts *viz.*, old town and Tajnapeth areas. The bridge alongwith which runs the state highway has recently been reconstructed in cement concrete at a cost of over Rs. 6 lakhs by the State Government as the old bridge that was constructed over 100 years ago was in a dilapidated condition and was very narrow. The second, a submersible bridge built in stone with arches joins the industrial area with the old town. Over the third bridge runs the Bombay-Howrah main line

*During 1973-74, the total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,383,000 and Rs. 12,579,000, respectively.

of the Central Railway. Two overhead bridges on railway crossings have recently been constructed along the Akola-Akot road and the Akola-Murtizapur road on metre-gauge railway lines.

The municipality conducts two hospitals, one with 25 beds in the premises of the transferred city dispensary and the other, the recently started Kasturba Gandhi Mahila Rugnalaya with 20 beds and 8 special wards. The municipality also runs two *ayurvedic* dispensaries, one in the Ashoknagar and the other in the Shivajinagar. A veterinary dispensary is also managed by the municipal council, a third share of expenditure of which is borne by the Zilla Parishad. Besides, there are two hospitals *viz.,* the District Hospital and the Lady Hardinge Hospital maintained by the Government. Three dispensaries are conducted under the Employees State Insurance Scheme. Though the town is not susceptible to any epidemic as such, every year precautionary measures are taken with a view to preventing the occurrence of the cases of cholera.

No underground drainage has been constructed in the town. The sewage is carried through open pucca cement concrete 'U' shape drains constructed throughout the town. The drinking water is supplied to the town through the Kapshi water works situated at a distance of 10 miles from the town and the Kaulkhed water works situated at a distance of a mile and a half from the town. The Kaulkhed water supply scheme that takes water from the Morna was designed and executed by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State at a cost of Rs. 20,20,000 and was completed on April 1, 1965. An amount equivalent to the expenditure involved has been given to the municipality by the State Government as a loan to be repaid in twenty equal instalments. Even with these two water works, water supply to the town is still inadequate and measures to augment it are under study.

The municipal council has constructed three buildings for gymnasiums, one in the old town on Balapur road, the other in Tatharpeth area and the third in the Tar File area. The total cost of all these gymnasiums is well over Rs 60,000.

The municipality conducts 41 primary schools in the town. It has also started a library in Gandhi Jawahar Bag wherein literature on the life of these two leaders and the books written by them are stocked.

The total length of roads in the municipal limits in the town during 1968-69 was 74.44 km, composed of asphalted roads, 62.61 km, metalled roads, 5.36 km. and unmetalled roads 6.47 km The Bombay-Nagpur national highway passes through the town.

It enters the town at the western boundary and leaves it at the eastern boundary. The Hingoli-Akot road enters the town at the southern boundary and leaves it at the northern boundary.

To extinguish the fires as and when they occur, the municipality maintains two fire fighters fitted with centrifugal pumps alongwith the necessary staff. There are seven cinema theatres in the town. A community hall has been constructed in memory of late Pramilatai Oke a prominent social worker. The municipality maintains seven parks in the town.

There are three cremation and burial grounds for the Hindus, 2 for the Muhammedans and the Bohoras and one cemetery for the Christians. These are maintained by the respective communities.

Akola being the headquarters of the district, situated therein are the offices of the Collector and the District Magistrate, the district court, the Zilla Parishad and various other offices besides the District Hospital and Lady Hardinge Hospital maintained by the Government and other hospitals maintained by the municipality and the private institutions. It has a post and telegraph office, a telephone exchange and various other offices of the Central Government. The headquarters of the Punjabrao Agricultural University is also located at Akola. An industrial estate has also been established at Akola. The town has many educational institutions. Akola is a principal centre of trade in food grains. The Cotton and Agricultural Produce Market Committee was established at Akola in 1886 and the commodities brought under control are cotton, groundnut and all food-grains. The offices of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank, the Allahabad Bank, the Bank of Maharashtra, the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the New Citizen Bank of India, and the State Bank of India, are located at Akola.[1] Akola is also a pilgrim centre. Two fairs are held at Akola, one on *Ram Navami i. e., Chaitra Shuddha* 9 in March-April and the other during the Ganesha festival in *Bhadrapad i. e.,* in August-September. About 10,000 people assemble at the time of both these fairs. The district bungalow provides lodging facilities to the Government servants and the public at large.

Objects of Interest : The objects of interest in the town include many *maths,* temples, mosques and *dargahs* besides a fort. A short description of these objects is given in what follows.

1. *District Census Hand Book, Akola District,* 1961.

Fort.—Prior to the construction of the fort by Asad Khan, at the same place was an earthen *gadhi*, village fort constructed by Akolsinh. It is said that the spot was indicated to Akolsinh by the prodigy of a hare pursuing a dog across it. The fort at Akola is said to have been constructed in 1697 A. D. during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. The town still contains the ruins of the fortress and a wall and gateways without any buildings with striking associations. The old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 says "A Hindustani School called *hawakhana*, taking the air, is held in a building in the highest part of the fort, and an old gun near by is fired mid-day, a small tower on the north-west has a spike apparently meant for a gun to turn on. An inscription on the Dahihanda gate gives its date as 1114 *Hijri*. A. D. 1697, 'during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir when *Navab* Asad Khan was minister *jagirdar* in the time of Khvaja Abdul Latif.' Another on the Fatehburuj bastion nearby has no exact date but mentions the same Khvaja, the Emperor however, is Shah Alam and the minister is Asaf-ud-daula. One on the *idgah*, place of prayer, contains texts and statement that the building was finished by Khavja Abdul Latif in 1116-*Hijri*. A Marathi inscription on the gate called Agarves says that it was built by Govind Appaji in, apparently, A. D. 1843." The fortress, subsequently, was rebuilt, according to tradition, by a *naib*, called Sale Muhammad Khan who held the *lankhvah* from the Nizam. It was dismantled by the Government in about 1870. The part of the fort known as *havakhana* was under the charge of the Archaeological department and it has recently been transferred to the municipality for maintenance.

The fort in the old town situated on the western bank of the Morna has been repaired and reconstructed by the municipal council in 1957 at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Some of the old bastions have also been repaired. The municipal council has laid out a beautiful park known as the Azad Park in the fort. A big pillar has been erected in the centre of the fort in memory of the martyrs of the freedom movement. *Havakhana* still continues to be a monument, worth visiting.

Of the several temples in the town only four are worth mentioning. They are Shri Rajeshwar temple, two temples dedicated to Shri Rama and Shri Hari Hara temple.

Rajeshvar mandir.—The Rajeshvar *mandir* is said to be one of the oldest temples in the town. The temple premises are entered through a stone gate surmounted by a *nagarkhana*. The gate leads into a courtyard surrounded on three sides by halls and pavilions. The halls are utilized for marriages and

such other functions. They are also used for religious discourses. The rooms are made available to pilgrims for three days free of charge. A *balak mandira* is also conducted there. Immediately to the left of the entrance is a small shrine dedicated to Ganapati. This is a recent construction. In the centre of the courtyard stands an old shrine of Shiva. The whole structure measures 60'x30' and is supported by 39 open pillars and two pilasters in the walls of the sanctuary. The sanctuary which stands at one end contains the *linga* of Shiva said to be a *svayambhu*[1] one. The sanctuary has four doors. The *mandap* proper has two rows of seven pillars each with one pilaster in the sanctuary walls. Each of these rows is flanked by another of nine pillars each, forming side aisles. The *mandap* is open on three sides and in its front are four pillars, two arranged on either side, beyond which is an old stone *nandi*. Similarly, near the entrance to a *gabhara* is a tortoise laid in between a formation of two pillars. The temple has a *shikhara*.

Festivities are held in the honour of the God on every Monday in the month of *Shravana* and on the day of *Mahashivaratri*. The festival on the day of *Mahashivaratri* is attended by about 40,000 people. The administration of the temple is conducted by the trust registered with the Government. The temple has a grant of inam land of about 100 acres. The total annual income of the temple is put around Rs. 15,000.

Rama Mandir.—Rama *mandir* situated near the city *Kotvali* along the Tilak road is perhaps the most exquisite temple in the town in respect of beauty and architectural ornamentations. The temple was built by Bachuldji at the instance of Shri Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon. The temple has a fine frontage of *Jaipur* stone richly decorated. On either side two small canopies are formed on slender diminutive pillars. At the base is carved a lion on either side. The canopy pillars also form arches. The canopy forms a central arch. The facade has a figure of Ganapati flanked by female figures, one on either side, and with peacocks looking upon them. The entrance supports a *nagarkhana* with five arch formations in between slender posts. Flying *apsaras* decorate the central arch. To the right hand side is a chariot with seated figures, driven by a rider. The chariot is driven by a single horse. To the left is a similar illustration, the chariot in this case, however, being driven by seven horses. The entrance forms a sort of a passage with stone sofas on either side and leads to an open space beyond which is the *mandap*.

1. It is said that digging up operations were started with a view to finding out whether the *linga* is a *svayambhu* one. But after sometime the God forbade any further digging.

The *mandap* is supported by 16 pillars, six lined across the length on either side and two across the breadth. These pillars form arches and are richly decorated especially at their bases. The pillars support a gallery above which has an equal number of pillars smaller in size and not so richly decorated as the pillars of the *mandap* are. From the ceiling are hung a number of chandeliers adding to the exquisiteness of the temple.

The sanctuary is fenced off from the *mandap* by a wooden fence. Inside the sanctuary is a two-stepped wooden throne plated with silver bearing some fine sculpture work. The uppermost or the third step holds the marble idols of Rama in the centre, with Sita and Shatrughna to his left, and Bharata and Lakshmana to his right. The idols wear crowns of silver. The jambs of the sanctuary entrance are similarly plated with silver and ornamented with creeper and floral patterns with *dvarpalas*. In front of the *gabhara* is housed under a canopy an image of Hanuman. On the left is a retiring room. The sanctuary has a *shikhara* (of bricks and chunam). The base at the terrace level has two elephant figures, one on either side. At the top of the base are the smaller replicas of the *shikhara*. The *shikhara* rises in seven tiers.

A fair is held in honour of the God Ramchandra on *Chaitra Shuddha navami*. About 10,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

The management of the temple is vested in the Trust known as the Ramchandra Harihar Samsthan. The temple owns land of about 700 acres. The temple gets a monthly income of about Rs. 3,000 by way of rent from the theatre and shops which line the frontage and a lodging and boarding house, housed above.

Shri Rama Mandir.—Located in Jathar Peth area along the railway line, Shri Rama *mandir* is a recent construction. It is a modern temple and is a private shrine of the Birlas. The gate having grilled doors is crowned by an idol of Shri Krishna flanked on either side by the statues of a cow. The gate gives access to a courtyard at the farther end of which is the temple. Just before the arched steps to the temple is a fountain with a seated Shankara image with water issuing out from his knotted locks. A climb of a few steps leads into a verandah with benches on either side and a small temple of Shiva at the right end. In front stands a fine white marble image of *nandi*. Besides the *linga*, the temple contains the images of Karttika Svami, Parvati and Ganapati, all of white marble. The verandah entrance is crowned by a sort of a four-sided *shikhara* formation rising on narrowing square

tiers. The *mandap* door is simply grilled and has two lattice work windows on either side. The *mandap* measures 40′ X 20′ and has images of Lakshmi Narayan and Radha Krishna on the walls to the left and the right respectively. On the right side wall is depicted Arjuna in his chariot driven by Krishna. Some passages from the *Bhagvatgita* are inscribed below. The side walls are separated by pillars, the capitals of which are decorated with elephant-heads. The sanctuary contains the images of Rama, Lakshman and Sita standing on a lotus flower with Hanuman. Its lintel is decorated by an image of Ganapati in a canopy borne by a bird which looks more like a pigeon, than Garuda. The *gabhara* is crowned by a *shikhara*. The floor of the temple has been paved with marble and a beautiful garden has been laid out.

Rama navami is celebrated in gaiety when about 50,000 people throng the temple.

Hari Hara temple.—The temple dedicated to Hari-Hara is situated at the southern end of the old town on the Akola-Washim road. Though of lesser consequence, the temple has religious importance and many devotees throng the temple especially on Mondays in the month of *Shravana*. The locality around the temple has come to be known after the temple as Hari-Hara Peth.

Mosques.—There are a number of mosques in the town. Important amongest them are the Jumma mosque and the kachchhi mosque.

Jumma-mosque is said to be the oldest mosque and is situated in the old town on Agarbes road. It is maintained with the income from the property said to have been donated to the mosque by the Nizams of Hyderabad. The other mosque the Kachchhi mosque is a well-built mosque in Tajnapeth area. It was constructed in the beginning of 20th century by Kachchhi Memon Jamat.

Dargahs.—Of the *dargahs* in the town the Aga Miya *dargah* and the Zulpikaralli *dargah* are important. The Aga Miya *dargah* is the oldest *dargah* in the town and is situated on the eastern bank of the Morna. The expenditure on the maintenance of the *dargah* is met from the income it receives from the *inam* land held by it. The Zulpikaralli *dargah* is also an old *dargah* situated on the western bank of the Morna on the Distillery road near the railway line. An yearly *urus* is held at the *dargah* which is attended by a number of people.

Maths.—Shri Babaji *math*, an old *math*, is said to have been constructed about 300 years ago. It is situated on the Akola-Akot road and is a spacious building. Every year a fair is held on *Ashvina-Paurnima* which is attended by the local people only.

Shri Shivacharan Baba *math* is also an old *math* situated in the old town area. It was constructed in memory of saint Shivacharan Baba. It also is a spacious building. The *math* maintains a *sarai* for the residence of those who pay a visit to the *math*.

The third *viz.*, Shri Jangam Math Sansthan is a religious centre of the Veershaiv Lingayat community. It owns a piece of land measuring about 90,000 square feet. This institution which is committed to the educational uplift of the community maintains a hostel for its students and has recently constructed a new building for the same purpose.

Churches.—There are three churches in the town. Of these two are Roman Catholic and one is a Protestant church.

Memorial Halls.—A big hall is constructed by the Pramilatai Oke Memorial Committee near the Swarajya Bhavan. It has been constructed in memory of the late Smt. Pramilatai Oke who was a leading social and the Congress worker. She had taken an active part in the freedom movement since 1930

The municipal council has recently constructed two memorial halls in Gandhi Javahar Bag just opposite to the Government Circuit House named as the Gandhi Darshan hall and the Javahar Darshan hall. The bronze statues of both these leaders *viz.*, Mahatma Gandhi and Javaharlal Nehru, have been installed in front of the respective memorial halls at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The building has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. Photographs portraying important events in the life of these two leaders, the literature written by them and that written about them are kept in the respective memorial halls.

Statues.—Besides the statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Javaharlal Nehru installed in front of the respective memorial halls, the municipality has installed the bronze statues of Lokmanya Tilak, Chhatrapati Shivaji, Netaji Subhashachandra Bose, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gautama Buddha. The statues of Mahatma Gandhi, Chhatrapati Shivaji and Gautama Buddha are bigger than life-size and have cost the municipal committee Rs. 15,000, Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 7,500, respectively. The total cost of all the statues with pedestals and installation expenditure was about Rs. 1,00,000.

Martyrs Memorial.—The martyrs memorial pillar with the figure of a lion on it 42′ high has been erected in the old fort which is now converted into Azad Park in memory of the thousands of men and women, known and unknown who sacrificed their lives in the freedom struggle. The pillar was inaugurated on the Independence day in 1957.

Clock Tower.—The municipal council has erected a clock tower on the Rani Zanshi Marg at a cost of about Rs. 1,00,000. The tower was completed and was declared open on February 12, 1962 by the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Javaharlal Nehru.

The municipal council proposes to have a museum of historical articles and pictures concerning the national movement, a multi-purpose stadium, an open air theatre and an art gallery.

AKOT

Situation : Akot, the headquarters of the Akot tahsil is a municipal town situated in 21° 05′ north latitude and 77° 00′ east longitude. It is a railway station on the Khandva-Purna metre gauge line of the Central Railway and is situated 28 miles to the north of Akola, the district headquarters. Being the tahsil headquarters, it has the offices of the tahsildar and the Block Development Officer. The court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division, is also located at Akot. It has a police station too. The educational facilities to the town populace are provided by Shri Shivaji High School, Shri Narsing Vidyalaya, the Chavan Kanya Shala and the Government Indian English Middle School besides primary schools conducted by the municipality and an Arts college. The branches of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the State Bank of India., are located at Akot. Medical facilities are provided by the private medical practitioners and a municipal dispensary. Wells form the main source of water supply. A weekly market is held at Akot on every Wednesday and Sunday. The cotton and agricultural produce market committee was established at Akot in 1898, the commodities regulated being cotton, groundnut and food grains. Lodging facilities to the Government Officials on duty and to other tourists are provided by the Government rest house. The population of Akot as per the Census of 1971 was 41,534 souls.

Municipality : The municipality was established at Akot in 1884. It covers, as per the Census of 1971 an area of 22.61 square km. and is governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act,

1965. The municipal council is composed of 20 members with no seat reserved for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes or for women.

The total receipts of the municipality in the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 642,510 of which receipts from the municipal taxes were to the extent of Rs. 3,10,600, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 9.87.

The total income of the municipality during the year 1965-66* was Rs. 6,09,651 composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 3,50,495; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 24,677; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 1,95,646 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 38,833.

During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 7,62,906 and comprised general administration, Rs. 19,052; collection charges, Rs. 94,100; public safety, Rs. 42,790; public health and convenience, Rs. 2,11,575; public works, Rs. 1,92,115; public instruction, Rs. 1,67,403 and miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 35,871.

The municipality conducts primary schools and maintains a dispensary. Underground drainage system has not been introduced in the town. The municipalitiy arranges for the disposal of the sewage and night soil. Cremation and burial grounds are maintained by the respective communities.

History: In August 1803 Vyankoji Bholse requested Daulatrav Shinde and Raghuji Bhosle to gather around Akot. General Wellesley also approached Akot with his army. These army movements took place before the battle of Adgaon. Many a time, the rule of the Navab of Ellichpur extended over Akot. It was under Namdar Khan, the *Navab* of Ellichpur even after he ceded Balapur and surrounding areas to the Nizam to meet the expenses on the contingent army. At the time of the death of Janoji Bhosle in 1772 his wife Daryabai was at Akot. Mudhoji Bhosle came to Akot to see Daryabai. Sabaji Bhosle and Mudhoji Bhosle met each other at Akot and settled their differences in the presence of Daryabai. However, the agreement reached did not last long and the quarrel between the two erupted again. Akot was the place of residence of the commandants of the fortress of Narnala and also of the Phadnavis of the same fortress. The big house (*vada*) of the former commandant of the fortress, Divakar Bhau which still stands in the town bears testimony to this.

*During 1973-74 the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,29,000 and Rs. 15,19,000, respectively.

Objects: Of the objects of interest in the town, the most important is the temple dedicated to Narsingbuva about whom the Gazetteer of 1870 has given the following information.[1]

"The holy man now in the flesh at Akot 'has only taken over the business, as it were, from a' Muhammadan *fakir*, whose disciple he was during his life; 'and now that the *fakir* is dead Narsingbuva presides over' the annual veneration of his slippers" a veneration which still continues. The saint died in 1887 and the building, which was erected by Maroti Ganesh Asalkar at a cost of perhaps Rs. 25,000, was begun before his death. A festival, said to be attended by 20,000 or 25,000 people, is held in *Karttik* (October-November) and the presence of a Kitson light shows that it is managed with enterprise. Land measuring 120 acres has been made over for the support of the temple, and some income is also derived from a *haveli*, large private building, given by Maroti for use as a theatre. A printed life of Narsingbuva gives an authoritative account of him. He was a Kunbi, but his mind had so marked a religious bent that in boyhood he used to be seen worshipping stones as gods. However, he was married and had three children. He went daily to a Muhammadan saint, Kuvatali Shah of Umra, and learnt from him. The Muhammadan explained that the only difference between religions was that they named God differently, upon which the Kunbi became his disciple, standing before him as a sign of devotion for 21 days without taking food. Narsingbuva's family had taken refuge in the strong village of Sirsoli, 5 miles from Umra, on account of the Pindaris, and one day news reached him that his mother was dead. Kuvatali Shah divined this and told him to go to her; upon his arrival and amid his lamentations life returned to the corpse and it comforted him and then expired again. Kuvatali Shah then sent him to live at Akot, where he used to spend the day in the jungle playing with the god Vishnu and in the evening would take a little food and smoke a *chilum*, earthen pipe. An atheist, *nastika*, once tried to destory the image of Vithoba at Pandharpur by a blow with a cannon-ball, and struck it upon the foot, which straight way began to bleed. Narsingbuva, wearing only a turban of rags and a *langoti*, took the lead among the horrified worshippers. He applied medicine to the wound and prayed the image to heal itself, which it did, whereon faith was re-established and the atheist died. Gopala, a follower of Narsingbuva, had in his cellar a treasure guarded by a spirit, but Narsingbuva destroyed the spirit and brought out the treasure. He offered it first to his faithful disciple, the *sahukar* Ganesh or Ganoba Naik, but the latter replied that the

1. *Old Akola District Gazetteer* published in 1910.

company of the saint was wroth more than any treasure, so they left it with Gopala. An incurably vicious cow was once offered to Narsingbuva ; he declined the gift but reproved the cow for conduct unbecoming in a goddess ; whereon she became quiet and gave no further trouble. Once he bade the wife of Ganoba Naik to die, saying she had already enjoyed all that was good in life and further existence was unnecessary ; either she or one of her sons must expire ; and upon the day he fixed the pious woman breathed her last. Later he saved her grand-daughter from dying during her marriage ceremony, ordering a cocoanut to be tied to her stomach till she recovered Narsingbuva took upon himself both a skin disease and an ear disease to save men who were suffering from them and came to him for relief. When Ganoba died his son Maroti went to Benares to perform funeral ceremonies, and Narsingbuva gave him a brass ring with injunctions never to part with it. Maroti went to bathe in the river Yamuna and gave the ring to his sister to hold meanwhile, but she lost it. Maroti addressed the river saying he would drown himself if he could not recover the ring, whereupon the Yamuna appeared to him in the form of a woman and told him who had taken it and where it would be found. Narsingbuva knew all this before Maroti returned. The saint finally died on a day he had foretold, and was buried, at his own command, in a pit just dug for the building of his temple. The body of a Phul Mali saint called Khida is buried near that of Narsingbuva. It was only at the bidding of the latter that the corpse of Khida closed its eyes, and, again at the word of the greater saint, four years after burial it was still whole and ate a morsel of bread The management of the temple funds is still in the hands of Maroti Ganesh.'

The temple was renovated in 1959-60 and is situated at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the S. T. stand. The ownership of the land owned by the temple has gone to the tenants under the tenancy legislations and the temple does not get any income from it. However, the temple gets a rental income of about Rs. 2,500 per month and the expenditure of the temple is met from this income.

The temple has an audience hall in front with three arches each on all three sides. In the inner chamber is the *samadhi* of Narsingbuva at the centre and the images of Vitthal and Rakhumai are placed on an altar at the back of the *samadhi*. The flooring of the audience hall as also of the inner chamber is made of white marble. As stated before Narsingbuva was the disciple of a Muhammedan saint Kuvatali Shah of Umra and even at present the green ensign of the Muhammedans is used

at the time of the palanquin procession during the fair. The importance of the fair and the attendance too at the fair have dwindled considerably with the passage of time and with fairs losing their commercial importance. But even now many devotees throng the temple at the time of an annual small fair held on *Kartik Vadya* 6 that lasts for about a month. No caste or community barriers are witnessed among the pilgrims.

The temple of Keshavaraja is an ancient temple and is a solid construction. The audience hall is supported on wooden beams that bear considerable carving. The chandeliers have enhanced the beauty of the temple. Once when the town and the surrounding area were worst hit by drought, Narsing Maharaj prayed to the god at this temple and it started raining. It was about this temple that Narsing Maharaj said that it has a god that is awake and this will help those in distress.

The old Gazetteer had mentioned that the town had a mud wall and six gates which have now disappeared. It further states '..... the tahsil stands in what used to be the fortress, *kila* and has a lofty brick gate as an entrance ; .....The most striking buildings are some old private houses, the residences of former officials, which have fine wood-carving on a large scale. The best is perhaps Divakar Bhau's *divankhana,* but the *havelis* of Sardarsing, who is said to have been in command of Narnala fortress and of the Fadnavis, who is said to have been in charge of the finances of the taluk on behalf of the Bhosles (with the duty, for instance, of paying the Pindari bands), are also good. The latter building has large and strong cellars which were possibly meant for defensive purposes. The *sardeshmukh,* or chief *deshmukh,* says that a long underground passage leads from his house to a distant garden. A small hill, called after the tomb of Pir Shah Darya Sahib and having a mosque upon it, was the scene of an attack by the local Rajputs upon the Muhammedans. It happened that a Muhammedan upon the hill jested with a Rajput woman on the roof of a house close by. That night a band of Rajputs came to the gateway in the wall that surrounded the hill, declared that they were Muhammedans, and asked to be admitted. When the door was opened they made a sudden rush and killed a number of the Muhammedans. A less credible story says that an underground passage used to lead from a well, now fallen in, upon the top of the hill to Narnala, eleven miles away, and that this was proved by the sole survivor of a score of sheep turned loose at Narnala appearing at the bottom of the well. Akot has also some buildings of religious interest. Close to the Akola road on one side is the domed tomb of Gada Narayan, which is very much like the *ghumat* at Dharud, while

on the other is the smaller tomb of Mir Najar Karoda with a resident *fakir*. Both of these, and the Jama masjid, which is not striking, have Persian inscriptions. Gada Narayana was considered a saint by both Muhammedans and Hindus, so that the two religions have joined in giving him a double name, but his personality is now forgotten and his tomb neglected. A descendant of Mir Najar Karoda has an *inam* for the second tomb and maintains a small *urus*, sacred gathering but again nothing is known about the saint. The tomb of Gaibi Pir close by has a reputation for removing colds and fevers, for which people vow bread and vegetables to the pir. Hindu temples are fairly numerous and of a fair size, but not very fine. That of Nandi Bag has a bull carved in black stone with a fresh garland round its neck; there is a large but plain step-well close by A temple to Nana Sahib of Patur is covered with pictures.'

ALEGAON

Alegaon, situated in 20° 20′ north latitude and 76° 50′ east longitude is a village on the river Nirguna in Balapur tahsil 17 miles to the south of Balapur, the tahsil headquarters. It has according to the Census of 1971, a population of 4,305 souls. A weekly market is held on every Sunday. It has a post office and a middle school. Wells form the main source of water supply. Medical facilities to the people of the village are provided by a private medical practitioner, a dispensary and a hospital.

'Alegaon', according to the old Gazetteer 'is a place of pilgrimage for Manbhaus, and especially, it appears, for the Bhoyars among them, the adherents who have not wholly separated themselves from worldly life or donned black garments. Fairs are held on *Chaitra Paurnima* (April-May) and *Karttik Paurnima* (October-November), when about 2,000 and 150 persons assemble, respectively. The objects of reverence are two temples, one of Walkeshwar Maharaj on the bank of the Nirguna and the other of Uttareshvara in the gaokos, within the old village wall. About the names of these two temples the story goes that an incarnation of Krishna passed through the village on his way from Isvi in Mehkar tahsil, ate some *walka* fruit by the river-side, and left for the north (*uttar*).'

BALAPUR

Situation: *Balapur* town, the headquarters of the tahsil bearing the same name, is situated in 20° 35′ north latitude and 76° 45′ east longitude at the junction of the rivers Man and

Mhais six miles to the south-west of the Paras railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur broad gauge route of the Central Railway. The old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 states 'No revenue village of Balapur exists, but the town is formed by the houses of five separate villages Kasarkhed, Kalbai, Babulkhed, Gajipur and Mudhapur (deserted) in close proximity; the name is taken from a temple of Bala Devi situated between the rivers close to their junction.'

Being the headquarters of the Sub-Division as also the tahsil, there are the offices of the Deputy Collector (Sub-Divisional Officer) and the Tahsildar. The office of the Block Development Officer is also located at Balapur, it being the headquarters of the Balapur Panchayat Samiti. The police station at Balapur had under it 49 villages according to the Census of 1961. Medical facilities to the people of this municipal town are provided by the Primary Health Centre of the Zilla Parishad and the municipal dispensary besides private medical practitioners. The primary schools conducted by the municipality and Smt. Dhanabai Vidyalaya, the Anjuman Anwarul Islam High School and the Government Indian English Middle School cater to the educational needs of the towns people. It has a post and a telegraph office. Telephone facilities also exist. The town is electrified and has a Government rest house. The branch of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank is also located at Balapur. The weekly market is held on every Saturday. The cotton market committee was established at Balapur in the year 1918, cotton being the only commodity regulated. It is a historical town and has a population of 21,381 souls as per the Census of 1971. The river and wells form the main source of water supply and inadequacy of drinking water is often felt.

History: Balapur is a historical town mentioned in *Ain-i-Akbari* as one of the richest *paraganas* in the *Subah* of Berar. The town, therefore, probably existed long before the Moghal invasion. Prior to the war between Ala uddin Ahmad Shah who succeeded to the Bahamani throne after the death of his father Ahmad Shah and Nasir Khan of Khandesh in 1430, Khan Jahan, the *Subhedar* of Berar, who escaped confinement, sent the army of southerners to Balapur and Ellichpur with clear instructions to obstruct the armies of the Gonds and the Korkus who were the allies of Nasir Khan, who was drawn out of the fort of Laling and defeated in Rohinkheda pass by Khalaf Hasan Basri. In 1577 a quarrel ensued between Salabatkhan and Sayyad Murtiza Sabzavari, the *Subhedar* of Berar, and the latter attacked Salabatkhan with Berar armies. But Salabatkhan defeated him. Sayyad took refuge with Akbar who had

already granted asylum to Burhan Nizam Shah, the brother of Murtaza Nizam Shah, the reigning *Sultan* of Ahmadnagar. Akbar ordered Mir Azam Khan *alias* Khan Azam, the *Subhedar* of Malva to move his armies in Berar for action. He captured Balapur and Ellichpur in the year 1594.

The entire province of Berar was finally made over to the Moghals by the agreement that Chandbibi entered into with Murad, the son of Akbar who had besieged Ahmadnagar. Murad accompanied by Khankhanan settled at Balapur and established the town of Shahapur near-by, now in Buldhana district, in 1595. The military station of the Moghals was established at Balapur which was famous at that time for artistic articles manufactured from the stone quarried from the local river. In 1616, Shahanavazkhan, the *Subhedar* of Berar was camping at Balapur. He defeated Malik Ambar attacking him near Kirkee by way of Rohinkheda pass. But he could not hold for long and had to retreat to Balapur. Aurangzeb, after ascending the imperial throne at Delhi, appointed Raja Jaysing as the Governor of the Deccan. He constructed a very pretty *chhatri*, umbrella-shaped pavilion, 25 feet square and 33 feet in height at Balapur. Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, is said to have lived here and to have built a mud fort. It may be noted that as per the treaty of Purandar in 1665, Balapur *pargana* alongwith the Avandhe *pargana* was given in the name of Sambhaji as a *jahagir* and he was made a commandant of 5,000.

In 1720 a bloody battle was fought between Nizam-ul-Mulk and the imperial troops 6 or 8 miles west of the town. Alam Ali Khan was slain on the battlefield. In this battle Sambhaji of Kolhapur and Chandrasen Jadhav who were opposed to Shahu took the side of the Nizam while Shahu had ordered Santaji Shinde, Khanderav Dabhade, Damaji Gaikvad, Shankraji Malhar, Kanhoji Bhosle and others to go to the aid of Alam Ali Khan. Shankraji Malhar died of the wounds he received in the battle. It is believed that *Peshva* Baji Rav[1] was also present on the battlefield. Balapur was the main centre where quality cloth was manufactured. As per the treaty of Kanakpur made in 1769 between the Nizam and *Peshva* Madhavrav, it was stipulated that Raghuji Bhosle should present to the *Peshva* every year cloth manufactured at Vashim and Balapur worth 5000 in terms of the currency in vogue.

Before General Wellesley attacked the Bhosles, the Shindes and the Holkars separately, not allowing them to come together in 1803, Raghuji Bhosle II advised his brother Vyankoji Bhosle

1. *Varhadcha Itihasa* by Y. M. Kale, 1923.

and Madhavrav Nilkanth to settle at Balapur. Vyankoji directed Vitthal Ballal, the *Subhedar* of Berar, to send his army to Balapur.

During the period 1831 to 1839 the contract for the collection of land revenue of Berar was with a money lender Puranmal by name. Afterwards it was given to one Mr. Pestonji. It was taken away from him in 1845. But he was unwilling to hand over the charge to the Nizam's officials as the Nizam had yet to pay him Rs. 40 lakhs. Nizam took the charge forcibly by attacking the personnel employed by Pestonji at Balapur. This incident took place in 1845.

It may be noted that the *Subhedari* of Ellichpur was given to Ismail Khan and his jurisdiction extended over Sindhkhed and Mahur besides Balapur. He finished the fort at Balapur in 1757. Ismail Khan maintained friendly relations with Mudhoji Bhosle. The Nizam and the Marathas were at the cross roads as usual. So the Nizam's army reached Balapur and the keys of the fort were handed over to the Nizam. The Nizam returned the keys to the commandant of the fort. However, Ismail Khan was later killed on the battlefield as a result of some misunderstanding. Namdar Khan ceded Balapur and the surrounding areas to the Nizam in lieu of the payment that he was to make to him on account of the maintenance of the Contingent army.

By the middle of the 19th century Balapur was the famous centre where quality cloth and paper were produced. Paper manufactured at Balapur was used extensively in Berar region as also outside. When the battle was fought between the Nizam, Nizam Ali and the *Peshva* Nanasaheb in 1757, the payment to be made to the army by the Nizam was in arrears. So his *Divan* Vitthal Sunder went to Balapur with 500 horse and secured a loan of Rs. two lakhs from a person whose name is not yet known, which episode speaks of the wealth of the town.

Municipality : The municipality was established at Balapur in the year 1934 and is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipality covers an area of 16.84 square km. as per the Census of 1971. The municipal council is composed of 13 members with no seat either reserved for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes or for women.

During 1961 the total receipts of the municipality amounted to Rs. 2,03,737 of which the receipts from the municipal taxes were Rs. 1,12,788, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 6.79. The total expenditure of the municipality during the same year amounted to Rs. 1,99,704.

During the year 1965-66 * the total income of the municipality was Rs. 2,13,076 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 1,06,237; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 18,890; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 79,887 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 8,062.

During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 2,09,346 and comprised general administration, Rs. 22,221; collection charges, Rs. 31,272; public safety, Rs. 11,317; public health and convenience, Rs. 59,253; public works, Rs. 10,356; public instruction, Rs. 61,147 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 13,780.

The municipality conducts primary schools and maintains a dispensary. Underground drainage system has not yet been introduced in the town and the arrangements are made by the municipality to carry away the refuse and the night soil. The cremation ground and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

Objects of interest: The main objects of interest in the town are the *chhatri,* (umbrella shaped pavilion) said to have been constructed by *Raja* Jaysing who was the Governor of the Deccan after Aurangzeb ascended the throne, and the fort constructed by Ismail Khan, the first *Navab* of Ellichpur in 1757. Besides these two, the other objects of interest in the town, as mentioned in the old Gazetteer are the *haveli* built by a local saint called Sayyad Amjad and a mosque in Kasarpura.

The *chhatri,* (umbrella shaped pavilion,) a mausoleum constructed by *Raja* Jaysing is a 25 feet square and has a height of 33 feet. Its foundations were much damaged in a great flood called the *dhadya pur* which occurred more than 100 years ago, but after some years the damage was repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,000 received from Jaipur.

The old Gazetteer states, "People are sufficiently educated to scrawl their names on all parts of the *chhatri,* and a stone in the middle has been coloured with the ubiquitous sacred red. The frivolous say that visitors to the *chhatri* must do three things. Firstly, they should note the *char bot ki patthar,* four-fingers stone, which has been set in near the top of a pillar on the south; no one has visited the *chhatri* who has not seen this. Secondly, they should count the pillars, a confusing operation. Thirdly, they should try to throw a stone from the platform on which the *chhatri* stands to the far bank of the river, which requires some skill".

* During 1973-74, the income and expenditure stood at Rs. 5,51,000 and Rs. 5,87,000, repectively.

It is a graceful building on a high plinth, resembling in plan what is called by heralds a cross quadrate, that is to say, the four arms of a cross issuing from the four sides of a square. It is surmounted by five Pathan domes, one large one in the centre, over the square, surrounded by four small ones. The superstructure is supported by twenty pillars and lintels. The ornament is principally of the leaf and dart pattern, with conventional lotus flowers, and the interior of the domes is fine. A light of steps formerly led from the pavilion down to the river, but these have since disappeared.

Fort.—The construction of the present fortress of Balapur which is in ruined condition now, was started by Azam Shah, the son of Emperor Aurangzeb and was completed by Ismail Khan, the *Navab* of Ellichpur in 1757.

It is massively built of brick and is the largest and probably the strongest fort in Berar, the hill forts of the Melghat excepted. It crowns a small hill at the junction of the Man and the Mhais and during the rains is actually surrounded by water except at one point, where a causeway generally keeps the road dry. The fort has three gateways, one within the other. The middle one has doors studded in their upper parts with long spikes to resist elephants. The innermost one has elephants and a horse, besides some flowers, cut in the stone beside it; it is a common thing in important Muhammedan buildings in different parts of Berar for some such small ornaments to be carved; the idea is said to be not so much to provide adornment as to give the visitor some special characteristic to carry in his memory. Inside the fort are one mosque and three wells. The highest and innermost walls are ten feet thick and their ramparts are pierced with numerous slits at three different angles for the discharge of missiles. It is a curious point that a stone stand for a flagstaff, to carry a Muhammedan ensign, has been made a flower stand for a tulsi, basil plant, such as is grown for religious motives in almost every Hindu house; but on the other hand a tomb and a flag in honour of the Muhammedan saint Chandkhan are very prominent both here and in Hindu forts. A path has been trodden through the vegetation all around the ramparts, a testimony to the interest which the fort excites in country people who come to Balapur for weddings and other festivities or who have to visit the tahsil offices situated in the fort. The office of the Panchayat Samiti is also located in the fort. Whether or not this is altogether desirable the tahsil has a very striking situation; it also contains some fine carved woodwork which is said by some to have been brought from Wyala when the fort there was dismantled.

The fort at Balapur is interesting rather on account of its structure than of its age, but it is a building well worth preserving. It crowns the high ground between the two branches of the river on which Balapur stands, and its walls and bastions, which are very lofty, are built entirely of the best brickwork of the period to which the fort belongs. The outer or lower fort is a decagon, with a bastion at each angle, and above it rises, by the whole height of its walls, the inner fort, which is a pentagon, each angle terminating with a bastion, as in the lower fort. Both the outer and the inner forts are entered by fine Moghal gateways, above the former of which is an inscription, now illegible, which recorded the building of the fort in 1757 by Ismail Khan, *Navab* of Ellichpur.

The temple of Bala Devi from which the town has derived its name lies just under the fort on the southern side. The old Gazetteer mentions., 'It was much extended, and steps leading from it to the river Man were built, about 15 years ago by Rakhumabai, the childless widow of Vithoba, a Rangari, but it still looks small and unimposing beside the fort.'

The old Gazetteer also mentions that the town contained a mosque of 1737 in Kasarpura. It further states, 'The mosque in Kasarpur is a fair specimen of later Mughal architecture, but the arches are too squat to be graceful ; a long and somewhat bombastic inscription, exceedingly well executed and well preserved, gives as the date of construction of the mosque the year A. H. 1150 (A. D. 1737). The mosque is known as the Ranzah Masjid, for it contains the tomb of a local saint *Maulvi* Masum Shah.'

The old Gazetteer also states, 'A fine *haveli* in the town was built by a local saint, Sayyad Amjad, and an inscription over the principal gateway, a good specimen of Mughal architecture, conveys the information that it was built in A. H. 1115 (A. D. 1703).'

BARSHI TAKLI

Barshi Takli, a village in Akola tahsil has a population of 9,061 souls as per the Census of 1971. Situated 11 miles to the south-east of Akola, tradition makes it an ancient place and various indications bear this out. The name of the original village is popularly supposed to have been Tankavati. The *peth* was founded later, and because it was begun on a *baras* day, that is the day following *ekadashi,* the name was prefixed by

Barshi, and was called Barshi Takli. According to the local version the present name Barshi Kakli is a corrupt form of Barves Takli known after the twelve *ves* or gates surrounding the village. According to the local tradition the name Takli has been derived from the ruler of the place known as Tankakali who is said to have founded the village. But the inscription there clearly states the ancient name to be Tekkali. The names firstly of a Muhammedan saint Sulaimankhan Wali and secondly of a Hindu Govind Maharaja were added later but have again been dropped. It is a railway station on the Khandva-Purna metre gauge line of the Central Railway.

Tekkali, modern Barshi Takli, was the capital of the royal family which was contemporary of Singhana, the Yadava King of Devagiri. From a rather mutilated stone inscription there we learn that during the reign of Hemadrideva of that family his minister named Gamiyaya built a temple of Vishnu at Tekkali. This temple is now known as that of Bhavani though there is no image of that or any other deity therein. Originally it may have been dedicated to Vishnu. This royal family came into conflict with the Yadavas of Seunadesha. Mallugi, a Yadava king, defeated the father of Hemadrideva and the latter when a mere boy, vanquished Rajala, the son of Mallugi, who was advancing on Tekkali with a large army. Hemadri ruled righteously and is said to have made his capital Tekkali another Varanasi.

Barshi Takli was the headquarters of a *pargana* of fifty-two and a half villages, and had a *kazi* to whom a *sanad* was given by the Emperor Alamgir. Its population under the Nizam's rule was said to have been at one time 22,000 but was greatly reduced by three calamities. Firstly, there was a great Pendhari raid in which the town was looted for seven days, afterwards came a great fire, and finally, a terrible famine, possibly that of 1803 when no supplies would be got from places outside the district, and a great many people deserted the village permanently. Tradition points out, on the north, the sites of the Nizam's old *mokasvada* and Bhosles' *kacheri,* the headquarters of the two powers in the eighteenth century when 40 per cent of the revenue used to go to the Nizam and 60 per cent to the Bhosles.

Barshi Takli is a fairly big village and as such has the headquarters of the Barshi Takli Panchayat Samiti. It has a police station also. There are three primary schools in the village conducted by the Zilla Parishad while the Janata High School conducted by a private institution caters to the need of secondary education. An allopathic dispensary is also located at Barshi

Takli attached to which is a maternity ward. The village has a veterinary dispensary . It has a post office and a telephone office too. A weekly market is held at Barshi Takli on every Friday. The village has been electrified. The Jirayat Dudh Utpadak Co-operative Society was established at Barshi Takli in 1968-69 and during that year the society supplied milk to the extent of about 1,30,088 litres.

Objects of Interest: The village contains besides the town-gates five ancient structures of some interest. Two of these are *Hemadpanti* temples, one dedicated to Devi and the other to Mahadeva. The other three objects of interest are a mosque, a tomb and a well, built by Sulaimankhan.

The temple dedicated to Devi is of a highly developed style. It faces north, but two tiny windows on the east, each in the form of a cross, allow the first rays of the sun to fall on the head of the goddess Bhavani.

The black stone temple of Bhavani consists of a shrine and a *mandap* or hall both being freely decorated upon the exterior with bands of mouldings, and figures. The *mandap* is curiously arranged with regard to the shrine, being attached as it were, sideways to it, the open side of the *mandap* with its entrance being on one side, or at right angles to the doorway of the shrine. The plan of the *mandap* is rectangular, while that of the shrine is star-shaped. Four decorated pillars support the central ceiling of the hall. The principal figures around the outside of the temple excepting Ganapati, are females, Mahakali and Mahishasuramardini occupying important positions. The ceiling is particularly well-decorated. Within the temple, engraved upon the black wall, is a long Sanskrit inscription, unfortunately very much damaged. It has been edited by Dr. Mirashi of the Nagpur University. It is dated in the *Shaka* year 1098, Durmukha *samvatsara, Vaishakha Shukla* 7, corresponding to the 7th April, A. D. 1177. At this time king Hemadrideva of an unknown royal family was ruling at Tekkali (modern Barshi Takli). He defeated Rajala, son of Mallugi, ruler of Khandesh, who was advancing on Tekkali with a large army. Later, Kholeshvara, the general of the Yadava king Singhana, defeated Hemadrideva and probably annexed the country to the Yadava dominion. The inscription, records that Gamiyaya, a minister of Hemadrideva, constructed a temple of Vishnu, a deep tank and a well at Tekkali. The temple is probably identical with the present one dedicated to Bhavani.

The other temple is dedicated to Mahadeva. Constructed in black stone and bricks with excellent carvings on the stone structure, the temple is surrounded by a brick-*cum*-mortar work that is comparatively of a recent date. There are two *dipmals*-lamp-posts in front and the site of a *sati* shrine is shown close by.

The other three buildings of interest *viz.*, a mosque, a tomb and a well are said to have been built by Sulaimankhan, a *talukdar* of the place of not more than a few centuries ago. That these structures were erected by Sulaimankhan is shown by an inscription in the tomb. The well has steps leading down to the water, close to which two subterranean rooms are said to be accessible in the hot weather. Sulaimankhan left his mark on the place in other ways also, in particular he stopped the practice of sacrificing a buffalo at the time of the festival of *holi*. He also prevented, it is said, Muhammedans from killing cows.

The Nizam's old *mokas vada* and the Bhosle's *kacheri* mentioned earlier are still in good condition.

Every year a fair is held on the full moon day of the month of *Chaitra* in honour of Govind Maharaj after whom the village was known sometime back. The fair is attended by about five to seven thousand people.

BORGAON MANJU

Borgaon Manju, often called only as Borgaon, is situatd in Akola tahsil 10 miles to the east of the tahsil headquarters in 20° 40′ north latitude and 77° 05′ east longitude. It is a railway station, next to Akola, on the Bombay-Nagpur broad-gauge railway line. It has, according to the Census of 1971, a population of 9,018 souls. It has a combined post and telegraph office, a police station, a veterinary dispensary and an allopathic dispensary. Primary schools and the Sahakari Vidyalaya provide educational facilities to the town population. Wells form the main source of water supply and scarcity of water is felt many a time. The weekly market is held on every Tuesday. The village has been electrified.

Before the Assignment it formed the *taraf* of Akola *pargana* and had a wall and gates, no trace of which now remains. The name Manju is taken from Manjumiya, a Muhammedan saint, whose tomb stands in the village. It has a small *inam* attached to it. Manjanshah Rahmatullah Ali was one of the *Chaudah Sau Palkhi*, the fourteen hundred palanquin-borne champions,

mentioned in all parts of the district as having made a great crusade, if the term may be used, for Islam against idolatry, and in spite of this background many Hindus make vows to him. An *urus* is held in his honour for three days from the fifth of *Ramzan* which is attended to by about three thousand people.

An old temple of Radha Krishna is of some interest. The temple of Radha Krishna was constructed in the first decade of the present century by one Bajirao Anandrav. The style is lighter and more open than one often sees. The temple faces the east. The entrance door measures 5′ x 6′ and three doors on the remaining three sides measure 2½′ x 6′. In front of the main entrance door is an arch of 15′ x 15′. The temple also contains the shrine of Mahadeva. Besides this, there is another temple dedicated to Shiva constructed by one Gangaram Gode in 1954 measuring 25′ x 20′. In front of the temple, are constructed raised platforms of 15′ x 6′. The temple contains the idols of Shankara, Parvati and Ganapati.

DAHIHANDA

Dahihanda, situated in north latitude 20° 50′ and east longitude 77° 50′, the village has a population of 3,536 souls according to the Census of 1971. The village in the south-east corner of Akot tahsil, 18 miles from Akot and 22 miles from Akola was formerly the head of a *pargana* of 82 villages and had a mud fort (*kila*), and *sapili*, wall. Both the fort as well as the wall have long disappeared. At the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer in 1910 the *patel* had part of the lofty gate of the *kila* with elephant spikes in it. The *Navab* with 700 horses and an elephant used to live here on behalf of the Nizam. He had under him a *naib* and *peshkar* with their *kacheri* and sent 60 per cent of the revenue to Hyderabad. He held the *kila* while a *mokasadar* appointed by the Bhosles lived in a *haveli*, a large private house, now no more in existence. He sent 40 per cent of the revenue to Nagpur.

At the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer, Kazi Shujauddin Nizamuddin gave a little curious information, from old papers unfortunately destroyed, about the early days of the village. It was founded by Mirza Bulakhibeg, a mamlatdar, who came from Ramathirth in the south of Daryapur tahsil for hunting. When following a deer he saw that a hare was also following it. The mamlatdar shot the deer on the site of the present village, which pleased him so much that he brought people and made a settlement there. He

gave it the name Dehinda, "giving" (Persian), of which the present name Dahihanda is a corrupt form.

Once the place used to be interesting on account of its salt wells, but the work in them has long ceased and they have fallen in. They used to be from 90 to 120 feet in depth and three or four feet in diameter, and were lined with a kind of basket work to keep the sides firm. The salt tract extended for many miles on both sides of the Purna, but Dahihanda was the most important centre and had 60 wells. Some of these were let out yearly at prices rising sometimes to Rs. 500 a well, and the salt was sold to Banjaras who used to bring large quantities of goods into the town on their pack animals. The salt was not of good quality.

The village has a primary school, a girls' school, a middle school and a high school. It has a police station and veterinary dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The weekly market is held on every Saturday.

The village contains a *dargah* of Sayyad Daud, one of the *Chaudah Sau palkhi* who fought under Abdul Rahman Shah Gazi for the defeat of Raja II of Ellichpur and then settled here. The tomb built by Savarkhan was rebuilt at the beginning of the twentieth century at a cost of Rs. 6,000 by one Vithoji Nagoji, a Kasar *sahukar*. A small *urus* in the honour of Sayyad Daud is held in *Rabilawal* (March-April). A tomb called *chilla* was built by Echakadshah *fakir* in honour of Mahbub Subain who died in Baghdad. The jama masjid is said to have been built in the time of Mirza Bulakhibeg. The frontage of the masjid is rented out to shops. The chief temples, none of which is impressive, are those of Balasaheb and Rupnatha. Rupnatha at first settled in the jungle and lived naked on a *chabutra*. People asked him to come into the village and showed him a site on which they wished to build a temple; he approved, but the workmen were presently taken on *bigar*, or commandeered, by the *mokasadar* for his own purpose. The saint cursed him so that the temple and the residence that he had built were overthrown and his family died. Recently, a few more rooms have been added to the temple of Rupnatha which are used to house the Kanyashala. The tomb of Fattepuriboa is the place where vows are made for the relief of cattle diseases.

DANAPUR

Danapur, is situated in 21° 05′ north latitude and 76° 45′ east longitude 18 miles west of Akot on the river Wan. According to the Census of 1971 it had a population of 4,154. It has a post

office, a middle school and an *ayurvedic* dispensary. A weekly market is held on every Thursday.

It had a wall, long fallen, and a very large tank which is not known to have held water for the last two and a half centuries. The tank is about half a mile north-east of the village and has at its shallow end a curious isolated hill called Rasatek with a rough brick building on it known as *kasbinicha makan*, or the prostitute's house. The river has a broad and stony bed, but the water does not last even throughout the cold weather; a good supply is, however, obtained from wells. The following account reproduced from the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 gives some interesting anecdotes about the saint Mastanshahmiya. 'The one striking feature of the village is the *dargah* of Mastanshahmiya, which is both larger and more pleasing in design than such buildings often are. The saint came to Danapur from the Punjab about 100 years ago and at first used to beg his bread from door to door, but after a time he was attacked by a bull-buffalo and his back was so injured that he could no longer walk. A mad Waghya, devotee of Khandoba, wounded him in several places with a sword, but the wounds miraculously healed in three or four days and the Waghya upon eating a piece of bread given by Mastanshah recovered his sanity and became one of the saint's followers. Mastanshah similarly recovered from the bite of a snake. Though people built a hut for him he not only remained naked but would sleep with only his head inside the hut and his body outside. A Rajput called Bholasingh wished to become his disciple, but Mastanshah first sent him to visit the holy places of Hinduism. Bholasingh returned after a complete tour, which took three years, with the same desire, and the saint gave him some bread and his name was changed thenceforth to Bholashah. A horse was dedicated to Mastanshah, and when a thief took it both he and the animal were afflicted with blindness, which vanished only when they were brought before the saint, who let the thief go. A wall with four *buruj*, towers or bastions, round the *dargah* was built by some *ganja* dealers who got a good crop after vowing to devote a large sum to the saint. Hasumiya, *Navab* of Ellichpur, was summoned to Hyderabad to answer certain charges. On the way he came, seated on an elephant and asked Mastanshah's help. The latter asked how he would like to exchange his present mount for a donkey, and that degradation was in fact ordered by the Nizam. Shaikh Dalla, a professional dacoit, was to some extent a disciple of Mastanshah. The saint was himself a prophet, and even a parrot of his used to tell what visitors were coming when they were still a *kos*, two miles, away. Mastanshah died in 1843 in his hundredth year. The present *dargah* had previously been built by Bholashah, who died three years later. The *dargha* and

various out-buildings are well maintained, partly by a small *inam* but chiefly by voluntary subscriptions, and successive *inamdars* are nominated as boys with the condition that they remain celibate. They sometimes belonged to Hindu *deshmukh* and patel families but became Muhammedans. The present *inamdar* is a child of about eight wearing a large silver anklet.'

KARANJA

Situation : Karanja, one of the important towns in Akola district in the south of Murtizapur tahsil has according to the Census of 1971 a population of 31150 souls. It was for several years after the Assignment, the headquarters of a tahsil and was so important a town that the municipality was established at Karanja long before it was established at Murtizapur. Situated on fairly level ground between the low ranges of hills, the town is known after a sage or a *rishi* named Karanja who was performing austere penance in ancient times along with his disciples. It is a railway station on the Murtizapur-Yeotmal narrow gauge railway line. There is a post office, a telegraph office, a police station, and a Government rest-house. The cotton and agricultural produce market committee was established at Karanja in 1886, the commodities regulated being cotton, ground-nut and other food grains. A weekly market is held at Karanja on every Sunday. The Municipal M. J. High School, the J. C. High School, the M. B. Ashram High School, the J. D. Choure Indian English Middle School, and the Kamlabai Girl's Indian English Middle School besides a few Primary Schools all established in the town provide educational facilities to the town populace. The Civil Hospital established by the municipal council looks after the health of the people. Also located in the town are a veterinary dispensary and a leprosy survey, eradication and treatment unit centre. The banking facilities are provided by the branches of the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

History : Karanja is an ancient historical town, and the four gateways and the remains of a great wall show that it was completely girdled by a strong fortification. Karanja in historical times was a land of fabulous wealth, the position which the place even now retains to some extent. After the treaty of Purandar was signed, Aurangzeb had given to Shivaji an amount of Rs. one lakh towards the expenditure for his visit to Agra. After Shivaji's escape from Agra, Aurangzeb confiscated the *jagir* of Shivaji in Berar towards the compensation for the amount paid to him. Shivaji, a shrewd politician as he was, anticipating such a move from the Delhi Emperor, had asked

one of his generals Prataprav Gujar to be in readiness. In December 1670, Prataprav Gujar attacked and looted Karanja. It is estimated that he carried loot on the back loads of 4,000 oxen and horses valued at a crore of rupees in the form of gold, silver, mercerised cloth, etc.

Shivaji looted Karanja as it was known for its wealth. How rich and prosperous the town was is evident from the following story. The story of the Kasturi Haveli is connected with a Lad called Lekur Sangai, who was in fact very wealthy but had been living in a miserly fashion. A merchant once arrived at Karanja with 60 (or as some say 25) camels loaded with musk, *Kasturi*; he had been in search all over India of some one who would buy the whole of the musk he carried and pay for it with 60 camel loads of rupees all stamped with the name of the same Emperor. Lekur Sangai offered to be the purchaser and told the merchant to choose any reign he liked for his rupees. The latter laughed at such an offer from a man who looked so poor, but Lekur Sangai showed him 12 cellars full of rupees and in fact paid him in coins of Akbar's reign. He was having a new house built at the time, and merely threw his costly purchase into the foundations. A strong scent of the musk lasted for years and people used to come from a distance and carry off scented earth as a memento. The temple of Balaji at Washim was constructed by *subhedar* Bhavanrav Kalu, one of the generals of the Bhosles when he was in charge of the *thana* of Karanja.

A Muhammedan saint at Karanja was a scholar in Hindu *dharmashastra* and was so much attached to Hinduism that he wrote a criticism on *Bhagvadgita* as is evidenced by the *Bhakta Rahasya* by Anant Kavi. He also mentions the name of one Balakram of Pusad as one of the disciples of Ramdas alongwith two others from Berar *viz.*, Bholaram from Ellichpur and Devdas from Vadner. Lokadaram, the son of Balakram, established his *math* at Karanja. After the death of Janoji Bhosle, Mudhoji had visited the place where he fought with Sabaji for succession to the throne. It is said to be the place of birth of Narsimha Sarasvati considered by the orthodox as an incarnation of Lord Dattatreya.

The town in historical times was known as Karanjabibi as it was part of the dowry of the Ahmadnagar Princess whose tomb (*kabar*) still exists in a dilapidated condition. Later, it was known as Ladache Karanje because of the number of Lad families who had settled there.

Municipality: The municipality was established at Karanja in 1895 under the Berar Municipal Act of 1895. At that time all

members were nominated. The municipal council is now composed of 19 members with no seat reserved either for the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, or women. It covers an area of 4-6 square miles and is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. During 1961 the total receipts of the municipality were placed at Rs. 5,73,290 of which the receipts from municipal taxes amounted to Rs. 2,39,120, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 9-04. The total income of the municipality during the year 1965-66 * was Rs. 6,54,515 comprising income from municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 2,00,040; revenue derived from municipal property and powers Rs. 37,130; grant and contribution from the Government, Rs. 2,98,565 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 1,18,780.

During the same year the total expenditure incurred by the municipality came to Rs. 6,56,065. It was composed of general administration, Rs. 23,765; collection charges, Rs. 75,905; public safety, Rs. 23,965; public health and convenience, Rs. 1,85,490; public works, Rs. 7,310; public instruction, Rs. 2,52,780 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 86,850.

The municipal committee runs a civil hospital, a veterinary dispensary, a leprosy centre, two high schools one known as M. J. High School and the other R. L. Girls High School, 8 primary Schools-four Marathi, two Urdu, one Hindi and one Gujarati. Primary education has been made compulsory in the town since 1954 and is looked after by the municipality. Wells form the main source of water supply and scarcity of drinking water is felt in the town.

Objects: Karanja is a place full of old temples, mosques, tombs and well-built *havelis* many of which have their own tales to tell.

The *rishi talav* is the most striking feature in the neighbourhood of Karanja. It is said that the tank was originally created in order to heal a disease which afflicted the sage Karanja, from whom the town takes its name. It is also said that the present big *rishi talav* in the town is the result of the rigid penance of the sage Karanja who with the laudable object of removing the scarcity of water had fervently appealed to Goddess Amba. Some people drink its water which is supposed to prevent the spleen disease. A channel has been taken out from this tank and the water is now used for irrigation.

A small tank called Chandra tirtha or Lendi talav lies to the east of the town. It is said that any one who wanted to give a

* In 1973-74 the income and expenditure was Rs. 14,00,000 and Rs. 12,09,000 respectively.

feast had only to pray beside the water, and all the food and utensils he required would be provided by it; but he was required to return the plates again; finally some one, securing gold plates, kept them, and the miraculous supply ceased from that time. According to another legend, once Chandra (the moon) indulged in adultery with Tara, the wife of Guru (Brihaspati) as a result of which he suffered from T. B. and dermatitis. With a view to get cured of these diseases he performed penance (तप) and afterwards established the Chandreshvar tirtha and the temple of Chandreshvar Mahadeva. He visited the sacred shrine of the Goddess Kamakshi and he was freed of his diseases. The water of the tank is said to be good for curing itch.

The Bindu tirtha in the centre of the town, a plain, square stepwell, which is regarded as the source of the Bembala river, has a double legend. A number of *rishis* wished to perform a sacrifice, but there was no water available; each, therefore, poured out a pot of water which he had brought from some holy place, and from this accumulation sprang the river Bembala. Meanwhile, a teli nearby, ignorant of what was being done, stepped from his oil-press into the new pool and was drowned, and the river has since that time come from the oil-press itself.

Another small tank, called Sarang talav seems to have no story attached to it. The old Gazetteer of Akola mentions, 'Karanja contains one private house which has very few equals in Berar, *viz.*, that built a few years ago by the late Ranoji Naik Kannawa; it is a handsome building, large and lofty, built in a modern style .....' This house exists even to this date.

There are three Jain temples in this town. The first temple which contains an image of Parasnath, has very elaborate wood carving: that of Shengan has a great deal of neat and pretty work done in the last decade of the nineteenth century at a cost of about Rs. 15,000; and the name Balatkar is applied to the third. One of the temples, maintains a huge stock, of religious treatises on Jainism as well as ancient Prakrit and Apabhransha works some of which have been published recently. The idols in these temples are very fine and they have a lot of rare jewellery. A Jain festival, on a moderate scale, is held in *Bhadrapada* (August-September).

Karanja is considered to be the place of birth of Shri Guru Nrisinhasarasvati, the second incarnation of Shri Guru Dattatreya. The construction of the temple dedicated to Shri Guru Nrisinhasarasvati commenced on December 3, 1933

and it was completed in four months. The problem arose as to how the image of the *Svamiji* is to be prepared as no one had seen him. As a preliminary measure Shri R. B. Dhurandhar, the then Principal of the Bombay School of Arts and Mr. Soloman were asked to paint the picture of *Svamiji* on the basis of the description of him given in *Gurucharitra*. Both of them painted the picture of *Svamiji* and it was found that they were exactly identical. On being questioned, both of them disclosed that each had a vision of *Svamiji* who asked them to observe him minutely. An image that closely resembled the picture was prepared at Jaipur in marble and was installed on April 1, 1934. Besides, the idol of Nrisinhasarasvati, the temple contains the shrine of lord Dattatreya, Chintamani Ganpati, Kashi Vishveshvara and the *padukas* of Nrisinhasarasvati.

Shri Guru Nrisinhasarasvati was born of Ambabhavani and Madhava, a couple, staying at Karanja. Since his birth, the child would only pronounce 'Om' (ॐ) and nothing else. After a few years the child suggested to his parents by signs only that his thread girding ceremony should take place. When his mother and father were worrying about the expenditure to be incurred on his thread girding ceremony, the boy just touched an iron bowl and changed it into gold by his power and his thread girding ceremony was performed in gaiety. At the time of asking for alms, a part of the ceremony, the boy spoke for the first time and to the surprise of all present he recited a hymn from the *Vedas*.

After the thread girding ceremony was over, the boy asked his parents for permission to go on a pilgrimage. The parents would not agree to it, but finally the boy was given the permission to go on a pilgrimage on condition that he should do so after his mother gets two more children out of the four that the boy had said that his mother would get. When his mother got the twins after a few years, the boy left home and went to Kashi. There he accepted the *Sanyasashrama* at the hands of Krishnasarasvati and was named by him as Nrisinhasarasvati. He became a learned and enlightened *Guru* and had Ganagapur as the place of his activities. Before establishing at Gangapur he visited Narsobavadi, Audumbar and Bhilawadi. Afterwards Nrisinhasarasvati by the power of his will and the god's grace, cured many from diseases, made the poor rich and offered solutions to the worldly problems of many.

It is said that he belonged to the generation of Nagar Naik Kale. Maharshi Annasaheb Patvardhan was one of the devotees of Nrisinhasarasvati. The administration of the temple is

looked after by the trust registered under the Public Trusts Act No. 29 of 1950. It was decided that the devotees should contribute Rs. 15 each to meet the expenditure to be incurred on performing *puja* etc. Many devotees complied with the request so that the *puja* could now be performed thrice a day. The *dharmashala* nearby accommodates the pilgrims who throng this temple.

A temple of Rama was built, ornamented and endowed in 1876 by one Tukaram Bhagvan Kannava at a total cost, it is said, of a lakh of rupees. The temples of Kamakshi Devi, Ekakshi Devi and Kholeshvar Mahadeva are said to have been built by God Ramchandra but are not striking. Aurangzeb is said to have demolished a *Hemadpanti* temple and built a mosque with its materials in its place.

The old Gazetteer of the Akola district mentions, 'A printed account glorifies Sadaram Maharaj, whose shrine is at Karanja, in a somewhat unusual style. It is said that he shampooed his *guru* for 24 years under the water of a river, sat untouched in fire when drops of water from his *sandhya,* meditation accompanied by the sipping of water (and reciting *Gayatri* hymn) burnt a rash visitor to ashes, had images at Pandharpur come to life and feast with him, and caused any twig to grow and bear flowers.' It further states 'In one case a Brahman officiates at a Muhammedan tomb (that of Lai Imam), and vows are made at various tombs.'

KUTASA

Kutasa, is a village to the south-east of Akot, ten miles from Akot town situated in 20° 55′ north latitude and 77° 05′ east longitude. It had a large tank which was put in order in 1874 and is said to have been very useful for 20 years, but now it has silted up; at one time it was used for boating purposes. It had, according to the Census of 1971, a population of 3962 souls. It has a post office, and a middle school. Wells, a tank and a *nallah* form the main sources of water supply. However, scarcity of water is often felt. Medical facilities are provided by an *ayurvedic* dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad. A weekly market is held in the village on every Sunday. It was formerly a *taraf* of Dahihanda *pargana* and had half the *pargana* under it; it is said to have had 40 salt-wells, each of which produced on an average salt of the value of Rs. 1,000 annually. People derive the name from Koteshvara Mahadeva whose temple stands in the middle of the village. It is a *Hemadpanti* temple and further foundations were discovered about sixty years ago when a great deal of new building was put up. The temple has a

short inscription in Devanagri on one of the pillars, but it has not yet been deciphered. Beneath the letters is the form of a woman with her head turned back and holding a sword in her hand.

The temple has an *inam* of 32 acres of land. Two festivals, mostly of local interest, one in honour of Koteshvara Mahadev and the other in honour of Malang Shah Vali are held in the village the first on *Chaitra Shuddha* 7 (March-April) and the second in July-August and are attended by about 200 and 100 persons, respectively.

The old Gazetteer states, 'An unusual story is told about the earlier fortunes of Kutasa. It contained a population of 5,000 when Shahbuddin Khan was appointed *kamaishdar,* with the duties of collecting land revenue and supervising the salt wells. He kept a Mang mistress and threatened to make the *deshmukhs* caress her children. While this quarrel was at its height the *kamaishdar* became the worse for liquor and attacked Raoji, son of Vithuji Deshmukh, with a sword. The Deshmukh caused an illegitimate son of his, called Ghusha, to shoot the officer. In fear of the vengeance of the Government practically every soul left the village and went to live elsewhere, and it was long before any real recovery took place. The tomb of Malangshahmiya is situated on the *bandh* of the tank and is kept in good order, though it is very plain tomb. He was one of the *Chaudah Sau Palki,* and in his time Kutasa contained 18,000 people, but suffered greatly from lack of water The *avalya* proposed to produce springs of good water in the tank but was opposed by Gangaji Khanduji Deshmukh on the ground that increased prosperity would involve increased suffering from Government in matters of *sarbarai*-details of administration thus shown to form a very old difficulty. Malangshahmiya went to Hyderabad and got an order against the Deshmukh, but the latter refused to heed it. The *avalya* became enraged and dashing his hands upon the ground laid on the Deshmukh the curse that for ever the senior representative of his family should be mad— an entail of insanity. People now give details of six generations, covering the whole period from that time to this, in four of which the curse has come true, while in another the heir to it died young. It is said also that Malangshahmiya used sometimes to plant the twigs with which he had cleaned his teeth, and they struck root and grew. He had a disciple called Budhsingh who was a Takankar by caste and who presently went to live at Panori four miles away. Malangshahmiya died there but was buried at Kutasa, and vows are often made at his tomb.

LONI BUDRUK

Loni Budruk, a village with a population of 2152 souls according to the Census of 1971 is situated in 20° 30′ north latitude and 76° 45′ east longitude in Washim tahsil on the border of Akola and Buldhana districts. It is about 40 miles to the west of Washim, the tahsil headquarters. It is connected by a motorable road with Washim. Post office is also located in the village. The river and wells form the main source of water supply. A primary and a middle school cater to the educational needs of the population. Medical facilities are provided by the dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad as also by private practitioners. A weekly market is held on every Monday. This village is famous for the biggest fair in the district held in honour of the great saint Sakharam Maharaj between *Karttika Vadya 14* and *Margashirsha Shuddha 2,* the most important days of the fair being *Karttika Vadya 14* and *30* and *Margashirsha Shuddha 1.* The fair is attended by about 80,000 people from all over Maharashtra especially from the Marathwada districts of Parbhani and Nanded and from almost all the districts of the Vidarbha region. State Transport buses ply regularly between Washim and Loni Budruk and no difficulty is faced in reaching the village as extra buses ply at the time of the fair.

Shri Sakharam Balkrishna Joshi *alias* Sakharam Maharaj was born at Talni (Parbhani District) in the year 1708 A. D. After completing his early education at Washim he proceeded to Varanasi where he spent 12 years in studying Sanskrit literature. He was leading a life of renunciation from his early childhood and performed many miracles including the curing of persons from various diseases. He ultimately settled down at Loni Budruk where he died in the year 1800 A. D.

The temple of Sakharam Maharaj is constructed of stone and the entire structure is a solid one. The outer wall of the temple (*par-kot*), was constructed in the year 1845 A. D. The height of the temple is about 80′-90′ with the dome at the top of the pinnacle in gold. In the shrine of the temple there is a Mahadeo *linga* and a gold plated mask of the Saint is placed over it.

The priest of the deity is a Brahmin by caste, who looks after the daily worship of the deity.

The devotees believe that Sakharam Maharaj is capable of fulfilling their desires and they, therefore, make various vows before the deity in order to get a child, or employment, or getting bodily relief from diseases, etc. On fulfilment of their desires the devotees offer the promised things to the deity during

the fair. While going to the temple for the *'darshan'* of the deity the pilgrims carry with them articles of worship.

On *Karttika Vadya 14,* the *shraddha* ceremony of Sakharam Maharaj is performed and *Karttika Vadya 30 (amavasya)* is treated as the death anniversary of Sakharam Maharaj. A public dinner is arranged on this day when about 10,000 persons are served with food. 'Lines of thousands of people wait in a disciplined manner for 2 to 3 hours for this *prasad.* In 1965 some 50,000 disciples received *prasad.'* The principle of the division of labour is seen in its near perfection at the time of the fair. According to the information locally available the responsibility for cooking the food at the time of the fair and of distributing the same has been fixed upon certain families in the surrounding areas by custom and one member from each of these families attends and does the work assigned to him at the time of the fair. Besides the distribution of food at the time of the fair, food is supplied to the devotees visiting the shrine on other days too.

A chariot procession with the mask of Sakharam Maharaj kept in it, is taken out on *Margashirsha Shuddha 1* in the morning and a palanquin procession of the mask is taken out at night.

The devotees who assemble at the time of the fair are accommodated in three *dharmashalas* constructed near the temple. Many pilgrims, however, spend the nights outside the temple.

The main items of entertainment at the fair are cinema shows, *tamashas,* magic feats, singing parties etc. Sometimes a circus troupe also camps at the place of the fair.

Various stalls are opened at the fair, important among them being those of brass utensils, clothes, sweetmeats, bangles, articles of worship, stationery articles, fancy goods, etc. Bullock-carts, locally known as *'damani'* or *'rengi'* are also brought in a large number at the fair for sale.

The Block Development organisation has constructed reservoirs to store potable water for the use of pilgrims. Water from the wells of the village is also used by the pilgrims.

The sanitary arrangements at the fair are managed by the staff of the Zilla Parishad, Akola. It levies a 'ground tax' on the various stalls opened at the fair and the amount so realised is spent in meeting the expenses of the fair.

MANA

Mana, is a village seven miles east of Murtizapur and is situated on the left bank of the river Uma. It is a railway station on the Bombay-Nagpur broad gauge line of the Central Railway. It has a population of 5477 according to the Census of 1971. It has a post office. The primary schools and the Janapada High School, conducted by the Zilla Parishad cater to the educational needs of the people. The river and wells form the main source of water supply. The medical facilities are provided by an *ayurvedic* dispensary conducted by the Zilla Parishad. The weekly market is held in this village on every Wednesday and Saturday.

The old Gazetteer published in 1910 has given the following information about this village. 'Mana was formerly the headquarter of a *pargana* and has a fort belonging to Government. A new jama masjid is just being built and promises to be quite a fine building; the *karigir*, architect, is from Kathiavad. The site is now littered with stones which must have come from a fine *Hemadpanti* temple; but they belonged to the old masjid and will be included in the new one. An *inam* for it dates from the time of Alamgir (Aurangzeb). A number of small but well-finished Muhammadan tombs lie near the village.

MANGRULPIR

Situation: The headquarters of the tahsil bearing the same name is situated in 20° 15′ north latitude and 77° 20′ east longitude about 39 miles to the south-east of Akola, the district headquarters. It is an electrified municipal town with a population of 14087 as per the Census of 1971. The police station at Mangrulpir has jurisdiction extending over 119 villages. The court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division is also located there. Being the headquarters of the sub-division alongwith the tahsil, are situated in Mangrulpir the offices of the Deputy Collector (Sub-Divisional Officer) and the Tahsildar. A panchayat samiti has also been established at Mangrulpir and as such there is the office of the Block Development Officer located in the town. The town has a post and telegraph office and a Government rest house. Wells form the main source of water supply. At times scarcity of water is felt. The medical facilities are provided by the primary health centre conducted by the Zilla Parishad and private medical practitioners. Besides the primary schools conducted by the Zilla Parishad, the Government Multi-purpose High School and the Qualandriya Urdu High School cater to the educational needs of the town populace. The branch of the

Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., is located in the town. The weekly market is held at Mangrulpir on every Saturday.

Municipality: The municipality was established at Mangrulpir in 1959 and is governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. It covers an area of 11.76 square km. The municipal council is composed 10 members with no seat reserved either for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes, or for women.

The total receipts of the Mangrulpir municipality in the year 1961-62 came to Rs. 73,634 of which an amount of Rs. 7,984 was the receipts from municipal taxes, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 0.79. The total expenditure incurred by the municipality during the same period was Rs. 66,619.

The total income of the municipality during the year 1965-66 * was Rs. 1,21,730 and was composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 42,175; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 3,967; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 51,996 and income from miscellaneous sources, Rs. 23,592.

The total expenditure of the municipality during the same year came to Rs. 1,18,009 and comprised general administration, Rs. 7,102; collection charges, Rs. 3,543; public safety Rs. 7,472; public health and convenience, Rs. 27,015; public works, Rs. 2,745; public instruction, Rs 55,634 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 14,498.

History: Mangrulpir has long been the head of a *pargana*, and was possibly at one time a Muhammedan settlement of some importance, but it has been rather insignificant for many years. The municipality at Mangrulpir is the youngest in the district having been established as late as 1959. The antiquity of the region round Mangrulpir goes back to two thousand years. This has been shown by a large hoard of Satavahana coins numbering more than 1,500 discovered in 1939 at Tarhala, a village about 7 miles north by west of Mangrulpir. The coins are of potin, round in shape, and have on the obverse (front side) the figure of an elephant with the trunk uplifted with the name of the Satavahana king who issued it round the edge and the Ujjain symbol (two dumbbells placed at right angles, one across the other, on the reverse (back side). The hoard contained coins of some kings such as Kumbha Satakarni, Karna Satakarni etc., who became known for the first time. They flourished in the early

* In 1973-74 the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,45,000 and Rs. 5,16,000, respectively.

centuries of the Christian era. The hoard has been published by Dr. Mirashi of the Nagpur University.

Objects of Interest: The only features of interest are the *dargahs* and tombs of Shah Badr-ud-din and other Muhammedan saints and *pirs*. The town is called Mangrulpir on account of these associations. The old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 states, 'The actual tomb is on the top of a small hill, on which are also other buildings connected with it, while below are two large courtyards containing rooms for the accommodation of pilgrims; the whole is surrounded by a massive stone wall with nine bastions and four gates, forming a large fortification. Local tradition relates that Shah Badr-ud-din, also called Hayat Kalandar, came from Tus in Arabia in one of the Fourteen Hundred Palanquins, 652 of which actually halted at Mangrul; it is added, however, that he may have come along with the Emperor Aurangzeb, and that the time may have been 700 years ago.'

The fair is attended by about 25,000 people. The *inam* and the *jahagir* have been abolished since 1948 and now it gets a Government grant of Rs. 1,170 per annum. It owns about 200 acres of land and gets an annual income of about Rs. 2,000 from the same besides rental income of Rs. 2,000 *per annum*.

The temple dedicated to Birbalnath Maharaj who hailed from Punjab and took *samadhi* on February 4, 1928 owns 25 acres of land. An annual fair is held in honour of Birbalnath Maharaj on *Magha Shuddha* 14-January-February. About 10 to 12 thousand people assemble at the time of the fair.

Many other objects of interest in the town as they then existed are described in the Akola District Gazetteer. The description of the same is reproduced below as many of them have historical importance. "The jama masjid stands just below the tomb; it is a large but not very striking building. Close to the town stands the *dargah* of Hazrat Shah Amansahib, with that of his guru Shah Amanullah in the same enclosure. It has an inscription and is of some size, though not on the scale of Shah Badr-ud-din's *dargah*. Amansahib, who came from Sialkot, is of less antiquity than the other and was distinguished by adopting the penance of remaining constantly for 12 years seated on the ground. Finally the Emperor Shah Jahan came to Mangrul, and on his expressing the wish that the *fakir* should rise Amansahib did so, but with such pain and difficulty that the blood poured from his crippled legs; Shah Jahan then gave him two *jagir* villages and some *inam* land. A third *dargah*, that of Divan Haji Shah Muhammad, stands two miles west of Mangrul on a hill called Dhanbaldi, treasure-hill, beside the Bashim road. This saint is said to have been a *jamadar* in the Nizam's service, having charge of 14 horses, but his date cannot be more definitely fixed. He came from Nasirabad in Khandesh and was greatly pleased with the tomb of Badr-ud-din, a voice from which presently bade him to relinquish all worldly interests and live at the tomb; he did so and the *avaliya* continued to give him directions from time to time. Thus he went to Mecca and afterwards to Burhanpur, where a saint called Shah Allah Baksh gave him a cup containing the juice of certain herbs, whereby he was purified and became himself an *avaliya*; again he was directed to live 50 paces behind the *dargah*, where he built a mosque and dug two wells, and later to go to the site of his present tomb. While he was building a mosque and a *dargah* there a Gosain passed and gave him a tin of powder whereby 52 *tolas* of copper might be turned into the same weight of gold, but Divan Shah put it to one side. The Gosain passed again some years later and seeing the various works completed, thought his magic had been utilised, but the saint first showed him the untouched tin and then caused the Gosain to see the hill composed entirely of gold and silver, whence the present name of Dhanbaldi. Another *dargah* and several Hindu temples of no particular interest also stand in the town."

MURTIZAPUR

Murtizapur, the headquarters of the tahsil bearing the same name is situated at a distance of 24 miles by rail and 28 miles by road from Akola, the district headquarters. Another railway station known as Murtizapur town is situated on the Achalpur-Yeotmal branch line. The population of the town of Murtizapur according to the Census of 1971 was 23141 souls. The town is said to have derived its name from Murtiza Ali, a *naib* of some centuries ago.

At the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer in 1910, a village nearly a mile south-east of the railway station was also known as Murtizapur for revenue and census purposes. The settlement known as Mubarakpur had been formed immediately south of the line, lying across the Murtizapur road, but the land on which it was built belonged to the village of Sirso, two miles to the north on the Daryapur road of which Mubarakpur was treated as a part. Now the station area is also included in the town of Murtizapur and Mubarakpur now forms the part of the town.

The wide open spaces east of Murtizapur are now partially occupied by residential buildings. These areas are known as Pathanpura, Dhorpura and Khadakpura.

The old Akola District Gazetteer mentions that in the town were the remains of a *killa,* fort, belonging to Government, where at one time were stationed 200 Arabs. However, at present, no trace of the old fort remains and the ground covered by the fort is now occupied by the municipal office building, a primary school and a mosque known as the killa masjid.

Being the headquarters of the tahsil, it has the offices of the Tahsildar, Block Development Officer, besides the court of the Civil Judge, Junior Division and a police station. The cotton and agriculture produce market committee was established at Murtizapur in 1899, the commodities regulated being cotton, groundnut and all other food grains. A Government rest-house is also located at Murtizapur. It has a sub-post office and a telegraph office, and telephone facilities too. There are at Murtizapur the offices of the Akola Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the New Citizen Bank of India, subsequently merged into the Bank of Sangli.

The medical facilities to the town populace are provided by Smt. Laxmibai Deshmukh Hospital and two dispensaries, one conducted by the railways and the other conducted by the municipality. Eight primary schools, two conducted by the Zilla Parishad and 6 conducted by the municipality and the Murtizapur High School, Shri Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya, the Government Indian English Middle School, the Municipal Adarsh Hindi Vidyalaya and the Municipal Girl's Indian-English Middle School cater to the educational needs of the town populace. The Gadge Maharaj College of Arts and Commerce caters to the need of higher education.

The municipal council was established at Murtizapur in 1915 and it covers an area of three square kilometres. It is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipal council is composed of 20 members, 19 elected and one co-opted. Of the elected seats, two are reserved for women while no seat is reserved either for the scheduled castes or for the scheduled tribes. The Chief Officer is the administrative head of the municipality.

During the year 1968-69 * the total income of the municipality excluding the extraordinary and debt heads amounted to

* In 1973-74, the income and expenditure was Rs. 10,67,000 and Rs. 10,46.000, respectively.

Rs. 5,93,008 while the total expenditure came to Rs. 5,83,944. Under the extraordinary and debt heads the municipal income was placed at Rs. 40,200 while the expenditure under the same was Rs. 39,065.

Two weekly markets are held in the town, one on every Tuesday and the other on every Friday. Besides household goods and sundry provisions, cattle are also bought and also sold on every Friday. Of the two libraries in the town, one is maintained by the municipality, while the other is maintained by the railway authorities. The municipality maintains one civil dispensary in the town. The veterinary dispensary is also maintained by the municipality. Attached to the veterinary dispensary is an artificial insemination centre. The underground drainage system has not yet been introduced in the town which has only a surface drainage. Wells form the main source of water supply and at times acute scarcity of water is felt. Primary education has been made compulsory in the town and it is managed by the Zilla Parishad as also the municipality. The municipality on an average spends about Rs. 20,000 towards the same. The total length of roads in the municipal limit measures 22 kilometres of which a length of 3 km. is asphalted, 2 km. metalled and 17 km. unmetalled. Two parks are maintained by the municipality. The municipality maintains one cremation ground and two burial places each for Muhammedans and Christians.

Objects of Interest : There are no objects of interest of any consequence in the town. However, the temple of Trimbakesnvara Mahadeva is of some interest. It was built by one Bansilal Gafurchand. In the temple is also a shrine dedicated to Rama where the *Rama navami* is celebrated by the local people. The old Akola District Gazetteer mentions that a mosque was rebuilt at that time and it was well-roofed with tiles from Bombay.

NARNALA

Narnala, *alias* Shahanur is famous for an ancient fortress in the hills in the north of Akot tahsil situated in 21° 10′ north latitude and 77° 00′ east longitude a point where a narrow tongue of Akola district runs a few miles into the Melghat. It is 3,000′ above the mean sea level. It had a population of 250 souls according to Census of 1971. The fortress lies about 12 miles north of Akot, the road passing through Bordi Shahanur. The village lies within the first roll of the hills but just at the foot of the real ascent. The road climbs a spur of the hills and then follows a ridge, the whole ascent from Shahanur occupying less

than an hour. The fort can now be ascended by a motorable road. About half way up it crosses first one and then another piece of level ground, each thickly sprinkled with Muhammedan tombs. These are called Lahan and Motha Sati Maidans. On the left side of the road in the upper plot is a small broken stone having carved on it an upraised hand, the sun, and the crescent moon, which is described as *Satiche hat*, 'Sati's hand'. Presently the lower range of fortifications comes into sight, a line of blackened walls crowning cliffs of black stone and lying dwarfed but massive along the folds of the hillside. Accomplishing three-quarters of the ascent the road passes through the first gateway, crowned like the rest with an arch lofty enough for elephants to pass through. A curtain projecting on the other side of the gateway is called Saha Gotyachi Sapili because its full height, about 30 feet, is made up of six great stones placed one on top of the other. Lions in different attitudes ornament both the outside and the inside of the gateway. The path passes two other strong gateways and one slighter one before entering the heart of the fort, and climbs meanwhile to the uppermost *ghats*. Between the last two gateways are the domed tombs of Bagh Savar Wali and Gaz Badshah Wali. The former not only rode a tiger in his life but the old Gazetteer states 'even now a tiny white tiger may be seen at night going to and from his tomb.' Passing the last gateway one comes almost at once before the Ambar Bangala, the *kacheri* of former days. A rest-house has been constructed on the fort. It is a lofty building looking on to a cemented courtyard which formerly contained a fountain and was roofed with wood. The bangala had a flat roof reached by a long and steep staircase, and walls around the roof give shade during the greater part of the day, while openings afford a wide view over both the plain country and the hills. Akot is generally visible, with the nearer villages, and in the clear air of the rains one can plainly see the flooded Purna 25 miles away. At an equal distance on the west the fortress of Pimpardol crowns one of the two highest hills in that part of the Satpudas, a fairly large fortification but one so little known that its existence is sometimes denied by people living just below it and even by the people who used to go on pilgrimage to one of its tanks. Just across the courtyard is the tomb of Burhanuddin, sometimes called "the dogs' temple", and beyond it is the Shakkar Talao, a tank of some little size. The tomb is a commonplace stone platform with a few tombstones upon it. It has long been known as a place where the bite of a mad dog, jackal, or rat may be cured. People come from various places even from a distance. They offer gur, *chana, ud,* and *phul* (country sugar, parched gram, incense, and flowers), walk five times around the stone platform, place in their mouths five grains of gram and a very little of the other food offered,

and walk away with their eyes fixed on the ground till they have passed the first gateway of the fort (a few hundred yards away). Intelligent people of the neighbourhood are convinced that the cure is effective if performed before hydrophobia has appeared in the patient, but according to some others it even takes effect later, but every year there are one or two cases of visitors who die of hydrophobia either just before or just after visiting the tomb. The local experts hold the common belief that hydrophobia is very apt to remain latent during the dry season and manifest itself at the first fall of rain. The Shakkar Talao is connected with various legends. The cow called Kapila, pure white, and Kamdhenu, the granter of desires, descends from heaven at midnight and passes through the water to a *pindi*, shrine, of Mahadeva beneath it, and there yields her milk. Unhappily this story was told long ago to an incredulous Deputy Commissioner, who at first made the retort that though all other liars might be dead the relater was one left alive, and then had the tank sounded and searched by a Bhoi diver. Nothing was found but mud, upon which the officer added, 'Is there nothing in the tank? Then take the patwari (who had told the tale) and drown him there'; and though the order was not enforced this unsympathetic attitude has greatly discouraged the recounting of anecdotes. It is said also that a *paras*, spike of a dome, lies in the tank with the power of turning everything it touches into gold, and that an elephant's shackles were once changed in this way when it entered the tank. The water dried up in the famine of 1899-1900 and nothing was found, but it is remarked that no one knows what is hidden in the mud. At the west end of the courtyard mentioned are a pretty mosque and handsome stables, while near the other end is a block of four large covered cisterns with broken but graceful arches rising above them. Some have thought them to be Jain water-cisterns, but they are locally called *telache tupache take* and are said to have been used for storing oil and ghee for the large garrison The fort covers 392 acres, and the walls, which only approximately keep at the same level wind about so much in following the shape of the hill that people say the full circuit measures 24 miles. It would certainly take very many hours to trace out all the buildings, especially as the walls, though generally in excellent condition, have crumbled in places and the enclosure is much overgrown with long grass and bushes. It is said that there were 22 tanks, six of which still hold water all the year, 22 gates, and 360 *buruj* towers or bastions. The first fortifications, according to tradition, were made by Naryendrapuri, a descendant of the Pandavas and at the time Emperor of Hastinapur (Delhi). Ahmad Shah Bahamani got the fort repaired around 1425 when he constructed Gavilgad with a view to obstructing the invaders from the north frontier of his kingdom. Nearly all the present

buildings seem to be of Muhammedan origin. The fort passed on to Fatehulla Imad-ul-mulk when he became an independent ruler by 1490 as he was the *Subhedar* of Berar under the Bahamanis Gavilgad also passed on to him. Burhan Imad Shah was imprisoned on this fort by one of his Amirs Tufalkhan who crowned himself. In the battle that was fought between Tufalkhan and Murtaza Nizam Shah in 1572 Tufalkhan was defeated and had to flee and took asylum with Muhammad Shah of Khandesh. On being threatened by Murtaza Nizam Shah of dire consequences if the asylum was continued, Muhammad Shah of Khandesh, refused to give refuge to Tufalkhan who was forced to return to Narnala fort and stay there. The fort was invested by the army of Murtaza. The fort surrendered and Tufalkhan and also Burhan Imad Shah were imprisoned along with 40 others. They were confined in the fort of Lohagad where they died while in captivity. Some historians say that all of them were poisoned under the orders of Murtaza Nizam Shah. After the battle that was fought between the armies of the Ahmadnagar kingdom and the Emperor Akbar on January 26, 1597 in which the armies of the Adilshahi Emperor who alongwith the Kutub Shah of Golconda was an ally of Nizamshah emerged successful, and followed the Delhi army upto Shahpur. However, Khan Khanan defeated Sohelkhan soon afterwards and instead of following them, he sent his army for the capture of Narnala and Gavilgad along with the other minor forts in the area. However, Khan Khanan was recalled by the Emperor Akbar in view of the differences he had with Murad and Abul Fazl was appointed in his place. He captured most of the forts in the area. Akbar had divided his kingdom into 15 *Subhas* and Narnala was one of them. The fort passed on afterwards to the Maratha followers of Shivaji and his descendants, then to the *Peshva*. After the return of Shahu to the Deccan in 1707, Parsoji Bhosle was the first Maratha noble who joined hands with Shahu on the Western border of Berar. He was given the title of *Sena-saheb-subha* and a *jagir* was conferred upon him which included *Sarkar* Narnala. The fort passed on to the Nizam again, and finally to the British, but people say that throughout all this history no great fight ever took place over it. The fort along with that of Gavilgad was handed over to the British according to the treaty of January 6, 1818 entered into by the East India Company and Mudhoji Bhosle. A legend connects a hill a little to the south-west of the fort with its capture in the time of Aurangzeb. On the top of the hill is the *dargah* of Saiduliboa or Saiduliwali; it is said that a gun was taken up there unknown to the Dakhanis and delivered by night so effective a fire that the garrison fled. Again, the name Sati Maidan is sometimes applied to the whole sweep of the hill-side between Shahanur and the fort and the explanation is given that

a vast number of men were killed here in the time of Aurangzeb, the tombs of the Muhammedans alone remaining; the name would then have the general meaning of Plain of Death. The vaults, *bhuyar*, mentioned above lie a short distance to the west of the Ambar Bangala; they are a series of small chambers connected by low archways and are sometimes called *zanan khana* on the supposition that they were meant for the residence of *gosha* women, women who must not be seen in public. Their purpose is, however, not certain, and their extent is not known. An attempt to explore them, inspired by the hope of finding treasure, was defeated by great numbers of bats coming upon the intruders, who were also afraid of snakes. A late jaglia of Narnala, Gafur Ahmad, is said to have driven a score of sheep into the vaults to see where they would come out. One emerged at Gavilgad, more than 20 miles away, but no trace was ever found of the others. A cross stands on a high point on the eastern side of the fort and marks the grave of a European officer who was left in charge and died here after the battle of Adgaon but no trace of his name is left. Among the buildings on the east side is a *nagar-khana* where prisoners are said to have been kept in a pit, with a big stone over their heads, to await execution. A few hundred yards off is the *khuni buruj*, where a platform was built on the edge of a sheer precipice over which criminals were sometimes hurled. The *naugaj toph*, nine-yard gun, lies between these two. This is said to have been placed there during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1670 and it bears an inscription in Persian. This 18 foot long cannon with a diameter of 6 feet had a reach of seven miles. A ball from it is said once to have carried off the golden spike set on the domed building at Dharud in the plain below and to have continued its flight till it fell into the tank at Kutasa, 20 miles away. (It is also said at Narnala that the *Hemadpanti* temple at Kutasa contains enough buried treasure to restore the fort, the repeated mention of Kutasa perhaps showing its former importance). Formerly there was a sister gun called *khadak bijli*, terrible lightening, but this somehow fell over the cliff into Chandan Khora, the valley of sandal wood, and mysteriously disappeared from sight. Two other guns lie near the Akot gate, to the south of the ordinary entrance, but the bulk of the military stores were removed in 1858. Tatya Tope and Mugutrav were then at Jalgaon, the headquarters of the tahsil on the west, and it was thought that they might seize these stores, though the fortress was in the hands of the Nizam. The guns were, therefore, taken off to Akot, the Tahsildar gathering 1,000 or 1,200 people together for the task of bringing them down the hills, and the guns being hauled across the plain by long teams of oxen in one great confused procession. The powder and sulphur were brought out of the magazine and watered and burnt, but a spark got into the last cask before it

was removed; such an explosion followed that one still hears how people's ears rang, and men were knocked down by the hundred, while two rockets went sailing across the fort into the hills; but the magazine, a strong building, withstood the shock and is still to be seen. The Dhobi Talav is a pretty tank which holds water all the year. It has a series of arches at one side, with summer houses if one may use the word, consisting of two stone chambers one above the other and covered by a flat roof. Water was taken thence to a garden, and one stone is grooved in almost a score of places by the rope which ran on it. The garden is ascribed to the Bhosles. There were two lofty stands for *Tulsi,* basil, plants that also revealed Hindu influences. Moreover, a shrine of Mahatoba, or Mhatoba, on the south of the tank, is famed for the cure of snake-bite. The victim must utter the name of the god and place a stone or piece of earth on his head. Upon this he has invariably strength to reach the shrine, the power of the poison being checked. Arriving there he burns a little ghee in a lamp, or *ral, ud, gul,* resin or incense, or something of the sort. Presently he shivers and sweats or according to the report of some eye-witnesses the god sweats and straightway the man is cured; cattle are also healed. The old Gazetteer mentions that a Mahar of Warud who was cured in this way came on a yearly pilgrimage and put the shrine in order. Now it consists simply of a rough reddened stone on a rough platform, and its importance must have diminished by the snake god at Shiupur below the ghat, 5 miles distant. Quite close to the stone of Mhatoba is an image of Mahavir or Bajrangkali, holding its hand upraised and supported by a much smaller figure. The *dalbadal,* containing the old mint, is quite near, and a Muhammedan graveyard is at no great distance. It is said that the Bhosles had 2,000 or 2,500 men here, and the number and variety of buildings show clearly that there must have been a large population, but now the place is generally empty save when Hindu pilgrims visit the tomb of Saidulihoa and Burhanuddin in the rains, or Muhammedans come in *Ramzan,* or the dog-bitten come for healing. Evil spirits, *bhuts* and *Shaitans,* are said to haunt it; wherever the walls are broken there are the tracks of wild beasts, in the morning and evening peacocks come to the tanks, and at night sambars also come thither, following well-worn tracks through the ancient gateways. Only four gates facing Akot, Shahanur, Dehli and Mahakali remain out of 21 that formerly protected this fort which had 67 bastions.

The following description about the archaeological remains on the fort of Narnala reproduced from the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 makes interesting reading as it still holds good.

"The largest monument of antiquity in the District is the fine hill fort of Narnala, standing upon an isolated hill of the Satpura range. The whole series of fortifications consists of three distinct forts stretching in a line from east to west, Jafarabad on the east, Narnala, the principal fort, in the centre, and Teliyagarh on the west. The forts are enclosed, except in those places where the natural escarpment of rock renders artificial defences unnecessary, by crenellated stone walls, well and strongly built. The bastions are numerous and the gates number twenty-two in all, but this number includes wicket gates and separate gateways situated on the same main entrance to the fort. The main entrances to the fort are but four in number, the Delhi darvaza, the Sirpur darvaza, the Akot darvaza, and the Shahanur darvaza. None of the entrances, save the last, calls for any special mention. The Shahanur entrance consists of three separate gateways on the same path. The outer most is the Shahanur gate proper, the first and main gate of the fort, and a very plain structure. Mr Cousens concludes from its style that it is pre-Muhammedan but doubts whether it is Gond or not. The ornaments on this gateway are two lions, facing inwards, just as they are found on the old Gond fort of Chandrapur. Ferishta says that Ahmad Shah Wali, the ninth king of the Bahamani dynasty, when he halted at Ellichpur in 1425 "built" the fort of Gavil and "repaired" that of Narnala, from which it may perhaps be concluded that fortifications already existed on the Narnala hill, though the words of a somewhat inaccurate historian must not be construed too literally. We certainly have no reason to believe that the Gonds ever bore sway in the Melghat, and there is not, perhaps, sufficient ground for the belief that the Shahanur gateway is pre-Muhammedan. 'It is flanked by walls and bastions built of cyclopean masonry, some of the great blocks being over six feet long. These are laid upon one another with very clean joints and their surfaces are cleanly dressed. Some of the kanguras or merlons of the battlements are of single stones, one that was measured being four feet five inches high by three feet seven inches broad. A curtain wall of this same heavy masonry projects upon the outer side of the gateway and thus screens and protects it from below.' This description would apply generally to pre-Muhammedan architecture, but it is not mentioned that the gateway itself consists of a simple Pathan arch instead of the post and lintel doorway which we should have expected to find. That this outer gateway is of an earlier date than the innermost gateway of the same entrance is evident, but there is no reason to believe that it was not constructed by Ahmad Shah's builders in 1425. The second gateway of this entrance is the Mehndi darvaza, which calls for no special notice, but is probably of the same date as the outer gateway. The third and innermost gateway is the best piece of work in the

fort. Hindus have named it the Mahakali gateway, though there is nothing Hindu in its architecture or its surroundings, except a heap of rough stones daubed with red pigment and oil in one of its galleries and locally known as 'Raja Ilal,'- a possible reference to the eponymous Raja Ila of Ellichpur. The gateway is wholly Muhammedan and was built by Fathullah Imad-ul-mulk in 1487, a year before he repaired the companion fort of Gavil. It consists of the great entrance archway, nineteen feet from the ground to the apex of the arch and ten feet six inches wide. The whole height of the gateway is thirty-seven feet three inches. Above the lower arch ring is a second, with an inscription in Arabic between them. Above this again are several horizontal courses, one being corbelled forward, forming,with their vertical jambs or pilasters, a recessed frame-work round the archway. Over these again is a very large inscription, stretching across the gateway and surmounted by a line of ornamental kanguras or battlements. The gateway is flanked upon either side by galleries and rooms, probably the original guard-rooms; but the most striking feature of all is the overhanging balconied windows, two on either side. These are beautifully wrought, being supported by corbels or brackets below, and having deep cornices and eaves boards protecting them above. A couple of little pillars and corresponding pilasters, with panels of perforated screen-work between, add to the general pleasing effect. The gateway must be regarded as being in the main ornamental, for it is weak in itself and adds nothing to the strength of the entrance, which is defended by the Shahanur and Mehndi gateways. In front of the gateway a quadrangle has been added at a later date, surrounded by guard-rooms, but the workmanship of these additions is rough and coarse, and they have been built up against the gateway on either side, covering up much of its work".

The upper inscription on the gateway runs as follows :—

"On the date of victory. Saith the Lord God Most High and Exalted, 'Whosoever enterth herein is safe from fear.' The year 892 (A. D. 1487)."

"Far removed from imperfections is God. There is no God but the one God and Muhammad is the Prophet of God. May God bless and save him and may God bless all the prophets and apostles and the favoured angels Praised be the Lord God, the Ruler of the universe. Lord have mercy on the legitimate *khalifahs,* the rightly guided, exalted over others of the believers and Muslims, namely, Abu Bakr the Truthful, Umar the Discriminator, Uthman, and Ali the approved of God, and Hasan-ur-Radha, and Husain, and all the martyrs of Karbala, and Hamzah, and Abbas, and all those who accompanied the Prophet in his emigration to Madinah, and all those who helped him there. May the acceptance of God be on them all. (Written by Muhammad Abdullah.)"

The lower inscription runs as follows :—

"In the reign of the great and exalted *Sultan,* the Ghazi, Shahab-ud-dunya Wa' d-din, Mahmud Shah, the son of Muhammad Shah, the son of Humayun Shah, the son of Ahmad Shah, the son of Muhammad Shah, the ruler, the Bahamani; may God perpetuate his rule, his kingdom, and his khilafat. Written by Kamal Jang."

It is not clear what victory is referred to in the beginning of the first inscription, for no victory was gained by Fathullah Imad-ul-Mulk in 1487. The expression used may perhaps be regarded as a rhetorical flourish, with a reference to Fath-ullah's name and to the fact that he was already virtually independent. The rest of the inscription indicates his orthodoxy as a *Sunni.* The pedigree of Shahab-ud-din Mahmud Shah in the second inscription is full of errors, but corroborates more valuable evidence which refutes Ferishta's obstinate assertion that the name of the fifth king of the Bahamani dynasty was Mahmud, and not Muhammad.

On a knoll in the fort is the large gun known as the *nau-gazi top,* or nine yard gun, built of rods and rings on the fagot system. Engraved on it is a Persian inscription of which the following is a translation: "He (God) is the Everlasting One. The emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir. This is the nine-yard gun which was made during the rule of the Deccanis. Now Atlu Beg, the slave of the imperial court, having come to the fort of Narnala in the month of *Jamadi-ul-awwal,* in the year 1091 of the holy *Hijra,* has mounted the above mentioned gun by the grace of His Majesty, the lord of the earth and the age, ruler of the world and its inhabitants, the true spiritual guide. Written by Pahlad Das the Kayath. It is 150 years since this gun was captured, and nobody has mounted it till now."

The three forts contain between them twenty-two tanks, most of which are in the central fort. The system of water-supply in this fort was admirable. Of the old water-works there still remain a part of the old aqueduct and some of the stone drains constructed for conveying the surface water into the cisterns and the overflow from one cistern into another. From the fact that some of the cisterns are covered it has been surmised that they

are the handiwork of the Jains, but there is not sufficient ground for this belief.

The Jami masjid or principal mosque is in ruins. It occupies a commanding position and was perhaps an imposing structure, but what is left of it does not enable us to form an opinion on this point. A local historian tells us that it was built in A. H. 915 (A. D. 1509) by one Mahabat Khan, and that it bears an Arabic inscription to this effect, but of this no trace now remains.

Upon the hill, close beside the *ambar khana,* now converted into a residence, is a neat and substantial little mosque in good repair, with three arches and a high Pathan dome. It is disfigured by an inscription recording the visit of a Hyderabad noble in 1873. This should be removed. Other buildings are the mint, *sarraf khana,* arsenal, and elephant stables. There are also the ruins of a *mahal* erected for one of the Bhosle *rajas* of Nagpur, and in Teliyagarh is a small mosque. The ruins of two gun foundries also remain."

Recently the Forest department has undertaken the plantation of eucalyptus trees over the area covered by the fort. The Adivasi Jungle Kamgar Society has been established at Shahanur that is at the base of the fort.

PATUR

Situation : Patur, also known as Nanasaheb's Patur or Patur Shaikh Babu, is a town in the south east corner of Balapur tahsil, 21 miles south of Akola in 20° 27′ north latitude and 76° 59′ east longitude with as per the Census of 1971 a population of 11567 souls. This municipal town has a police station, a post and a telegraph office, a municipal dispensary and is electrified. Wells form the main source of water supply and many a times scarcity of water is felt. Primary schools conducted by the municipality and the Tulsabai Kaval Vidyalaya and Shah Baba Indian-English Middle School cater to the educational needs of the town populace. A weekly market is held at Patur on every Saturday. A Government rest-house is also located at Patur. The town is well-known for two saints *viz.,* Shaikh Baba and Nanasaheb Maharaj after whom the town is known.

Patur is a very ancient place as is evident from the rock-hewn Buddhist monastery in the hill side east of the town. It is said that these Buddhist and Jain monasteries came to be established during the reign of Ila (इल्) the Jain king who ruled the area around 1058. It is said that it is a Jain *Chaityavihara.* The town was looted and burnt to ashes in 1808 by the Pendharis.

Municipality : The municipality was established at Patur in the year 1939 and it is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. The municipality covers an area of 16 square miles and the municipal council is composed of 10 members with no seat reserved either for scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. The total receipts of the Patur municipality during the year 1961-62 were placed at Rs. 85,908 of which an amount of Rs. 29,102 was from municipal taxes, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs. 3-17.

The total income of the municipality during the year 19665-66* was placed at Rs. 48,661 comprising municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 21,318; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 2,933; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 22,194 and income from miscellaneous sources Rs. 2,216. During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs 56,469. It was comprised of general administration, Rs. 6,107; collection charges, Rs. 4,595; public safety, Rs. 2,755; public health and convenience, Rs. 20,405; public works, Rs. 1,804; public instruction, Rs. 18,941; and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 1,862

The municipality conducts primary schools and a dispensary. Underground drainage system has not yet been introduced in the town. The cremation ground and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

Objects of Interest : The town is of considerable archaeological interest because of some ancient caves cut in the hill side. They are all on the west bank of the river. The caves are chambers carved out of the rock of the hill side on the model of the less developed *Hemadpanti* temples. It is said that they were neglected for a long time but were cleared in about 1881. They have generally been ascribed to Buddhism, but one certainly contains an emblem of Mahadeva carved out of the solid rock. There is one inscription[1] in the caves. It is also said, that there was a longer inscription in Sanskrit and it no more exists as the precipice has given way. The caves no longer attract any religious devotees and no local tradition seems to be attached to them; those who are aware of their existence say that they 'must have been dug out for some Sadhu.' The caves consist of big pillars at the front and a verandha and a room at the rear. The pillars in caves towards the east have been constructed anew.

* During 1973-74, the income and expenditure stood at Rs. 2,32,000 and Rs. 2,03,000, respectively.

1. *Varhadacha Itihasa* by Y. M. Kale, 1924.

The relics of Shaikh Baba comprise the Jama masjid, some marks in the rocks of the river bed, and his *dargah*, tomb. The mosque and tomb bear inscriptions giving their dates as 1142 and 791 H., or 1118 and 1725 A. D., respectively. The mosque is said to contain a beam miraculously suspended in the air. The marks on the rocks are by the eye of faith recognised as the footprints of men, horses, camels and elephants; they are said to have been made when the saint, having caused an army to disappear into the earth, called it forth again unharmed. The *dargah* consists of successive enclosures with a tomb in the last; the building is not very fine in itself but was a fairly well-known place of pilgrimage. Such *fakirs* as come are divided into the two classes of Banwa and Madari; the former mutilate themselves, abstain from begging, and eat only at the very place of pilgrimage, while the others differ on all three points. The *inamdars* of the tomb were bound to provide pilgrims with food. A manuscript account of Shaikh Baba given by the *kazi* at the time of the publication of the old Akola District Gazetteer relates that the saint came from Mecca and passed Dholapur on the river Chamba; there he and his disciples flung into the river a demon who once a year demanded human sacrifices. The feet of the demon are said still to be visible in the water, and Hindus, on pilgrimage worship first at a shrine built in memory of the deliverer and next beside the demon's feet. Ghiyasuddin Tughlak is said to have been at the time Emperor at Delhi, and to have been succeeded by Abu Bakr, who was again dethroned by Nasir-uddin Muhammad, all three of the same family. Both the last two shared in the building of the present tomb, but it was never quite finished.

The temple of Nana Saheb, a fairly large series of buildings, is about a mile from the town. A history of the saint, together with a partial account of Markinathbuva of Marki in Amravati district is contained in a manuscript *granth*, religious poem, said to have been written by Mukundraja, son of Nana Saheb himself. Nana Saheb was the son of a rich *Yajurvedi* Brahman of Patur, and was originally called Narayan Kanhoji Amle. Even in his youth he spent a great deal in making gifts to Brahmans and to the poor, which caused ill-feeling between him and his uncle Babujibuva; he therefore went to Marki and became a disciple of Markinathbuva. Presently, his parents came and took him home, where he was married, but he returned again to Marki. Markinathbuva sent him away once more but was so much gratified at his devotion that he prophesied that he would himself be born again as Nana Saheb's son. The latter lived at Patur from that time, making the pursuit of religion his sole object, going naked, and so far disregarding caste restrictions as to take food from all men except Muhammedans and *antyaja*, low-born

people. His relatives used at first to lock him up, but he was quickly seen outside the house, no one knowing how he had got free. The other Brahmans put him and his family out of caste, but he declared that as long as he prayed to Rama he did nothing requiring penance. Gradually he came to be regarded as a saint to whom ordinary rules did not apply, and a number of miracles are ascribed to him. For instance, he would sometimes go to a money-changer in the bazar and distribute copper to the bystanders by the handful, yet the *saraf* always closed the day with two or three times as much copper as he had in the morning. A mendicant Brahman once asked him for money, and was given a letter addressed to the god Shri Balaji at Giri in Madras Presidency; upon this being presented at the temple the god appeared in a dream and bade the priest in charge pay the money. Once a failure of the rains was imminent and the people appealed to Nana Saheb; he went to the temple of Maruti outside the village, climbed to the head of the image and passed water there; rain came that very day. When a man asked him for money he once passed water on the petitioner's *uparna*, shawl; the man through lack of faith wrung out part of the urine but the rest became gold. A Muhammedan officer once insisted that the saint should eat flesh with him and he protested in vain; but when the dish was brought and the cloth removed the flesh had become a heap of flowers, and the *Mansabdar* prostrated himself before the *sadhu*. Once Nana Saheb gave his wife a roll of betel leaves half chewed by himself, and she upon eating it conceived and bore a son; the saint called him Mukundraja and declared that it was his *guru* Markinathbuva come to life again. Nana Saheb is said to have arbitrated between Udhoji and Mudhoji Bhosle and to have awarded the throne of Nagpur to the elder. He also used to give discourses on the *Bhagvadgita*. As death approached he asked to be buried instead of being burnt; people disregarded this, but even while his body was burning he appeared in the flesh at Nandkhed, 4 miles from Patur, before a prostitute who was a disciple of his, told her the circumstances, said he was going to Marki, and gave her a bunch of plantains as a *prasad*, religious gift. It was finally decided that he was an incarnation of Lakshman, brother of Rama. Some of the saint's dialectic power seems to have descended to one of his three sons, who refused to marry any woman because his mother had been a woman. A grand son of Nana Saheb is said to have brought to life the son of a man in very high position at the court of the Bhosles, whereon the latter erected the present temple. A fair is held in *Magha Shuddha* (January-February); it was formerly very largely attended and miracles of healing used to occur, but its importance has now greatly declined.

PINJAR

Pinjar, lies among low rough hills in the south-east of Akola tahsil 22 miles from Akola in 20° 30′ north latitude and 77° 15′ east longitude. It is surrounded by the remains of a fairly strong wall and has a brick *killa,* fort, both in ruined conditions It has a post office, a middle school and an allopathic dispensary. River and wells form the main source of water supply. A weekly market is held on every Thursday. It has a police station too, the jurisdiction of which extends over 84 villages.

The village is chiefly remarkable for a *Hemadpanti* temple dedicated to Kapileshvar of considerable size in a very good state of preservation, though some details strongly suggest a judicious rebuilding or restoration at an early date. A long inscription, apparently in Sanskrit, is carved on a stone in a shrine in the courtyard. Near by is a large *Hemadpanti* step-well known as *chaubari vihir,* the square well.

Pinjar was the headquarters of a *pargana* and is said once to have had 2,000 houses but to have declined on account of a heavy tax levied by Mudhoji Bhosle in 1772 A. D.; it contained 700 houses in 1867; in 1901 there were 612 houses with 2565 people. In the tussle that ensued between the *jamadars* of Panchagavhan and Pinjar with regard to some marriage relations, Krishnaji Govind sided with Pinjar and capturing the *jamadar* of Panchagavhan, oppressed the people. He did not even heed the advice of Janoji Bhosle. So Janoji removed Krishnaji Govind from the *subha* of Berar and appointed Mansingrav Mohite in his place. A temple of Vithoba, of some size, was built several generations ago by an ancestor of Waman Saoji, *sahukar* of the village who himself spent over Rs. 2,000 in 1908 on its restoration. The builder had dreamt that if a temple was erected in the village, worship there would be as at Pandharpur, and there would be no need to make a long pilgrimage to the latter place. A *dargah,* Muhammedan tomb, is known by the name of Shamsuddin Wali; his ghost is said, at irregular intervals, to appear at midnight, clad in green and riding a white horse in a procession; and it is held due to his favour that plague has never visited the village. Shamsuddin is said to have prevented a dome being built over his tomb.

RISOD OR RISVAD

Risod, a big village in Washim tahsil with a population of 11597 souls according to the Census of 1971 is situated 26 miles to the south-west of Washim, the tahsil headquarters in 19° 55′ north latitude and 75° 45′ east longitude. A weekly market is held at Risod on every Thursday. The cotton and agricultural produce market committee was established in this village of fairly big size as early as 1899, the commodities regulated being cotton, groundnut, and all food grains. The village has been electrified and has a branch of the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Medical facilities are provided by the primary health centre conducted by the Zilla Parishad. Besides the primary schools,the Bharat High School, the Bharat Madhyamik Kanya Shala and the Shri Shivaji High School cater to the need of higher education. A post and telegraph office is also located at Risod. The village has a protected water supply besides welis. The Government rest house with one suite provides lodging facilities for government officials on duty and also for the public at large. The village being on the boundary of the Marathvada and Berar regions is an important centre of entrepot trade especially in food grains. Much of the merchandise is brought from Marathvada region for sale. The place was once well-known for the production of dyeing agents then in use extensively.

Risod was the headquarters of a *pargana* and has always remained a place of some size. It is now the second largest place in the tahsil, next only to Washim town, the tahsil headquarters. According to the reports of the local people, there were water tanks of fairly big size in the village. They were dismantled by the local people around October 1724 to avoid free service to the army as the army camps generally used to be at places where facilities for the supply of water were available. Qaji khan sacked the place soon after Risod was among the *parganas* given to Lakhuji Jadhav. During the disturbances of 1857, Rohillas and Pendharis committed a dacoity at Risod. The contingent troops attacked the dacoits and a battle was fought near the village of Chinchave. With the stiff resistance offered by the dacoits Captain Mackinnon was killed and the marauders escaped under the cover of darkness.

The large tank referred to have been destroyed earlier, known as Pingalakshi Devi Talav after the temple of Pingalakshi Devi on its bank, was repaired during famines and is now used mostly for fish culture besides irrigating garden land.

Risod was the place of residence of a famous saint of the Vidarbha Region named Appa Svami. The *samadhi* of Appa Svami constructed long ago has a spacious court-yard measuring 100′ x 100′ and it faces the east. The old temple of Siddheshvara also faces east and has a spacious courtyard It contains the *pindi* of Mahadeva. The temple of goddess Pingalakshi is on the bank of the tank known after the goddess and faces the east. The idol of the goddess is just 3′ in height.

The fair in honour of saint Amarnath is held at Risod on *Magha Vadya* 14. About 10,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

SHIRPUR

Situation : Shirpur, is a large village in Washim tahsil with a population of 8285 according to the Census of 1971 and is situated in 20° 10′ 30″ north latitude and 77° 1′ east longitude, 15 miles to the north-east of Washim. This electrified village has a police station and a post and telegraph office providing telephone facilities. Wells form the main source of water supply. There are two ginning and pressing factories in the village. A weekly market is held on every Wednesday. Three primary schools and a high school known as the Shirpur Vidyalaya provide educational facilities to the local people. There is a dispensary as also private medical practitioners. A veterinary dispensary is also located in the village. It is mainly an agricultural village with betel vines and jowar, cotton, orange and sour lemon as the principal crops. The village had once three forts and a wall. Now only an earthen *gadhi* in dilapidated condition remains.

Shirpur was the headquarters of a *pargana* of 60 villages divided between four *deshmukhs*, of whom three were Brahmans and one was a Maratha. By the end of the 17th century, Shirpur was among the villages given as a present to Ambikabai, the daughter of Rajaram who was married to Mudhoji, the son of Ravjagdev of the other branch of Dhanaji Jadhav. At the same time the right to *sardeshmukhi* also passed on to her. In 1752, it was included in the *mokasa* of Khanderav Kashi. During the Muslim Rule, the trunk road from North India to Paithan and Aurangabad which was the headquarters of the Moghal Viceroy of the Deccan passed through this village and , as such, this road was the route of army movements of the Moghals.

Shirpur is one of the most important pilgrim centres of the Jains who regard it as their Benaras. Jain pilgrims from all over the country visit this place.

Temples : At present there are four Jain temples in the village, *viz.*, the Antariksha Parshvanath Basti Mandir, the Pavali Digambari Mandir, the Parshvanath Shvetambar Mandir and the Chintamani Parshvanath Digambari Mandir.

Antariksha Parshvanath Mandir.—The chief object of interest at Shirpur is the temple of Antariksha Parshvanath which is also

known as the Basti Mandir being in the middle of the village. This temple is said to have been built about 250 years ago. The Inam Record about this temple which was registered in 1867 corroborates the above mentioned fact. The temple is believed to have been built by Onkardasji Shravaji of Khamgaon.

The story told about this temple is that two Jain demons called Khara and Dushana made the image of cowdung and sand and used to worship it. They hid it in a pit beside a river on the side of a hill near Werul (Ellora) a village near Aurangabad in the then Nizam's Dominions. Long afterwards Ila or Ilaka Raja of Ellichpur happened to pass by the spot and to see a little pool of water, no larger than might be contained in a cow's hoof-mark. He suffered terribly from white leprosy, but on applying this water to his body was immediately cured. He was a Jain, and every night his queen had been accustomed to take the germs of the disease from his body and, not being allowed to kill them, put them in a tin case till the morning, when they were replaced. She now asked how he had been cured, and went with him to the spot, where she prayed to the unseen god to manifest himself. That night the image appeared to her in a dream and directed that it should be dug up and conveyed in a cart to Ellichpur but it warned her that the king, who was to drive the cart himself must on no account look back. In fact he looked back near Shirpur and the image remained suspended in the air. The king built over it the temple of Pavali—a *Hemadpanti* building, having neither arch nor mortar. Presently the god expressed disapproval of this and directed that another temple should be built at the cost of a *panch*, and the present temple was built accordingly.

The temple has a small campus the main gate of which was built in 1880. The entrance to the temple facing the east, is decorated with designed and carved metal covering, while the threshold of the same displays coins from the Moghal, the Nizam and the British regimes which are fixed there. This entrance leads to a *gabhara* also known as Digambari *Vedi*. On the right of this *Vedi* there is another *Vedi* of Veersen Svami. There are 15 images of Jain Saints on this *Vedi*.

The main temple with the shrine of Antariksha Parshvanath is underground, about 8 feet below the ground surface, and is below the *gabhara* referred to above. While proceeding from this *gabhara* to the sanctuary *(devhara)* of Antariksha Parshvanath, one comes across the *Vedi* of Mahavira Svami, a Jain Tirthankar. This sanctuary, though not very spacious, is decorated on the ceiling and with arches on solid pillars. It is built in stone

masonry and furnished with white marble tiles. It is also furnished with electric lights.

The principal object of worship, the idol of Antariksha Parshvanath appears to be made of black stone of the local variety though a section of Jain devotees believe that the idol is made of sand mixed with cow dung. The idol appears to be a fine specimen of sculpture and is about three and a half feet high. It is in a typical meditative posture which is known as *dhyanastha ardhapadmasana*. There is a hood of the cobra on the top of the idol. Jain devotees believe that the idol was in a floating position in the past and has come to rest on ground at only one point subsequently. However, a plausible explanation of its position as it appears to the human eye is that the idol is supported on the base at one point and is balanced in such a way that its entire weight is supported at that point. The principal interest about the same is that except for one point the entire idol is floating, and is hence called *antariksha*. The idol touches the ground at its right knee. A piece of cloth can be passed through the space between the idol and its base.

To the right of the main shrine is an altar (*Vedi*) of Adinatha Svami which contains an ancient image of Anantanatha Tirthankara. By the side of the image of Anantanatha Tirthankara are carved 14 images of the 14 Tirthankaras. The image of Anantanatha contains an inscription said to be in Brahmi characters. Next to this altar, there is another altar of the Goddess Padmavati who is considered as the Yakshini (the female demigod) of Parshvanatha. The image of Padmavati prepared about a century ago is in white marble and is beautiful. To the right hand side of the Goddess is the altar of Devendrakirti Svami. There are five more altars, known as Panchmeru. Of these four altars contain the image of Parshvanatha. In the ninth altar is the ancient Digambar image of Panchaparameshthi. Made in black stone, the image of Panchaparameshthi is broken at the legs. It is said to have been broken by one of the nobles of Aurangzeb. Other idols are in white marble said tobe 300 to 400 years old.

Below this sanctuary at a depth of about seven to eight feet one comes across another cellar which contains the shrine of Chintamani Parshvanath and two idols of Kshetrapalas. This whole construction which can be said to be a *Sabhamandapa* is in *Hemadpanti* style and is supported on four pillars.

At the top of the main temple is a dome and a terrace to the east of which is the *nagarkhana*. On the parapet wall are carved the figures of Digambar Jain idols.

By the side of the temple are four *dharmashalas* including the one recently constructed by the Shvetambars which provide accommodation to pilgrims. In the pavilion in the temple premises religious discourses are held.

Pavali Digambar Jain Mandir.—The other Jain temple at Shirpur is known as the Pavali Digambar Jain Mandir which is located at the outskirt of the village.

To the left of the temple is a well whose water cured the white leprosy of the king Ila. Local people even now claim that the water of this well has curative powers.

It is said that the brave warriors from the family of the Jadhavs of Sindkhed were invited and settled at Shirpur with a view to protecting the shrine from the ravages of the Muslims. These Jadhavs were known as Pavalkars and were vested with the responsibility of protecting the temple up to the end of the last century when both Shvetambars and the Digambars agreed to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the temple themselves.

This temple, which appears to be unfinished, bears an abraded inscription over its eastern door-way, to one side, with a date which has been read as *Samvat* 1334 (A. D. 1412), and the name Antariksha Parshvanatha. Mr. Cousens was of the opinion that the temple was begun during the early Muhammedan invasions of the Deccan, at least a hundred years before the date of the inscription, and that the work was abandoned lest the iconoclastic zeal of the invaders should be excited, and subsequently resumed when their zeal had subsided into the tolerance of rulers, at which time, probably, the image of Parshvanath Antariksha was installed. He also suggested that the old temple was finally abandoned after the commencement, but before the completion of the brick *shikhara* in hybrid style and owing to the insecurity of temples during the contests of rival Muhammedan powers in the Deccan. The plan of the shrine is star-shaped and the walls are decorated with bands of arabesque, no images being carved except in the three principal niches, these figures being loose and detachable if necessary. Mr. Cousens suggested that the people of the Deccan had heard before the arrival of the Musalmans of their hatred of images and that Hindu temple-builders of this period introduced bands of arabesque and plain mouldings as an exterior decoration in place of the profusion of images which formerly prevailed in order that there should be nothing outside to excite the enmity of the Musalmans. The entrance doorway of the hall is elaborately carved and images occur here, but they would have been hidden by the porch, had

it been completed. On either side of the door-way are nude Jain figures and over the lintel is a small seated Jina. In the shrine are two small marble Jinas, neither of them being Parshvanatha.

The temple constructed in *Hemadpanti* style with black stone has an entrance door from which the main sanctuary is visible. The temple proper is situated at a low level so that the early morning rays of the sun fall directly on the shrine. After entering the entrance gate one comes across an audience hall with four pillars. The exterior portion of the main temple bears artistic carvings. The audience hall in the main temple has three gateways with a plethora of artistic carvings over them. Each of the doorways bears Digambara images carved on the three sides of the door-frame. All the four pillars of the audience hall bear the beautiful carvings of the devotees dancing and playing instrumental music. The ceiling of the audience hall bears an impress of exquisite sculpture. The interior of the dome is decorated with artistic swans in rejoicing mood.

On three sides of the inner chamber, which is renovated with marble tiles, are three altars upon which are seated three images, all in white marble, the chief being that of Parshvanatha said to have been as old as the *samvat* year 1432 (1510 A. D.). The exterior of the inner chamber is pentangular and the pillars are nicely decorated. It is said that 11 images were excavated from the cellar below the audience hall in 1928. The temple was not properly maintained upto 1966-1967 when it was brought under proper upkeepment and maintenance.

'The image of Parshvanatha' according to the old Akola District Gazetteer 'is said to have been set up in the present temple on *Vaishakh Shuddh, 3 Vikrama Samvat* 555, or about 1500 years ago', but there is no evidence of this. It further states, 'Two images of Parshvanatha in white marble are said to have been placed in the Pavali temple about 20 years ago'. Pilgrims come throughout the year to visit this shrine also.

Vighnahara Parshvanath Shvetambar Mandir.—The third Jain temple in the village known as the Vighnahara Parshvanatha Shvetambar Mandir was built in 1964. In front of the temple is erected the statue of the chief donor. This exquisite modern construction contains a magnificent audience hall (*sabha-mandapa*) above which there is a dome covering the entire audience hall. The dome is remarkable for being *akhand (monolithic)*. The dome above the *gabhara*, 35′ in height could be reached through a screw type staircase from the terrace. Above the dome are also placed the images of *tirthankaras*. The inner chamber (*gabhara*) is constructed in superior white

marble brought from Jaipur. It contains the fine, artistic shrine of Vighnahara Parshvanatha in black marble. The entrance door to the inner chamber is artistic and bears beautiful carvings including different creeper designs with two conch shells. In the inner chamber, besides the main shrine, there are five other shrines in white stone. In the circumambulation of the temple there are carved the images of 24 *tirthankaras*. The entire building is painted in fine colours and decorated with exquisite designs.

Chintamani Parshvanath Mandir.—The fourth temple in the village is known as the Chintamani Parshvanatha Mandir and was constructed by the Digambar sect of the Jains in 1970. This is a small temple as compared with the other three.

Pilgrims from all over the country visit the main temple and alongwith it others too throughout the year. However, the chief fair is held for three days in *Karttika* (October-November). Various explanations are given of the name Shirpur. Some refer it to a saint called Siddha Purusha, others to the fact that aborigines here offered a vessel of milk to a *fakir* who spoke Persian and called the place 'milk-full,'others to a corruption of Shripal, a second name of Raja Ila who brought the wonderful image, while yet others say the image is a form of Vishnu and the village is named after his wife Lakshmi or Shri.

TELHARA

Situation: Telhara, is an electrified town in the Akot tahsil situated in 21° 00′ north latitude and 76° 50′ east longitude, 17 miles to the west of Akot, the tahsil headquarters. The jurisdiction of the police station at Telhara extends over 64 villages. It has a post and telegraph office and a Government rest house. Wells form the main source of water supply to the town populace. Medical facilities to the town are provided by the hospital and a dispensary conducted by the municipality. Primary schools conducted by the municipality and the Seth Bansidhar High School along with Shri Shivaji High School cater to the educational needs of the people. A weekly market is held in the town on every Sunday. A cotton and agricultural produce market committee was established at Telhara in 1919 and the commodities regulated are cotton, groundnut and all other food grains. The population of Telhara as per the Census of 1971 is placed at 9,455.

History: It was the third largest place in the tahsil according to the Census of 1901 with a population of 5,160. When

Jalgaon tahsil belonged to Akola district, an Extra-Assistant Commissioner was stationed at Telhara and had civil jurisdiction over Akot and Jalgaon tahsils. This was discontinued but during 1908 a Bench of Honorary Magistrates was established at Telhara with jurisdiction over one-fourth of Akot tahsil. 'For revenue purposes' as stated by the old Gazetteer 'there are five separate villages adjoining one another, two of them having the name Telhara and the other three having Muhammedan names. A vague rumour suggests that these three were founded by a Muhammedan Emperor, but there is no account of any considerable Muhammedan settlement in the town'. The following observations made in the old Akola District Gazetteer published in 1910 give the reasons as to the general backwardness of the town. 'The size of the town causes difficulties about its situation, and its commercial activity is somewhat hampered in the rains by the lack of good metalled roads, as the road from Telhara to Adzul is not kept in good condition.'

Objects of Interest: The old Akola District Gazetteer states that the place had no ancient temples of much interest, but several temples of some size were built during the period of 50 years prior to the publication of the old Gazetteer.

The old Gazetteer further states 'Harakchand Gulabchand, Honorary Magistrate, a Shvetambari Jain, to carry out a vow of his father's has, at a cost of Rs. 40,000 or more, built a temple to Padmaprabha, one of the 24 *Tirthankars* of the Jains. It has a golden image, and the building is strikingly coloured and furnished.'

WASHIM

Situation: The tahsil headquarters of the tahsil bearing the same name is situated in 20° 05′ north latitude and 77° 05′ east longitude 1,800 feet above the mean sea level. It has, as per 1971 Census, a total population of 32,496 souls. It is a municipal town and has an antiquity as its reference is clearly traced in *Padma Purana* wherein it is mentioned as Vatsagulma or Vamshagulma. It is a railway station on the Khandva-Purna metre gauge line of the Central Railway at a distance of about 79 kilometres from Akola railway station and the district headquarters. Besides being a tahsil headquarters, it is also a subdivisional headquarters and as such there are located in the town the offices of the Deputy Collector who is the Sub-Divisional Officer, and the Tahsildar. A Panchayat Samiti is also established in Washim and it is the headquarters of the Block Development Officer. It has a police station too. The State Bank of India and the Akola District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. have

their branches in the town. Besides the primary schools conducted by the municipality and private institutions, the Government Multipurpose High School, the municipal high school known as the Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya, Shri Shivaji High School, the Baklival Vidyalaya and the Rani Lakshmibai Kanyashala alongwith the Rajasthan Aryan College of Arts and the Mithulal Kachholia Vanijya Mahavidyalaya provide educational facilities to the town's people. The private medical practitioners and the dispensaries conducted by the municipality alongwith the Railway Hospital and the Mission Hospital cater to the health needs of the people. A veterinary dispensary is also located in the town. There is a Government Rest House in the town. A weekly market is held on every Thursday and Sunday in different quarters of the town. The cotton and agricultural produce market committee was established at Washim in 1899, commodities regulated being cotton, groundnut and all other food grains. The court of the Civil Judge, Senior Division is located at Washim. The town has a post and a telegraph office. It has a telephone exchange too. The town is connected by road to various other places in the State and is served by a network of state transport buses. Located in the town are a number of ginning and pressing mills and it is a centre of handloom weaving industry.

History: Washim is a place with antiquity and according to some scholars, it is the place where Vatsa *rishi* performed penance and where many Gods came to bless him as a result of which it came to be known as Vatsagulma. Its mention as Vatsagulma is traced in *Padma Purana.* In the *Tretayuga,* the second age, this country was a part of the Dandakaranya, or Dandakajungle, and the *rishi* Vatsa had his *ashram* hermitage, here; his religious merit acquired by austerities, was such that consternation spread through the world; rivers ran dry and trees were withered, and even the gods were afraid. They came, therefore in a body to Bashim and took up a temporary residence at various places within a radius of 5 miles from the town. Shiva, alone, whose devotee Vatsa had proclaimed himself, went directly to the *rishi* whom he found absorbed in penance. At the sight of his virtue Shiva was so much overcome that he wept, and the tears filled a dry well at his feet and flowed forth as the river Karuna; then he promised to grant any boon Vatsa might ask for. The latter asked that Shiva should remain for ever at the *rishi's* abode to save his worshippers from affliction. Shiva granted this, and his *linga,* remained there in consequence. Then the other gods appeared in a single gathering (*gulma*) and promised to stay in their divine essence, *ansharupa,* at the various places at which they had halted; and so the neighbourhood is called 'Vatsa Gulmachi Pacha Koshi,' the Five *Kos* of

the Vatsa Gathering, and is considered a *kshetra*, sacred area. About the origin of the name Bashim or Washim the old Gazetteer has given the following information. A poor Brahman orphan was protected by a learned member of the caste, but after some time stole a necklace belonging to his protector's wife. In the morning when she bewailed her loss he repented and sought to restore the necklace but could not find it. Meanwhile the woman laid on the unknown thief the curse that he should suffer from a loathsome disease and his body should be covered with insects, upon which the boy went to Prayaga Tirtha (Allahabad), did penance for the theft, and threw himself into the holy Ganga. On account of the religious merit, thus gained, he was born again as a son of the king of Kanakadripura in the Karnataka, when he was given the name Vasuki. In course of time he both married and succeeded to the throne, but presently his wife Kanakalekha discovered that when he was asleep at night his body was infested with maggots. One day when shooting he washed his hands and face in a small and dirty pond, and that night so much of his flesh remained wholesome. He and his wife sought the pool again, here in Vatsaranga, but could not find it. They went to Vasishtha *rishi* and told him about it, whereon he related the story of the king's previous life and of the religious importance of Vatsagulma Kshetra, and showed them the pool. This was the Padma Tirtha, and Vasuki first bathed and was wholly cleansed and then took up his residence near the spot. The new town was called Vasuki-Nagara, but became corrupted into Washim, or Bashim. This derivation of the place name is fantastic. Washim is derived from Vatsagulma, the capital of a branch of the Vakatakas which is known as the Vatsagulma branch of the Vakatakas. The existence of this branch of the Vakatakas was unknown until the discovery of the Washim plates in 1939. The founder of this family was Sarvasena mentioned in the Washim plates as the son of Pravarasena I. Sarvasena made Vatsagulma *i. e.* Washim, the capital of his kingdom. In course of time the place became a great centre of learning and culture. It was, however, known as a holy place long before it became the capital of Sarvasena who flourished in the period *circa* A. D. 330-355. He was followed by Vindhyashakti II. The Washim plates, which brought existence of this branch to notice for the first time, are dated in the 37th regnal year of Vindhyashakti II. They were issued from the royal capital Vatsagulma. Vindyasena or Vindhyashakti was succeeded by his son Pravarsena II. A Fragmentary inscription issued by Devasena who succeeded to the throne in *circa* A. D. 450 was issued from Vatsagulma which shows that the city continued to be the capital of the branch to the last. In the time of Harishena, the son of Devasena, it became the capital of a vast empire comprising a large part of

the Deccan. Thus it can be said that it was a royal seat of the Vatsagulma branch of the Vakatakas from A. D. 330 to 500 when the son of Harishena whose name is not known succeeded to the throne in 500 A. D. A reference to Washim is found in *Kavyamimansa* by Rajashekhara, the celebrated poet and dramatist of the Yayavara family who flourished from 875 to 925 A. D. He has mentioned therein Vatsagulma as situated in Vidarbha. But even earlier references to Vatsagulma or Vatsyugulma are found in *Mahabharata* and *Kamasutra*, which in their present form are assignable to a period before the age of the Vakatakas. The *Karpuramanjari*, a play written by Rajashekhara and staged at Kanauj under the patronage of the Gurjara-Pratiharas also mentions it as situated in the Daksinapatha (Deccan). Vachchhoma (Vatsagulma) was the name of the Prakrit style current in Vidarbha. Vashima is derived from Vachchhoma the Prakrit name of Vatsagulma. The Sanskrit treatise *Vatsagulmyamahatmya* also gives traditional information about this town.

During the middle of the 18th century Washim was the famous centre of cloth production alongwith Balapur. It is clearly brought out by one of the articles of the treaty of Kanakpur entered into between Janoji Bhosle and the *Peshva* Madhavrav after the battle between the two in 1769. The article states that the Bhosles should send annually to the *Peshva* cloth manufactured at Washim and Balapur worth Rs. 5,000. A mint was also in existence at Washim. The town was looted by the Pendharis in 1809 alongwith some other places in Berar.

When in 1768-69, the Peshva attacked the Bhosle, his army had come from Aurangabad through the pass to Washim from which place it moved forward on its expedition. Afterwards it was decided that the *Peshva* Madhavrav and Janoji Bhosle should meet at Washim and accordingly the terms of the treaty were finalised there and the treaty was signed at Kanakpur.The temple of Balaji at Washim was constructed by Bhavani Kalu who was the *Diwan* of Sabaji Bhosle.

It may, however, be noted that before the establishment of the Vakataka rule with Washim as their capital, the place was an important centre from the religious point of view and it even now contains many old temples and *tirthas* which are revered by the people.

Municipality : The municipal council was established at Washim in 1869 and is now governed under the Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965. It covers, according to the Census of 1961, an area of 42.16 square km. The municipal council is composed of 18 members with two seats each being reserved for the scheduled castes and women.

During the year 1961-62, the total receipts of the municipality amounted to Rs. 4,62,402 of which the receipts from the municipal taxes were Rs. 2,16,985, the *per capita* municipal tax being Rs 8.09. During the year 1965-66*, the total income of the municipality was placed at Rs 6,41,768 composed of municipal rates and taxes, Rs. 3,21,998; revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation, Rs. 41,538; grants and contributions from the Government, Rs. 2,25,423 and income from other miscellaneous sources, Rs. 52,809. During the same year the total expenditure of the municipality came to Rs. 6,15,337 comprising general administration, Rs. 26,295; collection charges, Rs. 87,000; public safety, Rs. 22,792; public health and convenience, Rs. 2,10,345; public works, Rs. 20,068; public instruction, Rs. 1,88,573 and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 60,264.

With a view to providing various facilities to the town's people the municipality conducts primary schools and a high school and maintains a dispensary. Underground drainage system is not yet introduced in the town. There are stone lined gutters and the sewage and night soil is carried away on hand carts. The meeting hall of the municipality is used by the town's people as a town hall. Protected piped water is supplied to a part of the town, but wells form the main source of water supply. The cremation grounds and burial places are managed by the respective communities.

Objects: The antiquity of the town has given rise to a number of objects and places of interest in the town. The chief among them are Padmatirtha, Balaji temple, Rama temple, Madhyameshvara temple, Godeshvara temple, two Jain temples and Narayana Maharaja temple. The *Vatsagulmamahatmya* mentions that the town contains 108 holy tanks and *tirthas*. A few of them can still be identified in the town.

Padmatirth.—Washim is known to have had 108 *tirthas*, holy places or sacred springs, associated with different gods and *rishis*. The Padmatirtha is one of the chief *tirthas* created by Vishnu. The reference to this *tirtha* has already occurred in the story connected with the origin of the name of the town. It is situated in the northern quarters of the town. The sides are built up in cut stones. Now the *tirtha* comprises two *kundas* one to the north and the other to the south. Recently one Shri Ramanarayan Toshnival has constructed a small but artistic temple dedicated to Mahadeva in the centre of the *kund* used formerly by those who entered the *tirtha* for swimming as their resting place. It is a cement concrete construction. An east-west bridge has been put across the *tirtha* to facilitate the entrance to

* During 1973-74, the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,34,000 and Rs. 13,74,000, respectively.

the temple. It is said that the colour of the *shalunka* placed in the temple changes thrice in a day *i. e.*, once in the morning, then in the afternoon and last in the evening. According to the Settlement Report of 1871, the tank used to supply all the drinking water required by the town but it has since lost its purity and taste. The people use the *tirtha* for the immersion of bones and ashes of the dead whose last rites are performed on its bank. The *tirtha* is also used for swimming purposes.

Balaji Mandir.—The temple of Balaji is a considerably old temple in the town and was constructed by Bhavani Kalu who rose to be the *divan* of Sabaji Bhosle and Janoji Bhosle. He constructed the temple in 1779 A. D. when he was the *Subhedar* at the *thana* of Karanja. The shrine is much revered. The images in the temple of Vyankateshvar Balaji are said to have been buried during Aurangzeb's reign to save them from destruction. All trace of them was lost, but in about 1760 a horseman happened casually to turn up a little earth with his stick and perceived a finger of an image. Images of Brahma, Vishnu, Mahadeva, Parvati, Devi, Ganapati, and Naga were taken out. At that time Bhavani Kalu, who had been *patvari* of the village Khadi Dhamni in Mangrul tahsil but had become the Divan (or according to some accounts, a general) of the Bhosle Rajas, was at Bashim. He set up the present temple, a fine building standing in a large paved quadrangle, with a well-built verandah for pilgrims to stay, a *bhandara* for Brahmans to take food, and various offices. The work took 12 years but was finished, according to an inscription on a pillar in front, in 1700 *Shaka*, A. D. 1776. The Dev Talav or Balaji Talav, a large square tank with stone built sides, strongly and handsomely finished, and with a *jalakridasthana*, resting-place for swimmers, in the middle, was made at the same time. The chief image is of black stone and sparkles with ornaments; a fine view of the town is to be obtained from the top of the temple gateway, though the staircase is rather abrupt. A dome plated with gold has recently been constructed over the inner chamber of the temple. According to the old Gazetteer 'large *jagirs* and *inams* were given for the support of the temple, the present revenue being Rs. 11,000 from those sources and Rs. 3,000 from *kangi* offerings. A big fair is held in honour of Balaji in *Ashvina* (September-October). About 12,000 to 15,000 people assemble at the time of the fair.

Deo Talav.—The Deo *talav* also known as Balaji *talav*, a large square tank with stone built sides, strongly and handsomely finished and with a *jalakridasthana*, resting place for swimmers in the middle, was laid out at the time of the construction of Balaji *mandir* in 1770 A D. The temple is flanked on one side by the temple of Vyankateshvar Balaji and on the other by that of Ramchandra.

The tree plantations by the side of the tank have now thoroughly disappeared. During the Ganapati festival, the immersion of the idols takes place in this tank and as a result this tank is getting silted gradually. However, the tank still stands in good condition.

Daridrya Harana Tirtha.—The Daridrya-harana Tirtha is said to have been created by Shri Dattatreya. Well built as the tank seems to have been formerly, the steps on only one side are noticeable now. By the side of the tank is a large banyan tree. One anecdote about the *tirtha* says that king Dashratha of Ayodhya, the father of Rama, killed Shravana by mistake by sitting over this tree.

Rama mandir.—On the other side of the Deo *talav* is a temple dedicated to Ramchandra, a large enclosed building but not, by any means as fine as the temple of Balaji. It contains images of Lakshmana, Sita, Maruti and Radha Krishna besides that of Ramchandra. It is said to have been built by one Bhagvandas Maharaj Bairagi about 250 years ago. In front of the temple, has recently been constructed a two storeyed *dharmashala*. It is used by the *bairagis* who visit the temple. Marriage and such other religious functions also take place in this *dharmashala*. *Ramanavami* is celebrated at this temple with great pomp.

Madhyameshvar Mandir.—This temple was constructed about 5 to 7 years ago. After entering a big audience hall there is an inner chamber where is placed a *shalunka* of Shiva. At the time of the construction of the temple some images and inscriptions were excavated at the site. The temple is said to have been constructed at a place from where according to the belief of astronomers passes the equador and hence the temple is known as the Madhyameshvara temple.

Narayana Maharaja Temple.—A temple has recently been constructed over the *samadhi* of Narayana Maharaja who stayed at Washim. The image of Narayana Maharaj has been placed over the *samadhi*. One has to go a few steps below the ground level to reach this shrine. From there another staircase leads to the altar where is placed the image of Shri Dattatreya. The whole construction is of white marble. The temple owns some adjacent land. The audience hall is under construction. Every year a small fair attended by the local populace is held on *Datta jayanti*.

Godeshvara Temple.—To the west of the town is the temple of Godeshvar, much in a dilapidated condition. In the temple, are three images *viz.*, those of Vishnu, his sister and Lakshmi. By the side of the temple is ample garden land making the whole panorama of the temple extremely beautiful.

DIRECTORY OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

EXPLANATIONS OF COLUMN HEADINGS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED

The names of Towns and Villages are arranged in alphabetical order for the whole of the District.

Column 1.—The names are given both in English and Deonagari. Abbreviations indicating tahsils.—

AKL—Akola.	BLP—Balapur.	MTP—Murtazapur.
AKT—Akot.	MGP—Mangrulpir.	WSM—Washim.

Column 2.—(*a*) Direction and (*b*) Travelling distance of the village from the tahsil head-quarters. Abbreviations used showing direction from tahsil 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)—veteriuary.
(c)—credit.	tl—temple.	Cch—Church.
(fmg)—farming.	m—math.	ins—inscription.

Months according to Hindu Calendar:—

Ct.—Chaitra; Vsk.—Vaishakha; Jt—Jaishtha; Asd.—Ashadha; Srn.—Shravana; Bdp.—Bhadrapada; An.—Ashvina; Kt.—Kartika; Mrg.—Margashirsha; Ps.—Pausha; Mg.—Magha; Phg.—Phalguna; Sud—Shuddha (first fortnight of the month); Vad.—Vadya (second fortnight of the month).

N.B.—Figures for distance in columns (2), (4), (5), (6) and (7) are given in miles and furlongs.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	*Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Adgaon; BLP. अडगांव ..	S 24.0	600; 279; 56; 94	Pimpalkhuta; 2.0	Akola; 45.0	Pimpal-khuta; 2.0; Fri.	Chani; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Adgaon Bk.; AKT. अडगाव बु. ..	W 8.0	4144; 5212; 975; 1589	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sat.	Local; —	W, w.	5Sl(3pr, m, h); 3Cs; Marot Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 3tl; 2mq; 3dg; ch; 1ib; dp.
Adgaon Kh.; AKT. अडगांव खु. ..	W 7.0	1337; 945; 183; 446	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Buzurg; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Adgaon Kh.; WSM. अडगाव खु. ..	S 13.0	1063; 551; 110; 280	Kokalgaon; 1.4	Penganga; 2.0	Kanergaon; 3.0; —	Kaner-gaon; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Adgaon Najik Kata; WSM. अडगाव नजीक काटा ..	N 3.0	103; 136; 28; 42	.. —	Washim; 4.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0; Wed.	Nag-thana; 11.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Maha-shivratra Fr; 3tl; m; dp.
Adoli; WSM. अडोळी ..	SW 11.0	3146; 1858; 343; 713	Local; —	Kekat Umra; 3.0	Nimkarda; 2.0; Wed.	Nim-karda; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Adoshi; BLP. अडोशी ..	N 7.3	555; 66; 10; 13	Nimkarda; 2.0	Paras; 1.3	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; tl; dg; dh; ch; lib.
Adsul; AKT. अडसुळ ..	SW 21.0	2353; 1147; 225; 526	Local; —	Shegaon; 15.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; dg; dp.
Agar; AKL. आगर ..	N 8.0	5500; 2602; 481; 810	Local; —	Ugwe; 3.0	Risod; — Thu.	Risod; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Agarwadi; WSM. आगरवाडी ..	SW 29.0	1516; 691; 119; 362	Risod; —	Washim; 29.0	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 1.0	Pl.	Sl(pr).
Agaskhed; AKT. आगासखेड ..	S 15.0	189; 135; 20; 69	Chohatta; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Patur; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Agikhed; BLP. आगीखेड ..	SE 24.0	910; 711; 140; 340	Patur; 4.0	Akola; 24.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Bhad-shioni; 4.0	W.	—
Ajampur; MTP. अजमपूर ..	S 19.0	723; 45; 9; 11	Shah; 3.0	— 3.0	— — —	— —	—	—
Ajampur; MTP. आजमपूर ..		Included in urban area IV		—	—	—	—	—

*Figures for Urban area are given in Km²

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ajani; MGP. अजनी ..	NE —	585; 421; 76; 220	Dhamni; 1.0	Karanja; 9.0	— — —	— —	—	—
Ajgaon; MGP. आजगाव ..	W 4.0	921; 371; 68; 205	Pardi; 3.0	Karanja; 21.0	Mangrulpir; 4.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Akhatwada; AKL. आखतवाडा ..	NE 11.0	964; 609; 122; 321	Apoti; 1.0	Akola; 11.0	Apatapa; 1.0; Wed.	Apatapa; 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m.
Akhatwada; MTP. आखतवाडा ..	SE 25.0	1511; 634; 125; 359	Kherda Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	Karanja; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Akkalkot; AKL. अक्कलकोट ..	Included in urban area I			—	—	—	—	—
AKola; AKL. अकोला	— —	2927; 213; 54; 46	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Akola (Urban area I); AKL... अकोला (नागरी विभाग १)	— —	20.88; 168438; 30838; 4351	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W, Pl.	—
Akoli; MTP. अकोली ..	E —	1199; 680; 142; 227	Jamthi; 3.4	Mana; 6.0	Local; — Tue.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Akoli Jahagir; AKT. अकोली जहागीर ..	N 6.0	2322; 3631; 712; 1283	Local; —	Akot; 6.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W, w.	2Sl(pr,h); Cs; Fr. Kt Sud. 3; 4tl; 2m; lib; 3dp.
Akoli Kh.; AKL. आकोली खु. ..	S 1.4	912; 966; 202; 181	Chandur; 2.0	Akola; 1.4	Akola; 1.4; Sun.	Akola; 1.0	W.	2tl.
Akoli Ruprao; AKT. आकोली रुपराव ..	SW 12.0	1512; 695; 145; 263	Talegaon Bk.; 1.0	Adgaon Buzurg; 6.0	Local; — Tue.	Hiwar-khed; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; dg; ch.
Akolkhed; AKT. आकोलखेड ..	N 5.0	1609; 3460; 708; 1284	Local; —	Akot; 5.0	Local; — Sun.	Akot; 5.0	W.	4Sl(2pr, m, h); Cs; Vithoba Fr. Srn. Sud. 8; 4tl; mq; dg; 2lib; dp.
Akot (Urban Area II); AKT... आकोट (नागरी विभाग २)	— —	22.61; 41534; 7301; 7824	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Aladatpur; MTP. अलादतपूर ..	S 11.0	612; 225; 52; 61	Wai; 1.0	Kinkhed; 4.0	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr).

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alanda; AKL. आळंदा	S 8.0	1167; 769; 57; 78	Kanheri; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	— 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; dp.
Alegaon; AKT. .. आलेगाव	S 5.0	516; 184; 32; 73	Balegaon; 0.2	— 3.2	Warula; 0.6; Wed.	Balegaon; 0.2	W.	tl.
Alegaon; BLP. .. आलेगाव	S 20.0	3266; 4305; 806; 1339	Local; —	Akola; 34.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W, rv.	4Sl(2pr, m, h); 2Cs; Waileshwar Maharaj Fr. Kt. Pournima; 10tl; m; 2mq; dg; gym; ch; lib; 2dp.
Alewadi; AKT. .. आलेवाडी	S 8.2	926; 564; 115; 220	Deori; 0.4	— 1.0	Deori; 0.4; Thu.	— 0.4	W, pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; lib; 2dp.
Alimardapur; MTP. अलीमर्दापूर	SE 28.0	570; 130; 27; 57	Yeota; 2.0	Karanja; 8.0	Yeota; 2.0; Wed.	— 6.0	W.	—
Aliyabad; AKL. .. अलियाबाद	E 3.0	816; 284; 53; 98	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 3.0	W, t.	Sl(pr); tl.
Amgavhan; MGP. .. आमगव्हाण	N 8.0	769; 290; 65; 140	Gaiwal; 2.0	Karanja; 9.0	Karanja; 9.0; Sun.	Shioni; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Amgvhan; MGP. .. आमगव्हाण	E 16.0	1147; 520; 89; 119	Local; —	Karanja; 37.0	Kondoli; 2.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Amakinhi; MGP. .. आमकिन्ही	SE 35.0	2232; 670; 126; 238	Singad; 1.0	Darvha; 25.0	Digras; 8.0; Sat.	Singad; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Amanatpur; AKL. .. अमानतपूर	W 3.0	1089; 377; 52; 198	Sukoda; 4.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Amana; WSM. .. अमाना	N 16.0	5161; 1945; 400; 779	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — —	— 10.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; ch.
Amani; WSM. .. अमानी	W 10 0	3015; 1300; 250; 558	Pangari Naoghare; 2.0	Dubalvel; 6.0	Malegaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; m; ch; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amatwada; MTP. आमतवाडा ..	W 5.0	1005; 214; 41; 77	Salatwada; 1.0	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 5.0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ambadi; AKT. अंबाडी ..	N 8.0	811; 315; 173; 123	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0	Akot; 8.0	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0; Tue.	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ambapur; MGP. अंबापूर ..	S 5.0	1105; 64; 14; 32	Dabha; 3.0	Washim; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	Dastapur; 1.0	W.	—
Ambasi; BLP. अंबासी ..	S 17.0	2274; 813; 144; 310	Wiwara; 1.0	Paras; 22.0	Wiwara; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	w.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2tl; m; dg; lib.
Ambikapur; AKL. अंबीकापूर ..	SE 14.0	1201; 698; 124; 296	Dapura; 1.0	Akola; 14.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W, n.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Amboda; AKT. अंबोडा ..	N 4.4	1621; 1346; 285; 458	Akolkhed; 0.4	Akot; 4.4	Akolkhed; 0.4; Sun.	Akot; 4.4	W.	Sl(pr); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 4 tl.
Amboda; MTP. अंबोडा ..	E 29.0	1119; 230; 49; 74	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0	Kuram; 10.0	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0; —	— 8.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Aminapur; AKT. अमिनापूर —	SW 6.0	799; 116; 25; 71	Mundgaon; 0.1	Akot; 6.0	Mundgaon; 0.1; Tue.	Mundgaon; 0.1	W.	pyt (gr); tl.
Amkhed; WSM. आमखेड ..	N 10.0	1828; 776; 143; 342	Local; —	Dubalvel; 1.0	Malegaon; 7.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; dp.
Anai; MTP. अनई —	SE 25.0	947; 297; 47; 118	Karanja; 3.0	Karanja; 3.0	Karanja; 3.0; Sun.	Karanja; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Anakwadi; AKL. अनकवाडी ...	NE 12.0	757; 478; 87; 219	Apoti Kh.; 2.0	Akola; 12.0	Apatapa; — Wed.	Apatapa; 2.0	t.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Anbhora; MTP. अनभोरा —	W 6.0	2354; 1154; 234; 543	Local; —	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Anchal; WSM. अंचल ..	W 28.0	1379; 787; 137; 441	Local; —	Washim; 28.0	Kenwad; 3.0; Thu.	Kuksa; 0.4	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andharsangavi; BLP. अंधारसांगवी	S 30.0	4593; 1027; 201; 510	Medshi; 6.0	Paras; 32.0	Chondhi; 3.0; Wed.	Medshi; 6.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Andura; BLP. अंदुरा	N 14.0	5628; 2712; 532; 1241	Local; ..	Shegaon; 12.0	Local; Wed.	Local; ..	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; 5tl; dh; gym; lib; dp
Anjankhed; WSM. अंजनखेड	S 4.0	183; 232; 44; 149	Washim; 4.0	Kekatumar; 2.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Washim; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Anjani Bk.; AKL. अंजनी बु.	SE 17.0	980; 299; 55; 114	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Anjani Kh.; AKL. अंजनी खु.	SE 15.0	757; 297; 51; 125	Barshi Takli; 5.0	Barshi Takli; 4.0	Barshi Takli; 4.0; Thu.	Barshi Takli; 4.0	W.	Cs; 2tl.
Ansing; WSM. अनसींग	E 14.0	4637; 4876; 909; 1123	Local; ..	Washim; 14.0	Local; Wed.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 10tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; 4dp.
Antarkhed; MTP. अंतरखेड	S 18.0	674; 229; 48; 102	Bhadshivni; 3.0	Bhadshivni; 3.0	Kamargaon; 4.0; Wed.	Bhad-shivni; 3.0	W.	tl.
Antri Malkapur; BLP. अंत्री मलकापूर	N 13.0	2887; 1160; 238; 512	Ural Bk.; 1.0	Paras; 7.0	Ural Bk.; 1.0; Fri.	Local; ..	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Anwi; AKL. अन्वी	E 15.0	938; 851; 156; 358	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 1.0	Borgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; ..	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 3tl; mq.
Apatapa; AKL. आपातापा	NE 10.0	1006; 717; 145; 275	Apoti Kh.; ..	Akola; 10.0	Local; .. Wed.	Local; ..	W, rv.	4Sl(2pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; m; dh; 3dp.
Apoti Bk.; AKL. आपोती बु.	NE 9.4	1487; 462; 99; 208	Apoti Kh.; 0.2	Akola; 10.0	Apatapa; 1.0; Wed.	.. 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Apoti Kh.; AKL. आपोती खु.	NE ..	703; 536; 108; 219	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Arak; MGP. अरक	W 4.0	1276; 833; 143; 211	Local; ..	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 4.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 4.0	W, t.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Arkhed; MTP. आरखेड	S 6.0	455; 296; 73; 91	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Jamathi; 3.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Asegaon; AKT. आसेगाव	SE 6.0	1820; 2059; 384; 745	Local; ..	Akot; 7.0	Local; .. Fri.	Local; ..	W, w.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 5tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Asegaon; MGP. आसेगाव	S 14.0	1900; 1329; 235; 411	Local; ..	Washim; 20.0	Local; .. Mon.	Local; ..	W.	3Sl(2pr, m); Cs; 2tl; mq; dg; dh; lib; dp.
Asegaon Pen; WSM. आसेगाव पेन	W 10.0	1970; 1014; 172; 360	Koyali Bk.; 2.0	Washim; 10.0	Koyali Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	.. 0.1	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; dh.
Asola; BLP. आसोला	S 24.0	2200; 421; 81; 233	Alegaon; 3.0	Akola; 24.0	Alegaon; 3.0; Sun.	Karla; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Asola; WSM. आसोला	SW 36.0	1325; 403; 85; 145	Mop; 1.0	Washim; 36.0	Mop; 1.0; Sun;	Mop; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Asola Bk.; MGP. आसोला बु.	E 16.0	1194; 505; 99; 194	Hiwara Bk.; 2.0.	Karanja; 14.0	Kondoli; 2.0; Thu.	Manora; 5.0	rv.	Sl(m); tl.
Asola Jahagir; WSM. असोला जहागीर	N 4.0	472; 585; 96; 264	Kalamba Mahali; 1.4	Washim; 4.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun;	Kalamba Mahali; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Asola Kh.; MGP आसोला खु.	SE 20.6	2885; 1694; 289; 601	Local; ..	Karanja; 22.0	Manora; 3.0; Wed.	.. 1.6	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl.
Astul; BLP. आस्टुल	SE 24.0	937; 570; 120; 284	Khanapur; 3.0	.. 24.0	Pastul; 1.0; Wed.	.. 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Atkali; AKL. अटकळी	NE —	530; 102; 22; 31	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Atkali; WSM. अटकळी	SW 16.0	1077; 300; 51; 157	Sawargaon Jire; 2.0	Kekatumar; 5.0	Rithad; 5.0; Mon.	Rithad; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Atkali; AKT. अटकळी	SW 13.0	1229; 364; 72; 157	Bhamberi; 2.0	Akot; 13.0	Bhamberi; 2.0; Wed.	.. ..	W.	Sl(pr); tl; mq.
Aurangapur; MTP. औरंगपूर	SE 20.0	562; 55; 9; 21	Kamargaon; 2.0	.. 8.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 2.0	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Aurangapur; MTP. औरंगपूर	NE 17.0	751; 243; 60; 94	Bapori; ..	Kuram; 3.0	Bapori; .. Sat.	Kurum; 6.0	W, rv.	2tl.
Aurangabad; AKT. औरंगाबाद	N —	793; 5; 5; 5	.. ..	.. —	.. .. ..	.. ..	..	..
Babapur; MTP बाबापूर	SE 18.0	391; 118; 28; 59	Kamargaon; 1.0	Kherda; 5.0	Kamargaon; 1.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 1.0	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babhali; BLP. बाभळी	SE 16.0	264; 73; 17; 41	Sasti; 2.0	Paras; 18.0	Wadegaon; 5.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	tl.
Babhulgaon; AKL. बाभुळगाव	E 7.0	2369; 1815; 392; 680	Local; ..	Akola; 7.0	Borgaon; 5.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; dg.
Babhulgaon; AKT. बाभुळगाव ..	SW 25.0	1337; 474; 94; 240	Ukli Bazar; 3.0	Shegaon; 20.0	Ukli Bazar; 3.0; Tue.	.. 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; m; ch; lib.
Babhulgaon; BLP. बाभुळगांव ..	S ..	817; 1095; 199; 478	Sasti; 2.0	Paras; 20.0	Wadegaon; 6.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; 3tl.
Babhulgaon; WSM. बाभुळगाव ..	E 8.0	2114; 779; 121; 244	Pardi Asra; 2.0	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Babhulkhed; (2) BLP. बाभुळखेड (२) ..	.. ..	Included in Urban Area VIII	... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Badkhed; AKT. बादखेड ..	W 18.0	853; 262; 49; 119	Saundala; 0.4	Hiwarkhed; 4.0	Hiwarkhed; 4.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 4.0	W.	tl.
Badlapur; AKL. बादलापूर ...	NW 9.0	825; 386; 69; 164	Morgaon Bhakare; 3.0	Ugwe; 6.0	Ugwe; 6.0; Sat.	Ugwe; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bagayat; (2) MTP. बागायत (२) ..	.. ..	Included in Urban Area IV	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Bagayat Patur; (1) BLP. बागायत पातूर (१) ..	... ..	Included in Urban Area IX	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Baggi; MTP. बग्गी	S 24.0	974; 4; 4; 4	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Karanja; 4.0	W.	—
Bahadarpur; AKL. बहादरपूर ..	E 18.0	513; 250; 45; 112	Kaulkhed; 0.1	.. 3.0	Palso Bk; 1.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bahadarpur; MTP. बहादरपूर	S ..	242; 38; .. 4	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	—
Bahadura; BLP. बहादुरा	N ..	923; 557; 103; 294	Nimba; 2.0	Shegaon; 11.0	Nimba; 2.0; Thu.	Nimba; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bahirkhed; AKL. बहिरखेड	NE 14.0	522; 371; 106; 136	... 1.0	Borgaon; 3.0	Borgaon; 4.0; Tue.	.. 4.0	..	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Bahirkhed; AKL. बहिरखेड	SE 31.0	600; 175; 30; 63	Pinjar; 3.0	Barshi Takli;	Pinjar; 3.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Bakharabad; AKL. बाखराबाद	W 6.0	2001; 609; 98; 207	Morgaon; 0.1	Gaigaon; 2.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Gaigaon; 2.1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Balapur; MTP. बाळापूर	S 6.4	353; 104; 18; 23	Murtazapur; 6.4	Murtazapur; 6.4	Murtazapur; 6.4; Fri.	Kinkhed; 3.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Balapur(Urban AreaVIII);BLP. बाळापूर (नागरी विभाग ८)	.. ..	16.84; 21381; 3531; 3985	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	—
Baldev; MGP. बाळदेव	W 1.0	581: 154; 32; 92	Mangrulpir; 1.0	Karanja; 18.0	Mangrulpir; 1.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 1.0	W.	tl.
Balegaon; AKT. बळेगाव	S 5.0	2074; 966; 185; 309	Local; ...	Patsul; 3.0	Warur; 0.4; Thu.	.. 0.4	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; 2lib.
Balkhed; WSM. बालखेड	W 35.0	1366; 1189; 211; 464	Wakad; 2.0	Washim; 35.0	Wakad; 2.0; Fri.	Sonari; 8.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Ballalkhed; MTP. बल्लाळखेड	NE 16.0	582; 61; 10; 20	Hiwara; 0.4	Mana; 5.0	Shelu Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	Shelu Bazar; 2.0	W.	tl.
Bambarda; AKT. बांबर्डा	SE 16.0	1209; 544; 125; 223	Punda; 2.0	Patsul; 8.0	Local; ... Mon.	Kutasa; 2.0	W, pl.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl.
Bambarda; MTP. बांबर्डा	S 26.0	1135; 465; 94; 167	Kamargaon; 4.0	Kherda; 10.0	Kamargaon; 4.0; Wed.	Kamar-gaon; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bandhara; AKT. ... बंधारा	N 9.2	267; 10; 2; 8	Akot; 9.2	Akot; 9.2	Popatkhed; 0.6; Mon.	Popatkhed; 0.6	W, rv.	
Bapori; MTP. ... बापोरी	NE —	2814; 1058; 227; 499	Local; —	Kuram; 3.0	Local; — Sat.	Kurum; 6.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4tl.
Barlinga; BLP. ... बारलींगा	E 17.0	790; 546; 108; 230	Khirpuri Bk.; 3.0	Akola; 7.0	Akola; 7.0; Sun.	Ridhora; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Barshitakli; AKL. .. बार्शीटाकळी	S 11.0	4833; 9061; 1587; 2327	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W, rv.	6Sl (3pr, 2m, h); 7Cs; Govind Maharaj Fr.Ct. Vad.11; Sulemankhan Urus in Aug 11 tl; m; 9mq; 3dg;dh; gym; lib; 4dp,
Batwadi Bk.; BLP. ... बटवाडी बु.	S 4.0	2954; 1166; 230; 559	Local; —	Paras; 8.0	Balapur; 4.0; Sat.	Balapur; 4.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 3tl.
Batwadi Kh.; BLP. ... बटवाडी खु.	S 4.0	1355; 364; 73; 163	Batwadi Bk.; 0.1	Paras; 10.0	Balapur; 4.0; Sat.	Balapur; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Belkhed; AKT. ... बेलखेड	W 34.0	4026; 4189; 771; 1425	Local; —	Adgaon; 7.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Pournima; Mahadev Fr.Vsk. Pournima; 5tl; m; mq; 2dg; lib; 2dp.
Belkhed; MGP. ... बेलखेड	NE 3.0	931; 745; 137; 244	Poti; 1.0	Karanja: 15.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Poti; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; mq
Belkhed; MTP ... बेलखेड	E 22.0	1697; 743; 163; 315	Ladgaon: 2.0	Kherda; 10.0	Local; — Fri.	Ladgaon; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Belkhed; WSM. .. बेलखेड	W 13.0	1265; 651; 120; 204	Koyali Bk.; 3.0	Washim; 15.0	Rithad; 3.0; Mon.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Belmandal; MTP. ... बेलमंडळ	S 18.0	1098; 519; 119; 276	Poha; 2.0	Shaha; 4.0	— 7.0; Sun.	— 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Beltala; BLP. ... बेलतळा	S 20.0	879; 190; 31; 101	Patur; 4.0	Akola: 24.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Patur; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Belura; AKT. ... बेलूरा	W 5.0	921; 645; 130; 253	Umra; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); tl.
Belura Bk.; BLP. ... बेलूरा बु.	SE 12.0	1622; 458; 89; 189	Tandali Bk.; 1.0	Paras; 18.0	Tandali Bk.; 1.0; Tue.	Digras Kh.; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Belura Kh.; BLP. ... बेलूरा खु.	SE 13.0	1128; 823; 168; 317	Tandali Bk.; 1.0	Paras; 18.0	Wadegaon; 4.0; Sun.	Digras Kh.; 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m);Cs, tl; m; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bembla; MTP. बेंबला ...	SE 10.0	2600; 1311; 279; 535	Local; —	Kinkhed; 4.0	Local; — Thu.	Kamargaon; 3.0	W.	Sl (m); Cs; tl; ch.
Bhadshivani; MTP. भडशिवणी ...	S 14.0	1907; 634; 160; 192	Shaha; 2.0	Local; —	Karanja; 6.4; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Bhadkumbha; MGP. भडकुंभा ...	S 13.0	1974; 614; 56; 273	Shegi; 1.0	Washim; 22.0	Shegi; 1.0; Thu.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhagora; MTP. भगोरा ...	W 7.0	1137; 275; 61; 136	— 1.0	Murtazapur; 7.0	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhamb; MTP. भांब ...	SE 22.0	4112; 1159; 217; 471	Local; —	Kherda; 9.0	Local; — Sat.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct.Pournima;4tl;dg;ch.
Bhamberi; AKT. भांबेरी ...	SW 14.0	3830; 2883; 554; 1168	Local; —	Akot; 14.0	Local; — Wed.	— 2.0	W, pl.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Ram Fr. Ct. Sud. 9; 2tl; ch; 3dp.
Bhandaraj Bk.; BLP. भंडारज बु. ...	SE 18.0	2581; 1124; 245; 404	Tandali Bk.; 2.0	Akola; 18.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Tandali Bk.; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; ch; lib.
Bhandaraj Kh.; BLP. भंडारज खु. ...	SE 18.0	948; 464; 88; 251	Tandali Bk.; 2.0	Akola; 18.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Tandali Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhandegaon; MGP. भांडेगाव ...	N 13.0	293; 12; 3; 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	W.	tl.
Bhanos; BLP. भानोस ...	S 16.0	1606; 222; 37; 102	Patur; 4.0	Akola; 20.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Patur; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhapur; WSM. भापूर ..	W 27.0	1418; 601; 110; 314	Gobhani; 2.0	Washim; 27.0	Dongaon; 6.0; Wed.	— 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bharatpur; BLP. भरतपूर ...	E 8.0	2787; 965; 190; 385	Wadegaon —	Akola; —	Wadegaon; — Sun.	— —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl; ch; dp.
Bhar Jahagir; WSM. भर जहागीर ...	SW 32.0	909; 2559; 436; 1217	Local; —	Washim; 32.0	Local; — Sat.	Local; 0.4	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 4tl;m; ch;lib.
Bhatori; MTP. भाटोरी ...	NW 12.0	2899; 1239; 248; 516	Local; —	Lakhpuri; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	Lakhpuri; 5.0	rv.	2Sl (pr,m); pyt; Cs; 2tl. dp (vet).
Bhat Umra; WSM. भटउमरा ...	N 5.0	1794; 655; 124; 356	Local; —	Kata Road; 4.0	Washim; 5.0; Sun.	— —	W.	3Sl (pr); tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhendgaon; AKL. भेंडगाव	SE 25.0	1706; 536; 104; 224	Pinjar; 2.0	Punoti; 17.0	Pinjar; 2.0; Thu.	— —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bhendikazi; AKL. भेंडीकाझी	SE 27.0	497; 205; 37; 91	Pinjar; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 17.0	Pinjar; 2.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bhendi Mahala; AKL. भेंडीमहाला	SE 20.0	1176; 939; 185; 347	Local; —	Punoti; —	Local; — Thu.	Bhend-gaon; 1.6	W.	2Sl (pr); tl.
Bhendi Sutrak; AKL. भेंडीसुत्रक	SE 21.0	1180; 395; 96; 169	Pinjar; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 17.0	Pinjar; 3.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Bhera; WSM. भेरा	W 14.0	1768; 576; 100; 235	— 2.0	Jaulka; 9.0	Malegaon; — Tue.	Male-gaon; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Bhikundkhed; BLP. भीकुंडखेड	N —	667; 188; 35; 88	— —	— —	— —	— —	rv.	—
Bhildongar; MGP. भिलडोंगर	SE 20.0	2136; 927; 164; 329	Shendurjana; 2.0	Washim; 34.0	Shendurjana; 2.0; Sun.	Giroli; 4.0	W, w.	2Sl (pr, m); tl.
Bhildurg; WSM. भिलदुर्ग	NW 28.0	1325; 224; 41; 119	Medshi; —	Washim; —	Medshi; — Fri.	Medshi; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhili; AKT. भिली	NW 12 0	913; 292; 56; 154	Khandala; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	W,	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhilkheda; MTP. भिलखेडा	— —	Included in Urban Area IV	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	
Bhiwari; MTP. भिवरी	SE 31.0	4112; 357; 79; 216	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0	Kuram; 10.0	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Bhod; AKL. भोड	N 6.0	1355; 638; 130; 239	Sukoda; 2.0	Akola; 6.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Akola; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhokar; AKT. ... भोकर	SW 11.0	736; 348; 72; 122	— —	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	Warud Bk.; 1.0; Sat.	— —	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhokarkhed; WSM. ... भोकरखेड	W 27.0	1070; 380; 62; 199	— —	— —	— —	— —	W.	— —
Bhorad; AKL. ... भोरद	NW 5.1	2629; 1514; 291; 707	Ridhora; 1.0	Akola; 5.1	Akola; 5.1; Sun.	Dabaki; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhorad; WSM. ... भोरद	NW 26.0	2107; 622; 114; 255	Medshi; 8.0	Washim; —	Medshi; 8.0; Fri.	Medshi; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m.
Bhoyani; MGP. ... भोयनी मेरा	E 14·0	1120; 701; 136; 329	Kupt ; 6.0	Karanja; 10.0	Kupta; 3.0; Sun.	Karanja; 10.0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bhoyata; WSM. ... भोयता	N 21.0	1206; 464; 78; 161	Soyata; 1.0	Dubalwel; 5.0	Yeranda; 3.0; Sun.	Giwha; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bhuli; MGP. ... भूली	SE 23.0	4229; 1777; 337; 711	Local; —	Darvha; 24.0	Vitholi; 4.0; Mon.	Mahuli; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dh ch; lib.
Bhuloda; MTP. ... भुलोडा	SE 19.0	1011; 407; 98; 193	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda; 7.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamar-gaon; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 5tl; dh.
Bhur; MGP. ... भूर	NW 11.0	667; 417; 85; 107	Wanoja; 1.6	Barshi Takli; 13.0	Shelu; 3.0; Wed.	Wanoja-phata; 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Bibkhed; WSM. ... बिबखेड	W 25.0	2095; 711; 129; 415	Risod; 3.0	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 3.0; Thu.	Risod; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Bidgaon; MTP. ... बीडगाव	S 10.0	2608; 301; 71; 121	Kinkhed; 3.0	Kinkhed; 2.0	Murtazapur; 10.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Birsingpur; AKL. ... बिरसींगपूर	E 20.0	543; 199; 32; 31	Kurankhed; 2.0	Katepurna; 0.4	Kurankhed; 2.0; Sun.	Kurun-kbed; 2.0	W, rv.	pyt; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bitoda Bhoyar; MGP. बिटोडा भोयर ..	SW 12.0	1952; 737; 139; 348	Pardi Takmor; 1.6	Washim; 12.0	Pardi Takmor; 1.6; Fri.	— 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dh; ch.
Bitoda Teli; WSM. बिटोडा तेली ..	NE 12.0	1347; 393; 77; 183	Pardi Takmor; 1.4	Washim; 12.0	Pardi Takmor; 1.4; Fri.	Pardi Takmor; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bochara; AKT. बोचरा ..	NE 9.0	1232; 267; 49; 110	Panaj; 1.0	Akot; 9.0	Ruikhed; 3.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bodkha; BLP. बोडखा ..	SE 21.0	1808; 290; 45; 174	Patur; 1.6	Akola; 22.0	Patur; 2.0; Sat.	Patur; 1.6	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bondarkhed; AKL. बोंदरखेड ..	S 8.0	1359; 359; 77; 157	Dongargaon; 1.4	Borgaon; 4.4	Borgaon; 5.0; Tue.	— 1.0	W, rv.	2tl.
Borala; BLP. बोराळा ..	NE 8.0	3317; 126; 22; 45	Paras; 2.0	Gaigaon; 1.6	Paras; 2.0; Fri.	Paras; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borala; WSM. बोराळा ..	N 18.0	1262; 534; 110; 265	Yeranda; 1.0	Dubalwel; 4.0	Yeranda; 1.0; Sun.	Giwha; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.
Borala Jahagir; WSM. बोराळा जहागीर ..	W 10.0	1250; 510; 87; 216	Khandala; 2.0	Washim; 20.0	Shirpur; 6.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 8.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Bordi; AKT. बोर्डी ..	N 6.0	1323; 2282; 453; 949	Local; —	Akot; 6.0	Local; — Mon.	Akot; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Naga Swami Fr. 3rd Tuesday in Srn.; 4tl; m; mq; dg; ch; dp.
Bordi; WSM. बोर्डी ..	N 14.0	578; 279; 56; 84	Amkhed; 3.0	Dubalwel; 5.0	Malegaon; 2.0; Tue.	— —	W.	Cs; tl.
Borgaon; AKL. बोरगाव ..	E 11.5	13430; 9018; 1619; 2537	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	5Sl((3pr, m, h); 3Cs; 6tl; 4mq; ch; lib; 5dp.
Borgaon; MTP. बोरगाव ..	SE 8.0	1623; 840; 161; 282	Bembla; 2.0	Kinkhed; 4.0	Kamargaon; 4.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Borgaon; WSM. बोरगाव ..	N 13.0	1725; 735; 138; 262	Amkhed; 2.0	Dubalwel; 4.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	— —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Borgaon Kh.; AKL. बोरगाव खु. ..	SE 24.0	2195; 1139; 239; 535	Local; —	Murtazapur; 10.0	Kurankhed; 7.0; Sun.	Kolambi; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; ch; dp.
Borgaon Vairale; BLP. बोरगाव वैराळे ..	N 16.0	1977; 941; 200; 449	Khambora; 3.0	Akola; 15.0	Hatrun; 3.0; Tue.	— 4.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Borkheda; WSM. बोरखेडा	E 16.0	1004; 323; 58; 152	Kokalgaon; 5.0	Penganga; 2.0	Kanergaon; 4.0; Mon.	Kanergaon; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Borkhedi; WSM. बोरखेडी	W 35.0	2048; 1089; 213; 363	Shelukhadse; 2.0	Washim; 35.0	Local; — Tue.	Mop; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Bori Bk.; WSM. बोरी ब.	E 9.0	1015; 356; 67; 116	Kajlamba; 2.0	Washim; 9.0	Washim; 9.0; Sun.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Boripen; WSM. बोरीपेन	W 20.0	2385; 965; 184; 404	Gowardhan; 2.0	Washim; 20.0	Risod; 8.0; Thu.	Govardhan; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Borta; MTP. बोर्टा	NE 10.0	1273; 946; 201; 380	Local; —	Mana; 5.0	Paras; 2.4; Fri.	Paras; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borwakadi; BLP. बोरवाकडी	E 8.6	181; 201; 34; 100	Paras; 2.0	Gaigaon; 1.0	Hiwarkhed; 4.0; Mon.	Khandala; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Borwha; AKT. बोरव्हा	NW 14.0	1278; 231; 43; 116	Khandala; 2.0	Hiwarkhed; 4.0	Local; — Tue.	— —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borwha Bk.; MGP. बोरव्हा बु.	E 20.0	1405; 766; 113; 271	Talap; —	— 4.0	Mangrulpir; — Sat.	Sakhardoh; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; 3tl; lib.
Borwha Kh.; MGP. बोरव्हा खु.	E 8.0	2875; 787; 165; 316	Kauthal; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Parwa; 0.6; —	Shioni; 1.6	W.	tl.
Borwha Bk.; MGP. बोरव्हा बु.	N 9.0	776; 137; 25; 57	Parwa; 0.6	Karanja; 10.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	— —	—	—
Bramhibai; MTP. ब्रह्मीबाई	E 4.0	828; 243; 51; 89	Bramhi Kh.; 0.2	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W.	—
Bramhi Bk.; MTP. ब्रह्मी बु.	NW 4.0	1201; 280; 56; 117	Bramhi Kh.; 0.2	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W.	Cs.
Bramhi Kh.; MTP. ब्रह्मी खु.	NE 4.0	1302; 429; 75; 180	Local; —	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Bramha; WSM. ब्रह्मा	SE 11.0	3267; 1353; 227; 340	Pardi Asra; —	Washim; 11.0	Ansing; 4.0; Wed.	Pimpalgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bramhanwada; MTP. ब्राह्मणवाडा	SE 20.0	2073; 522; 116; 264	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda Bk.; 8.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.

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Bramhanwada; WSM. ब्राह्मणवाडा	W 8.0	371; 54; 8; 28	Chiwara; 1.0	Washim; 8.0	Shirpur; 5.0; Mon.	Zodga; 3.0	W.	tl.
Bramhanwada Bk.; WSM. ब्राह्मणवाडा बु.	W 8.0	447; 117; 23; 51	Chiwara; 1.6	Washim; 8.0	Shirpur; 4.0; Mon.	Zodga; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Bramhanwada Najik Asola; WSM. ब्राह्मणवाडा नजिक असोला	N 4.0	115; 426; 69; 250	Kalamba Mahali; 2.0	Washim; 4.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Kalamba Mahali; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Bramhanwada N. Marsul; WSM. ब्राह्मणवाडा न. मरसूळ	NW 20.0	2612; 1216; 251; 450	Medshi; 2.0	Amana; 10.0	Medshi; — Fri.	Medshi; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Bramhapuri; AKT. ब्रह्मपुरी	S 24.0	265; 110; 18; 53	Dahihanda; 2.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 7.4	Dahihanda; 2.0; Sat.	— 1.0	Pl.	tl.
Chakwa; MGP. चकवा	N 8.0	631; 264; 55; 88	— —	Karanja; 9.0	Mangrulpir; 8.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chakoli; WSM. चाकोली	SW 34.0	1508; 500; 84; 167	Mop; 1.4	Washim; 34.0	Mop; 1.4; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chakur; MGP. चाकूर	SE 19.0	771; 81; 15; 36	Vitholi; 2.0	Darvha; 19.0	Vitholi; 2.0; Mon.	Mahuli; 0.4	W, n.	tl.
Chambhai; MGP. चांभई	N 3.0	1177; 549; 124; 263	Pardi Tad; 1.0	— —	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Chandai; MTP. चांदई	S 17.0	1547; 324; 65; 140	Poha; 3.0	Bhadshivni; 2.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Chandanpur; AKT. चंदनपूर	NW 16.3	285; 113; 26; —	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Chandas; WSM. चांडस	W 20.0	2947; 1038; 195; 560	— 1.6	Washim; 20.0	Malegaon; — Tue.	Local; —	W, t.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs; 2tl; m; ch.
Chandhai; MGP. चांधई	E 4.0	2325; 912; 176; 358	Kothari; 2.0	Karanja; 21.0	Mangrulpir; 4.0; Sat.	Mangrulpir; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Chandikapur; AKT. चंडिकापूर	E 6.0	1876; 1172; 208; 514	Local; —	Akot; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	Wai; 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2tl.

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Chandpur; AKL. चांदपूर	N 9.0	1099; 9; 3; 4	Sangvi Kh.; 1.0	Ugwe; 1.0	Ugwe; 1.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W.	2tl.
Chandur; AKL. चांदूर	S 7.0	4171; 2890; 465; 1045	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; 1.0	W, rv.	3Sl(2pr, m); 6tl; mq; dg; lib; dp.
Changalwadi; AKT. चांगलवाडी	W 22.0	1884; 603; 120; 243	Malegaon Bazar; 3.0	gaon Bk.; 15.0	Malegaon Bazar; 3.0; Fri.	Telhara; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Changephal; AKL. चांगेफळ	S 9.0	459; 425; 78; 125	Mhaispur; 0.3	rshi Takli; 5.0	Sindkhed; 2.6; Thu.	Kanheri; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Changephal; BLP. चांगेफळ	S 23.0	2290; 866; 146; 332	Chatari; 2.0	ras; 29.0	Pimpalkhuta; 2.0; Fri.	Chani; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; mq; 2dg.
Chani; BLP. चानी	S 18.0	2594; 1920; 382; 625	Local; —	ıras; 24.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; 4tl; m; lib; dp.
Chapaner Pr. Adgaon; AKT. चापानेर प्र. अडगाव	SW 12.0	95; 44; 8; 17	Pathardi; 1.0	kot; 12.0	Pathardi; 1.0; Fri.	Pathardi; 1.0	W.	—
Charamuli; BLP. चारमुळी	S 26.0	2881; 300; 58; 166	Chondhi; 1.4	aras; 30.0	Chondhi; 1.4; Wed.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Charangaon; BLP. चरणगाव	S 19.0	1809; 1538; 331; 581	Wiwara; 1.0	Paras; 24.0	Wiwara; 0.4; Thu.	Ambasi; 1.6	W.	Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; ch; lib.
Chatari; BLP. चतारी	S 20.0	3020; 1940; 371; 817	Local; —	Paras; 26.0	Local; — Mon.	— 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 5tl; ch; lib; dp.
Chausala; MGP. चौसाळा	E —	1889; 454; 98; 261	Inzori; —	Somthan; 6.0	Inzori, — Thu.	— 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch.
Chehel; MGP. चेहेल	E 3.0	423; 353; 61; 93	Mangrulpir; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chelka; AKL. चेलका	S 23.0	1201; 585; 109; 303	Patur; 3.6	Lohgad; 4.0	Patur; 3.6; Sat.	Patur; 3.6	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chichondi; AKL. चिचोंडी	E 3.6	828; 281; 58; 106	Umari; 2.0	Akola; 3.6	Akola; 3.6; Sun.	Akola; 3.6	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chikhalgad; MGP. चिखलगड	SE 10.0	1991; 554; 100; 239	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 2.0	Karanja; 27.0	Giroli; 2.0; Tue.	Giroli; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chikhalgaon; AKL. चिखलगाव	S 13.0	4927; 2193; 431; 751	Local; —	Akola; 13.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; lib.
Chikhali; MGP. चिखली	E 19.0	1316; 443; 85; 125	Karkheda; —	Darvha; —	Karkheda; — Fri.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chikhali; MGP. चिखली	NW 8.0	943; 336; 61; 147	Shelu Bazar; 0.2	Karanja; 25.0	Shelu Bazar; — Wed.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Chikhali; MTP. चिखली	W 2.0	1132; 470; 96; 167	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Chikhali Bk.; WSM. चिखली बु.	N 2.0	245; 282; 55; 145	Washim; 2.0	Kata Road; 3.0	Washim; 2.0; Sun.	Washim; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl.
Chikhali Kh.; WSM. चिखली खु.	N 2.0	205; 336; 60; 141	Bhat Umra; 1.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0; Sun.	Washim; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chikhali Pr. Narsi; WSM. चिखली प्र. नरसी	W 19.0	3031; 1204; 226; 465	Local; —	Washim; 19.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 4tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Chinchala; MGP. चिंचाळा	W 3.0	1270; 390; 74; 225	Arak; 1.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chinchambabhar; WSM. चिंचांबाभर	SW 30.0	3653; 2228; 392; 670	Local; —	Washim; 30.0	Local; — Wed.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; 2mq; dg.
Chinchamba Pen; WSM. चिंचांबा पेन	W 18.0	2815; 1431; 270; 641	Local; —	Washim; 20.0	Risod; — Thu.	— 1.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dg; dp.
Chinchari; AKT. चिंचारी	NW 15.0	1145; 176; 31; 57	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 5.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Chinchkhed; MGP. चिंचखेड	S 14.0	2204; 638; 131; 202	Asegaon; 1.0	Washim; 15.0	Asegaon; 1.0; Mon.	Asegaon; 1.0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Chinchkhed; MTP. चिंचखेड	E 14.0	1708; 172; 39; 14	Mana; 2.0	Mana; 2.0	Mana; 2.0; Wed.	Kurum; 5.0	W.	tl.
Chinchkhed Bk.; AKL. चिंचखेड बु.	SE 32.0	1186; 330; 64; 156	Mahagaon; 3.0	Karanja; 10.0	Pinjar; 7.0; Thu.	— 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Chinchkhed Bk.; AKT. चिंचखेड बु.	NW 3.0	351; 1; 1; 1	Akot; 1.0	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun.	Akot; 3.0	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chinchkhed Kh.; AKL. चिचखेड खु.	SE 22.0	984; 131; 26; 76	Mahan; 0.1	Barshi Takli; 12.0	Mahan; 0.1; Mon.	— 0.2	W, rv.	tl.
Chinchkhed Kh.; AKT. चिचखेड खु.	W 4.0	777; 9; 4; 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Chinchkhed Kh.; AKT. चिचखेड खु.	SW 5.0	369; 223; 46; 81	Jalgaon Nate; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund-gaon; 1.0	W.	tl.
Chinchkhed Patur; BLP. चिचखेड पातुर	SE 23.0	3366; 145; 30; 81	Patur; 3.0	Akola; 23.0	Patur; 3.0; Sat.	Patur; 3.0	W.	tl.
Chincholi; AKL. चिचोली	S 18.0	2038; 564; 112; 227	Rajanda; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Rajanda; 3.0; Mon.	Barshi Takli; 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Rudra-vati Devi Fr; 2tl.
Chincholi; MGP. चिचोली	S 14.0	1483; 360; 74; 173	Asegaon; 1.0	Washim; 18.9	Asegaon; 1.0; Mon.	Asegaon; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Chincholi Deodari; AKL. चिचोली देवदरी	S 23.0	1400; 176; 32; 71	Wagha Bk.; 4.0	Lohogad; 4.0	Kothali; 2.0; Fri.	— 6.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Chincholigano; BLP. चिचोलीगणो	S —	695; 591; 124; 304	Wadegaon; —	Paras; —	Wadegaon; 3.0; Sun.	Wade-gaon; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Chinchpani; AKT. चिचपाणी	N 13.0	602; 237; 36; 137	Ruikhed; 3.1	Akot; 13.0	Wastapur; 2.0; Tue.	Wasta-pur; 2.0	W.	—
Chohogaon; AKL. चोहोगाव	S 24.0	1957; 635; 125; 185	Lohogad; 2.0	Lohogad; 2.0	Lohogad; 2.0; Sun.	Tiwasa; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bhagat Buva Fr. An. Sud. 12; tl.
Chondhi; BLP. चोंढी	S 26.0	1046; 1152; 210; 529	Local; —	Paras; 30.0	Local; — Wed.	Alegaon; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; 2tl.
Chondhi; MGP. चोंढी	E 24.0	467; 654; 211; 303	Kupta; 1.0	Karanja; 6.0	Kupta; 1.0; Sun.	Karanja; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chorad; MGP. चोरद	NW 12.0	1113; 654; 141; 410	— —	Jaulka; 12.0	Shelu Bazar; — Wed.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Chipi; AKT. चिपी	NW 10.0	459; 230; 46; 90	Khandala; 6.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chitalwadi; AKT. चितलवाडी	W 10.0	1843; 758; 163; 380	Khandala; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Local; — Tue.	Adgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chiwara; WSM. चिवरा	NW 8.0	2227; 1224; 241; 460	Local; —	Washim; —	Malegaon; 5.4; Tue.	Zodga; 1.4	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Chohatta; AKT. चोहट्टा	S 14.0	725; 996; 178; 276	Local; —	Kadatwadi; 1.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	pl.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; mq.
Chorwad Bk.; AKT. चोरवड बु.	W 9.0	638; 104; 25; 51	Pimpri Kh.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 1.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Chorawad Kh. AKT. Pr. Jitapur; चोरवड खु. प्र. जितापूर	NW —	501; 4; 1; —	—	— —	— —	— —	—	— —
Dabaki; BLP. दाबकी	E 14.6	1385; 685; 128; 138	Akola; 1.6	Akola; 2.0	Akola; 2.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl; lib.
Dabha; MGP. दाभा	S 4.0	2148; 1259; 231; 688	Local; —	Karanja; 21.0	Mangrulpir; 4.1; Sat.	Mangrul pir; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Dabhadi; MGP. दाभाडी	S 14.0	2510; 960; 166; 464	Shegi; 1.0	Washim; 18.0	Shegi; 1.0; Thu.	Asegaon; 2.0	W, o.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m.
Dadagaon; MTP. दादगाव	S 22.0	1831; 309; 64; 133	Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 2.0; Sun.	Karanja; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Dadulgaon; BLP. दादुलगाव	SE 16.0	571; 66; 16; 25	— 2.0	Paras; 20.0	Wadegaon; 6.0; Sun.	Babhul-gaon; —	W.	tl.
Dagadkhed; BLP. दगडखेड	N —	419; 337; 60; 138	Mokha; 1.0	Shegaon; 11.0	Nimba; 3.0; Thu.	Nimba; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl.
Dagadparwa; AKL. दगडपारवा	SE 14.0	1864; 1062; 200; 407	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Dahatonda; MTP. दहातोंडा	S 10.0	750; 779; 132; 356	Kinkhed; 3.0	Kinkhed; 3.0	Local; — Tue.	Turkhed; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Dahigaon; AKL. दहिगाव	E 16.0	3551; 2237; 477; 977	Local; —	— 3.0	Local; — Thu.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dh; ch.
Dahigaon; AKT. दहिगाव	SW 29.0	4388; 2099; 409; 732	Local; —	Shegaon 15.0	Local; — Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; dg; ch; lib; 2dp.
Dahihanda; AKT. दहिहांडा	S 24.0	1439; 3536; 654; 1094	Local; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; 8.0	Local; — Sat.	Local; —	W,rv, pl.	6Sl(pr, m, h, clg); 2Cs; Fr. Mg. Vad. 15; 10tl; 2mq; 2dg; lib; 4dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dahikhel Futkar; AKT. .. दहिखेल फुटकर	N —	3071; 85; 21; 43	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	— — —
Dalambi; AKL. ... दाळंबी	E 21.0	951; 533; 89; 305	Kolambi; 1.0	Katepurna; 3.0	Katepurna; 3.0; Sun.	Local; —	W, n.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Danapur; AKT. .. दानापूर	W 19.0	4216; 4154; 752; 1644	Local; —	Hiwarkhed; 8.0	Local; — Thu.	Telhara; 7.0	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 6tl; dg; ch; lib; 4dp.
Dangarkhed; AKT. ... डांगरखेड	NE 15.0	300; 97; 16; 34	Ruikhed; 4.0	Akot; 15.0	Wastapur; 2.0; Tue.	Wastapur; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Danori; AKT. .. दनोरी	S 14.0	1072; 777; 162; 182	Rel; 2.0	Kadatvadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	— 1.0	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Daola; AKT. .. डवला	SW 26.0	1449; 324; 61; 146	Adsul; 3.0	Shegaon; 20.0	Adsul; 3.0; Wed.	Adsul; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; dp.
Dapaki; AKL. ... डापकी	E 24.0	1352; 284; 60; 86	Borgaon Kh.; 2.0	Katepurna; 8.0	Kurankhed; — Sun.	Kolambi; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dapura; AKL. .. दापूरा	NE 14.0	544; 833; 164; 349	Local; —	Akola; 14.0	Local; — Sat.	Ambikapur; 1.0	n.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl.
Dapura; AKT. .. दापूरा	SW 15.0	1812; 522; 109; 195	Raundala; 3.0	Patsul; 7.0	Chohatta; 6.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dapura; MTP. ... दापूरा	N 12.0	811; 303; 64; 136	Borta; 2.0	Mana; 6.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dapura Bk.; MGP. ... दापुरा बु.	NE 14.0	600; 1129; 210; 566	Local; —	Karanja; 8.0	Inzori; 2.0; Thu.	Karanja; 8.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib.
Dapura Kh ; MGP. ... दापुरा खु.	E 14.0	691; 754; 178; 243	Local; —	Karanja; 8.0	Inzori; 2.0; Thu.	Karanja; 8.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl; m; lib; dp.
Dapuri; WSM. ... दापूरी	W 16.0	1747; 660; 118; 293	Yeota; 2.0	Washim; 16.0	Shirpur; 6.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2Cs; 4tl.
Dapuri Kh.; WSM. — दापूरी खु.	W 11.0	764; 72; 16; 29	Shirpur; 4.0	Washim; 11.0	Shirpur; 4.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 4.0	W, rv.	tl.
Dapuri pr. Washim; WSM. — दापुरी प्र. वाशीम	W 7.0	987; 290; 59; 117	Shirpur; 5.0	Washim; 7.0	Shirpur; 5.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dastapur; MGP दस्तापूर	— S 6.0	1341; 689; 134; 299	Dabha; 4.0	Washim; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Local; —	W, t.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Datala; MTP. दताळा	— N 11.0	2507; 631; 336; —	Bhatori; 2.0	Lakhpuri; 5.4	Bhatori; 2.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 5.4	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Datwi; MTP. दातवी	— N 10.0	799; 533; 108; 248	Murtazapur; 10.0	Lakhpuri; 2.0	Lakhpuri; 2.0; Mon.	Lakhpuri; 2.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Daudpur; AKT. दाऊदपूर	— W 7.1	332; 42; 10; 22	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	—
Dawha; WSM. डव्हा	— N 17.0	3438; 1062; 290; 429	Local; —	Jaulka; 3.0	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; dp.
Dawhi; WSM. डव्ही	— NW —	991; 768; 132; 355	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Degaon; BLP. देगाव	— E —	3812; 2285; 477; 1050	Local; —	Paras; 9.0	Balapur; — Sat.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Daon; WSM. देगा	— W 30.0	1460; 412; 68; 199	Risod; 6.0	Washim; 30.0	Risod; 6.0; Thu.	Risod; 6.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Degaon pr. Ansing; WSM. देगाव. अनसिंग	— E 12.0	993; 219; 33; 79	Ansing; 4.0	Washim; 12.0	Ansing; 4.0; Wed.	Ansing; 4.0	W.	pyt; Cs; tl.
Dodhari; AKL. देवघरी	— S 24.0	1427; 800; 164; 293	— 2.0	Lohogad; 7.0	Kothali; 2.0; Fri.	— 4.0	W.	tl.
Deoli; AKL. देवळी	— E 18.0	2268; 939; 194; 387	Local; —	Borgaon; 7.0	Local; — Wed.	Deoli; 0.2	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dh.
Deoran; MTP. देवरण	— W 2.0	812 88; 11; 26	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 2.0	W.	—
Deori; AKT. देवरी	— S 8.0	1832; 1585; 322; 535	Local; —	Patsul; 2.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; 0.6	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4tl; dh; lib; 2dp.
Deothana; MGP. देवठाना	— E 17.0	1779; 444; 77; 166	Manora; 2.0	Karanja; 34.0	Manora; 2.0; Wed.	Manora; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Deothana Bk.; WSM. देवठाणा बु.	— S 13.0	2175; 587; 112; 216	Kokalgaon; 3.0	Painganga; 0.4	Kanergaon; 2.0; —	Rajgaon; 1.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.

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Deothana Khamb; WSM. देवठाणा खांब	N 10.0	2779; 727; 1·2; 319	Pangra Bandi; 2.0	— 5.0	Jamb Wasu; 3.0; Fri.	— 4.0	W, 0.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Depul; MGP. देपूळ	S 15.0	2079; 1073; 207; 506	Warajahagir; 1.6	Washim; 13.0	Ansing; 6.0; Wed.	Asegaon; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Deulgaon; AKT. देऊळगाव	S 10.0	361; 60; 7; 22	Kawasa Bk.; 0.1	Patsul; 3.0	Kawasa Bk.; 0.1; Thu.	Kawasa Bk.; 0.1	W, pl.	tl.
Deulgaon; AKT. देऊळगाव	E 5.0	1258; 869; 184; 364	Chandikapur; 2.0	Akot; 5.0	Sawara; 0.4; Fri.	Sawara; 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch; lib.
Deulgaon; BLP. देऊळगाव	SE 19.0	2253; 1184; 251; 481	Patur; 4.0	Akola; 24.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh; lib.
Deulgaon Banda; WSM. देऊळगाव बंडा	W 15.0	1842; 876; 154; 293	Chinchamba; 3.0	Washim; 15.0	Koyali; 4.0; Sat.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Pournima; 2tl.
Deurwadi; MGP. देऊरवाडी	SE 21.0	1968; 183; 36; 105	Vitholi; 2.0	Darvha; —	Vitholi; 2.0; Mon.	Vitholi; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dewarda; AKT. देवर्डा	S 15.0	1905; 435; 84; 173	Palsod; 1.0	Kadatvadi; 1.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Palsod; 1.0	pl.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dhaba; AKL. धाबा	S 22.0	2286; 542; 107; 237	Lohogad; 2.0	Lohogad; 2,0	Lohogad; 2.0; Sun.	Tiwasa; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhadam; BLP. धदम	S 27.0	2232; 539: 106; 291	Chondhi; 2.0	Paras; 31.0	Chondhi; 2.0; Wed.	— 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dhadi; BLP. धाडी	S —	572; 56; 14; 22	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Dhaga; AKL. ढगा	E 18.0	948; 223; 42; 99	Kurankhed; 2.0	Katepurna; 3.0	Kurankhed; 2 0; Sun.	Kurankhed; 2.0	W.	Jagdamba Devi Fr. Ct. Pournima; 2tl.
Dhaga; AKT. ढगा	SE 4.0	1112; 32; 8; 19	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0; Sun.	— 0.6	W.	2tl.
Dhakali; AKL. धाकली	SE 33.0	2361; 630; 135; 359	Jamkeshwar; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Local; — Mon.	Chakwa; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Dhamangaon; AKT. धामणगाव	E 9.0	1406; 679; 134; 259	Karla; 1.4	Akot; 9.0	Karla; 1.4; Tue.	Karla; 1.4	W.	2Sl (pr, m); tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhamardari; AKL. धामरदरी	— S 10.0	1088; 351; 70; 122	Lohogad; 8.0	Lohogad; 3.0	Lohogad; 3.0; Sun.	Tiwasa; 6.0	W.	tl.
Dhamna; AKL. धामणा	— N 16.0	1407; 603; 125; 245	Vairat Rajapur; 3.0	Gandhi-Smarak Road; 9.0	Gandhigram; 6.0; Wed.	Gandhigram; 6.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Dhamna Bk.; AKT. धामणा बु.	— S 14.0	1296; 181; 30; 70	Chohatta; 1.0	Kadatvadi; 0.4	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 1.0	pl.	—
Dhamni; MGP. धामणी .	— E 17.0	902; 1625; 290; 597	Manora; 0.2	Karanja; 34.0	Manora; 0.2; Wed.	Manora; 0.2	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl; gym.
Dhamni; MGP. धामणी	— E 10.0	3081; 2287; 449; 809	Local; —	Karanja; 8.0	Local; — Fri.	Mangrul-pir; —	W.	Cs; 4tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Dhamori Bk.; MTP. धामोरी बु.	— E 11.0	900; 508; 103; 196	Jamthi Bk.; 3.0	Mana; 6.0	Kamargaon; 4.0; Wed.	— 1.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhamori Kh.; MTP. धामोरी खु.	— E —	642; 50; 10; 20	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	—
Dhanaj Bk.; MTP. धनज बु.	— E 33.0	1929; 2213; 437; 664	Local; —	Kuram; 12.0	Local; — Tue.	— 6.0	W.	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Cs; 4tl; mq; lib; dp.
Dhanaj Kh.; MTP. धनज खु.	— E 26.0	1196; 784; 165; 321	Local; —	Kuram; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Dhanegaon; BLP. धनेगाव	— N 6.0	614; 334; 73; 141	Local; —	Paras; —	Wadegaon; 4.0; Sun.	— 1.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl; ch.
Dhangarkhed; MTP. ढंगारखेड	— E 30.0	681; 302; 54; 107	Wadura; 2.0	Kuram; 5.0	Wadura; 2.0; —	— 0.6	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Dhanora; AKL. धानोरा	— S 28.0	1774; 346; 72; 143	Wagha Bk.; 5.0	Lohogad; 6.0	Shelu Kh.; — Wed.	Wagha; 6.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhangarwadi; AKT. — धनगरवाडी	SE 4.0	67; 123; 38; 52	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0; Sun.	Akot; 4.0	W.	tl.
Dhanora; BLP. — धानोरा	N —	663; 62; 12; 29	Paras; 1.0	Paras; 1.3	Paras; 1.0; Fri.	Paras; 1.3	W.	tl.
Dhanora; MGP. — धानोरा	S 8.0	800; 498; 87; 232	Falegaon; 1.0	Washim; 16.0	Falegaon; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, h); Cs; tl; lib.
Dhanora Bhuse; MGP. — धानोरा भुसे	E 8.0	1043; 300; 54; 131	Dapura; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Kupta; 3.0; Sun.	Karanja; 10.0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Dhanora Bk. MGP. — धानोरा बु.	E 4.0	1263; 293; 54; 167	Mangrulpir; 4.0	Karanja; 21.0	Mangrulpir; 4.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Dhanora Bk.; MTP. — धानोरा बु.	S 9.0	375; 169; 31; 96	Bembla; 2.0	Kinkhed; 2.0	Murtazapur; 9.0; Fri.	— —	W.	—
Dhanora Bk.; WSM. — धानोरा बु.	W 5.0	894; 306; 54; 149	Washim; 5.0	Washim; 5.0	Washim; 5.0; Sun.	Wangi; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhanora Kh.;WSM. — धानोरा खु.	E 6.0	836; 510; 82; 273	Kalamba-Mahali; 2 0	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Kalamba-Mahali; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Dhanora (Panchala;)MGP. — धानोरा (पंचाळा)	E 21.0	2690; 1326; 222; 562	Dhanora; —	— —	Waroli; 3.0; Sun.	— 6.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Dhanora Patekar; MTP — धानोरा पाटेकर	S 16.0	1573; 513; 121; 261	Nimbha; 3.0	Kinkhed; 5.0	Local; — Thu.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dhanora Tathod; MTP. — धानोरा ताथोड	SE 27.0	1333; 465; 223; 103	Yeota; 2.0	Karanja; 7.0	Yeota; 2.0; Wed.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dhanora Vaidya; MTP. — धानोरा वैद्य	S 6.0	1183; 624; 83; 184	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dharel; AKT. धारेल	S 15.0	1077; 450; 91; 195	Rel; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 1.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 2.0	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dharkata; WSM. धारकाटा	N 6.0	249; 99; 20; 39	Kata; 2.0	Kata Road; 2.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Sawar-gaon; 2.0	W, rv.	Cs; tl.
Dharpimpri; WSM. धारपिम्री	W 22.0	722; 259; 43; 125	Dongarkhinhi; 1.0	Washim; 18.0	Mategaon; 6.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Dhavanda; MGP. धावंडा	SE 30.0	800; 816; 143; 366	Local; —	Darvha; 23.0	Pohara; 1.6; Tue.	Waigaul; 3.0	W, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); 2tl; ch.
Dhilli; WSM. ढील्ली	SE 22.0	1019; 415; 77; 213	Ansing; 14.0	Washim; 22.0	Ansing; 14.0; Wed.	Ansing; —	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dhodap Bk.; WSM. धोडप बु.	W —	1905; 1284; 202; 527	— —	— —	Local; — Sat.	— —	W.	—
Dhodap Kh.; WSM. धोडप खु.	W 25.0	1454; 572; 112; 273	Mangrul; 3.0	Washim; 25.0	Dongaon; 6.0; Wed.	Govar-dhan; —	W, O.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Dhondakhar; AKT. धोंडाखर	NW 12.0	934; 370; 69; 205	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dhorkheda; WSM. ढोरखेडा	W 13.0	1480; 567; 99; 294	Khandala; 2.0	Washim; 13.0	Shirpur; 7.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dhotra; MGP. धोत्रा	N 4.0	912; 545; 106; 256	Poti; 2.0	Karanja; 15.0	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	Local; 0.1	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dhotra Deshmukh; MTP. धोत्रा देशमुख	SE 22.0	2096; 657; 133; 222	Dhanaj Bk.; 4.0	Kherda; 11.0	— 1.0; —	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); ch.
Dhotra Jahagir; MTP. धोत्रा जहागीर	E 24.0	1219; 558; 92; 204	Kamargaon; 7.0	Kuram; 6.0	Kamargaon; 7.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dhotra Shinde; MTP. धोत्रा शिंदे	S 8.0	1715; 1108; 195; 334	Murtazapur; 5.0	Kinkhed; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	Kinkhed; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhotardi; AKL. धोतरडी	E 15.0	1446; 912; 211; 446	Local; —	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Borgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dhotarkhed; AKL. धोतरखेड	S 27.0	1032; 148; 29; 82	Wagha Bk.; 5.0	Lohogad; 8.0	Shelu Bk.; 6.0; Wed.	Lohgad; 8.0	rv.	tl.
Dhumka; WSM. धुमका	S 7.0	2797; 1061; 167; 521	Ukli; 2.0	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Washim; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Dinoda; AKT. दिनोडा	S 8.0	2046; 713; 154; 296	Jaulka; 2.0	Patsul; 4.0	Akot; 8.0; Sun.	— 4.0	W, pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Dighi; MGP. दिघी	NE 18.0	1066; 574; 115; 205	Dapura; 6.0	Somthan; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0; Sun.	Somthan; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Digras Bk.; BLP. दिग्रस बु.	S 12.0	1243; 1177; 237; 507	Sast; 2.0	Paras; 2.0	Wadegaon; 6.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Digras Kh.; BLP. दिग्रस खु.	S —	1182; 500; 100; 169	Sasti; 2.0	Paras; 17.0	Wadegaon; 4.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m.
Diwanzari; AKT. दिवाणझरी	NW 15.0	751; 66; 13; 30	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	t.	—
Diwthana Jogalai; AKT. दिवठाणा जोगलाई	NE 6.3	884; 426; 77; 187	Chandikapur; 1.0	Akot; 6.0	Akoli Jahagir; 1.4; Tue.	Local; —	W, pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dh; ch.
Dodki; AKL. दोडकी	E 22.0	467; 474; 90; 146	— —	Kurankhed; 4.0	Katepurna; 4.0; Sun.	Katepurna; 4.0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Dodki; WSM. दोडकी	W 6.0	136; 301; 53; 166	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Wangi; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Donad Bk.; AKL. दोनद बु.	SE 16.0	1246; 649; 151; 289	Mahan; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 8.0	Donad Kh.; 0.4; Sat.	Rahit; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Donad Bk.; MTP. दोनद बु.	SE —	2449; 984; 210; 423	Manbha; 2.0	Somthan; —	Umbarda; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Donad Kh.; AKL. .. दोनद खु.	SE 26.0	1129; 424; 88; 223	Hatola; 5.0	Barshi Takli; 10.0	Local; — Sat.	Rahit; 2.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dongargaon; BLP. .. डोंगरगाव	N 11.0	3208; 1258; 248; 576	Lohara; 2.0	Shegaon; 5.0	Shegaon; 5.0; Tue.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; Katkai Fr. Gudipadva; 2tl; dg; dp.
Dongargaon; AKL. .. डोंगरगाव	E 8.4	650; 1114; 212; 474	Babhulgaon; 1.0	Akola; 8.4	Borgaon; 4.4; Tue.	Local; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Dongargaon; MGP. .. डोंगरगाव	E 11.0	1016; 24; 5; 11	Kondoli; 2.0	Karanja; 37.0	Kondoli; 2.0; Thu.	— —	W.	tl.
Dongargaon; MTP. .. डोंगरगाव	E 26.0	1321; 540; 94; 196	Kamargaon; 8.0	Mana; 8.0	Kamargaon; 8.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Dongar Kinhi; WSM. .. डोंगर किन्ही	W 21.0	2712; 1659; 300; 747	Local; —	Washim; 21.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; ch.
Donwada; AKL. ... दोनवाडा	N 14.0	2444; 1056; 203; 431	Mhatodi; 3.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 4.0	Chohatta; 8.0; Fri.	Dahi-handa; 6.0	rv.	Sl(m); Cs; 2tl.
Dubalwel; WSM. .. डुबळवेल	N 10.0	2166; 757; 147; 292	Amkhed; 1.0	Local; —	Malegaon; 8·0; Tue.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dudhala; AKL. .. दुधाळा	NW 14.0	635; 237; 56; 81	Gandhigram; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; —	Gandhigram; — Wed.	— —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Hanuman Fr. Ct. Sud. Pournima; 2tl.
Dudhala; WSM. .. दुधाळा	W 25.0	1357; 531; 85; 184	Tiwali; 3.0	Washim; 25.0	Shirpur; 4.0; Mon.	Shirpur; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Dudhkheda; WSM. .. दुधखेडा	NW 15.0	1770; 395; 83; 140	— 4.0	Washim; 15.0	— 4.0; Fri.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Dudhlam; AKL. .. दुधलम	E 24.0	2756; 990; 179; 426	Kolambi; 3.0	Katepurna; 8.0	Kurankhed; — Sun.	Kolambi; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Dudhora Dughora; MTP. .. दुधोरा दुघोरा	SE 1557	851; 164; 305; —	— 2.0	— 14.0	— 2.0; Tue.	— 2 0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Durgwada; MTP. .. दुर्गवाडा	N 8.0	1923; 987; 190; 476	Local; —	Lakhpuri; 2.0	Local; — Tue.	— 2.0	W,rv, pl.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; Fr. Ct. 9; tl; ch; dp.
Eklara; AKL. ... एकलारा	NE 14.0	1904; 493; 104; 203	Apoti Kh.; 3.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 8.0	Dahihanda; 4.0; Sat.	Apatapa; 3.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Eklara; MGP. .. एकलारा	E 18.0	1328; 262; 42; 137	Manora; 3.0	Karanja; 35.0	Kondoli; 1.0; Thu.	Amga-vhan; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ekalaspur; WSM. .. एकलासपूर	W 31.0	2085; 1140; 168; 390	Wakad; 1.4	Washim; 31.0	Wakad; 1.4; Fri.	Risod; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; mq; lib.
Ekamba; MGP. .. एकांबा	N 7.0	179; 167; 32; 80	Poti; 2.0	Karanja; 9.0	Karanja; 9 0; Sun.	Shioni; 3.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ekamba; WSM. एकांबा	NW 16.0	3504; 1346; 272; 512	Local; —	Washim; —	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	Male-gaon; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; 2m; ch; lib; dp.
Ekamba Pr. Ansing; WSM. .. एकांबा प्र. अनसिंग	E 16.0	1895; 622; 113; 316	Ansing; 3.0	Washim; 16.0	Ansing; 3.0; Wed.	Ansing; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Falegaon; MGP. .. फाळेगाव	S 9.0	1677; 739; 145; 342	Local; —	Washim; 16.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; 0.6	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; ch; dp.
Falegaon; WSM. फाळेगाव	SE 8.0	2605; 774; 143; 308	Local; —	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Washim; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Fani; MTP. .. फणी	S 6.4	309; 32; 9; 19	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 6.0	W, n.	tl.
Faramardabad; AKL. .. फरामर्दाबाद	N 10.4	539; 37; 10; 17	Sangvi Kh.; 1.4	Ugwe; 3.4	Sangvi Kh.; 1.4; Tue.	— —	rv.	tl.
Fattepur; AKT. ... फत्तेपूर	SW 8.0	619; 284; 58; 110	Deori; 3.0	Patsul; 4.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund-gaon; 1.0	W.	tl.
Fetra; AKL. .. फेट्रा	S 28.0	2520; 251; 58; 120	Wagha Bk.; 5.0	Lohogad; 7.0	Shelu Bk.; 6 0; Wed.	— 6.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Fulumari (Ratanwadi); MGP. ... फुलउमरी (रतनवाडी)	SE 27.0	7375; 3086; 585; 1448	Local; —	— —	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 6tl.

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1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gadegaon; AKT. गाडेगाव ..	SW 31.0	1253; 1285; 279; 490	Telhara; 2.0	Akot; 30.0	Telhara; 2.0; Sun.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Gadegaon (Sakara); MGP. गादेगाव (साकरा) ..	E 27.0	2228; 737; 126; 357	Dhanora Bk.; 1.0	Darvha; 22.0	Digras; 5.0; Sat.	Waigaul; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Gaiwal; MGP. गायवळ ..	N 11.0	1077; 741; 146; 241	Local; —	Karanja; 8.0	Local; — Fri.	Shelu Bk; 0.6	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Gaigaon; BLP. गायगाव ..	NE 9.0	3372; 2089; 419; 791	Local; —	Local; —	Akola; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m);pyt; 2tl; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Gajipur; AKT. गाजीपूर ..	N 10.0	525; 116; 24; 47	Akot; 10.0	Akot; 10.0	Popatkhed; 2.0; Mon.	Popat-khed; 2.0	W.	tl.
Gajipur; BLP. गाजीपूर ..		Included in urban area VIII			Included in urban area VIII			
Gajuddin Nagar; AKT. गजुद्दीन नगर ..	W 5.0	345; 139; 26; 43	Umra; 5.0	Akot; 5.0	Umra; 1.0; Thu.	Umra; 1.0	W.	—
Galamgaon; MGP. गलमगाव ..	E —	527; 135; 23; 64	Vitholi; —	Darvha; —	Vitholi; — Mon.	Vitholi; —	W.	tl.
Gandhigram; AKL. गांधीग्राम ..	N —	1409; 1004; 196; 370	Local; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; 3.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	rv.	2Sl(pr, h); Cs; tl; dp.
Ganeshpur; MGP. गणेशपूर ..	N 5.0	675; 520; 95; 233	Poghat; 2.0	Karanja; 14.0	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ganeshpur; MTP. गणेशपूर ..	SE 27.0	607; 153; 34; 65	Yeota; 2.0	Karanja; 7.0	Yeota; 2.0; Wed.	5.0; —	W.	Sl(pr).
Ganeshpur; MTP. गणेशपूर ..	SE 24.0	457; 77; 14; 40	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	— 1.4	W.	pyt.
Ganeshpur; WSM. गणेशपूर ..	W 25.0	1305; 410; 79; 247	Kenwad; 0.4	Washim; 25.0	Kenwad; 0.4; Thu.	Kenwad; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganeshpur Pr. Risod;WSM. .. गणेशपुर प्र. रिसोड	W 30.0	2467; 559; 103; 132	Risod; 5.0	Washim; 30.0	Risod; 5.0; Thu.	Risod; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Ganeshpur Pr. Washim; WSM. गणेशपूर प्र. वाशिम	S 15.0	974; 362; 63; 151	Kokalgaon; 4.0	Penganga; 2.0	Kanergaon; 4.0; Mon.	Kanergaon; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ganori; AKT. .. गणोरी	S 24.0	878; 293; 56; 140	Dahihanda; 0.6	Gandhi Smarak Road; 8.0	Dahihanda; 0.6; Sat.	Local; —	W, pl.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Gaodhala; WSM. .. गवढाळा	W 40.0	2280; 635; 104; 210	Local; —	Washim; 40.0	Risod; — Thu.	— 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Garsoli; AKT. .. गरसोली	S 18.0	245; 223; 40; 62	—	Kadatwadi; 3.0	— — —	— 3.0	pl.	Cs.
Gaulkhedi; MTP. .. गौलखेडी	S 10.0	664; 379; 74; 123	Wai; 3.0	Kinkhed; 4.0	— — —	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Gavha; MGP. .. गव्हा	E 19.2	1452; 1668; 290; 615	Local; —	Karanja; 22.0	Vitholi; 2.0; Mon.	Local; —	W, n, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); 3tl; lib.
Gawandgaon; BLP. .. गावंडगाव	S 22.0	5774; 1749; 308; 863	Malsur; 2.0	Paras; 25.0	Malsur; 2.0; Tue.	Chani; 4.0;	W.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; 2tl; 2dg.
Gawha; WSM. .. गव्ह	W 6.0	179; 251; 46; 127	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Tamsi; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Gazipur; AKL. .. गाझीपूर	E 24.0	835; 343; 61; 144	Goregaon; 1.0	— 2.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; mq.
Ghata Pr. Shirpur; WSM. .. घाटा प्र. शिरपूर	W 24.0	1282; 490; 81; 260	Tiwali; 3.0	Washim; 25.0	Shirpur; 4.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ghod Babhul; WSM. .. घोड बाभूळ		Included in urban area VII			Included in urban areaVII			
Ghodegaon; AKT. .. घोडेगाव	SW 16.0	2719; 1562; 256; 543	Local; —	Shegaon; 28.0	Telhara; 2.0; Sun.	Telhara; 2.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl;m; mq; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ghota; AKL. .. घोटा	SE 38.0	2298; 1089; 210; 445	Local; —	herda; 8.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Local; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ghota; MGP. .. घोटा	N 6.0	958; 321; 54; 149	Poghat; 1.0	Karanja; 11.0	— — —	— —	—	—
Ghota; WSM. .. घोटा	SE 17.0	2294; 694; 103; 349	Warla; 1.0	Vashim; 17.0	Ansing; 5.0; Wed.	Ansing; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Ghota Pr. Narshi; WSM. .. घोटा प्र. नरसी	SW 21.0	1546; 679; 116; 287	Haral; 1.0	Washim; 21.0	Haral; 1.0; Fri.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Ghoti; MGP. .. घोटी	NE 20.0	1043; 220; 43; 107	Tornala; 1.0	Karanja; 6.0	Inzar; — Thu.	— —	W	Sl(pr); tl.
Ghungashi; MTP. .. घुंगशी	NW 14.0	842; 274; 57; 91	Local; —	Katepurna; 10.0	Murtazapur; 14.0; Fri.	Karankhed; 10.0	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Ghusar; AKL. .. घुसर	N 5.3	7200; 2515; 484; 1085	Local; —	Akola; 5.3	Mhatodi; 3.0; Thu.	— —	W, t.	Sl(pr); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct.; 3tl; ch; lib; 2dp.
Ghusarwadi; AKL. .. घुसरवाडी	N 7.0	621; 450; 88; 123	Mhatodi; 2.0	Akola; 7.0	Mhatodi; 2.0; Thu.	— —	W, w.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Gimbha; MGP. .. गिभा	E 6.0	3546; 991; 182; 418	Kauthal; —	Karanja; 12.0	Kauthal; — Wed.	Mangrulpir; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Girat; MGP. .. गिराट	SE 17.0	946; 463; 78; 232	Shendurjana; 2.0	Washim; 27.0	Shendurjana; 2.0; Tue.	Bhildongar; 3·0	W.	tl.
Girda; MGP. .. गिर्डा	SE 18.0	2028; 1418; 287; 643	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 1.0	Washim; 36.0	Goroli; — Tue.	Shegi; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Girda; MTP. .. गिर्डा	S 24.0	1185; 468; 85; 195	Karanja; 3.0	Karanja; 3.0	Karanja; 3.0; Sun.	Karanja; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; mq.
Girjapur; AKT. .. गिरजापूर	S 17.0	642; 333; 62; 149	Rel; 0.7	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 3.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 3.0	pl.	Sl(pr) .
Giroli; MGP. .. गिरोली	E 17.0	6235; 4268; 516; 1618	Local; —	Karanja; —	Local; — Tue.	— 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 3tl; 2dp (1vet).

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Giwha; WSM. गिव्हा ..	N 2[illegible].0	2492; 614; 118; 312	Yeranda; 1.0	Jaulka; 5.0	Kinhiraja; 4.0; Sat.	— 1.0	.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; tl;dh.
Gobhani; WSM. गोभणी ..	W 26.0	4166; 1698; 322; 585	Local; —	Washim; 26.0	Local; — Fri.	— 2.0	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; tl; mq.
Gogri; MGP. गोगरी ..	W 8.0	1414; 1355; 241; 697	Sonala; 2.0	Jaulka; 12.0	Shelu Bajar; 2.0; Wed.	Shelu Bajar; 2.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); 4tl.
Gohogaon; WSM. गोहोगाव ..	W 37.0	2156; 1024; 191; 487	Mahagaon; —	Washim; 37.0	— — —	— 12.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Gok Sawangi; WSM. गोक सावंगी ..	NW 24.0	1956; 366; 66; 147	Medshi; 3.0	Amana; 14.0	Medshi; 3.0; Fri.	Medshi; 3.0	W.	Cs; 2tl.
Golegaon; BLP. गोळेगाव ..	S 20.0	2330; 88; 16; 18	Alegaon; 1.0	Akola; 34.0	Alegaon; 1.0; Sun.	Alegaon; 1.0	W, rv	tl.
Golwadi; MGP गोळवाडी ..	W 3.0	1329; 962; 172; 470	Arak; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Gonapur; AKL. गोणापूर —	NE 13.0	1113; 319; 54; 159	Dapura; 0.6	Akola; 13.0	Dapura; 0.6; Sat.	Ambika-pur; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Gondapur; AKL. गोंदापूर ..	NE 18.0	792; 104; 18; 42	Palso Bk.; 2.0	Borgaon; 8.0	Palso Bk.; 2.0; Mon.	Palso Bk.; 2.0	W.	tl.
Gondegaon; MGP. गोंडेगाव ..	SE 34.0	2350; 473; 74; 238	Fulumari; 4.0	Darvha; 25.0	Fulumari; 4.0; Sun.	Singad; 3.0	W, rv.	tl
Gondegaon; WSM. गोंडेगाव ..	N 4.0	190; 633; 110; 331	Kalamba Mahali; 0.4	Washim; 4.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Kalamba Mahali; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Gondeshwar; WSM. गोंदेश्वर ..	Included in urban area VII							
Gonhi; WSM. गोन्ही ..	W —	275; 3; 2; 3	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gopalkhed; AKL. गोपाळखेड	N 12.0	1322; 773; 145; 366	Gandhigram; 1.0	Gandhi-Smarak Road; 3.0	Gandhigram; 1.0; Wed.	Gandhigram; 1.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Gordha; AKT. गोर्धा	W 14.0	798; 381; 66; 143	Hingni Bk.; 1.0	Hiwarkhed; 5.4	Hiwarkhed; 2.4; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 2.4	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg; lib.
Goregaon; AKL. गोरेगाव	E 26.0	1582; 1088; 219; 477	Local; —	Katepurna; 2.0	— — —	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr,m);pyt;Cs;3tl;m; dh.
Goregaon Bk.; AKL. गोरेगाव बु.	SW 13.0	2345; 1330; 271; 511	Goregaon Kh.; 0.1	Akola; 13.0	Goregaon Kh.; 0.1; Fri.	Kapshi; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Goregaon Kh.; AKL. गोरेगाव खु.	SW 13.0	2685; 1522; 299; 599	Local; —	Akola; 13.0	Local; — Fri.	Kapshi; 3.0	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; 4tl; m; dg; ch; lib.
Gosta; MGP. गोस्ता	S 22.0	4578; 621; 106; 287	Asegaon; —	Washim; —	Ansing; 8.0; Wed.	Shendurjana; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Gotra; AKL. गोत्रा	N 10.6	830; 279; 51; 126	Agar; 2.0	Kinkhed; 6.0	Agar; 2.0; Wed.	Gandhigram; 3.6	rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Gorva; AKL. गोर्वा	SE 10.0	1256; 730; 143; 229	Yeranda; 3.0	Barshi-Takli; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; 0.3	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Gowardhan; WSM. गोवर्धन	W 29.0	33437; 1957; 364; 837	Local; —	Washim; 29.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 4tl; ch; lib; 2dp.
Gudaghi; AKL. गुडघी	E 4.0	574; 956; 189; 317	Umari; 2.0	Akola; 4.0	Akola; 4.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Gundi; MGP. गुंडी	E 19.0	528; 249; 45; 106	Kondoli; 2.0	Karanja; 36.0	Kondoli; 2.0; Thu.	Manora; 2.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Gunj; WSM. गुंज	N 10.0	1470; 344; 67; 159	Tornala; 1.0	Dubalwel; 2.0	Washim; 10.0; —	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Gunjawada; MTP. गुंजवाडा	NE 10.0	778; 265; 53; 96	Borta; 1.0	Mana; 3.0	Borta; 1.0; Thu.	Lakhpuri; 6.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Halda; MGP. — हळदा	SE 10.0	1337; 704; 169; 279	Sakhardoh-Singdoh; 2.0	Karanja; 27.0	Giroli; 1.0; Tue.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Haldoli; AKL. — हालदोळी	S 26.0	1245; 141; 30; 58	Mahan; 6.0	Lohogad; 4.0	Kothali; 1.0; Sat.	Mahan; 6.0	W.	tl.
Hanwadi; AKT. — हनवाडी	SW 18.0	1196; 326; 62; 100	Local; —	Deori; 8.0	Chohatta; 4.0; Fri.	— 0.6	Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Hanwatkhed; WSM. — हनवतखेड	N 11.0	1662; 753; 131; 405	Amkhed; 1.0	Dubalwel; 1.4	Malegaon; 7.0; Tue.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Haral; WSM. — हराळ	SW 23.0	4563; 2649; 469; 1023	Local; —	Washim; 23.0	Local; — Fri.	— 2.0	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); 2Cs; 5tl; ch; lib.
Hasanapur; BLP. — हसनापूर	N 12.0	1091; 236; 59; 123	Morgaon-Sadijan; 1.0	Paras; 5.0	Paras; 5.0; Fri.	Morgaon, Sidijan; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hasanapur; MTP. — हसनापूर	NW 14.0	699; 326; 68; 105	Ghungshi; —	Katepurna; 10.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Kurankhed; 10.0	rv.	Cs; 2tl.
Hata; BLP. — हाता	N 21.0	4992; 2024; 402; 781	Local; —	Shegaon; 12.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Hatala; AKL. — हातला	NW 11.0	497; 96; 21; 35	—	— —	— —	— —	W, rv.	Cs; tl.
Hatgaon; MTP. — हातगाव	SW 3.0	3679; 1645; 322; 597	Local; —	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Hatola; AKL. — हातोला	SE 23.0	1621; 1249; 272; 520	Local; —	Lohogad; —	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); pyt; 5tl.
Hatoli; MGP. — हातोली	SE 22.0	6118; 1295; 234; 539	Vitholi; 2.0	Karanja; 24.0	Vitholi; 3.0; Mon.	Vitholi; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hatti; MGP. — हट्टी	E 14.0	798; 319; 55; 135	Hiwara Bk.; —	Karanja; 12.0	Kondoli; — Thu.	— 10.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hatarun; BLP. हातरूण —	N 18.0	3840; 2837; 482; 938	Local; —	Gaigaon; 8.0	Local; — Tue.	— —	W, rv.	3Sl (2pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; mq; dg; dp.
Hayatpur; AKT. हयातपूर —	W 16.0	489; 183; 35; 84	Hingni Bk.; 0.1	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	W.	tl.
Hayatpur; MTP. हयातपूर —	E 15.0	358; 1; 1; —	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	tl.
Hendaj; MTP. हेंडज —	NE 4.0	1065; 192; 34; 80	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hilalabad; AKT. हिलालाबाद —	S 12.0	651; 450; 93; 213	Local; —	Patsul; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	pl.	2Sl (pr, m); tl; lib.
Hingana; AKL. हिंगणा —	E —	417; 8; 3; 3	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Hingana; AKL. हिंगणा —	S 2.0	1464; 915; 152; 260	Chandur; 2.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Khadki Bk.; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Hingana Barlinga; AKL. हिंगणा बारलिंगा —	S 8.0	877; 58; 19; 20	Nimbi; 0.4	Akola; 8.0	Kapshi; 3.0; Wed.	Akola; 1.0	W.	tl.
Hingananimbha; BLP. हिंगणानिंभा —	N —	861; 456; 75; 167	Nimba; 1.0	Shegaon; 14.0	Nimba; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Hingana Shelad; BLP. हिंगणा शेळद —	S 2.0	762; 303; 85; 118	Balapur; 2.0	Paras; 3.0	Balapur; 2.0; Sat.	Balapur; 2.0	W, rv.	gym.
Hingana Tamaswadi; AKL. हिंगणा तामसवाडी —	N 9.0	1035; 224; 44; 104	Sangavi Kh.; 0.2	Gandhi Smarak Road; 2.6	Sangavi Kh.; 0.2; Tue.	— 2.0	W, rv.	—
Hingana Wadegaon; BLP. हिंगणा वाडेगाव —	SE 12.0	933; 275; 62; 124	Sasti; 2.0	Paras; 18.0	Wadegaon; 6.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Hinganwadi; MTP. हिंगणवाडी —	E 30.0	1724; 766; 151; 294	Local; —	Kuram; 8.0	Local; — Wed.	— 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq; lib; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hingni; AKT. हिंगणी	— S 23.0	1439; 663; 135; 186	Dahihanda; 2.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 7.0	Dahihanda; 2.0; Sat.	Local; —	W, pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 6tl.
Hingni Bk.; AKT. हिंगणी बु.	— W 16.0	1408; 521; 91; 164	Local; —	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; 2m; dg; lib.
Hingni Kh.; AKT. हिंगणी खु.	— W 16.0	1034; 530; 106; 211	Hingni Bk.; 0.1	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	W.	tl.
Hirangi; MGP. हिरंगी	— W 8.0	920; 449; 83; 185	Sonala; 2,0	Jaulka; 10.0	Shelu Bazar; 2.0; Wed.	— 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hirpur; MTP. हिरपूर	— N 3.0	3745; 2241; 466; 673	Local; —	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; mq; lib; dp.
Hisse Borala; WSM. हिस्से बोराळा	— S 6.0	1308; 649; 119; 342	Ukli; 3.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0	Washim; 5.0; Sun.	Washim; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hisse Chikhali; WSM. हिस्से चिखली	— N 2.0	44; 63; 10; 27	Washim; 2.0	Kata; 3·0	Washim; 2.0; Sun.	Washim; 2.0	W.	—
Hiwara; MTP. हिवरा	— SE 22.0	2558; 927; 207; 371	Loni; 3.0	— 9.0	Local; — Sun.	— 4.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Hiwara; MTP. हिवरा	— NE 16.0	976; 655; 147; 286	Local; —	Mana; 4.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Tue.	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Hiwara Bk.; MGP. हिवरा बु.	— E 13.0	1531; 1056; 199; 460	Local; —	Karanja; 18.0	Kondoli; 1.6; Thu.	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr,m);2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud.12; 3tl; dh; ch; lib.
Hiwara Kh.; MGP. हिवरा खु.	— S 14.0	1717; 766; 130; 382	Shegi; 1.0	Washim; 22.0	Mangrulpir; 14.0; —	Asega n; 2.0	W, o.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Hiwara Pen; WSM. हिवरा पेन	— W 16.0	870; 623; 118; 214	Chinchamba; 3.0	Washim; 18.0	Rithad; 5.0; Mon.	Rithad; 5.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Hiwara Rohila; WSM. हिवरा रोहिला	— W 9.0	2075; 997; 148; 328	Nagthana; 2.0	Washim; 9.0	Washim; 9.0; Sun.	— —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Hiwarkhed; AKT. हिवरखेड	— W 13.4	5787; 11099; 2050; 3728	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Mon	Local; —	W, w.	6Sl (3pr, 2m, h); 5Cs; Bhawani Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 16tl; 5m; 3mq; 4dg; dh; ch; 4lib;10dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Icha; MGP. इचा	— NW 8.0	646; 547; 113; 192	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	Karanja; 17.0	Shelu Bazar; 1.0; Wed.	Shelu-Bazar; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 2tl.
Ichori; MGP. इचोरी	— SW 14.0	1584; 545; 99; 229	Pardi Takmor; 1.0	Washim; 10.0	Pardi-Takmor; 1.0; Fri.	Pardi-Takmor; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Ilkhi; WSM. इलखी	— E 14.0	1934; 456; 63; 218	Ansing; 2.0	Washim; 14.0	Ansing; 2.0; Wed.	Ansing; 2.0	W, pl.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Imampur; MTP. इमामपूर	— — 1.2	Included in Urban area IV						
Inza; MTP. इंझा	— SE 25.0	2314; 728; 163; 245	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	Karanja; 5.0	.	Sl (pr); pyt; 2tl; dh.
Inzhori; MGP. इंझोरी	— NE 12.0	2730; 2194; 443; 794	Local; —	Karanja; 7.0	Local; — Thu.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); Cs; tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; dp.
Irla; WSM. ईरळा	— NW 14.0	1442; 591; 103; 298	Malegaon; 3.0	Washim; 14.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Isafpur; MTP. इसफपूर	— SW —	301; 2; — —	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Isai; MGP. इसई	— W 4.0	927; 539; 110; 226	Pardi; 1.0	Karanja; 21.0	Mangrulpir; 4.0; Sat.	Local; —	Wr,	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Isapur; AKT. इसापूर	— SW 26.0	1352; 600; 121; 285	Wadi Adampur; 0.2	Shegaon; 23.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Fri.	Telhara; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jafarapur; AKT. जाफरापूर ..	SW 27.0	683; 398; 69; 193	Wadi Adampur; 1.0	Shegaon; 25.0	Malegaon Bazar; 4.0; Fri.	Telhara; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl, m.
Jaikhed; WSM. जायखेड ..	W 31.0	570; 92; 17; 25	Netansa; 1.0	Washim; 31.0	Dongaon; 5.0; Wed.	Kuksa; 3.0	W.	Cs (gr); tl.
Jainpur Pimpri; AKT. जैनपूर पिंप्री ..	W 6.0	923; 479; 89; 170	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Maruti Fr. Ct. Paurnima; 2tl.
Jaipur; MTP. जयपूर ..	S 18.0	884; 394; 92; 211	Shaha; 2.0	Shaha; 2.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Bhad-shioni; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Jaipur; WSM. जैपूर ..	SE 24.0	3009; 1076; 188; 528	Sawali; 2.0	Washim; 24.0	Ansing; 10.0; Wed.	— 8.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; (fmg); 3tl.
Jalalabad; AKL. जलालाबाद ..	NE 13.0	780; 120; 24; 55	Dapura; 0.7	Borgaon; 4.0	Dapura; — Sat.	4.0	W, n.	2tl.
Jalalabad; AKL. जलालाबाद ..	S 14.0	1244; 448; 86; 159	Chikhalgaon; 1.0	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Chikhalgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Chikhal-gaon; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Jalalpur; AKL. जलालपूर ..	E 19.0	667; 177; 28; 59	Palso Bk.; —	Borgaon; 6.0	Palso Bk.; — Mon.	Palso Bk.; —	W.	—
Jalalpur; MTP. जलालपुर ..	S 18.0	617; 37; 11; 20	Kamargaon; 1.0	Kherda Bk.; 5.0	Kamargaon; 1.0; Wed.	Kamar-gaon; 1.0	W.	2tl.
Jalgaon Nate; AKT. जळगाव नाटे ..	W 3.0	1307; 703; 160; 296	Local; —	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun.	Waduli; 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib; dp.
Jamb; BLP. जांब ..	S 22.0	1629; 427; 80; 181	Chondhi; 1.0	Akola; 40.0	Chondhi; 1.0; —	Alegaon; 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Jamb; MGP. जांब ..	W 2.0	1133; 469; 85; 237	Mangrulpir; 2.0	Karanja; 19.0	Mangulpir; 2.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jamb; MTP. जांब ..	S 22.0	946; 712; 124; 276	Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 2.0; Sun.	Karanja; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jamb Adhao; WSM. जांब अढाव	W 24.0	1799; 790; 135; 251	Kenwad; 2.0	Washim; 24.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kalam-gavhan; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jamb Wasu; WSM जांब वसु	N 24.0	2493; 1250; 241; 476	Pangra Bandi; 2.0	Lohogad; 4.0	Patur; 9.0; Sat.	Patur; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; tl.
Jambh Kh.; MTP. जांभ खु.	N 5.0	729; 261; 51; 73	Jambha Bk.; 1.0	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Jambha Bk.; 1.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; (gr); tl;
Jambha Bk.; AKL. जांभा बु.	NE 29.0	2912; 1335; 280; 522	Local; —	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; 4tl.
Jambharun; AKL. जांभरुन	SE 24.0	695; 259; 49; 105	— 2.0	Lohogad; 4.0	Kothali; 1.0; Fri.	Mahan; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jambharun; BLP. जांभरुण	S 16.0	1078; 70; 74; 28	Patur; —	Paras; 20.0	Patur; 6.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	tl.
Jambharoon Bhite; WSM. जांभरुण भिटे	W 3.0	207; 210; 41; 92	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0;	— —	W.	—
Jambharoon Dharmaji; WSM.. जांभरुण धर्माजी	W 2.2	661; 17; 3; 5	Washim; 2.2	Washim; 2.2	Washim; 2.2; Sun.	Washim; 2.2	W.	tl.
Jambharoon Jahagir; WSM. .. जांभरुण जहागीर	E 7.0	2237; 469; 85; 227	Falegaon; —	Washim; 7.0	Washim; 7.0; Sun.	Stage; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Jambharoon Mahali; WSM. .. जांभरुण महाली	NE 12.0	824; 728; 127; 326	Kajalamba; 2.0	Washim; 12.0	Pardi Takmor; 3.0; Fri.	Pardi-Takmor; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Jambharoon Naoji; WSM. .. जांभरुण नावजी	W 2.2	331; 263; 48; 90	Washim; 2.2	Washim; 2.2	Washim; 2.2; Sun.	Local; 0.2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jambharoon Parande; WSM... जांभरुण परांडे	N 6.0	545; 528; 106; 288	Katal; 2.0	Kata Rd.; 4.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	— 0.6	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jambharoon wadi; WSM. .. जांभरुण वाडी	N 9.0	888; 254; 50; 151	Pangri-Naoghare; —	Dubalwel; 5.0	Malegaon; 6.0; Tue.	Zodga; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jamdara; MGP. जामदरा	NE 12.0	696; 103; 118; 51	Inzori; 0.6	Karanja; 8.0	Inzori; 1.0; Thu.	Karanja; 8.0	W.	tl.
Jamkeshwar; AKL. .. जमकेश्वर	SE 33.4	1549; 787; 126; 343	Local; —	Karanja; 13.0	Local; — Sun.	Pinjar; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl. mq. dg.
Jamkhed; WSM. .. जामखेड	N 18.0	1147; 789; 149; 360	Jaulka; 2.0	Jaulka; 2.0	Jaulka; 2.0 Thu.	Jaulka; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl;
Jamthi; MTP. जामठी	S 22.0	542; 187; 36; 85	Shaha; —	Bhadshioni 3.0	Karamgaon; 4.0; Wed.	Bhadshioni; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl;
Jamthi Bk.; MTP. .. जामठी बु.	E 10.0	4410; 2650; 520; 1020	Local; —	Mana; 3.0	Local; — Mon.	— 4.0	W.	2Sl(m, h); Cs; Devi Fr. Ct ; 7tl; m; mq; 4dg; lib; dp.
Jamthi Kh; MTP. .. जामठी खु.;	S 4.0	1597; 223; 39; 68	Hatgaon; 1.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Local; 0.3	W.	tl.
Jamthi Kh; MTP. .. जामठी खु.	E 27.0	110'; 262; 60; 123	Dhanaj; 1.4	Kuram; 4.0	Dhanaj Kh; 1.4; Thu.	Dhanaj Kh.; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Janori; MTP. .. जानोरी	S 18.0	1596; 456; 90; 141	Ghota; 2.0	Kherda Bk.; 6.0	Mahagaon; 2.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); 3tl.
Jonuna; AKL. .. जनुना	SE 29.0	1817; 920; 175; 378	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 19.0	Local; — Tue.	— 5.0	—	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl. ch.
Januna MTP; .. जनुना	SE 29.0	1010; 300; 55; 82	Karanja; 6.0	Somthan; 2.0	Karanja; 6.0; Sun.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; tl.
Januna Bk.; AKT. .. जनुना बु.	N 12.0	304; 206; 34; 92	Akot; 12.0	Akot; 12.0	Wastapur; 1.0; Tue.	Wastapur; 1.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Januna Bk.; MGP. .. जनुना बु.	E 6.0	1363; 524; 103; 294	Mohari; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl;
Januna Kh; MGP. ... जनुना खु.	E 24.0	1284; 620; 137; 333	Kupta; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Kupta; 2.0; Sun.	Karanja; 10.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs;(gr.) tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Januna Kh.; MGP. जनुना खु.	NW 10.0	1991; 123; 22; 79	Shelu; 4.0	Jaulka; 8.0	Shelu; 4.0; Wed.	Wanoja; 3.0	W.	tl.
Janorimel; BLP. जानोरीमेळ	N 20.0	665; 276; 55; 95	Mokha; 1.0	Shegaon; 11.0	Nimba; — Thu.	Mokha; 1.0	W. rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Jastagaon; AKT. जस्तगाव	SW 13.0	1216; 438; 84; 186	Akot; 13.0	Telhara; —	Telhara;. — Sun.	Pathardi; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jaulka; AKT. जऊळका	S 6.0	1252; 947; 176; 354	Local; —	Padsul; 3.0	Local; — Sat.	— 4.0	W, pl.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Sonai. Maharaj Fr. Vsk. Sudj 7; 2tl; dp.
Jaulka; WSM. जउळका	N 20.0	4031; 1643; 313; 664	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl. m; 4dg; ch; dp.
Jaulkhed Bk.; AKT. जऊलखेड बु.	S 20.0	1935; 804; 151; 334	Local; —	Kadatwadi; 4.0	Chohatta; 5.0; Fri.	— 2.0	Pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Jaulkhed Kh; AKT. जऊळखेड खु.	S 20.0	620; 229; 47; 135	— 0.5	Kadatwadi; 4.0	Chohatta; 5.0; Fri.	— 2.0	Pl.	—
Jawala; WSM. जवळा	E 14.0	1701; 564; 102; 276	Ansing; 2.0	Washim; 12.0	Ansing; 2.0; Wed.	Ansing; 2.0	W. Pl.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Jawala Bk.; AKL. जवळा बु.	E 24.0	919; 143; 41; 67	Kurankhed; —	Katepurna; 4.0	Katepurna; 4.0; Sun.	Kate-purna; 4.0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Jawala Bk.; MGP. जवळा बु.	E 11.0	827; 70; 15; 38	Hiwara Bk.; 1.0	Karanja; 16.0	Giroli; — Tue.	Sakhar-doh Sing-doh; 2.0	rv.	—
Jawala Kh.; MGP. जवळा खु.	E 14.0	655; 191; 38; 73	Hiwara Bk.; 0.4	Karanja; 20.0	Kondoli; 2.0 Thu.	Kolhar; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 3tl.
Jawala pr. Risod; WSM. जवळा प्र. रिसोड	SW 30.0	2563; 445; 74; 190	Kurha; 2.0	Washim; 30.0	Risod; 5.0; Thu.	Risod; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Jethapur; MTP. जेठापूर	E 15.0	634; 73; 16; 30	Kurum; 2.0	Kuram; 2.0	Kurum; 2.0; Sun.	Kurum; 2.0	W,	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jirayat Patur; BLP. .. जिरायत पातूर	— —	Included in Urban area IX	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	— —
Jitapur; MTP. .. जितापूर	N 3.0	756; 232; 53; 125	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl; ch.
Jitapur; MTP. .. जितापूर	E 5.0	1173; 428; 95; 127	Bramhi Kh.; 2.0	Mana; 3.0	Mana; 3.0; Wed. Sat.	Murtazapur; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Jitapur Pr. Adgaon; AKT. .. जितापूर प्र. अडगाव	NW 7.0	1249; 510; 110; 254	Umra; 2.4	Akot; 7.0	Umra; 2.4; Thu.	Umra; 2.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jitapur Pra. Rupagad;AKT. .. जितापूर प्र. रुपागड	NW 8.0	674; 196; 37; 88	Umra; 3.6	Akot; 8.0	Umra; 3.6; Thu.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Krt. tl; mq; dp.
Jodgavhan; WSM. .. जोडगव्हाण	N 9.0	2221; 945; 197; 423	Tornala; 2.0	Dubalwel; 1.0	Malegaon; 8.0; Tue.	— 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Jogaldari; MGP. .. जोगलदरी	SE 5.7	1917; 762; 137; 328	Kothari; 2.0	Karanja; 22.7	Mangrulpir; 5.7; Sat.	Local; —	W. n.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; tl.
Jogalkhed; BLP. .. जोगलखेड	N 7.0	1309; 483; 88; 40	Paras; 1.0	Paras; 0.5	Paras; 1.0; Fri.	Paras; 0.5	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; tl; lib.
Jogeshwari; WSM. .. जोगेश्वरी	W 31.0	670; 573; 87; 237	Anchal; 2.0	Washim; 31.0	Kenwad; 3.0;	Kuksa; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Jumda; WSM. .. जुमडा	SW 14.0	712; 503; 82; 276	Adoli; 3.0	Kekatumra; 3.0	Washim; 14.0; Sun.	Nagthana;9.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kadholi; AKT. .. कडोली	S 15.4	837; 1054; 216; 327	Chohatta; 0.5	Kadatwadi; 0.3	Chohatta; 0.5; Fri.	Chohatta; 0.5	P1.	Sl (pr,); Cs; tl.
Kadoshi; BLP. .. कडोशी	N 9.0	652; 318; 58; 108	Paras; 3.0	Paras; 3.0	Paras; 3.0; Fri.	Paras; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr) Cs; tl.
Kadvi; MTP. .. कादवी	W 3.0	703; 169; 32; 77	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 3.0	W.	—
Kajleshwar; AKL. .. काजलेश्वर	SE 16.0	1855; 1131; 188; 530	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0; Thu.	Dagad-parwa; 3.0	W.	Sl(m); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Kajaleshwar; MTP. .. काजळेश्वर	S 19.0	2714; 2062; 389; 499	Local; —	Kherda; 6.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct; sud. 9; 3tl.; m; mq; lib; dp.
Kajikhed; BLP. .. काजीखेड	N 46.0	801; 664; 143; 246	Local; —	— 20.0	— 3.0; Mon.	— 0.1	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kajalamba; WSM. .. काजळांबा	E 10.0	2380; 1230; 233; 527	Local; —	Washim; 10.0	Washim; 10.0; Sun.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Kakaddat; WSM. .. काकडदात	N 4.0	255; 276; 42; 159	Kalamba Mahali; 2.0	Washim; 4.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Washim; 4.0	W.	tl.
Kakad Shioni; MTP. .. काकड शिवणी	S 16.0	1952; 721; 141; 259	Kherda; 3.0	Bhadshivoni; 1.4	Kherda Bk; 3.0; ..	Bhadshi-voni; 1.4	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Kalamba; MGP. .. कळंबा	S 8.0	3602; 1274; 230; 574	Malegaon; 2.0	Washim; 17.0	Mangrulpir; 8.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Arune-shwar Rushi Fr January; 2tl.
Kalamba Bk.; BLP. .. कळंबा बु.	N 10.0	1142; 1007; 201; 399	Kasura; 2.0	Nagzari; 2.0	Shegaon; 6.0; Tue.	Nagzari; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Kalamba Kh.; BLP. .. कळंबा खु.	N 8.0	1012; 460; 85; 212	Nagzari; 2.0	Nagzari; 2.0	Shegaon; 5.0; Tue.	— 3.0	W. rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kalamba Mahagaon; BLP. .. कळंबा महागाव	N 8.0	960; 563; 102; 231	Nagzari; 2.0	Nagzari; 2.0	Shegaon; 2.0; Tue.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr. m); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kalamba Mahali; WSM. कलंबा महाली	E 6.0	3967; 1495; 292; 722	Local; —	Washim; 6.0	Pardi Takmor; 4.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; dg; dh. ch; dp (vet).
Kalambeshwar; AKL. कळंबेश्वर	S 6.0	1724; 749; 155; 340	Nimbi; 2.0	Akola; 6.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Akola Washim Road; 1.4	W. rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Kalambeshwar; WSM. कळंबेश्वर	NW 17.0	2342; 695; 120; 349	Malegaon; 4.0	Washim; 17.0	Malegaon; 4.0; Tue.	Malegaon; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kalam Gavhan; WSM. कळम गव्हाण	W 23.0	1874; 1037; 198; 456	Kenwad; 2.0	Washim; 23.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kalamkhed; AKT. कलमखेड	W 11.0	318; 53; 11; 32	Talegaon; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	Talegaon; 1.0; Thu.	— 6.0	W.	2tl.
Kalbai; BLP. काळबाई	— —	Included in Urban Area VIII	— —	—	—	—	—	—
Kalegaon; AKT. काळेगाव	W 11.0	1028; 304; 59; 88	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	W; rv.	Sl(pr,); tl.
Kalwadi; AKT. कालवाडी	S 2.0	1714; 543; 96; 228	Local; —	Akot; 2.0	Akot; 2.0; Sun.	Akot; 2.0	W; Pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; 2m; lib.
Kamalani; MTP. कमळणी	S 14.0	853; 104; 23; 49	Nimbha; 1.0	Kinkhed; 5-0	Nimbha; 1.0; Sun.	Kinkhed; 5.0	W.	tl.
Kamalkhed; MTP. कमळखेड	S 12.0	404; 175; 27; 88	Nimbha; 1.0	Kinkhed; 4.0	Nimbha; 1.0; Sun.	Kinkhed; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr; Ct. Vad. 9; 2tl.
Kamargaon; MTP. कामरगाव	SE 17.0	4042; 4657; 954; 1398	Local; —	Vilegaon; 5.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr. m.h); Cs; 3tl; mq; 2dg; ch; 2lib; dp.
Kamathwada; MTP. कामठवाडा	SE 24.0	2287; 854; 152; 390	Umbarda; 3.0	Karanja; 4.0	Umbarda; 3.0; Mon.	— 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; 2tl; dh.
Kamathwada; WSM. कामठवाडा	N 3.3	246; 315; 50; 145	Bhat Umra; 1.0	Washim; 3.3	Washim; 3.3; Sun.	Washim; 3.3	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kamtha; MTP. कामठा	S 8.0	811; 206; 50; 95	Kinkhed; 0.2	Kinkhed; 1.2	Nimb'ha; — Sun.	Kinkhed; 1.0	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Kamtha; MTP. कामठा ..	E 22.0	950; 143; 133; 353	Ladgaon; 2.0	Kherda; 10.0	Belkhed; 0.4; Fri.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Kanadi; AKL. कानडी ..	N 3.0	1468; 538; 110; 285	Sukoda; 0.4	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kanadi; AKL. कानडी ..	E 30.0	2484; 1656; 321; 769	Ghota; 2.0	Murtazapur; 10.0	Kanadi; 2.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); tl.
Kanadi; WSM. कानडी .	E 7.0	265; 129; 21; 73	Kalamba Mahali; 1.0	Washim; 7.0	Washim; 7.0; Sun.	Kalamba Mahali; 1.0	W.	tl.
Kanchanpur; AKL. कंचनपूर ..	N 12.0	1230; 684; 130; 275	.. —	— —	— — —	— —	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kaneri; WSM. कानेरी ..	W 36.0	1045; 168; 31; 98	Mop; 1.0	Washim; 36.0	Mop; 1.0; Sun.	Mop; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Kanheri; AKL. कान्हेरी ..	SE 7.0	3951; 1915; 413; 701	Local; —	Barshi Takali; 4.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; m; lib; 2dp.
Kanheri; BLP. कान्हेरी ..	E 5.0	3274; 2598; 532; 1029	Local; —	Paras; 3.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 5tl. ch.
Kankarwadi; WSM. कंकरवाडी ..	SW 30.0	1834; 1403; 288; 867	Risod; —	Washim; 30.0	Risod; 5.0; Thu.	Risod; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Kanshiwani; AKL. कानशिवनी ..	SE 22.0	2238; 2756; 542; 1133	Local; —	Borgaon; 8.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 6tl; m; dh; ch; lib; 4dp.
Kanzara; MGP. कंझरा ..	W 7.0	3470; 1079; 227; 384	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	Karanja; —	Shelu Bazar 3.0; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 3tl. 2dp.
Kanzhara; MTP. कंझरा ..	S 6.0	1454; 915; 198; 415	Local; —	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Kinkhed; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Jogeshwar Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 12; 4tl, m; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kaotha Bk.; AKT. कवठा बु. ...	SE 6.0	1462; 873; 172; 288	Asegaon; 1.0	Akot; 7.0	Asegaon; 1.0; Fri.	Asegaon; 1.0	W, pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch, lib.
Kaotha Kh.; AKT. कवठा खु. ...	SE 6.0	414; 115; 30; 53	Asegaon; 1.0	Akot; 7.0	Asegaon; 1.0; Fri.	Asegaon; 1.0	W, pl.	tl; m.
Kaotha Kholapur; MTP. कवठा खोलापूर ...	NE 17.0	2099; 533; 109; 250	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	Mana; 7.0	Shelu Bazar; 1.0; Tue.	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kapaleshwar; AKL. कपलेश्वर ..	NE 16.0	1299; 592; 127; 279	Wadad; 0.6	Akola; 16.0	Wadad; — Thu.	Dahihanda; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; Kapilmuni Maharaj Fr. Ct; Sud. 5; 2tl; m.
Kapshi; AKL. कापशी ...	S 10.6	3582; 1760; 357; 684	Local; —	Akola; 10.6	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W, t; pl.	2Sl (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; Sopinath Maharaj Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; 4tl; m; ch; lib; 2dp(lvet).
Karanja Ramjanpur; BLP. कारंजा रमजानपूर ...	N 16.0	2661; 1531; 329; 621	Ural Bk.; 4.0	Shegaon; 8.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Karanja (Urban Area IV); MPT. कारंजा (नागरी विभाग IV) ...	HQ —	7.51; 31,180; 5,291; 4,952	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W, w.	—
Karanji; WSM. करंजी ...	W 9.0	2616; 1335; 239; 595	Chiwara; 2.0	Washim; 9.0	Shirpur; 3.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs. 2tl; m; dh.
Karanji Pr. Vakad; WSM. करंजी प्र. वाकड ...	W 35.0	1687; 380; 82; 265	Gaodhala; 4.0	Washim; 35.0	Risod; 14.0; Thu.	— 16.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Karatwadi; AKT. करतवाडी ..	S 14.0	493; 426; 82; 187	Chohatta; 0.6	Local; —	Chohatta; 0.6; Fri.	Chohatta; 0.6	Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Karatwadi; AKT. करतवाडी ...	SE 4.0	1453; 510; 89; 243	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0; Sun.	Akot; 4.0	W, Pl.	Sl (pr); 2tl; m; lib.
Karda; WSM. करडा ...	W 25.0	3003; 1217; 206; 524	Mothegaon; 2.0	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 5.0; Thu.	Risod; 5.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 3tl; ch; lib.
Kari Pra. Rupagad; AKT. करी प्र. रुपागड ...	NW 13.0	342; 88; 16; 44	Khandala; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karkheda; MGP. कारखेडा ...	E 19.0	1745; 1517; 284; 539	Local; —	Darvha; —	Local; — Fri.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr,m); 2Cs; 2tl; dh; ch; lib; dp(vet).
Karla; BLP. कार्ला ...	S —	2745; 701; 134; 338	Alegaon; 2.0	Akola; 32.0	Alegoan; 2.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl (m); Cs; tl.
Karla Bk.; AKT. कार्ला ब. ...	W 16.0	1303; 1215; 222; 589	Saundala; 1.0	Hiwarkhed; 4.0	Hiwarkhed; 2.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; 3tl; ch; lib.
Karli; MGP. कारली ...	E 23.0	2377; 1002; 171; 462	Waroli; 1.0	Waroli; 1.0	Waroli; 1.0; Sun.	Manora; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Karli; MTP. कार्ली ...	E 10.0	1661; 506; 100; 132	Jamthi Bk.; 2.0	Mana; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	Mhasla 4.0 Lodhipur;	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Karli; MTP. कार्ली ...	SE 28.0	1541; 526; 102; 205	Loni Arb; 2.0	Karanja; 8.0	Yawardi; 0.4; Thu.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr).
Karli; WSM. कार्ली ...	N 18.0	3313; 1155; 196; 286	Yeranda; 2.0	Dubalwel; 4.0	Malegaon; 15.0; Thu.	— 4.0	W, n, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Karpa; MGP. कारपा ...	E 18.0	2958; 959; 220; 333	Shendurjana; 1.6	Washim; 37.0	Shendurjana; — Sun.	Shendur-jana; 2.0	W, o.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Kasampur; AKL. कासमपूर ...	E 19.0	646; 71; 14; 28	Palso; 8 —	Borgaon; 6.0	Palso Bk.; — Mon.	Palso Bk.; —	W.	—
Kasarkhed; AKL. कासरखेड ...	SE 32.0	1177; 186; 39; 88	Mahagaon; 3.0	Karanja; 10.0	Pinjar; 5.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kasarkhed; BLP. कसारखेड ..	—	Included in Urban area VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kasarkhed; MTP. कासरखेड ...	E 8.0	1103; 143; 32; 58	Wai; —	Murtazapur; 8.0	Murtazapur; 8.0; Fri.	— 3.0	—	—
Kasli Bk.; AKL. कासली बु. ...	N 10.0	1013; 363; 71; 151	Mhatodi; 1.0	Ugawa; 3.0	Mhatodi; 1.0; Thu.	Apatapa; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasli Kh.; AKL. कासली खु. ..	N 10.0	750; 443; 77; 157	Mhatodi; 1.0	Ugawa; 2.4	Mhatodi; 1.0; Thu.	Apatapa; 4.4	N.	Sl (pr); Pyt.
Kasod; AKT. कासोद ...	NW 7.0	3061; 1267; 252; 521	Bordi; 1.0	Akot; 7.0	Local; — Tue.	Akot; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr); Chayanubuwa, Fr; Srn; Sud. 5; 4tl.
Kasola; MGP. कासोळा ...	SW 10.0	4906; 1200; 235; 278	Falegaon; 2.0	Washim; 14.0	Pardi Takmor; 3.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Kastkhed; BLP. कास्तखेड ...	N —	— — — —	— —	—	—	—	—	—
Kasura; BLP. कसुरा ...	N 11.0	1669; 1054; 197; 429	Local; —	Nagzari; 1.0	Shegaon; 6.0; Tue.	Nagzari; 1.0	W, rv.	Sl (m); Pyt; Cs; tl; lib.
Kaswi; MTP. कासवी ...	W 3.0	705; 213; 48; 83	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 3.0	W.	—
Kata; WSM. काटा ...	N 4.0	1884; 2505; 493; 1042	Local; —	Local; —	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Washim; 4.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 9tl; mq; dg; lib.
Kati; AKT. काटी ...	S 19.0	726; 465; 92; 150	Jaulkhed; 3.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 2.0	Keliweli; 1.0; Mon.	— —	Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Katkheda; AKL. कातखेडा ...	SE 9.0	1468; 631; 120; 299	Kanheri; 4.0	Shioni; 3.0	Akola; 9.0; Sun.	Kanheri; 4.0	W,	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs.
Katkhed; AKT कातखेड ...	W 5.0	399; 138; 25; 65	Umra; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Umra; 1.0; Thu.	Umra; 1.0	W.	—
Katyar; AKL. कटयार ...	SE —	2120; 925; 187; 457	Wadad; 1.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Local; — Tue.	— 0.7	rv.	Sl (pr); 3tl; 2gym.
Kaulkheda; AKL. कौलखेडा ...	S 4.1	539; 597; 139; 96	Chandur; 3.6	Akola; 4.1	Akola; 4.1; Sun.	Khadki Bk.; 0.6	W.	Sl (pr); 5tl.
Kaulkhed; AKL. कौलखेड ..	NE 20.0	2017; 1246; 229; 484	Local; —	Kurankhed; 4.0	Palso Bk.; 2.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kautha Kh.; WSM. कौठा खु. ...	W 19.0	3933; 1604; 305; 739	Local; -	Washim; 20.0	Risod; 6.0; Thu.	Chikhali; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 5tl; m; dh; lib.
Kauthal; MGP. कौठळ ..	E 8.0	6576; 2449; 512; 1166	Local; —	Karanja; 13.0	Local; — Wed.	Mangrul-pir; —	W.	Sl (m); Cs; Rajaram Maharaj Fr; Ct;Vad 6; 3tl; gym; lib; dp.
Kautha Sopinath; MTP. कौवठा सोपीनाथ ...	E 15.0	2212; 843; 160; 318	Local; —	Kuram; 5.0	Kurum; 5.0; Sun.	Dhotra Jahagir; 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Kawardari; WSM. कवरदरी ...	N 20.0	4755; 893; 163; 553	Medshi; 10.0	Jaulka; 5.0	Kinhiraja; — Sat.	Kinhiraja;3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kawasa Bk.; AKT. कावसा बु. ...	S 10 0	991; 1050; 216; 387	Local; —	Patsul; 3.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W, pl.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 3tl; ch; 3dp.
Kawasa Kh.; AKT. कावसा खु. ...	S 10.0	576; 283; 69; 120	Kawasa Bk.; 1.0	Patsul; 3.0	Kawasa Bk.; 1.0; Tue.	Local; —	W, pl.	2tl.
Kawatha; AKT. कवठा ...	W 34.0	1190; 501; 90; 164	Belkhed; 2.0	Shegaon ; 27.0	Malegaon-Bazar; 3.0; Fri.	Telhara; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kawatha; BLP. कवठा ...	N 13.0	2162; 741; 147; 347	Zadegaon; 2.0	Shegaon; 7.0	Shegaon; 7.0; Tue.	— 2.0	rv.	Sl(pr);Cs; Sonaji Maharaj Fr. Vsk. and Bdp.; 3tl; dh.
Kawhala; AKL. कव्हाळा ...	SE 30.0	1534; 334; 68; 127	Patur-Nandapur; 2.0	Murtazapur;10.0	Patur-Nandapur; 2.0; Sat.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kekat Umra; WSM. केकत उमरा ...	S 8.0	1562; 2035; 386; 933	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Wed.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); 2Cs; 5tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Keli; WSM. केळी ..	W 14.0	952; 474; 82; 177	Malegaon; 1.0	Jaulka; 9.0	Malegaon; 1.0; Tue.	Malegaon;1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs;
Keliweli; AKT. केळीवेळी ..	S 18.0	3494; 2516; 506; 951	Local; —	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	Pl.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Gairan Buwa Fr. Ct; Sud. 12; 4tl.
Kemlapur; AKT. केमलपूर ...	Included in Urban area II.							

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kenwad; WSM. केनवड	W 25.0	4559; 2367; 430; 868	Local; —	Washim; 25.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, h); 2Cs; 2tl; ch; dp.
Khadi; MGP. खडी	NE 8.0	928; 558; 116; 235	Dhamni; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Dhamni; 2.0; Sat.	Shioni; 4.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadka; AKL. खडका	E 22.0	1242; 664; 115; 328	Goregaon; 3.0	Katepurna; 1.0	Kurankhed; 3.0; Sun.	Kurankhed; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; m.
Khadki; WSM. खडकी	W 13.0	1180; 203; 28; 93	— 2.0	Washim; 15.0	— 3.0; Mon.	— 3.0	W.	tl.
Khadki Bk.; AKL. खडकी बु.	S 4.6	1001; 735; 146; 177	Chandur; 1.0	Akola; 4.6	Akola; 4.6; Sun.	Local; —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Khadki Takali; AKL. खडकी टाकळी	N 3.0	1733; 558; 89; 211	Sukoda; 2.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khadki Izara; WSM. खडकी इजारा	N 8.0	2279; 631; 118; 280	Pangri-Naoghare; 2.0	Dubalwel; 2.6	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Sawargaon Barde; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Khadki Pr. Narshi; WSM. खडकी प्र. नरसी	W 25.0	1868; 630; 113; 344	Risod; 5.0	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 5.0; Thu.	Risod; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Khadsing; WSM. खडसींग	E 14.0	1310; 223; 40; 92	Ansing; 1.0	Washim; 14.0	Ansing; 1.0; Wed.	Ansing; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Khairkheda; WSM. खैरखेडा	N —	3634; 1059; 219; 554	Medshi; 6.0	Amana; 3.0	Malegaon; 10.0; Tue.	Malegaon; 10.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs.
Khakata; AKT. खाकटा	SW 20.6	1051; 280; 50; 111	Panchgavhan; 1.0	Shegaon; 17·0	Panchgavan; 1.0; Thu.	Umri; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl; mq; dg.
Khambala; MGP. खंबाळा	SE 20.0	1140; 473; 77; 164	Shendurjana; 2.0	Washim; —	Shedurjana; — Sun.	Shendurjana; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Khambora; AKL. खांबोरा	SE 22.0	316; 224; 49; 100	Kanshiwani; 2.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Kanshiwani; 1.6; Wed.	Kanshiwani; 1.6	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khamkhed; BLP. खामखेड	S 4.0	797; 409; 80; 202	Degaon; 2.0	Paras; 5.0	Wadegaon; 3.0; Sun.	— 0.4	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Khamkhed Patur; BLP. खामखेड पातूर	SE —	849; 422; 86; 153	Shirla; 4.0	Akola; 20.0	Patur; 5.0; Sat.	Shirla; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Khanapur; BLP. खानापूर	SE 22.0	2796; 1235; 250; 519	Local; —	Akola; 22.0	Patur; 2.0; Sat.	— 0.2	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; Mahadev Fr. Phg; 2tl; ch; lib; 2dp.
Khanapur; MTP. खानापूर	S 12.0	1655; 688; 145; 311	Kherda Bk.; 1.0	Kherda Bk.; 1.0	Kherda Bk.; 1.0; —	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khanapur Kh.; AKT. खानापूर खु.	S 23.0	171; 36; 7; 12	Dahihanda; 1.4	Gandhi Smarak Road; 7.0	Dahihanda; 1.4; Sat.	— 0.2	W.	— tl.
Khanapur (Trimbakpur); AKT. खानापूर (त्रिंबकपूर)		Included in Urban Area II.			Included in Urban Area II			
Khandala; AKT. खंडाळा	W 12.0	2294; 1284; 270; 546	Local; —	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	Local; — Wed.	— 0.4	W.	Sl(m); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Khandala; BLP. खंडाळा	NE —	3147; 1505; 294; 584	Local; —	Gaigaon; 4.0	Nimkarda; 3.0; Wed.	Nimkarda; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; ch; lib dp.
Khandala; MGP. खंडाळा	E 12.0	1297; 368; 109; 166	Kauthal; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Inzori; 5.0; Thu.	Kolhar; 9.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khandala; MTP. खंडाळा	S 16.0	1553; 204; 40; 88	Kherda; —	Kherda; —	Kajaleshwar; — Mon.	Kherda; 3.0	W, rv.	— tl.
Khandala Kh.; WSM. खंडाळा खु.	SW 8.0	2102; 436; 76; 279	Adoli; 3.0	Kekat Umra; 4.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Nagthana; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2tl; ch.
Khandala Pr. Shirpur; WSM. खंडाळा प्र. शिरपूर	W 12.0	1139; 817; 159; 321	Local; —	Washim; 12.0	Shirpur; 5.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; tl.
Khaparkhed; AKT. खापरखेड	SW 27.0	521; 407; 80; 185	Bhamberi; 0.5	Akot; 27.0	Bhamberi; 0.5; Wed.	— 0.2	W	2Sl(pr.m); tl; ch; lib; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khaparwada; MTP. खापरवाडा ..	N 10.0	1903; 821; 176; 365	Durgwada; 2.0	Lakhpuri; 4.0	Durgwada; 2.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 4.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Khaparwadi Bk.; AKT. खापरवाडी बु. ..	S 6.0	645; 198; 40; 86	Jaulka; 1.0	Akot; 7.0	Akot; 7.0; Sun.	Akot; 7.0	Pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Khaparwadi Kh.; AKT. खापरवडी खु. ..	S 7.0	624; 152; 32; 63	Jaulka; 1.0	Akot; 8.0	Akot; 8.0; Sun.	Akot; 8.0	Pl.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khapri; MGP. खापरी .	E —	805; 8; 1; 5	Kupta; —	Karanja; —	Kupta; — Sun.	— —	W.	—
Kharab; MTP. खरब ..	E —	312; 194; 40; 58	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtaza- pur; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Kharab Bk.; AKL. खरब बु. ..	N 3.0	1121; 614; 132; 253	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Kharab Dhore; MTP. खरब ढोरे ..	W 2.0	1082; 373; 74; 181	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0; Fri.	Murtaza- pur; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Kharab Kh.; AKL. खरब खु. ..	S 3.0	574; 355; 85; 157	Nimbi; 2.4	Akola; 4.0	Akola; 3.4; Sun.	Akola; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Kharbadi; MTP. खरबडी ..	E 4.0	499; 179; 40; 46	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtaza- pur; 4.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Kharbi; MGP. खरबी ..	N 10.0	469; 107; 22; 67	Poghat; 2.0	Karanja; 15.0	Mangrulpir; 10.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W, rv.	tl.
Kharola; WSM. खरोळा ..	E 8.0	2494; 631; 112; 386	Kajlamba; —	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Washim; 8.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Khed Abai; MGP. खेड आबई ..	E 15.0	700; 777; 158; 387	Manora; 2.0	Karanja; 38.0	Manora; 2.0; Wed.	Local; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Khekadi; AKL. खेकडी ..	N 8.0	932; 224; 46; 84	Agar; 2.0	Ugawa; 3.0	Agar; 2.0; Wed.	— 3.0	rv.	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khel Deshpande; AKT. .. खेल देशपांडे	SW 20.0	238; 1325; 268; 485	Local; —	Shegaon; 20.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 7tl; 2mq; ch; dp.
Khel Krishnaji; AKT. .. खेल कृष्णाजी	SW 20.0	550; 753; 114; 211	Narsipur; 0.2	Shegaon; 20.0	Khel Deshpande; 0.2; Thu.	Khel Deshpande; 0.2	W.	tl.
Khel Mokadam; AKT. .. खेल मोकदम	SW 20.0	1048; 835; 131; 297	Narsipur; 0.2	Shegaon; 20.0	Khel Deshpande; 0.2; Thu.	Khel Deshpande; 0.2	W.	tl; mq; dp(vet).
Khel Satwaji; AKT. .. खेल सटवाजी	SW 20.0	508; 235; 47; 102	Narsipur; 0.2	Shegaon; 20.0	Khel Deshpande; 0.2; Thu.	Khel Deshpande; 0.2	W, w.	Cs; tl; m; lib.
Kherda; AKT. .. खेर्डा	S 2.4	444; 67; 11; 25	Balegaon; 2.0	Akot; 2.4	Akot; 2.4; Sun.	Akot; 2.4	W.	tl.
Kherda Bk.; AKL. .. खेर्डा बु.	SE 32.0	1474; 837; 136; 326	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 17.0	Donad Kh.; — Sat.	Kanshiwani; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs: 4tl;
Kherda Bk.; MGP. .. खेर्डा बु.	W 8.0	773; 21; 5; 16	Sonala; 1.0	Jaulka; 10.0	Shelu Bazar; — Wed.	— 1.0	W.	tl.
Kherda Bk.; MTP. .. खेर्डा बु.	S 13.0	1939; 1175; 262; 436	Local; —	Vilegaon; —	Local; —	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl.
Kherda (Karanja); MTP. .. खेर्डा कारंजा	SE 24.0	1388; 901; 192; 412	Local; —	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Karanja; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Kherda Kh.; AKL. .. खेर्डा खु.	SE 31.0	1859; 467; 99; 226	Pinjar; 3.0	— 16.0	Pinjar; 3.0; Thu.	—	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kherda Kh.; MGP. खेर्डा खु.	W 8.0	894; 159; 35; 46	Sonala; 2.0	Jaulka; 10.0	Shelu Bazar; — Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	W.	tl.
Kherda Kh.; MTP. .. खेर्डा खु.	S 13.0	780; 174; 34; 80	Kherda; —	Vilegaon; 0.2	Kherda Bk.; 0.2; —	Kherda Bk.; 0.2	W.	tl.
Kherdi; WSM. .. खेर्डी	NW 19.0	2185; 380; 66; 156	Mungla; —	Washim; —	Mungla; — Fri.	Pingrikute; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khetri; BLP. खेट्री	S 22.0	1115; 1171; 234; 422	Chatai; 2.00	Paras; 28.0	Chatari; 2.0; Mon.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; mq; dg.
Khirda; WSM. खिर्डा	N 20.0	1852; 818; 154; 372	Dawha; 1.0	Jaulka; 2.0	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Khairkhed; AKT. खैरखेड	NW 10.0	854; 686; 128; 210	Khandala; 4.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Khirkund Bk.; AKT. खिरकुंड बु.	NE 16.0	1085; 640; 115; 343	Ruikhed; 4.0	Akot; 16.0	Local; — Wed.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Khirkund Kh.; AKT. खिरकुंड खु.	NE 16.0	840; 111; 19; 57	Ruikhed; 4.0	Akot; 16.0	Khirkund Bk.; 1.0; Wed.	Wastapur; 4.0	W.	—
Khirpuri Bk.; BLP. खीरपुरी बु.	E 12.0	2867; 1353; 308; 614	Local; —	Gaigaon; 8.0	Local; — Tue.	Vyalla; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 6tl; mq; lib.
Khirpuri; Kh.; BLP. खीरपुरी खु.	E 12.0	1536; 428; 86; 138	Khirpuri Bk.; 0.4	Gaigaon; 8.0	Khirpuri Bk.; 0.4; Tue.	Vyalla; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.;
Khobarkhed; AKL. खोबरखेड	NE 8.0	331; 157; 30; 56	Apoti; 2.0	Akola; 8.0	Akola; 8.0; —	Bandu Gota; 1.0	Pl.	Cs; tl.
Khodad; MTP. खोडद	NE 16.0	2259; 615; 119; 172	Bapori; 1.0	Kuram; 2.0	Local; — Sun.	— —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; gym.
Khopdi; AKL. खोपडी	SE 26.0	1341; 468; 93; 171	Zodga; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 16.0	Zodga; 2.0; Sun.	— 3.6	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl; dh.
Kinhi; MTP. किन्ही	S 6.4	651; 262; 46; 112	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Kinhi; MTP. किन्ही	S 25.0	1280; 485; 113; 168	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Karanja; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl;
Kinhi Ghodmod; WSM. किन्ही घोडमोड	W 24.0	1101; 422; 82; 238	Tiwali; 3.0	Washim; 24.0	Shirpur; 3.0; Mon.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kinhi-Raja; WSM. किन्ही राजा	N 18.0	7516; 3198; 612; 1418	Local; —	Jaulka; 4.0	Local; — Sat.	— 0.1	W, t.	3Sl(pr, 2m); Pyt; Cs; 17tl; dg; ch; lib; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kinkhed; AKL. किनखेड	.. S 27.0	930; 345; 64; 177	Mahan; 6.0	Lohogad; 6.0	Mahan; 6.0; Mon.	Mahan; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Kinkhed; AKL. किनखेड	... SE 34.0	952; 714; 150; 297	Wai; 3.0	Karanja; 10.0	Local; — Mon.	Chakwa; 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kinkhed; AKT. किनखेड	.. S 15.0	2982; 2019; 410; 758	Local; —	— —	Chohatta; 3.0; Fri.	Local; —	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m; dh; dp.
Kinkhed; MTP. किनखेड	... S 8.6	1291; 651; 150; 269	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sat.	Local; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Kinkhed; WSM. किनखेड	... W 25.0	1221; 494; 87; 259	Risod; 6.0	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 6.0; Thu.	Masala Pen; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kinkheda; WSM. किनखेडा	.. N 16.0	2190; 526; 107; 237	Tornala; 3.0	Dubalwel; 3.0	Washim; 16.0; Sun.	Washim; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kokalgaon; WSM. कोकलगाव	... S 13.0	1525; 927; 167; 497	Local; —	Penganga; 1.4	Kekat Umra; 5.0; Wed.	Rajgaon; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dp.
Kolambi; AKL. कोळंबी	.. E 20.1	1919; 1214; 224; 460	Local; —	Katepurna; 2.0	Katepurna; 2.0; —	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kolambi; MGP. कोळंबी	.. SW 5.0	2610; 966; 161; 382	Dabha; 3.0	— —	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; —	W, n.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Kolasa; BLP. कोळासा	... N —	1542; 1003; 184; 420	Paras; 2.0	Paras; 2.0	Paras; 2.0; Fri.	Paras; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Kolgaon Bk.; WSM. कोळगाव बु.	... W 24.0	2041; 736; 128; 345	Kenwad; —	Washim; 24.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kenwad; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
KolgaonKh.; WSM. कोळगाव खु.	... W 24.0	1879; 175; 30; 87	Medshi; 8.0	Washim; 24.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kalam-gavhan; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Kolhi; WSM कोल्ही	... N 15.0	779; 136; 29; 69	Malegaon; 3.0	Jaulka; 6.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	Dawha; 1.0	W.	tl.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES LIBRARY
No.
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Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koli; MTP. कोळी	— S 25.0	1244; 660; 125; 332	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kolkhed; AKL. कोलखेड	— SE 13.0	349; 251; 46; 124	Wadad; 2.0	Akola; 13.0	Wadad; 2.0; Thu.	Apatapa; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Kolsara; MTP. कोलसरा	— NE 17.0	810; 327; 61; 168	Local; —	Mana; 7.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Tue.	— 6.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kolwihir; AKT. कोळविहीर	— W 3.0	410; 94; 16; 48	Umra; 1.0	Akot; 3.0	Umra; 1.0; Thu.	Umra; 1.0	W.	tl.
Kondala Mahali; WSM. कोंडाळा महाली	— N 12.0	1689; 735; 128; 388	Pardi Takmor; 4.0	Washim; 12.0	Pardi Takmor; 4.0; Fri.	Pardi Takmor; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; m; ch.
Kondala Zamare; WSM. कोंडाळा झामरे	— N 4.0	1173; 1035; 208; 403	Kata; 0.4	Kata Road; 1.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Washim; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 4tl; m.
Kondoli; MGP. कोंडोली	— E 16.0	1880; 1554; 303; 585	Local; —	Karanja; 33.0	Local; — Thu.	Amgavhan; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(m); Gajanan Maharaj Fr. Ct. 5; 3tl; gym; ch; lib; dp(vet).
Kosgaon; BLP. कोसगाव	— SE 29.0	2266; 297; 59; 131	Patur; 9.0	Akola; 29.0	Pastul; 3.0; Wed.	— 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Kotha; WSM. कोठा	— W 27.0	971; 538; 90; 315	Tiwali; 4.0	Washim; 27.0	Shirpur; 6.0; Mon.	— 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kothali; AKL. कोथळी	— SE 24.0	1547; 1088; 195; 464	— 2.0	Lohogad; 4.0	Local; —	Mahan; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl.
Kothari; AKL. कोठारी	— E 16.0	1151; 721; 143; 292	Kurankhed; 3.0	Borgaon; 4.0	Kurankhed; 3.0; Sun.	Kurankhed; 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; m.
Kothari; MGP. कोठारी	— E 6.0	3374; 1423; 283; 746	Local; —	Karanja; 17.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Mangrulpir; 6.0	W,t.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 2tl; mq; dh.
Kothari Bk.; BLP. कोठारी बु.	— SE 26.0	642; 477; 88; 203	Khanapur; 3.0	Akola; 26.0	Pastul; 1.6; Wed.	— 3.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kothari Kh.; BLP. कोठारी खु.	— SE 25.3	393; 102; 20; 29	Pastul; 2.3	Akola; 25.3	Pastul; 2.0; Wed.	— 1.3	W.	—
Koyali Bk.; WSM. कोयाळी बु.	— W 28.0	2378; 853; 163; 381	Netansa; 2.0	Washim; 28.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kenwad; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Khandoba Fr. Ps. Vad. 15. 2tl.
Koyali Bk.; WSM. कोयाळी बु.	— SW 12.0	2288; 1035; 123; 354	Local; —	Washim; 12.0	Local; — Sat.	Asegaon; 2.0	W.	2Sl (m, h); Cs; 3tl; ch; lib; 2dp.
Koyali Kh.; WSM. कोयाळी खु.	— W 26.0	1456; 303; 60; 180	Nawali; 2.0	Washim; 26.0	Kenwad; 4.0; Thu.	Kalam-gavhan; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Koyali Kh.; WSM. कोयाळी खु.	— SW 12.0	575; 394; 64; 134	Koyali Bk.; 0.1	Washim; 12.0	Koyali Bk.; 0.1; Sat.	— 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Krishna; WSM. कृष्णा	— E 20.0	2576; 947; 165; 482	Ukli; 2.0	Washim; 20.0	Ansing; 8.0; Wed.	Ansing; 8.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Kuksa; WSM. कुकसा	— W 28.0	1223; 432; 84; 157	Anchal; 0.4	Washim; 28.0	Kenwad; 2.6; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kulkamatha; WSM. कुळकामठा	— NW —	3482; 164; 30; 90	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Kumbhari; AKL. कुंभारी	— SE 6.0	2232; 930; 188; 365	Babhulgaon; 2.0	Akola; 6.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Babhul-gaon; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kumbharkhed; WSM. कुंभारखेड	— SW 12.0	765; 60; 7; 37	Adoli; 1.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0; Wed.	Washim; 10.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Kumbhi; MGP. कुंभी	— S 16.0	2000; 1566; 267; 657	Warajahagir; 1.0	Washim; 14.0	Ansing; 3.0; Wed.	Asegaon; 3.0	W, o.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Kupta; BLP. कुपटा	— S 6.0	631; 328; 61; 130	Balapur; —	Paras; 10.0	Balapur; — Sat.	Balapur; 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl; ch.
Kupta; MGP. कुपटा	— E 24.0	1130; 2660; 466; 1125	Local; —	— —	Local; — Sun.	— —	W.	2Sl (pr,m); 3tl; lib; 4dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kupati; MTP. कुपटी	— SE 19.0	1619; 586; 129; 251	Kamargaon; 2.0	— 7.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Kurankhed; AKL. कुरणखेड	— E 18.0	3093; 3457; 658; 1182	Local; —	Katepurna; 1.6	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; Chandikadevi Fr. Ct. Pournima; 4tl; mq; dg; dh; ch.
Kurha; WSM. कुऱ्हा	— SW 32.0	2400; 621; 119; 319	Local; —	Washim; —	Bhat Jahagir; — Sat.	Bhor-Jahagir; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Kurhad; MTP. कुऱ्हाड	— SE 20.0	754; 92; 21; 41	Ladegaon; 1.0	— 6.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 2.0	W, rv.	tl.
Kurla; WSM. कुरळा	— N 18.0	1236; 606; 112; 266	Dawha; 1.0	Jaulka; 3.0	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Dawha; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Kurum; MTP. कुरुम	— E 15.0	5444; 4119; 783; 1198	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	5Sl (3pr, m, h); Cs; 5tl; m; mq; dh; ch; dp.
Kutasa; AKT. कुटासा	— SE 16.0	8477; 3962; 730; 1530	Local; —	Patsul; 6.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	pl.	3Sl (pr, m, h); 3Cs; 10tl; mq; ch; 2lib; 2dp.
Ladegaon; AKT. लाडेगाव	— NW 4.0	1285; 515; 111; 208	Umra; 1.0	Akot; 4.0	Umra; 1.0; Thu.	Akot; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; dg; lib.
Ladegaon; MTP. लाडेगाव	— SE 20.0	2110; 1055; 203; 419	Local; —	Kherda Bk.; 8.0	Kamargaon; 3.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; mq; lib; dp.
Lahi; MGP. लही	— S 15.0	1031; 317; 68; 172	Warajahagir; 1.0	Washim; 14.0	Ansing; 3.0; Wed.	Asegaon; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Lait; MTP. लाईत	— N 12.0	1007; 391; 89; 193	Lakhpuri; —	Lakhpuri; —	Lakhpuri; — Mon.	Lakhpuri; —	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Lakhamapur; AKL. लखमापूर	— SE 35.0	558; 168; 36; 45	Januna; 1.0	Barshi-Takli; 17.0	Januna; — Tue.	Pinjar; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Lakhamapur; MGP. लखमापूर	— N 8.0	531; 105; 14; 40	— —	Karanja; 10.0	— 0.6; —	Shioni; 1.6	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakhanwada; AKL. लाखनवाडा —	S 9.0	1152; 406; 68; 87	Nimbi; —	Akola; 9.2	Kapshi; 2.0; Wed.	— 1.0	—	2tl.
Lakhonda; AKL. लाखोंडा —	N 8.0	382; 203; 42; 91	Mhatodi; 0.6	Akola; 8.0	Mhatodi; 0.6; Thu.	— —	W, rv.	tl.
Lakhonda Bk.; AKL. लाखोंडा बु. —	N 7.0	851; 429; 94; 128	Mhatodi; 0.6	Akola; 7.0	Mhatodi; 0.6; Thu.	Ghusar-wadi; 2.0	W, n.	Sl (pr); Parsharam Maharaj Fr. Phg. Vad. 12; 5tl.
Lakhpuri; MTP. लाखपुरी —	N 8.0	4085; 2871; 539; 1029	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; mq; 2dp.
Lamkani; AKT. लामकानी —	SW 8.0	1776; 404; 86; 144	Deori; 3.0	Patsul; 4.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund-gaon; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Langhapur; MTP. लंघापूर —	NE 10.0	985; 544; 105; 146	Pohi; 1.0	Mana; 2.0	Mana; 2.0; Wed.	— —	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Lasanapur; MTP. लसनापूर —	S 7.0	675; 114; 22; 41	Kinkhed; 0.5	Kinkhed; 1.0	Nimbha; 2.0; Sun.	Kinkhed; 1.0	W.	tl.
Lathi; MGP. लाठी —	NW 8.4	913; 634; 132; 300	Shelu Bazar; 0.4	Jaulka; 14.0	Shelu Bazar; 0.4; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Lavkhed; BLP. लावखेड —	S —	412; 185; 40; 57	Tulanga Bk.; 2.0	Paras; 20.0	Tulanga Bk.; 2.0; Tue.	— 3.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Lawana; MGP. लावना —	E 3.0	2038; 542; 95; 258	Dhaba; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Pyt; 2Cs (fmg); tl.
Lehani; WSM. लेहनी —	W 31.0	3608; 947; 163; 521	Local; —	Washim; 31.0	Dongaon; 6.0; Wed.	— 6.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 3tl; dg.
Ling Kotwal; WSM. लिंग कोतवाल —	W 27.0	1352; 612; 116; 267	Risod; 6.0	Washim; 29.0	Risod; 6.0; Thu;	Masala Pen; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Lodhipur; MTP. लोधीपूर —	S 6.0	583; 26; 5; 7	Murtazapur; 7.0	Murtajapur; 7.0	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	— 3.4	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lohara; BLP. .. लोहारा	N 14.0	4541; 2776; 480; 963	Local; —	Shegaon; 6.0	Shegaon; 6.0; Thu.	— 0.2	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; mq; 2dg; ch; dp.
Lohara; MTP. .. लोहारा	SW 29.0	2263; 1327; 255; 567	Wai; 2.0	— 9.0	Local; — Thu.	— 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; m.
Lohari BK.; AKT. .. लोहारी बु.	SW 5.0	424; 295; 58; 135	Jalgaon Nate; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund-gaon; 1.0	W.	2tl.
Lohari Kh.; AKT. .. लोहारी खु.	SW 5.0	365; 379; 63; 144	Jalgaon Nate; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund gaon; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr.); Cs; tl.
Lohagad; AKL. .. लोहगड	S 20.0	1357; 949; 190; 321	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sun.	— 4.0	W,	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Maha-shivratra Fr;2tl; dp(vet).
Lohagaon; MTP. .. लोहगाव	S 20.0	459; 631; 124; 204	Mahagaon; 0.2	Kherda Bk.; 6.0	Mahagaon; 0.2 Sat.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr.); Cs; 2tl; dp.
Lonagra; AKL. .. लोणाग्रा	NW 11.0	1717; 755; 153; 197	Local; —	— —	— — —	— —	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Loni; AKL. .. लोणी	SW 2.0	1275; 324; 67; 132	Nimbi; 3.3	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 2.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Loni Arab; MTP. .. लोणी-अरब	SE 30.0	1563; 839; 181; 252	Local; —	Karanja; 10.0	Local; — Thu.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; mq; dp.
Loni Bk.; WSM .. लोणी बु.	SW 39.0	2247; 2152; 416; 894	Local; —	Washim; 3	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 6tl; 3dh; 2lib; 3dp.
Loni Kh.; WSM. .. लोणी खु.	SW 40.0	1747; 568; 107; 319	Loni Bk.; 1.0	Washim; 40.0	Loni Bk.; 1.0; Mon.	Loni Bk.; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Lonsana; MTP. .. लोनसना	NE 15.0	1034; 263; 64; 130	Borta; 2.0	Mana; 5.0	Shelu Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	— 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Lothkhed; AKT. .. लोथखेड	S 8.0	1212; 627; 115; 224	Jaulka; 1.0	Patsul; 4.0	Jaulka; 1.0; Sat.	— 4.0	W, pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhapuri; MTP. मधापुरी ..	E 15.0	2399; 1703; 388; 610	Local; —	Kuram; 1.0	Local; — Thu.	Kurum; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m.
Mahadalpur; AKL. महादलपूर ..	NE —	447; 166; 25; 73	Palso Bk.; —	Borgaon; 6.0	Palso Bk.; — Mon.	Palso Bk.; —	W.	—
Mahagaon; AKL. महागांव ..	SE 31.0	1124; 253; 50; 92	Hatola; 2.0	Lohogad; 15.0	Hatola; 2.0; Fri.	Hatola; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Mahagaon; AKL. महागांव ..	S 13.0	1189; 584; 117; 220	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mahagaon; AKT. महागांव ..	NE 10.0	2297; 382; 67; 171	Ruikhed; 0.4	Akot; 10.0	Ruikhed; 0.4; Fri.	Ruikhed; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr).
Mahagaon; MTP. महागांव ..	S 23.0	1172; 1123; 213; 514	Local; —	Kherda Bk.; 7.0	Local; — Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dp.
Mahagaon; WSM. महागांव ..	W 30.0	2704; 1264; 241; 694	Local; —	Washim; 30.0	Wakad; 2.0; Fri.	Sonari; 2.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Gopalshvar Fr. May; 2tl; ch.
Mahan; AKL. महान ..	SE 20.0	3115; 4384; 785; 871	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 10.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Mahadev Fr. Mg. Vad. 4.; 7tl; mq; dg; lib; 3dp.
Mahuli; MGP. माहुली —	SE 21.0	589; 833; 128; 367	Vitholi; 2.0	Darwha; 20.0	Vitholi; 2.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mairaldoha; WSM. मैरालडोह ..	N 16.0	1884; 1219; 206; 587	Yeranda; 1.0	Jaulka; 10.0	Local; — —	Kinhiraja; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Majalapur; AKL. मजलापूर ...	NE 14.0	3112; 856; 161; 358	Dapura; 1.0	Borgaon; 5.0	Borgaon; 5.0; Tue.	Mhaisang; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Majalapur; MGP. मजलापूर ...	NW 10.0	943; 46; 9; 19	Shelu Bazar; 2.0	Jaulka; 14.0	Shelu Bazar; 2.0; Wed.	Wanoja; 2.0	W.	Cs (gr); tl.
Majalapur; MTP. मजलापूर ..	S 7.0	541; 153; 30; 85	Bembla; 1.4	Kinkhed; 1.4	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	Kinkhed; 1.4	W.	2tl; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Makrampur; AKT. .. मक्रमपूर	NW 5.0	617; 438; 88; 163	Umra; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Umra; 5.0; Thu.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl.
Malegaon(1); MTP. .. मालेगाव (१)	— —	616; 4; 2; —	— —	— —	— —	— —	W.	—
Malegaon(2); MTP. .. मालेगाव (२)	— —	Included in Urban Area IV.	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Malegaon; MTP. .. मालेगाव	E 28.0	1064; 475; 100; 229	Dhanaj Kh.; 2.0	Kuram; 6.0	Dhanaj Kh.; 2.0; Thu.	Dhanaj Kh.; 0.5	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Malegaon Bazar; AKT. .. मालेगाव बाजार	W 18.0	2213; 2576; 488; 925	Local; —	Shegaon; 25.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Sadhvi Champabai Fr. Vsk. Pournima; 6tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib; 4dp.
Malegaon Jagir; WSM. .. मालेगाव जागीर	NW 13.0	3504; 8099; 1497; 1569	Local; —	Jaulka; 9.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	6Sl(3pr, 2m,h,); Cs; tl; 2mq; 2dg, lib; 5dp.
Malegaon Najik Bhat Umara; WSM. ... मालेगाव नजीक भाट उमरा	SE 7.0	1511; 439; 76; 181	Bhat Umra; 1.4	Washim; 7.4	Pandao Umra; 4.0; —	Pandao Umra; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs.
Malegaon Najik Kinhi; WSM. मालेगाव नजीक किन्ही	N 16.0	5077; 836; 175; 300	Amana; 3.0	Amana; 3.0	Local; — Thu.	— 10.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Malkapur; AKL. .. मलकापूर	SE 3.5	1687; 2063; 456; 488	Akola; 3.5	Akola; 3.5	Akola; 3.5; Sun.	Akola; 3.5	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dg; ch.
Malkapur; AKT. .. मलकापूर	W 5.0	492; 52; 15; 5	Umra; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Umra; 1.0; Thu.	Umra; 1.0	W.	—
Malkapur; MTP. .. मलकापूर	E 6.0	451; 96; 21; 41	Murtazapur; 5.0	Mana; 2.0	Mana; 2.0; Wed., Sat.	Murtaza-pur; 5.0	W.	—
Malkapur Gond; AKT. .. मलकापूर गोंड	N 9.0	636; 180; 31; 111	Akot; 9.0	Akot; 9.0	Popatkhed; 1.0; Mon.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Malpura; AKT. .. मालपूरा	SW 12.0	521; 76; 12; 17	Talegaon Bk.; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	— —	— —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Malrajura; BLP. .. मालराजुरा	SE 26.4	3786; 1397; 291; 786	Patur; 6.4	Akola; 26.4	Patur; 6.4; Sat.	— 0.6	W.	2Sl(pr); 2Cs; ch.
Malshelu; AKL. ... मालशेलू	SE —	2829; 868; 168; 414	Titwa; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 20.0	Shelu; 6.0; Wed.	Wanoja; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 4tl.
Malsur; BLP. .. मलसुर	S 23.0	2845; 2488; 458; 794	Local; —	Akola; —	Local; — Tue.	Chani; 3.0	W.	4Sl(3pr, m); Cs; Sopinath Maharaj Fr. March Every Monday; 4tl; 2mq; lib.
Malthana Bk.; AKT. .. मालठाणा बु.	W 10.0	1190; 187; 44; 111	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Malthana Kh.; AKT. ... मालठाणा खु.	W 7.0	1437; 37; 9; 24	Talegaon Kh.; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 4.0	Talegaon Kh.; 1.0; Thu.	— 2.0	W.	tl.
Malwada; BLP. .. मालवाडा	N 12.0	1097; 370; 70; 195	Hatrun; 0.4	Gaigaon; 8.0	Hatrun; 4.0; Tue.	Morgaon Sadijan; 6.0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mamdabad (2); AKT. .. ममदाबाद (२)	— —	Included in Urban Area III.	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Mana; MTP. .. माना	E 8.0	4799; 5477; 1053; 1543	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Wed., Sat.	Murtazapur; 8.0	W, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); pyt; Cs; Ram Navami Fr.; 5tl; 2mq; lib; 4dp.
Manaki; BLP. .. माणकी	E 7.0	1979; 933; 182; 478	Degaon; 2.0	Paras; 7.0	Kanheri; 2.0; Wed.	Kanheri; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl;
Manali; BLP. .. मनाली	NE 10.0	334; 163; 17; 81	Gaigaon; 0.3	Gaigaon; 0.3	Nimkarda; 2.0; Wed.,	Gaigaon; 0.3	W.	—
Manarkhed; BLP. .. मनारखेड	N 7.0	2251; 941; 180; 419	Paras; 4.0	Paras; 4.0	Paras; 4.0; Fri.	— —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Manatri; AKT. .. मनात्री	SW 22.4	1464; 307; 55; 91	Adsul; 1.4	Shegaon; 16.4	Adsul; 1.4; Wed.	Local; —	W.	tl.
Manatri Bk.; AKT. .. मनात्री बु.	SW 22.4	1688; 482; 92; 216	Adsul; 1.4	Shegaon; 16.4	Adsul ; 1.4; Wed.	Adsul; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manbda; AKT. मनब्दा ..	SW 14.0	2439; 1091; 214; 480	Bhamberi; 1.4	Akot; 14.0	Bhamberi; 1.4; Wed.	Khaparkhed; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Maruti Fr. Ct. Pournima; 3tl; ch; dp.
Manbha; MTP. मनभा ..	SE 34.0	4373; 2283; 417; 664	Local; —	Somthana; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; m; mq, dg; gym; ch; 2lib.
Manchanpur; AKT. मंचनपूर ..	E 5.0	604; 686; 127; 254	Sawara; 0.4	Akot; 5.0	Sawara; 0.4; Fri.	Sawara; 0.4	W, w.	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Mandala; AKL. मंडाळा ..	NW 13.0	789; 252; 55; 98	Gandhigram; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; —	Gandhigram; — Wed.	— —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; m.
Mandava Bk.; BLP. मांडवा बु. ..	S 4.0	1209; 459; 83; 206	Batwadi Bk.; 0.6	Paras; 10.0	Balapur; 4.0; Sat.	— 0.4	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Mandava Kh.; BLP. मांडवा खु. ..	S —	1100; 15; 4; 11	Batwadi Bk.; 0.6	Paras; 10.0	Balapur; 4.0; Sat.	Balapur; 4.0	rv.	tl.
Mandoli; BLP. मांडोली ..	N 4.0	1067; 270; 49; 116	Paras; 2.0	Paras; —	Paras; — Fri.	— 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Mandoli; WSM. मांडोली ..	N 24.0	1710; 164; 30; 41	Pangra Bandi; 4.0	Amana; 4.0	Patur; 9.0; Sat.	Patur; 9.0	n.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; tl.
Mandura; MTP. मंदुरा ..	E 12.0	583; 442; 90; 207	Kurum; 2.0	Kuram; 2.0	Kurum; 2.0; Sun.	Kurum; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mandwa; MTP. मांडवा ..	SW 34.0	1088; 370; 90; 180	Poghat; 2.0	— 14.0	Wai; — Tue.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Mandwa; WSM. मांडवा ..	SW 35.0	1411; 936; 155; 403	Chinchambabhar; 3.0	Washim; 35.0	Chinchambabhar; 3.0; Wed.	Bhar Jahagir; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dg; ch.
Mangalsa; MGP. मंगळसा ..	N 2.2	1277; 493; 100; 234	Mangrulpir; 2.2	Karanja; 15.0	Mangrulpir; 2.2; Sat.	Mangrulpir; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mangrul; AKL. .. मांगरुळ	S 15.0	1812; 382; 79; 179	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0; Tue.	Dagad-parwa; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mangrul Kambe; MTP. .. मंगरुळ कांबे	N 8.0	1834; 919; 191; 351	Shelunajik; 1.0	Lakhpuri; 4.0	Lakhpuri; 4.0; Mon.	Lakhpuri; 4.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr,m); pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib.
Mangrulpir-Urban-MGP. area VI; .. मंगरुळपीर नागरी विभाग (६)	HQ —	1176; 14087; 2566; 2257	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Mangrul Zhanak; WSM. .. मंगरुळ झनक	W 24.0	3877; 1512; 279; 531	Mangrul; —	Washim; 24.0	Dongaon; 4.0; Wed.	— —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; mq; lib; dp.
Mangwadi; WSM. .. मांगवाडी	SW 27.0	2886; 1001; 171; 523	Risod; 2.0	Washim; 27.0	Risod; 2.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Manjari; BLP. .. मांजरी	N 16.0	2684; 1243; 257; 554	Khandala; 2.0	Gaigaon; 3.0	Akola; 8.0; Sun.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Manka; WSM. .. मानका	W 7.0	3531; 134; 18; 60	Ekamba; 1.0	Washim; —	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Pangri-kate; 1.0	W.	tl.
Mankari; AKT. .. मानकरी	N 12.0	594; 786; 150; 343	Ruikhed; 2.0	Akot; 12.0	Wastapur; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Bull fight fr. Kt. Sud. 5; tl; lib.
Manoli; MGP. .. मानोली	W 5.0	1359; 857; 175; 350	Arak; 1.0	Karanja; 22.0	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl;m.
Manora; MGP. .. मानोरा	E 17.0	2322; 2342; 421; 472	Local; —	Karanja; 34.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; mq; dg; gym; lib; dp.
Mardi Pr. Khatkali; AKT. .. मार्डी प्र. खटकळी	NE 14.0	779; 142; 24; 61	Ruikhed; 1.0	Akot; 14.0	Ruikhed; 1.0; Fri.	Ruikhed; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. in March; tl.
Maroda; AKT. .. मारोडा	S 11.0	1931; 799; 150; 269	Jaulka; 1.0	Patsul; 3.0	Jaulka; 1.0; Sat.	— 3.0	pl.	Sl (m); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Marodi; AKL. .. मारोडी	SE 8.0	1349; 616; 120; 266	Apoti Kh.; 2.0	Akola; 8.0	Mhatodi; 1.0; Thu.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); ; tl. m; Ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Marodi; AKT. मरोडी ..	W 12.0	1176; 26; 6; 11	Khandala; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	Khandala; 2.0; Wed.	— —	W.	—
Marsul; WSM. मारसुल ..	N 24.0	6624; 2344; 472; 921	Local; —	Amana; 12.0	Rajura; 3.0; Sun.	Medshi; 6.0	W, t.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl.
Masa; AKL. मासा ..	E 9.0	1454; 366; 76; 144	Babhulgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 6.0	Borgaon; 4.0; Tue.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Masala Bk.; WSM. मसळा बु. ..	E 8.0	517; 141; 34; 57	Kalamba Mahali; 3.0	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Kalamba Mahali; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Masala Kh.; WSM. मसळा खु. ..	N 10.0	1559; 675; 105; 322	Amkhed; 1.6	Dubalwel; 1.0	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Malegaon; 5.0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Masala Pen; WSM. मसळा पेन ..	W 18.0	1957; 998; 193; 349	Chinchamba Pen; 3.0	Washim; 18.0	Risod; 10.0; Thu.	Local; —	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Pyt; Cs; 2tl; dg.
Masola Bk.; MGP. मसोला बु. ..	N 7.0	1052; 542; 98; 207	Pedgaon; —	Karanja; 14.0	Pedgaon; — Tue.	Pedgaon; 5.0	W	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Masola Kh.; MGP. मसोला खु. ..	S 7.0	1545; 291; 48; 147	Falegaon; 3.0	Washim; 17.0	Mangrulpir; 7.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Matoda ; MTP. माटोडा ..	E 4.0	401; 33; 8; 7	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtajapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 4.0	W.	—
Matoda; MTP. माटोडा ..	E 28.0	1819; 641; 127; 293	Dhanaj Kh.; 2.0	Kuram; 4.0	Dhanaj Kh.; 2.0; Thu.	Dhanaj Kh.; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; lib.
Mauja Ansing; WSM. मौजा अनसींग ..	N 18.0	2032; 311; 65; 179	Rajura; —	Jaulka; 6.0	Malegaon; 4.0; Tue.	Dawha; 3.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Mauja Wakad; WSM. मौजा वाकद ..	W 7.0	181; 167; 28; 70	Tamasi; 1.0	Washim; 7.0	Washim; 7.0; Sun.	Tamasi; 2.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Mazod; AKL. माझोड ..	SW 13.0	834; 1656; 293; 656	Local; —	Akola; 13.0	Kapshi; 2.0; Wed.	Kapshi; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr; m); pyt; Cs; 3tl; dg; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Medshi; WSM. मेडशी ..	NW 20.0	8293; 4441; 798; 1768	Local; —	— 10.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	5Sl(2pr, m, h;clg); 3Cs; 5tl; m; mq; dg; dh; gym; ch; 3lib; 3dp; ch.
Meha; MTP. मेहा ..	E 35.0	1739; 925; 203; 446	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0	Kuram; 16.0	Dhanaj Bk.; 2.0; Tue.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl;
Mehkhed; AKT. मेहखेड ..	W —	139; 2; 1; 2	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Mendra; MGP. मेंद्रा ..	S 19.0	5848; 1557; 278; 606	Asegaon; 5.0	— 20.0	Asegaon; 5.0; Mon.	Asegaon; 5.0	W, o.	Sl(pr); 2Cs; tl.
Mhaisang; AKL. म्हैसांग ..	NE 16.0	4842; 1726; 317; 676	Local; —	Borgaon; 14.0	Local; — Fri.	Stage; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs;2 tl; ch; lib; dp.
Mhaispur; AKL. म्हैसपूर ..	S 9.7	2471; 1543; 339; 688	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 5.0	Sindkhed; 2.0; Thu.	— 1.7	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m; ch; lib.
Mhasani; MGP. म्हसनी ..	NE 16.0	2247; 1004; 161; 311	Ramgaon; 4.0	Somthana; 4.0	Inzori; 4.0; Thu.	Somthana; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; Ch.
Mhasla Lodhipur; MTP. म्हसला लोधीपूर ..	SE 22.0	1483; 509; 109; 249	Kamargaon; 3.0	Kherda; 6.0	Kamargaon; 3.0; Wed.	— 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Mhatodi; AKL. म्हातोडी ..	N 7.6	2040; 1576; 294; 622	Local; —	Akola; 7.6	Local; — Thu.	— 3.0	W, n.	3Sl(pr, m,h); Cs; Hanuman Fr. Ct.; 2tl; m; lib; 2dp.
Mirapur; MTP. मिरापूर ..	E 28.0	284; 3; 1; 2	Kurum; 2.0	Kuram; 4.0	Kurum; 2.0; Sun.	Kurum; 2.0	W.	tl.
Mirzapur; AKL. मिर्झापूर ..	S 16.0	234; 165; 30; 42	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0; Tue.	Barshi Takli; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mirzapur; AKL. मिर्झापुर ..	E 20.0	375; 170; 29; 73	Kolambi; 1.0	Kurankhed; 2.0	Kurankhed; 2.0; Sun.	Kolambi; 1.0	W.	tl.
Mirzapur; AKT. मिरझापूर ..	E 6.	470; 118; 22; 39	Asegaon; 0.4	Akot; 6.0	Asegaon; 0.4; Fri.	Asegaon; 0.4	W.	2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mirzapur; AKL. मिर्झापूर ..	E 15.0	1573; 910; 179; 336	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 1.0	Borgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	tl; m.
Mirzapur; WSM. मिर्झापूर ..	W 24.0	1024; 358; 65; 143	Tiwali; 4.0	Washim; 24.0	Shirpur; 3.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs;tl.
Mohabatpur; MTP. मोहबतपूर ..	E 4.0	287; 60; 14; 19	Murtazapur; 4.0	Mana; 3.0	Mana; 3.0; Wed., Sat.	Murtaza-pur; 4.0	W.	—
Mohakhed; MTP. मोहखेड ..	S 8.0	422; 67; 15; 32	Murtazapur; 8.0	Kinkhed; 4.0	Murtazapur; 8.0; Fri.	Kinkhed; 4.0	W.	Cs; tl; dg.
Mohala; AKT. मोहाला ...	N 3.0	989; 1088; 225; 307	Bordi; 3.0	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun.	Akot; 3.0	W	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Mohari; MGP. मोहरी ..	NE 6.0	2101; 1551; 253; 603	Local; —	Karanja; 10.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 6.0	W.	3Sl (pr,m,h); 2Cs;5tl;m; ch; lib; dp.
Mohgavan; MTP. मोहगव्हाण ..	SE 27.0	1103; 471; 85; 264	Zodga; 1.0	Karanja; 7.0	Local; — Fri.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mohgavhan; MGP. मोहगव्हान ..	W 3.0	779; 177; 31; 91	Pardi Tad; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Local; —	W, n.	Cs; tl.
Mohgavhan; MGP मोहगव्हान ..	E 12.0	1420; 573; 98; 275	Manora; 8.0	Karanja; 15.0	Kondoli; 6.0; Thu.	Kolhar; 7.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Mohgavhan Dube; WSM. मोहगव्हान डुबे ..	S 3.0	1875; 540; 94; 328	Falegaon; 1.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0; Sun.	Washim; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Mohojabandi; WSM. मोहोजाबंदी ..	SW 40.0	3769; 895; 229; 300	Chincham-babhar; —	Washim; 40.0	Local; — —	— 6.0	W,t.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Mohoja Ingole; WSM. मोहोंजा इंगोले ..	W 24.0	1466; 371; 64; 191	Sawad; 3	Washim; 24.0	Risod; 3.0; Thu.	Sawad; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Mohojal Pr. Washim; WSM. मोहोजा प्र. वाशीम ..	W 8.0	2306; 952; 164; 316	Local; —	; 8.0	Rithod; 3.0; Mon.	Local; 0.1	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 2tl; dh; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mokha; BLP. मोखा ..	N 45.0	859; 437; 95; 128	Local; —	Shegaon; 17.0	Nimba; 2.0; Tue.	Local; 0.6.	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Mokhad; MTP. मोखड ..	SE 25.0	1574; 683; 126; 280	Shaha; 3.0	Shaha; 3.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	Karanja; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Kanhoba Fr. Ct. Pournima; 4tl; mq; dg; ch.
Mop; WSM. मोप ..	W 35.0	2819; 1876; 353; 655	Local; —	Washim; 35.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m,h); Cs; 5tl;m; dh; ch.
Morgaon Bhakare; AKL. मोरगाव भाकरे ..	NW 6.0	2502; 1455; 302; 515	Local; —	Gaigaon; 2.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Gaigaon; 2.0	W, n.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs;tl; 2dp.
Morgaon Kakada; AKL. मोरगाव काकडा	SE 22.0	881; 832; 159; 330	Deoli; 2.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Kanshiwani; 3.0; Wed.	Kanshi-wani; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Morgaon Sadijan; BLP. मोरगाव सादीजन ..	N 13.0	2426; 1283; 261; 530	Local; —	Gaigaon; 6.0	Ural Bk.; 3.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Maha-shivaratra Fr. Mrg., 2tl; ch; li'.
Morgavhan; WSM. मोरगव्हाण ..	SW 33.0	1672; 537; 100; 287	Bhar Jahagir; 1.0	Washim; 33.0	Bhar Jahagir; 1.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Morhal; AKL. मोऱ्हळ ..	SE 37.0	3063; 942; 185; 392	Mahagaon; 2.0	Karanja; 8.0	Pinjar; — Thu.	Pinjar; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Morhal; MTP. मोऱ्हळ ..	SE —	535; 2; 2; —	— —	— —	— —	— —	W.	— —
Morzadi; BLP. मोरझाडी ..	N 15.0	1920; 728; 132; 282	Ural Bk.; 2.0	Gaigaon; 7.0	Hatrun; 2.0; Tue.	Ural Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Mothegaon; WSM; मो गाव ..	W 31.0	4474; 1571; 266; 559	Local; —	Washim; 31.0	Wakad; — Fri.	Risod; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl.
Motsawanga; MGP. मोतसावंगा ..	SW 8.0	2749; 1075; 249; 510	Soyata; 4.0	Karanja; 14.0	Mangrulpir; 8.0; Sat.	Pardi; 6.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mozar; MTP. मोझर .	S 11.0	1242; 298; 67; 100	Kherda; 2.0	Kherda; 2.0	Murtazapur; 11.0; Fri.	Kherda; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Mozari; MGP; मोझरी —	N 5.0	847; 361; 71; 199	Poti; —	Karanja; 12.0	Mangrulpir; 5.0; Sat.	Local; —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mozari Bk.; AKL मोझरी बु.	— SE 24.0	1085; 214; 41; 91	Pinjar; 5.0	Borgaon; 11.0	Kanshiwani; 3.0; Wed.	Kanshi-wani; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mozari Kh.; AKL. मोझरी खु.	— SE 31.0	1530; 478; 73; 169	Pinjar; 3.0	Kherda; 11.0	Pinjar; 3.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mudhapur; BLP. मुधापूर	— — —	Included in Urban area VIII	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Mugutpur; MTP. मुगुटपूर	E 30.0	757; 263; 65; 127	Loni Arab; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Kamargaon; 6.0; Wed.	Kama-gaon; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Mujare Mohmmadpur; AKL. मुजरे मोहम्दपूर	— NE 22.0	926; 10; 1; 7	Palsi; 2.0	Borgaon; 3.0	Palshi; 2.0; Mon.	— —	—	—
Mundgaon; AKT. मुंडगांव	— SW 6.0	3543; 4212; 865; 1460	Local; —	Akot; 6.0	Local; — Tue.	— —	W.	4Sl (2pr, m, h); Cs; Gajanan Maharaj Fr. Ps. Sud. Pournima; 9tl; m; 2mq; dg; Ch; lib; 5dp (Vet).
Mungla; WSM. मुंगळा	— W 21.0	7329; 3283; 601; 1660	Local; —	Washim; 21.0	Local; — Fri.	Ridhora; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Mungshi; MTP. मुंगशी	— NW 10.0	381; 493; 87; 215	Ghungshi; 0.6	Katepurna; 10.0	Murtazapur; 14.0; Fri.	— 10.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Muramba; MTP. मुरंबा	— S 7.0	649; 353; 87; 178	Kinkhed; 3.0	Kinkhed; 2.0	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Murambi; MTP. मुरंबी	— S 27.0	1137; 386; 76; 192	Karanja; 6.0	Karanja; 7.0	Karanja; 6.0; Sun.	Shelu; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Murtijapur; Urban Area; V; -MTP. मुर्तिजापूर नागरी विभाग-५	— —	3.52; 23141; 4256; 2722	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Fri.	— —	W.	—
Mustafapur; AKL. मुस्तफापूर	— E 21.0	602; 38; 8; 21	Kolambi; 0.2	Katepurna; 2.2	Katepurna; 2.2; Sun.	Kolambi; 0.2	W.	tl.
Mutha; WSM. मुठा	— W 9.0	640; 258; 46; 85	Hiwara; —	Washim; 9.0	Washim; 9.0; Sun.	Tamasi; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nababpur; AKL. नबाबपूर	— —	Included in Urban area I	— —		Included in Urban Area I			
Nagad; BLP. नागद	— N 19.0	1045; 666; 124; 297	Mokha; 2.0	gaon; 11.0	Nimba; 2.0; Thu.	Nimba; 2.0	W, rv,pl.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); 4tl.
Nagalwadi; MTP. नागलवाडी	— E 33.0	826; 294; 58; 172	Dhanaj Bk.; 1.0	ram; 14.0	Dhanaj Bk.; 1.0; Tue.	— 7.0	—	Sl (pr).
Nagapur; MTP. नागापूर	—	Included in Urban area IV						
Nagardas; WSM. नागरदास	— NW 15.0	2580; 822; 169; 388	Malegaon; 2.0	lka; 4.0	Malegaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; Devi Fr. Vijayadashmi; 2tl.
Nagi; MGP. नागी	— NW 8.0	1075; 248; 49; 80	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	anja; 17.0	Shelu Bazar; 1.0; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Nagoli; MTP. नागोली	— E 5.0	504; 293; 57; 128	Murtazapur; 5.0	rtizapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nagthana; MTP. नागठाणा	— E 5.0	883; 209; 40; 79	Murtazapur; 5.0	tizapur; 5.0	Mana; — Wed., Sat.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nagthana; WSM. नागठाणा	— W 6.0	1421; 758; 140; 293	— 2.0	him; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dp (vet).
Nagzari; WSM. नागझरी	— W 35.0	505; 168; 27; 56	Mohala; 2.0	him; 34.0	Risod; 13.0; Thu.	— —	W.	tl.
Naigaon; AKL. नायगाव	— N —	697; 33; 7; 6	— —	—	— — —	— —	—	—
Naini; MGP. नायनी	— E 15.0	887; 162; 29; 66	Kupta; 2.0	anja; 10.0	Kupta; 2.0; Sun.	Karanja; 8.0	W.	5Sl (pr, 2m,2h); Cs (gr); tl.
Nakashi; BLP. नकाशी	— SE 5.0	1467; 1000; 197; 379	Wadegaon; —	s; 11.0	Wadegaon; 4.0; Sun.	Wade-gaon; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl; ch.
Nakhegaon; AKT. नखेगाव	— S 16.0	668; 504; 102; 262	Chohatta; 1.0	atwadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Choha-tta; 1.0	pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nandhana; WSM. नंधाना	— W 23.0	2266; 1283; 234; 502	Local; —	him; 23.0	Kenwad; 5.0; Thu.	Chandas; 1.6	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nandgaon; MGP. नांदगाव —	S 13.0	1178; 464; 87; 219	Asegaon; 0.6	Washim; 16.0	Asegaon; 0.6; Mon.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nandkhed; AKL. नांदखेड —	SE 32.0	1254; 774; 156; 370	Titwa; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 22.0	Shelu; 6.0; Wed.	Wanoja; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; mq; ch.
Nandkhed; BLP. नांदखेड —	E 11.0	827; 380; 75; 137	Khirpuri Bk.; 1.0	Gaigaon; 8.0	Khirpuri Bk.; 1.0; Tue.	Vyalla; 3.0	W.	tl.
Nandkhed; AKT. नांदखेड —	SW 18.0	1180; 621; 126; 241	Hanwadi; 1.4	Kadatwadi; 5.0	Chohatta; 4.0; Fri.	Hanwadi; 3.0	pl.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl.
Nandkhed; BLP. नांदखेड —	SE 24.0	1142; 430; 86; 138	Shirla; 2.0	Akola; 16.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Shirla; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Naregaon; MTP. नारेगाव —	SE 28.0	1416; 319; 65; 168	Loni Arab; 2.0	Karanja; 8.0	Loni Arab; 2.0; Thu.	— 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Narnala *alias* Shahanur; AKT. नरनाळा उर्फ शहानूर	N 12.0	N.A. 250; 33; 84	Akot; 12.0	Akot; 12·0	Popatkhed; 4.0; Mon.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl; dh.
Narsipur; AKT. नर्सीपूर —	SW 20.0	1352; 1047; 190; 409	Local; —	Shegaon; 17.0	Shegaon; 17.0; —	— 1.4	W. rv.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs; 5tl; m; 2mq; dg; lib; dp.
Nashirabad; AKL. नाशिराबाद —	SE 17.0	252; 102; 20; 45	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 6.0	W.	tl.
Nawakhed; AKL नावखेड —	NE 12.0	621; 118; 28; 59	— 2.0	Borgaon; 5.0	Borgaon; 5.0; —	Apatapa; 2.0	W, pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nawali; WSM. नावली —	W 31.0	2347; 1027; 173; 308	Local; —	Washim; 31.0	Gowardhan; 2.0; Fri.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dp.
Nawathal; AKL. नवथळ —	N 8.0	636; 372; 70; 152	Agar; 2.0	Ugawa; 3.0	Ugawa; 2.0; Sat.	Ugawa; 2.0	rv.	Sl (pr).
Nawsal; MTP. नवसाळ —	E 16.0	157[c]; 587; 110; 233	— 2.0	Kuram; 4.0	Kurum; 1.0; Sun.	Kurum; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; dg.
Nehuri Bk.; AKT. नेहूरीबु. —	W 5.0	678; 375; 71; 144	Jalgaon Nate; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Akot; 5.0; Sun.; Wed.	Umra; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Maruti Fr. Ct. Sud. 1; tl; m.
Nehuri Kh.; AKT. नेहूरी खु. —	W 5.0	591; 95; 25; 30	Jalgaon Nate; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Akot; 5.0; Sun., Wed.	Umra; 2.0	W.	—

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ner; AKT. नेर	.. SW 18.0	2709; 1115; 215; 558	Local; —	Akola; 12.0	Panchgavhan; 5.0; Thu.	— 1.0	pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; Dattatraya Fr. Ct.Sud. 15; 2tl;lib.
Ner; WSM. नेर	.. SW 27.0	992; 44; 12; 27	Risod; 2.0	Washim; 27.0	Risod; 2.0; Thu.	Mangwadi;—	N, o.	tl.
Netansa; WSM. नेतनसा	.. W 26.0	3126; 1738; 298; 529	Local; —	Washim; 26.0	Local; — Sat.		W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch; lib.
Nihida; AKL. निहिदा	.. SE 33.0	1239; 380; 78; 159	Pinjar; —	Barshi Takli; —	Pinjar; — Thu.	Pinjar; —	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Nijampur; AKT. निजामपूर	.. S 15.0	469; 305; 56; 148	Palsod; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 2.0	pl.	tl.
Nijampur; WSM. निजामपूर	.. SW 24.0	2655; 1444; 228; 704	Risod; 0.4	Washim; 24.0	Risod; 0.4; Thu.	Risod; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; dh; gym.
Nimba; BLP. निंबा	.. N 40.0	2070; 1855; 365; 749	Local; 13.0	Local; —	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W, rv.	3Sl (pr,m,h);Cs;4tl;mq; dg; ch;lib; 2dp.
Nimbalwadi; WSM. निंबालवाडी	.. SE 21.0	529; 53; 12; 28	Ansing; 14.0	Washim; 20.0	Ansing; 14.0; Wed.	Ansing; 14.0	rv.	tl.
Nimbha; MTP. निंभा	.. N 12.0	2277; 1136; 228; 511	Local; —	Kinkhed; 3.0	Local; — Sun.	Kinkhed; 3.0		2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; mq; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Nimbha; MTP. निंभा	.. SE 30.0	1478; 493; 93; 156	Loni Arab; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Loni Arab; 2.0; Thu.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr).
Nimbhara; AKL. निंभारा	.. SE 20.0	837; 416; 82; 183	Mahan; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 10.0	Mahan; 2.0; Mon.	Tiwasa; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Nimbhora; AKL. निंभोरा	.. N 10.0	2196; 824; 161; 222	Local; —	Ugawa; 2.0	Sangvi Kh.; 0.6; Tue.	— —	rv, n.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl;gym; lib.
Nimbhor Bk.; AKT. निंभोर बु.	.. SW 30.0	805; 342; 65; 195	Ukli Bazar; 2.0	Shegaon; 15.0	Ukli Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	— 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Nimbhor Kh.; AKT. निंभोर खु.	.. SW 30.0	640; 188; 34; 75	Ukli Bazar; 2.0	Shegaon; 15.0	Ukli Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nimbi; AKL निंबी	— S —	1855; 315; 66; 133	Patur; 5.0	Lohogad; 3.0	Patur; 5.0; Sat.	Patur; 5.0	W.	tl.
Nimbi; AKL. निंबी	— S 9.2	1304; 653; 121; 306	Local; —	Akola; 9.2	Kapshi; 2.0; Wed.	Akola-Washim Road; 1.0	W, t.	Sl (pr); pyt; Cs; Vijaya-Dashmi Fr. Asd.; 3tl.
Nimbi; BLP. निंबा	— N 19.0	815; 373; 70; 182	Nimba; 1.0	Shegaon; 9.0	Nimba; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	W, rv,pl.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
Nimbi; MGP. निंबी	— W 6.0	1495; 654; 128; 251	Arak; 2.0	Karanja; 23.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Nimbi BK.; AKL. निंबी बु.	— SE 26.0	904; 475; 89; 163	Kherda; 1.0	Barshi Takli; 14.0	Kanshiwani; 3.0; Wed.	Kanshi-wani; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nimbi Kh.; AKL. निंबी खु.	— SE 26.0	527; 595; 119; 187	Kherda Bk.; —	Barshi Takli; 14.0	Kanshiwani; 3.0; Wed.	Pinjar; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nimboli; AKT. निंबोळी	— SW 13.0	1378; 321; 70; 174	Raundala; 1.0	Patsul; 5.0	Raundala; 1.0; Tue.	Raundala ; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Nimkarda; BLP. निमकर्दा	— NE 10.0	1266; 1616; 320; 613	Local; —	Gaigaon; 2.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl (m); Cs; 4tl; ch; lib; dp.
Nimkhed; BLP. निमखेड	— S 18.0	615; 114; 21; 60	— —	Paras; 20.0	Tulanga Bk.; 1.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W. rv.	tl.
Nirat; AKL. निराट	— N 14.0	1192; 489; 99; 210	Local; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; 7.0	Gandhigram; 4.0; Wed.	Gandhi-gram; 4.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs (gr); Maha-shivratra Fr. Phg.; tl.
Nipana; AKL. निपाना	— E 16.0	2452; 864; 156; 378	Local; —	Borgaon; 4.0	Borgaon; 4.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; lib.
Nizampur; AKL. निजामपूर	—	Included in Urban area I						
Nurabad (2); AKT. नुराबाद (२)	—	Included in Urban area III						

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pachamba; WSM. पाचांबा ..	W 31.0	[830; 227; 41; 118	Risod; 6.0	Washim; 31.0	Risod; 6.0; Thu.	Risod; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Pacharan; BLP. पाचरण ..	S 21.0	2286; 327; 55; 190	Chondi; 1.0	Akola; 40.0	Chondi; 1.0; Wed.	— 1.0	W, n.	Sl(pr) ; Cs; tl.
Pachpimpal; AKL. पाचपिंपळ	N 3.0	598; 251; 51; 94	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; —	W.	2tl.
Padsul; AKT. पाडसुल ..	S 8.7	1336; 690; 154; 306	Deori; 1.0	ocal; —	Deori; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	pl.	Sl(m); Cs; Sonaji Maharaj Fr. Ct. Vad.7; tl; ch; lib.
Pailapada; AKL. पैलपाडा ..	E 17.0	2843; 1240; 241; 386	Kurankhed; 1.0	Katepurna; 2.0	Kurankhed; 1.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs (gr); 2tl.
Palana; MTP. पलाना ..	S 15.0	1694; 512; 94; 227	Kherda Bk.; 2.4	Kherda Bk.; 2.4	Kherda Bk.; 2.4; —	— —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs tl.
Palaskhed; BLP. पळसखेड ..	S 18.0	224; 79; 11; 22	Alegaon; 3.0	Akola; 20.0	Patur; 5.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W.	tl.
Palaskhed; WSM. पळसखेड ..	W 25.0	1762; 617; 113; 277	Risod; 4.4	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 4.4; Thu.	Risod; 4.4	W.	Sl(pr); Ch; tl.
Palaso Bk.; AKL. पळसो बु. ..	E 19.0	1890; 1365; 270; 663	Local; —	Kurankhed; 3.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Ramnavami Fr. Ct,Sud. 9; 4tl;m; dp (Vet).
Palaso Kh.; AKL. पळसो खु. ..	E 19.0	2050; 973; 193; 280	Local; —	Borgaon; 6.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; ch; dp(Vet).
Palodi; AKL. पाळोदी ..	N 10.0	677; 540; 119; 245	Agar ; 1.0	Ugawa; 4.0	Agar; 1.0; Wed.	Agar; 1.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Palodi; MGP. पाळोदी	SE 18.0	9315; 3028; 675; 1244	Local; —	Washim; 30.0	Local; — Sat.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs.; tl; ch; dp.
Palsod; AKT. पळसोद ..	S 12.0	2581; 1546; 321; 631	Local; —	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	— 1.0	pl.	Sl(m); Cs; Maruti Fr. Bdp. Sud. 12; 4tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palsoda; MTP. पळसोडा	E 5.0	896; 119; 22; 59	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtajapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Panaj (vi); AKT. पनज (वी)	.. E 8.0	931; 2545; 460; 812	Local; —	Akot; 8.0	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; m; mq; dh; lib; 3dp.
Panchala; WSM. पंचाला	.. S 2.0	1262; 538; 97; 237	Local; —	Washim; 2.0	Washim; 2.0; Sun.	Washim; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; gym.
Pandao Umra; WSM. पांडव उमरा	.. NE 10.0	1821; 684; 115; 221	Pardi Takmor; 2.0	Washim; 8.0	Pardi Takmor; 2.0; Fri.	Pardi Takmor; 2.0	W.	3Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Pandhurna; BLP. पांदुर्णा	.. S 28.0	5206; 573; 110; 265	Chondhi; 3.0	Paras; 32.0	Chondhi; 3.0; Wed.	— 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pangara; BLP. पांगरा	.. S 23.0	1414; 211; 45; 78	Umara; 1.4	Akola; —	Umara; 1.4; —	Chani; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Pangarkhed; WSM. पांगरखेड	.. W 22.0	820; 334; 80; 162	Shirpur; 2.0	Washim; 22.0	Shirpur; 2.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pangarkhed Pr. Ansing; WSM. पांगरखेड प्र. अनसिंग	.. SE 20.0	688; 192; 31; 52	Ansing; 10.0	Kanhargaon; 6.0	Kanhargaon; 6.0; Mon.	Kanhargaon; 6.0	rv	Cs; 2tl.
Pangavhan; MTP. पानगव्हाण	.. S 22.0	1402; 204; 38; 81	Mahagaon; —	Kherda Bk.; 7.0	Mahagaon; 2.0; Sat.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Pangra Bandi; WSM. पांगरा बंदी.	.. N 24.0	5171; 1336; 283; 670	Local; —	Amana; 5.0	Patur; 8.0; Sat.	Patur; 8.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Pangri; AKL. पांग्री	.. S —	1473; 168; 31; 103	Titwa; 5.0	Barshi Takli; 25.0	Shelu; 6.0; Wed.	Tarhala; 3.0	W.	tl.
Pangri Dhankute; WSM. पांगरी धनकुटे	... N 8.0	980; 508; 101; 254	Washim; 8.0	Kata Road; 2.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Kata; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl;
Pangri Kute; WSM. पांगरी कुटे	.. W 18.0	1795; 1460; 252; 503	Ekamba; 2.0	Washim; —	Malegaon; 5.0; Tue.	Local; 0.1	W.	2Sl(pr, m); tl, ch.,

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pangri Naoghare; WSM. पांगरी नवघरे ..	N 10.0	3023; 1633; 297; 848	Local; —	Dubalwel; 4.0	Malegaon; 4.0; Tue.	Amani; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m);Cs; 2tl;ch;lib.
Panori; AKT. पणोरी ..	S 14.0	577; 298; 65; 99	Rel; 2.0	Kadatwadi; 2.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 2.0	pl.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Panwihir; MTP. पानविहिर ..	S 24.0	1125; 246; 40; 100	Karanja; 2.0	Karanja; 3.0	Karanja; 2.0; Sun.	Karanja; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Para; AKL. पारा ..	SE 33.0	2483; 574; 114; 272	Ghota; 2.0	Kherda; 9.0	Pinjar; 4.0; Thu.	Ghota; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Ram Navami Fr. Ct. Sud 9; 4tl.
Parad; MTP. पारद ..	NW 14.0	1449; 1052; 206; 329	— 2.0	Lakhpuri; 7.0	— 2.0; Wed.	Lakh-puri; 7.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl. dp.
Parala; AKT. पारळा ..	SW 14.0	1860; 760; 145; 349	Saundala; 2.0	Patsul; 6.0	Chohatta; 4.0; Fri.	Saundala; 2.0	pl.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; tl; lib.
Paranda; AKL. परांडा ..	SE 12.0	988; 566; 117; 324	Yeranda; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Yeranda; 2.0; Thu.	Local; 0.1	—	Sl(pr); tl.
Paras; BLP. पारस —	N 6.4	7518; 8351; 1812; 1768	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Fri.	Local; 0.5	—	5Sl(pr,3m,h);pyt;Babuji Buva Fr.Ct.Sud. 1;Ramnavami Fr.Ct.Sud.9;8tl; 2mq; 4dg; dh; lib; 3dp.
Pardi; AKL. पार्डी ..	SE 22.0	1550; 493; 102; 252	Pinjar; 6.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Kanashi-wani; 2.0; Wed.	Kanashi-wani; 2.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; Mahashivratra Fr.; 2tl; ch.
Pardi; BLP. पार्डी —	SE 24.0	1011; 251; 46; 122	Khanapur; 2.0	Akola; 24.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Khanapur; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Pardi Asara; WSM. पार्डी आसरा ...	E —	3464; 956; 180; 446	Local; —	Washim; 8.0	Ansing; 6.0; Wed.	Stage; 0.4	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 3tl; dh; ch; dp (vet).
Pardi Ekburji; WSM. पार्डी (एकबुर्जी) —	W 5.0	1166; 235; 42; 113	Washim; 5.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Washim; 5.0; Sun.	Wangi; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Parditad; MGP. पार्डीताड ..	N 5.0	1779; 1357; 247; 542	Local; —	Karanja; 17.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); 2Cs; 3tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pardi Takmor; WSM. पार्डी टकमोर ..	NE 10.0	2258; 1639; 284; 792	Local; —	Washim; 10.0	Local; — Fri;	Local; —	W	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; ch.
Pardi Tikhe; WSM. पारडी तिखे ...	W 15.0	1742; 467; 83; 244	Yeota; 2.0	Washim; 17.0	Rithad; 3.0; Mon.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Paritwada; AKL. परीतवाडा ...	N 8.0	104; 35; 8; 16	Agar; 2.0	Ugawa; 3.0	Ugawa; 3.0; Sat.	Local;	rv.	—
Parwa; MGP. पार्वा ...	E 8.0	1414; 611; 113; 142	Local; —	Karanja; 10.0	Local; — Fri.	1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m).; pyt; Cs;4tl.
Parwa; MGP. पार्वा ...	N 16.0	1597; 1164; 236; 555	Hiwara; 3.0	Karanja; 13.0	Kondoli; — Thu.	Shioni; —	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Parwa; MTP. पारवा —	S 18.0	1482; 640; 147; 266	Kajaleshwar; 4.0	Bhadshioani; 5.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Bhad-Shioni; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt;Cs; tl.
Pasrani; MTP. पसरणी ..	S 25.0	2204; 797; 141; 379	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Karanja; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); C ; 2tl; m; dg; dh.
Pastul; BLP. पास्टुल ...	SE 26.0	802; 597; 133; 223	Local; —	Akola; 29.0	Local; — Wed.	— 0.2	W, rv.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; 4tl; lib.
Pathardi; AKT. पाथर्डी ..	SW 12.0	4373; 3096; 593; 1072	Local; —	Akot; 12.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W, w.	5Sl(3pr, m. h); Maruti Fr. Ct. Pournima; 9tl; m; mq; dg; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Pati; AKT. पाटी ..	S 20.0	730; 620; 114; 249	Jaulka; 2.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; —	Keliweli; 2.0; Mon.	Local; —	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Patkhed; AKL. पाटखेड ..	S 15.0	2373; 990; 194; 343	Rajanda; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 5.0	Rajanda; 3.0; Mon.	Barshi Takli; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Patonda; AKT. पातोंडा ...	S 18.0	1485; 688; 136; 227	Chohatta; 1.0	— —	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Hingni; 3.0	pl.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Patti Amarai Patur; (2)BLP. पट्टी आमराई पातूर (२) ..	— —	Included in Urban area IX	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patur Nandapur; AKL. .. पातुर नंदापूर	E 27.0	4798; 2751; 552; 953	Local; —	Murtajapur; —	— — Sat.	— 5.0	W.	3Sl (2pr, m); 2Cs; 5tl; 2mq; dg; dp (vet).
Patur; (Urban area IX) BLP .. पातूर (नागरी विभाग ९)	SE —	5.18; 11667; 1980; 2775	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Pedgaon; MGP. .. पेडगाव	N 14.0	6125; 1806; 443; 836	Local; —	Karanja; 14.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m) Cs; 5tl, m; lib; 2dp.;
Pedgaon; WSM. .. पेडगाव	W 16.0	1850; 487; 83; 212	Chinchamba Pen; 1.0	Washim; 16.0	Risod; 8.0; Thu.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pilakwadi; AKT. .. पिलकवाडी	S 17.0	1733; 449; 77; 207	Chohatta; 2.0	Kadatwadi; 3.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 2.0	pl.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pilkheda; MTP. .. पीलखेडा	SE 33.0	1907; 209; 42; 62	Umbarda; 1.0	Somthan; 4.0	Umbarda; 1.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimpalgaon; AKL. .. पिंपळगाव	SE 35.0	2212; 911; 190; 440	Jamkeshwar; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Local; — Fri.	— 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Pimpalgaon; BLP. .. पिंपळगाव	S 11.0	885; 356; 62; 187	Local; —	Paras; 17.0	Local; —	Wadegaon; 3.0	W, rv.	3Sl(pr, m, h); 2tl; m; mq; dh;ch.
Pimpalgaon; WSM. .. पिंपळगाव	E 10.0	2673; 1194; 205; 396	Pardi Asra; 2.0	Washim; 10.0	Ansing; 4.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; 2tl; m; lib.
Pimpalgaon; MGP. .. पिंपळगाव	S 15.0	2344; 1173; 213; 465	Asegaon; 1.0	Washim; 16.0	Asegaon; 1.0; Mon.	Asegaon; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpalgaon Bk.; MTP. .. पिंपळगाव बु.	SE 23.0	1251; 330; 70; 155	Ladgaon; 4.0	Kherda; 12.0	Belkhed; 2.0; Fri.	Ladgaon; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Pimpalgaon Kh.; MTP. .. पिंपळगाव खु.	S 25.0	1291; 525; 114; 284	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	Karanja; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpalkhuta; AKL. .. पिंपळखुटा	SE 12.6	914; 551; 92; 200	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.6	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr) Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pimpalkhuta; BLP. पिंपळखुटा	S 23.0	3778; 1916; 376; 721	Local; —	Paras; 29.0	Local; — Fri.	Chani; 3.0	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); 3Cs; Mahadev Fr.; 5tl; m; 4dg.
Pimpalkhuta; MGP. पिंपळखुटा	N 6.0	1190; 780; 145; 351	Pardi Tad; 2.0	Karanja; 16.0	Shelu Bazar; 5.0; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 5.0	W, n.	Sl(pr);Cs; Ram Navmi Fr.; 3tl.
Pimpalshenda; MGP. पिंपळशेंडा	SE 29.0	1442; 59; 11; 25	Pohara; —	Darwha; 24.0	Pohara; — Tue.	Waigaul; 3.0	W.	tl.
Pimpalshenda; MTP. पिंपळशेंडा	S 9.0	509; 238; 56; 134	Kinkhed; 1.0	Kinkhed; 1.0	Rajura Ghate; — Sat.	Kinkhed; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimpalshenda; WSM. पिंपळशेंडा	NW 19.0	904; 397; 78; 237	Amana; 3.0	Amana; 3.0	Amana; 3.0; Thu.	— 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Pimpardoli; BLP. पिंपरडोली	S 25.0	5413; 708; 140; 320	Chondhi; —	Paras; 28.0	Chondhi; 2.0; Wed.	— 2.6	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dp.
Pimparkhed; AKT. पिंपरखेड	W 19.0	1493; 414; 95; 216	Saundala; 2.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 3.0	t.	Sl(pr).
Pimparkhed; WSM. पिंपरखेड	W 34.0	570; 223; 28; 116	Shelukhadse; —	Washim; 34.0	Risod; — Thu.	Risod; 9.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Pimpagaon Hande; AKL. पिंपगाव हांडे	SE 32.0	1294; 419; 68; 124	Jamkeshwar; —	Karanja; 14.0	Jamkeshwar; 1.0; Sun.	— 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Pimpala; WSM. पिंपळा	N 15.0	2015; 365; 62; 175	Amkhed; 2.0	Dubalwel; 4.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	Nagardas;2.6	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Pimpri Barahat *alias* Pimpri Forest; MTP. पिंप्री बारहाट उर्फ पिंप्री फॉरेस्ट	S 29.0	538; 766; 129; 309	Karanja; 9.0	Somthan; 3.0	Inzori; 3.0; Sun.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; dh; ch.
Pimpri Bk ; MGP. पिंप्री बु.	N 6.0	869; 366; 73; 167	Local; —	Karanja; 11.0	Mangrulpir; 6.0; Sat.	Local; 1.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr);Cs; tl.
Pimpri Bk.; WSM. पिंप्री बु.	N 15.0	3036; 794; 170; 354	Soyata; 2.0	Jaulka; 11.0	Shelu Bazar; 6.0; Wed.	— 5.0	W, t.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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Pimpri Dikkar; AKT. पिंप्री डिक्कर	S 7.0	789; 327; 60; 84	Deori; 0.6	Patsul; 3.0	Deori; 6.0 Thu.	Deori; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Pimpri Kh.; AKT. पिंप्री खु.	NW 5.0	600; 1241; 266; 502	Local; —	Adgaon; Bk.; 2.0	Local; — Wed.	Adgaon; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; 2dp.
Pimpri Kh.; MGP. पिंप्री खु.	W 6.0	1842; 718; 174; 348	Arak; 1.0	Barshi Takli; 22.0	Shelu; 3.0; Wed.	Kanzara; 3.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pimpri Modak; MTP. पिंप्री मोडक	SE 20.0	2163; 978; 212; 415	— 2.4	— 6.0	Local; — Sat.	Kamar-gaon 4.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; dg.
Pimpri Mokhad; MTP. पिंप्री मोखड	S —	1081; 312; 70; 125	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0	Karanja; 5.0; Sun.	Karanja; 5.0	W.	— —
Pimpri Sarhad; WSM. पिंप्री सरहद	W 29.0	1779; 779; 146; 443	Kenwad;	Washim; 29.0	Kenwad; — Thu.	Local; —	W;	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Pimpriwar Ghat; MTP. पिंप्रीवर घाट	SE 35.0	842; 564; 103; 281	Manbha; 2.0	Somthan; 7.0	Umbarda; 3.0; Mon.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Pingala; MTP; पींगळा	NE 18.0	658; 305; 67; 150	Kolsara; —	— —	Shelu Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr);Cs; tl.
Pinjar; AKL; पिंजर	SE 28.0	5792; 4056; 757; 1259	Local; —	Kherda; Bk. 13.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W, rv.	4Sl(pr, h); Cs; Vithoba Fr. Asd. & Kt. Pournima; 7tl; 2m; 2mq; dg; ch; lib; 3dp.
Piwandal Bk.; AKT. पिवंदळ बु.	SW 30.0	737; 265; 44; 90	Ukli Bazar; 2.0	Shegaon; 15.0	Ukli Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; m.
Piwandal Kh.; AKT. पिवंदळ खु.	SW 17.0	677; 312; 63; 161	Hanwadi; 1.4	Akola; 14.0	Chohatta; 6.0; Fri.	— 1.0	pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; lib.
Piwashi; MTP. पीवशी	E 17.0	384; 1; 1; —	Pohi; 3.0	Mana; 5.0	Mana; 5.0; Sat., Wed.	Kurum; 4.0	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Poghat; MGP. पोघात ...	E —	885; 892; 198; 418	Local; —	Karanja; 12.0	Local; — Thu.	Shioni; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Poha; MTP; पोहा ...	S 26.0	5944; 2926; 572; 1139	Local; —	Karanja; 6.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Pohara; MGP. पोहरा ...	SE 29.0	1737; 2680; 463; 1084	Local; —	Darwha; 24.0	Local; — Tue.	— 1.6	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Ram Navami Fr. Ct. Sud.9; 4tl; dp.
Pohi; MTP. पोही ...	E 12.0	1654; 988; 187; 364	Local; —	Mana; 3.0	Local; — Wed.	— —	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; lib.
Popatkhed; AKT. पोपटखेड ...	N 8.0	652; 1043; 206; 318	Akot; 8.0	Akot; 8.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W. rv.	Sl (pr); Shrimataji Gaidevi Fr. Kt. on Monday; Ch; 2tl; dp.
Pota; MTP. पोता ...	E 15.0	984; 78; 16; 43	Pohi; 2.0	Mana; 4.0	Mana; — Wed., Sat.	Kurum; 5.0	W.	tl.
Poti ; MGP. पोटी ...	N 6.0	2078; 976; 194; 435	Local; —	Karanja; 13.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs.
Punda; AKL. पुंडा ...	SE 10.0	3658; 1898; 387; 777	Local; —	Akot; 10.0	Local; — Wed.	Asegaon; 4.0	pl	2Sl (pr, m); 5tl;ch; lib.
Punoti Bk.; AKL. पुनोती बु. ...	S 16.0	1763; 1012; 205; 425	Punoti Kh; 0.2	Local; —	Punoti Kh.; 0.2; Tue.	Dagad-parwa; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs. Devi Fr. An; 2tl; dg;
Punoti Kh.; AKL. पुनोती खु. ...	SE 16.0	992; 1185; 226; 463	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Tue.	Dagad-parwa; 2.0	W.	3Sl (pr, m, h); Cs: 2tl; dg; lib; dp.
Pur; MGP. पूर ...	NW 9.0	8.0; — — —	— —	Barshi Takli;13.0	Shelu; 3.0; Wed.	Wanoja; 1.0	—	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rahati; MTP. राहाटी ...	E 29.0	2355; 571; 102; 230	Hinganwadi; 2.0	Kuram; 8.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W, rv.	Sl(pr,); Cs; tl; lib; dp.
Raher; BLP. राहेर ...	S 24.0	1599; 639; 128; 326	Pimpalkhuta; 2.0	Akola; —	Pimpalkhuta; 2.0; Fri.	Chani; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Rahit; AKL. राहित ...	SE 24.0	1425; 1201; 248; 523	Local; —	Borgaon; 12.0	Kanshiwani; 2.0; Wed.	Local; —	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); pyt; Cs; 5tl; dh; ch; lib.
Rahit; MGP. रहीत ...	E 3.0	505; 60; 15; 32	Mangrulpir; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrulpir; 3.0	W.	tl.
Rahnapur; AKT. राहणापूर ...	N 10.0	795; 203; 36; 101	Bordi; 4.0	Akot; 10.0	Shivpur; 2.0; Tue.	Akot; 10.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Raikhed; AKT. रायखेड ...	W 19.0	1152; 672; 123; 265	Hingni Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 12.0	Malegaon; Bazar; — Fri.	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2tl.
Rajanapur Khinkhini; MTP. राजनापूर खीनखीनी ...	E 20.0	2728; 898; 194; 394	Local; —	Mana; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	— 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Rajanda; AKL. राजंदा ...	S 13.0	8014; 2488; 489; 955	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 5.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; 1.6	W, rv.	3Sl (pr, m, h); pyt; Cs. 3tl; lib; dp.
Rajankhed; AKL. राजनखेड ...	S —	1530; 1336; 235; 662	Punoti; 3.0	Punoti; 3.0	Punoti; 3.0; Tue.	Barshi Takli; 8.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Rajapur; AKL. राजापूर ...	E 15.0	727; 72; 13; 37	Borgaon; 4.0	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 4.0; Tue.	— 1.0	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Rajgaon; WSM. राजगाव ..	S 12.0	1357; 522; 92; 161	Ukli; 3.0	Kanhargaon; 2.0	Kanhargaon; 2.0; —	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Rajura; MTP. राजुरा ..	E 10.0	1499; 465; 89; 188	Jamthi Bk.; 1.0	Mana; 3.0	Jamthi Bk.; 1.0; Mon.	Akoli; 4.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Rajura; WSM. राजुरा ..	N 20.0	2787; 1682; 350; 808	Local; —	Jaulka; 8.0	Local; — Sun.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 3tl; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajura Ghate; MTP. ... राजुरा घाटे	S 11.0	2168; 686; 150; 332	Nimbha; 2.0	Kinkhed; 3.0	Local; — Sat.	Kinkhed; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Rajura Pra. Girwarpur; AKT... राजुरा प्र. गिरवारपूर	N 8.0	1067; 175; 29; 59	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0	Akot; 8.0	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0; Tue.	Akoli Jahagir; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Rajurwadi; AKT. ... राजुरवाडी	S 15.0	206; 28; 2; 7	Chohatta; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 1.0	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 1.0	Pl.	—
Ramapur alias Dharul; AKT.... रामापूर उर्फ धारुळ	N 7.0	1946; 332; 63; 170	Bordi; 2.0	Akot; 7.0	Bordi; 2·0; Mon.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Rambhapur; AKL. ... रंभापूर	E 14.0	834; 158; 33; 73	Nipana; 1.0	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Cs(gr); tl.
Rambhapur; AKT. ... रंभापूर	E 7.0	1432; 357; 74; 174	Sawara; 2.0	Akot; 7.0	Sawara; 2.0; Fri.	Sawara; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Zuting Maharaj Fr. Ct.; 2tl; Sud. 1.
Rambhapur; MTP. ... रंभापूर	E 10.0	831; 218; 56; 88	Wai; —	Mana; 4.0	Mana; 4.0; Wed., Sat.	Murtazapur; 7.0	rv.	Cs; tl.
Ramgaon; AKL. ... रामगांव	NE 19.0	833; 585; 125; 287	Palso Bk.; 3.0	Borgaon; 7.0	Palso Bk.; 3.0; Mon.	Palso Bk.; 3.0	W, t.	Sl(pr); Pyt; Cs; Supinath Maharaj Fr. Ps. 7; 3tl.
Ramgaon; AKL. ... रामगांव	SE 23.0	399; 65; 11; 12	Hatola; 0.4	Bansi Takli; 13.0	Hatola; 0.4; Fri.	Hatola; 0.4	W.	tl.
Ramkhed; MTP. ... रामखेड	S 5.0	388; 258; 46; 101	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 5.0	W.	Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Ramtek; AKT. .. रामटेक	E —	Included in Urban area II.	— —	—	—	—	—	—
Ramtek; MTP. .. रामटेक	E 29.0	674; 289; 66; 137	Hinganwadi; 1.0	Kuram; 8.0	Hinganwadi; 1.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ramtek; MTP. रामटेक	E 14.0	1415; 621; 127; 226	Pohi; 2.0	Mana; 4.0	Kurum; 4.0; Sun.	Kurum; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Ram Navmi Fr.; 2tl; m; dg.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ramtirth; MGP. रामतीर्थ ..	E 19.0	476; 306; 62; 153	Manora; 2.0	Karanja; 36.0	Manora; 2.0; Wed.	Manora; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); 2tl.
Ranegaon; AKT. राणेगांव ..	SW 13.0	559; 382; 79; 165	Warud Bk.; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 7.0	Warud Bk.; 1.0; Sat.	Pathardi; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Rasulpur; MTP. रसुलपूर ..	E —	298; 22; 8; —	— —	—	—	—	—	—
Rasulpur; MTP. रसुलपूर ..	N 6.0	1061; 244; 53; 119	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0	Murtazapur; 6.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Raundala; AKT. रऊंदळा ..	S 12.0	2325; 1164; 222; 486	Local; —	Patani; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); 2Cs; 3tl; dh; lib; dp.
Redhawa; AKL. रेढवा ..	SE 14.0	1624; 779; 138; 376	Barshi Takli; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 3.0; Thu.	Barshi Takli; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl; m.
Regaon; WSM. रेगांव ..	NE 21.0	3831; 891; 161; 423	Mungla; 2.0	Washim; 21.0	Malegaon Jagir; — Tue.	Pangri-kute; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Rel; AKT. रेल ..	S 17.0	4353; 2250; 424; 967	Local; —	— 1.0	Chohatta; 2.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 2.0	Pl.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl; mq; ch; dp.
Renkapur; MGP. रेनकापूर ..	NE 6.0	564; 4; 3; 4	Dhamni; —	Karanja; —	Dhamni; — Fri.	— —	W.	—
Repatkhed; MTP. रेपाटखेड ..	N 4.0	1006; 267; 44; 128	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Ridhora; BLP. रिधोरा ..	E 12.0	4773; 2029; 383; 429	Local; —	Akola; 1.5	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Pyt; Cs; 2tl; dg; gym; lib; 2dp.
Ridhora; WSM. रिधोरा ..	NW 18.0	954; 520; 102; 284	Medshi; 3.0	Washim; —	Medshi; 3.0; Fri.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.

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Risod; WSM. .. रिसोड	SW 25.0	12653; 11597; 1905; 2465	Local; —	Washim; 25.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W, pl.	4Sl(pr, m, 2h); pyt; Mahashivratra Fr.Mg. Vad. 14; 10tl; m;3mq; 2dg; 4dh; 3lib; 6dp.
Rithad; WSM. .. रिठद	SW 11.0	4121; 2879; 510; 896	Local; —	Washim; 11.0	Local; — Mon.	Stage; 0.4	W,rv.	4Sl(2pr,m, h); Cs; 4tl; mq; dg; dh; ch; 3lib; 3dp.
Rohana; MGP. .. रोहना	NE 10.0	1148; 534; 92; 306	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 2.0	Karanja; 16.0	Giroli; 4.0; Tue.	Kolhar; 2.0	W,	Sl(pr); tl.
Rohana; MTP. .. रोहणा	NE 14.0	1053; 234; 44; 80	Borta; 1.4	Mana; 3.0	Mana; 2.4; Wed; Sat.	— 6.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr). Cs; 2tl.
Rohna; AKT. .. रोहणा	S 24.0	1041; 511; 103; 195	Dahihanda; 3.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 3.0	Dahihanda; 3.0; Sat.	Local; —	rv, pl.	Sl(pr); 2tl; lib.
Rohankhed; AKT. .. रोहणखेड	SE —	1211; 805; 132; 306	Kutasa; 2.0	Patsul; 7.0	Kutasa; 2.0; Sun.	Kutasa; 2.0	W, pl.	2Sl (pr, m); Shekh Maharaj Fr. Ps.; tl; lib; dp.
Rudhadi pra Khatkali; AKT... रुधाडी प्र. खटकाळी	N 10.0	976; 240; 39; 77	Akot; 10.0	Akot; 10.0	Popatkhed; 2.0; Mon.	Popat-khed; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl.
Rudrala; MGP. .. रुद्राळा	E 13.0	763; 612; 121; 285	Manora; 8.0	Karanja; 10.0	Inzori; 4.0; Fri.	Karanja; 10.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Rui; MGP. .. रुई	NW 18.0	1792; 26; 3; 17	Wanoja; 5.0	Barshi Takli; 12.0	Shelu; — Wed.	Wanoja; 5.0	rv.	—
Rui; MGP. .. रुई	S —	4333; 1091; 205; 477	Palodi; 6.0	Washim; 24.0	Local; — Tue.	Shendur-jana; 5.0;	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); Vaghamay Devi. Fr; Mg; Sud. Pournima.; 2tl.
Ruikhed; AKT. .. रुईखेड	NE 10.0	738; 1440; 273; 591	Local; —	Akot; 10.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(m, h); Cs; 3tl; lib; dp.
Rustamabad; AKL. .. रुस्तमाबाद	S 8.0	1097; 1133; 186; 541	Kanheri; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	— 0.4	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; dp.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sadarpur; AKT. — सदरपूर	W 10.0	845; 166; 30; 47	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr).
Sagad; BLP. ... सागद	N 20.0	1189; 677; 135; 322	Nimba; 2.0	Shegaon; 11.0	Nimba; 2.0; Thu.	Nimba; 2.0	W. rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl.
Sahadatpur; MTP. ... सहादतपूर	E 30.0	404; 181; 28; 73	Wadura; 2.0	Kuram; 5.0	Wadura; 2.0; —	Wadgaon; 1.4	W.	Cs; (gr.); tl;
Sahit; AKL. .. सांहित	SE 24.0	1167; 458; 78; 120	Rahit; —	Borgaon; 12.0	Kanshiwani; 2.0; Wed.	Rahit; 0.2	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs, tl.
Saidapur; MTP. .. सैदापूर	E 12.0	824; 103; 24; 42	Rajnapur Khinkhini; 1.0	Mana; 5.0	Rajanapur Khinkhini; 1.0; Tue.	Dhotra Jahagir; 2.0	W.	tl;
Saikhed; WSM. .. सायखेड	S 10.0	1008; 383; 72; 161	Tondgaon; 1.4	Kekat Umra; —	Kanergaon; 3.0; —	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Saikheda; MGP. .. सायखेडा	SW 7.0	2001; 637; 116; 346	Arak; 3.0	Washim; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 7.0; Sat.	— 2.0	W. rv.	Sl (pr.); tl;
Sakhardoh Singdoh; MGP .. साखरडोह सिंगडोह	E 9.0	4494; 2047; 409; 1000	Local; —	Karanja;; 26.0	Giroli; 4.0; Tue.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 5tl. mq; dp.
Sakhari; MTP. ... साखरी	N 4.0	823; 245; 58; 145	Hirpur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W, t.	Sl(pr)Cs; tl.
Sakni; AKL. ... साकणी	S 18.0	1556; 386; 83; 209	Punoti Kh.; 2.0	Punoti Kh; 2.0	Punoti Kh.; 2.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; dp.
Sakra; WSM. .. साक्रा	E 7.0	1045; 623; 107; 320	Kalamba Mahali; 1.0	Washim; 7.0	Pardi Takmor; — Fri.	Kalamba Mahali; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr) ; Cs; tl.
Salatwada; MTP. .. सालतवाडा	W 4.0	1407; 617; 129; 288	Local; —	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Murtazapur; 4.0	W. rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; 2tl. ch; lib.
Salkhed; AKT. ... सालखेड	S 15.0	217; 62; 11; 33	Chohatta; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 1.4	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 1.0	Pl.	tl.

Village Name in English; Tahsil abbreviation Village name in Marathi	Direction; Traveling distance	Area (acres); Households	Population; Agricultural population			Post Office; Distance		Railway Station; Distance		Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day		Motor Stand; Distance		Drinking water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3				4		5		6		7		8	9
Salambi; MGP. साळंबी	— SE 8.0	899;	295;	55;	113	Sakhardoh Singdoh;	4.0	Karanja;	25.0	Sawargaon;	2.0; Sat.	Jogaldari;	2.0	W.	Pyt; Cs; tl.
Salpi; AKL. साळपी	— SE 25 0	571;	361;	64;	155	Hatola;	2.0	Punoti;	—	Hatola;	2.0; Fri.	Hotola;	2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt; 3tl.
Samsherpur; MTP. समशेरपूर	— W 3.0	698;	366;	60;	160	Murtuzapur;	3.0	Murtazapur;	3.0	Murtazapur;	3.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur;	—	rv.	Sl(pr).
Sangalood Bk.; AKL. सांगळूद बु.	— E 10.0	4142;	1709;	358;	748	Local;	—	Borgaon;	6.0	Local;	— Wed.	Local;	—	W; n.	2Sl(pr; m); Cs; Fr; Ct. Sud. Pournima; 7tl; ch.
Sanglood Kh.; AKL. सांगळुद खू.	— E 10.3	670;	79;	17;	29	Sangalood Bk.;	1.0	Borgaon;	4.6	Borgaon;	4.6; Tue.	Borgaon;	4.6	W; rv	tl.
Sangaon; MGP. सनगाव	— S 10.0	2644;	1057;	195;	508	Falegaon;	3.0	Washim;	19.0	Mangrulpir;	10.0; Sat.	Local;	—	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m.
Sangvi Bk.; AKL. सांगवी बु.	— N 10.0	591;	208;	46;	100	Sangavi Kh.;	1.0	Ugwa;	3.0	Sangvi Kh.;	1.0; Tue.	—	—	rv.	tl.
Sangavi Jomdeo; BLP. सांगवी जोमदेव	— N 5.0	711;	405;	81;	197	Degaon;	2.0	Paras;	5.0	Wadegaon;	3.0; Sun.	—	0.7	W; rv.	2Sl(pr.m); Cs; tl,
Sangavi Kh.; AKL. सांगवी खु.	— N 9.0	1100;	1265;	264;	506	Local;	—	Ugwa;	3.0	Local;	— Tue.	—	—	rv.	Sl(m); Pyt; Cs.; 3tl; dp.
Sangvi Mohadi; AKL. सांगवी मोहाडी	— N 5.0	658;	675;	138;	218	Sukhoda;	1.0	Akola;	5.0	Akola;	5.0; Sun.	Akola;	5.0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sangola; BLP. सांगोला	— S 22.0	1120;	313;	71;	141	Tulanga; Bk.;	1.0	Paras	26.0	Tulanga Bk.;	1.0; Tue.	—	3.0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sangawa; MT. सांगवा	— NW 14.0	1611;	839;	156;	318	Gunsi;	1.0	Katepurna;	10.0	Murtazapur;	14.0; Fri.	Kuran-khed;	10.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sangavi; AKT. सांगवी	— SW 18.0	1358;	266;	51;	119	Hanwadi;	2.0	Akola;	13.0	Chohatta	6.0; Fri.	—	2.0	Pl.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.; lib.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sangwi; MTP. सांगवी	N 10.0	652; 582; 112; 247	Durgwada; 1.0	Lakhapuri; 3.0	Durgwada; 1.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 3.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sanjapur; AKL. सांजापूर	E 27.4	982; 50; 9; 18	Goregaon; 0.2	Murtazapur: 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Goregaon; 0.2	—	— —
Sanjapur; MTP. सांजापूर	N 2.0	831; 478; 90; 148	Hirpur; 0.1	Murtazapur; —	Murtazapur; 2.0; Fri.	Murtaza- 2.0 pur;	W.	— —
Saolad; WSM. सावळद	W 22.0	1623; 183; 29; 117	Kenwad; 2.0	Washim; 24.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kenwad; 2,0	W. o.	tl. —
Sapli; WSM. सापळी	SE 15.0	1768; 440; 79; 270	Ansing; 2.0	Washim; 15.0	Ansing; 2.0; Wed.	Ansing; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sarao; AKL. सराव	SE 10.0	1545; 177; 31; 70	Kanheri; 3.0	Barshi Takli: 3.0	Barshi Takli; 3.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Pyt. Cs; (gr.);tl.
Sarkini; AKL. सारकिणी	SE 23.0	1432; 1049; 191; 430	Zodga; —	Barshi Takli;14.0	Hatola; 2.0; Fri.	Hatola; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr.) Pyt; 2tl.
Sarsi; MGP. सार्सी	SW 13.0	3068; 685: 135; 179	Malegaon; —	Washim; 14.0	Malegaon; 2.0; Thu.	Sarsi 1.0 Phata;	W.	Sl(pr); Cs.
Sasti; BLP. सस्ती	S 13.0	5082; 3351; 625; 1044	Local; —	Paras; 25.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W, rv.	3Sl(Pr, m, h); 2Cs; 3tl; mq; gym; ch; 2 lib; 4dp.
Satargaon; BLP. सातारगाव	N 2.0	1855; 576; 115; 275	Balapur; 2.0	Nagzari; 3.0	Balapur; 2.0; Sat.	Balapur; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Satkabad; (2) AKT. सातकाबाद	— —	Included In urban area III	— —	— —	—	—	—	— —
Saundala; AKT. सौन्दाळा	W 16.0	1817; 1664; 301; 603	Local; —	Hiwarkhed; 2.0	Local; — Tue.	Hiwarkhed; 2.0	W; w.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Fr.Ct. Sud. Paurnima; 3tl, mq.
Savarkhed; BLP. सावरखेड	S 27.0	2889; 285; 60; 133	Medshi; 3.0	Akola; 27.0	Medshi; 3.0; Fri.	— 0.6	W.	Sl(pr) Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sawad; WSM. सवड	— SW 22.4	2484; 1563; 263; 707	Risod; 2.4	Washim; 22.4	Risod; 2.4; Thu.	Local; --	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); Mahadeo Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 4tl; m; dg; ch; 2lib; dp.
Sawalapur; MGP. सावलापूर	— E 1.4	195; 1; 1; 1	Mangrulpir; 1.4	Karanja; 18.4	Mangrulpir; 1.4; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 1.4	W.	tl.
Sawali; MGP. सावळी	— SE 28.0	1780; 672; 131; 289	Pohara; 1.0	Darvha; 23.0	Pohara; 1.0; Tue.	— 0.4	W, n.	Sl(pr); Cs(fmg); tl.
Sawali; WSM. सावळी	— SE 22.0	3165; 817; 142; 323	Local; —	Washim; 22.0	Ansing; 7.0; Wed.	Ansing; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Sawanga Jahagir; WSM. सावंगा जहागीर	— N 13.0	2509; 981; 230; 443	Tornala; —	Dubalwel; —	Washim; 13.0; Sun.	Washim; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sawara; AKT. सावरा	— E 5.4	1859; 1773; 339; 641	Local, —	Akot; 6.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; Maharudra Fr. Srn. Paurnima; 2tl; 3m; 2lib; 3dp.
Sawargaon; BLP. सावरगाव	— S 20.0	656; 2776; 502; 1452	Local; —	Paras; 26.0	Malsur; 5.0; Tue.	Chani; 6.0	W.	4Sl(3pr, m); Cs; 2tl; dg.
Sawargaon; AKT. सावरगाव	— S 5.0	1218; 665; 119; 314	Kawsa Bk.; 2.0	Akot; 6.0	Akot; 6.0; Sun.	Akot; 6.0	Fl.	Sl(Pr);
Sawargaon; MGP. सावरगाव	— E 21.0	2040; 203; 35; 104	— 2.0	Karanja; 40 0	Manora; 4.0; Wed.	Manora; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs (gr); tl.
Sawargaon; MGP. सावरगाव	— SE 9.0	2177; 1077; 204; 418	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 4.0	Karanja; 26.0	Local; — Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr);Pyt; 2Cs(c, fmg); Kanhoba Fr. Phg. Sud. 12; 2tl.
Sawargaon Barde; WSM. सावरगाव बर्डे	— N 6.0	1288; 860; 166; 341	Chiwara; 2.0	Kata Road; 4.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Stage; —	W.	Sl (pr); 2Cs; 2tl; dp(vet).
Sawargaon Jire; WSM. सावरगाव जीरे	— SW 10.0	2321; 1710; 288; 682	Local; —	Washim; 10.0	Rithad; 2.0; Mon.	Mohaja; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sawawarkhed; AKL. सावरखेड	— SE —	2111; 314; 61; 78	Jamkeshwar; 1.0	Karanja; 14.0	Jamkeshwar; 1.0; Sun.	.. 4.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.

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1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sawarpati; BLP. सावरपाटी ..	N 13.0	387; 216; 43; 95	Morgaon Sadijan; 2.0	Paras; 6.0	Ural Bk.; 3.0; Fri.	Morgaon-Sadijan; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Saykhed; AKL. सायखेड ..	S 24.0	875; 343; 72; 165	Lohgad; 2.0	Lohogad; 2.0	Lohagad; 2.0; Sun.	Tiwasa; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Saywani; BLP. सायवानी ...	S 20.0	1451; 602; 130; 272	Wiwara; 3.0	Paras; 25.0	Malsur; — Tue.	Chani; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Shaha; MTP. शहा ...	S 18.0	3062; 1394; 448; 703	Local; —	Local; —	Karanja; 3.0; Sun.	Karanja; 3.0	W.	Sl(Pr); Cs; 4tl; mq; dg; lib.
Shahanawajpur 1; AKL. शहानवाजपूर १ ...	W —	336; 3; 2; 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	W	—
Shahanawajpur 2; AKL. शहानवाजपूर २ ...		Included in Urban area I	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Shahapur; AKL. शहापूर ...	S 11.0	384; 21; 6; 10	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 2.0	W.	tl.
Shahapur; AKL. शहापूर ...	E 19.0	948; 341; 74; 143	Palso Bk.; —	Borgaon; 6.0	Palso Bk.; — Mon.	Palso Bk.; —	W.	—
Shahapur; AKT. शहापूर ...	S 8.0	407; 104; 26; 56	Deory; 3.0	Patsul; 4.0	Mundgaon; 1.0; Tue.	Mund-gaon; 1.0	W, rv.	—
Shahapur; AKT. शहापूर ..	N 8.4	873; 415; 78; 189	Pimpri Kh.; 2.0	Akot; 8.4	Pimpri Kh.; 2.0; Wed.	Akot; 8.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Shahapur Kh.; MGP. शहापूर खु. ..	W 0.4	344; 9; 3; 6	— —	Mangrulpir; —	Magrulpir; — Sat.	Mangrul-pir; —	—	—
Shamabad; AKL. शामाबाद —	E 19	341; 57; 26; 84	Apoti; 1.0	Borgaon; 6.0	Borgaon; 6.0; —	Apatompa; 1.0	pl.	Cs; tl.
Shegi; MGP. शेगी ..	S 14.0	1952; 853; 120; 396	Local; —	Washim; —	Local; — Thu.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Shekapur; BLP. शेकापूर ..	S 22.0	2654; 429 74; 148	Alegaon; 3.0	Akola; 34.0	Alegaon; 3.0; Sun.	Karla; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr); 2tl; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	2	7	8	9
Shelad; BLP. शेळद ...	E 3.0	1717; 441; 90; 225	Balapur; 3.0	Paras; 5.0	Balapur; 3.0; Sat.	— 1.0	W; rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Shelapur; AKL. शेलापूर ..	SE —	856; 21; 5; 12	— ..	— —	— — —	— —	—	— —
Shelgaon; AKL. शेलगाव ..	S 27.0	1254; 242; 43; 96	Patur; 5.0	Punoti; 6.0	Patur; 5.0; Sat	Patur; 5.0	W.	SL(pr); Cs; tl.
Shelgaon; MGP. शेलगाव ..	W 2.0	810; 288; 58; 138	Mangrul-pir; 2.0	Karanja; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 2.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Shelgaon; WSM. शेलगाव ..	E 8.0	1491; 540; 106; 263	Pardi Asra; 2.0	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Stage; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl.
Shelgaon Bagade; WSM. शेलगाव बगाडे ..	W 10.0	972; 290; 59; 176	Shirpur; 3.0	Washim; 3.0	Shirpur; 3.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Shelgaon Bondade; WSM. शेलगाव बोंदाडे ..	W 9.0	1515; 741; 139; 295	Chiwara; 2.0	Washim; 9.0	Shirpur; 4.0; Mon.	Chiwara; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; dh.
Shelgaon Khavane; WSM. शेलगाव खवने ..	W 12.0	970; 293; 59; 169	Shirpur; 3.0	Washim; 12.0	Shirpur; 3.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shelgaon Rajgure; WSM. शेलगाव राजगुरे ..	W 18.0	1659; 696; 125; 321	Gowardhan; 2.0	Washim; 18.0	Gowardhan; 2.0; Fri.	Local; 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); Pyt ; Cs; tl.
Sheloo Wetal; MTP. शेलू वेताळ ..	W 3.2	1352; 367; 76; 160	Anbhora; 3.0	Murtuza-pur; 3.0	Murtuzapur; 3.0; Fri.	Stage; 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; m; ch.
Shelu Bazar; MTP. शेलु बाजार ..	NE 16.0	1448; 1386; 266; 512	Local; —	Mana; 8.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Shelu Bk.; AKL. शेलु बु. ..	SE 23.0	475; 264; 53; 88	Hatola; 4.0	Barshi Takli; 12.0	Donad Kh.; 2.0; Sat.	Rahit; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shelu Bk ; MGP. शेलु बु. ..	N 12.0	1627; 702; 132; 370	Gaiwad; 1.6	Karanja; 7.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shelu. Bk; WSM. शेलु बु. ..	SE 16.0	2256; 909; 185; 375	Sawali; 6.(	Washim; 16.0	Ansing; 3.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shelu Kh.; AKL. .. शेलू खु.	SE 23.0	565; 197; 52; 105	Hatola; —	Barshi Takli; 12.0	Donad Kh.; — Sat.	Rahit; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shelu Kh.; MGP. ... शेलू खु.	NW 8.0	756; 1779; 340; 482	Local; —	Karanja; 17.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 3tl; mq; dh; lib; 6dp.
Shelu Kh.; WSM. ... शेलू खु.	SE 13.0	1471; 389; 73; 207	Ansing; 1.4	Washim; 13.0	Ansing; 1.4; Wed.	Stage; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shelukhadse; WSM. ... शेलूखडसे	W 33.0	3800; 1223; 222; 414	Local; —	Washim ; 33.0	Risod; 8.0; Thu.	Bhar Jahagir; 2.0	W.	Sl(m); pyt; Cs; 3tl; dh; ch.
Shelunajik; MTP. ... शेलूनजिक	N 11.0	1256; 727; 143; 155	Bhatori; 1.4	Lakhpuri; 5.0	Bhatori; 1.4; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 5.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Shemalai; MTP. ... शेमलाई	SE 21.0	674; 248; 51; 139	Zodga; 1.4	Karanja; 7.0	Kamargaon; 3.0; Wed.	Kamar-gaon; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Shend; AKL. ... शेंद	E 30.0	1678; 251; 47; 98	Patur Nandapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 8.0	Kanadi 2.0; Wed.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Shendona; MGP. ... शेंदोना	SE 34.0	4222; 1661; 300; 515	Fulumari (Ratanwadi); 3.0	— —	Local; — Thu.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; m.
Shendurjana; MGP. ... शेंदुरजना	N 10.0	2614; 821; 175; 391	Shelu; 2.0	Barshi Takali; 18.0	Shelu; — Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl. Barz;
Shendurjana; MGP. ... शेंदुरजना	SE 18.0	6811; 2048; 387; 856	Local; —	Washim; 26.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; m; mq; ch; lib.
Sheoti; MTP. ... शेवती	S 2.0	1327; 897; 146; 371	Wai; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Sheri Bk.; AKT. ... शेरी बु.	SW 32.0	492; 254; 46; 68	— —	Shegaon; 30.0	Malegaon Bazar; — Fri.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Sheri Kh.; AKT .. शेरी खु.	SW 32.0	516; 246; 42; 120	— —	Shegaon; 30.0	Malegaon Bazar; 0.5; Fri.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance
1	2	3	4
Sheri Pr. Wadner; AKT. .. शेरी प्र. वडनेर	SW 32.0	769; 411; 73; 113	Malegaon Bazar; 0.5
Sherpur; MTP. .. शेरपूर	— —	Included in Urban Area IV	— —
Sherwadi ; MTP. .. शेरवाडी	S 4.0	1958; 487; 104; 228	Murtazapur; 4.0
Shiloda; AKL. .. शिलोडा	N 2.0	1237; 611; 132; 247	Sukoda; 4.0
Shinganapur; MTP. .. शिंगणापूर	S 17.0	597; 171; 35; 68	Shaha; 4.0
Shioni; MGP. .. शिवनी	S 13.0	1129; 983; 180; 402	Asegoan; 1.0
Shioni; MGP. .. शिवनी	N 7.0	1190; 664; 119; 150	Tarhala; 6.0
Shirla; BLP. .. शीर्ला	SE 20.0	2977; 1550; 322; 538	Local; —
Shirpur; WSM. .. शिरपूर	W 20.0	9740; 8285; 1483; 2611	Local; —
Shisa; AKL. .. शिसा	E 7.6	1071; 235; 45; 111	Dongargaon; 1.4
Shisa Udegaon; AKL. .. शिसा उदेगाव	E 9.4	1037; 177; 36; 79	Babhulgaon; 2.4
Shiwajinagar; AKT. .. शिवाजीनगर	W 8.0	355; 1046; 194; 411	Adgaon Bk.; 1.0
Shiwan Bk.; MTP. .. शिवण बु.	S 7.0	611; 370; 83; 173	Bembla; 1.4

Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
5	6	7	8	9
Shegaon; 30.0	Malegaon Bazar; 0.5; Fri.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Akola; 2.0	Akola; 2.0; Sun.	Akola; 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Shaha; 4.0	Karanja; 6.0; Sun.	Bhad-shioni; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; dg.
Washim; 20.0	Asegaon; 1.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Jayaji Maharaj Fr. February; tl.
Karanja; 10.0	Mangrulpir; 7.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Akola; 16.0	Patur; 4.0; Sat.	Local; 0.6	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2Cs; 4tl; dg; ch; lib.
Washim; 20.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	5Sl (3pr, m, h); 2Cs; Parshva Nath Fr. Kt. Sud. Pournima; Jahagir Baba Fr. Mg. Vad. 14; 18tl; 2m; 2mg. 2dg; 3dh; ch; 2lib; 5dp.
Borgaon; 4.7	Borgaon; 4.7; Tue.	Washim-ba; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Borgaon; 6.4	Borgaon; 4.4; Tue.	— 1.4	W.	tl.
Adgaon Bk.; 1.0	Adgaon Bk.; 1.0; Sat.	Adgaon; 1.0	W.	tl; 2mq; dg.
Kinkhed; 1.4	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	Kinkhed; 1.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch; lib.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural Population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shiwan Kh.; MTP. शिवण खु. ..	S 9.0	891; 574; 116; 277	Bembla; 2.0	Kinkhed; 1.0	Murtazapur; 9.0; Fri.	Kinkhed; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Shiwar; AKL. शिवर ..	E 4.6	1125; 435; 103; 155	Akola; 4.6	Akola; 4.6	Akola; 4.6; Sun.	Shiwni; 0.3	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Shiwapur; AKL. शिवापूर ..	SE 6.1	2082; 700; 151; 263	Kanheri; 1.0	— 1.0	Akola; 6.1; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Shiwani; AKL. शिवणी ..	SE 4.3	2155; 1445; 272; 323	Akola; 4.3	Shiwani; 0.4	Akola; 4.3; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; mq.
Shrigiri; WSM. श्रीगिरी ..	W 10.0	347; 146; 28; 92	Mauja; 1.0	Washim; 10.0	Washim; 10.0; Sun.	Mauja; 1.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Sindkhed; AKL. सिंदखेड ..	S 12.0	2861; 2077; 408; 797	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 4.6	Local; — —	— 2.0	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; Moreshwar Fr. Ct. Sud. 7; 2tl; m; ch; lib; dp.
Singoli; BLP. सींगोली ..	N 12.0	1036; 292; 67; 140	Hatrun; 1.0	Shegaon; 13.0	Haturun; 1.0; Tue.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sirputi; WSM. सिरपुटी ..	SE 11.0	3178; 1071; 158; 316	Ukli; 2.0	Washim; 11.0	— 7.0; Mon.	— 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sirsala; WSM. सिरसाळा ..	W 8.0	1218; 762; 135; 377	Rithad; 2.0	Washim; 8.0	Shirpur; 8.0; Mon.	Rithad; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sirsoli; AKT. सिरसोली ..	W 6.0	4239; 2209; 474; 920	Local; —	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	Local; — Fri.	Adgaon Bk.; 3.0	W, w.	2Sl(pr, m); Mahadev Fr. Ct. Pournima; 3tl; m; mq; 2dg; ch; lib.
Sirso (2); MTP. सीरसो .	— —	Included in Urban Area V.	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Sirso; (1) MTP. सीरसो ..	N 2.0	4337; 2298; 503; 991	Local; —	Murtazapur; 2.0	Murtazapur; 2.0; Fri.	Murtaza-pur; 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m);Cs; Gopinath Fr. Nagpanchmi Fr.; 4tl; mq; lib.
Sirsoli; MTP. सिरसोली ..	E 29.0	885; 618; 127; 206	Hinganwadi; 4.0	Kuram; 7.0	Dhanaj Bk.; 5.0; Tue.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sirtala; MTP. सीरताळा	.. NE 10.0	567; 100; 25; 38	Borta; 2.0	Mana; 4.0	Borta; 2.0; Thu.	Murtazapur; 10.0	W.	tl.
Sohol; MGP. सोहोळ	.. N 13.0	3195; 916; 191; 464	Gaiwal; 2.0	Karanja; 7.0	Karanja; 7.0; Sun.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m; ch.
Soijana; MGP. सोयजना	.. E 21.0	805; 798; 139; 362	Dhanora Bk.; 1.0	— —	Local; — Fri.	— 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); tl.
Somthana; AKL. सोमठाणा	.. S 4.0	1152; 492; 90; 233	Chandur; 1.0	Akola; 4.0	Akola; 4.0; Sun.	Khadki; 1.0	rv.	Sl(pr); 5tl.
Somthana; MGP. सोमठाणा	.. E 17.0	1245; 1149; 195; 438	Manora; 0.2	Karanja; 34.0	Manora; 0.2; Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 3tl; lib.
Somthana; MTP. सोमठाना	.. SE 26.0	1667; 489; 103; 219	Umbarda; 3.0	Local; —	Umbarda; 3.0; Mon.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; 2tl.
Somthana; WSM. सोमठाना	.. W 8.0	1088; 420; 76; 229	Khandala; 4.0	Washim; 8.0	Shirpur; 7.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 7.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sonagiri; BLP. सोनगीरी	.. N 12.0	993; 193; 43; 84	Kasura; 1.0	Nagzari; 1.4	Shegaon; 6.4; Tue.	Nagzari; 1.4	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sonala; AKL. सोनाळा	.. SE 17.0	1799; 813; 171; 357	Borgaon; 5.0	Borgaon; 6.0	Borgaon; 5.0; Tue.	Sukli; 2·0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sonala; BLP. सोनाळा	. N 14.0	766; 410; 82; 172	Andura; 2.0	Shegaon; 15.0	Andura; 2.0; Wed.	Andura; 2.0	rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Sonala; MTP. सोनाळा	.. E 4.0	1258; 275; 57; 148	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Hatgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sonala; WSM. सोनाळा	.. NW 26.0	2974; 949; 176; 490	Local; —	Jaulka; 10.0	Shelu Bajar; — Wed.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; Dattatray Fr.Cl. Sud. paurnima; 2tl; dh.
Sonbarad; AKT. सोनबरड	— S 3.0	551; 323; 54; 118	Balegoan; 1.4	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun.	Akot; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sonda; WSM. सोंडा ..	SE 19.0	2661; 1022; 152; 780	Sawali; 3.0	Washim; 19.0	Ansing; 6.0; Wed.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Songavhan; WSM. सोनगव्हाण ...	S 24.0	1372; 440; 84; 233	Ansing; 11.0	Washim; 24.0	Ansing; 11.0; Wed.	Ansing; 11.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Songiri; AKL. सोनगिरी ..	S 13.0	1158; 190; 38; 75	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 2.0; Fri.	Barshi Takli; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sonkel; AKT. सोनकेल ...	SW 31.0	230; 48; 9; 19	— —	Shegaon; 25.0	Telhara; 2.0; Sun.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Sonkhas; AKL. सोनखास ..	SE 30.0	2521; 307; 50; 98	Patur Nandapur; 1.0	Murtazapur; 12.0	Patur Nandapur; 1.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Sonkhas; MGP. सोनखास ..	W 1.0	764; 199; 35; 78	Mangrulpir; 1.0	Karanja; 18.0	Mangrulpir; 1.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 1.0	W.	tl.
Sonkhas; WSM. सोनखास ...	W 3.0	717; 742; 130; 291	Washim; 2.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0; Sun.	Washim; 3.0	W,	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Sonori; MTP. सोनोरी ..	W 3.0	1024; 985; 181; 357	Ambhora; 3.0	Murtazapur; 3.0	Murtazaqur; 3.0; Fri.	Stage; 0.2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Sonori; MTP. सोनोरी ..	NE 16.0	1285; 801; 167; 299	Bapori; 1.0	Mana; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	Kurum; 6.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; dh; lib.
Sonuna; BLP. सोनूना ...	S 29.0	1242; 280; 54; 168	Chondhi; 7.0	— 34.0	Chondhi; 7.0; Wed.	— 10.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Sonwadi; AKT. सोनवाडी ...	W 15.0	858; 133; 24; 69	Hingni Bk ; 1.4	Adgaon Bk.; 8.0	Hiwarkhed; 2.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 2.0	W.	tl.
Sonwal *alias* Januna; WSM. सोनवळ उर्फ जनूना ...	NE 14.0	726; 487; 72; 300	Pardi Takmor; 4.0	Washim; 14.0	Pardi Takmor; 4.0; Fri.	Pardi Takmor; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Soyata; WSM. सोयता ...	N 14.0	2545; 596; 118; 308	Local; —	Dubalwel; 5.0	Shelu Bazar; 8.0; Wed.	Giwha-Ganeshpur; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sudi; WSM. सुदी	— N 20.0	3286; 561; 87; 305	Rajura; —	Jaulka; 6.0	Malegaon; 6.0; Tue.	Dawha; 3.0	W, o.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sukanda; WSM. सुकांडा	— N 19.0	2704; 939; 180; 440	Medshi; 3.0	Jaulka; 8.0	Malegaon; 7.0; Tue.	Ridhora; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Sukali; AKL. सुकळी	— E 18.0	1553; 570; 117; 234	Deoli; 1.0	Borgaon; 6.0	Borgaon; 6.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Sukali; AKL. सुकळी	— S 10.0	1827; 871; 192; 497	Mhaispur; 0.4	Barshi Takli; 4.6	Sindkhed; 2.6; Thu.	Barshi Takli; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; ch.
Sukali; BLP. सुकळी	— S 18.0	3120; 695; 139; 293	Chani; 2.0	Paras; 23.0	Chani; 2.0; Mon.	Chani; 1.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dg.
Sukali; MTP. सुकळी	— SE 20.0	1035; 28; 4; 12	Kamargaon; 3.0	Kherda Bk.; 8.0	Kamargaon; 3.0; Wed.	— —	W.	—
Sukali; MTP. सुकळी	— SE —	1872; 1222; 244; 370	Manbha; 3.0	— 14.0	Local; — Tue.	Manbha; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Sukli; AKT. सुकळी	— N 4.0	1808; 444; 88; 191	Bordi; 2.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0; Sun.	— 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Sukli; WSM. सुकळी	— S 15.0	1464; 691; 131; 365	Ukli; 1.4	Kanergaon; 4.0	Kanergaon; 4.0; —	Rajgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Sukapur; AKL. सुकापूर	— S	Included in Urban Area I	—	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Sukoda; AKL. सुकोडा	— N 4.0	489; 882; 136; 308	Local; —	Akola; 4.0	Akola; 4.0; Sun.	Akola; 4.0	rv.	2Sl (pr, m); tl.
Sultana Ajampur; AKL. सुलताना अजमपूर	— NE —	503; 97; 17; 37	— —	— —	— —	— —	—	—
Sultanpur; AKT. सुलतानपूर	— SW 6.0	596; 93; 20; 37	Mundgaon; 0.2	Akot; 6.0	Mundgaon; 0.2; Tue.	Mundgaon; 0.2	W.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sultanpur; MTP. सुलतानपूर	E 16.0	235; 15; 4; 6	Kurum; 2.0	Karam; 2.0	Kurum; 2.0; Sun.	Kurum; 2.0	W.	tl.
Sultanpur; MTP. सुलतानपूर	SE —	491; 80; 18; 35	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	—
Supkhel; WSM. सुपखेल	E 4.0	2098; 729; 127; 400	Kalamba Mahali; 2.4	Washim; 4.0	Washim; 4.0; Sun.	Kalamba Mahali; 1.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch,
Surala; WSM. सुराळा	N 6.0	1466; 551; 113; 345	Bhat Umra; 1.4	Kata Road; 3.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Washim; 6.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Surkandi; WSM. सुरकंडी	S 2.0	628; 766; 117; 414	Washim; 2.0	Washim; 2.0	Washim; 2.0; Sun.	Washim; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl; dg.
Swarupkhed; BLP. स्वरुपखेड	N 45.0	669; 202; 37; 113	Mokha; 2.0	— 20.0	Paturda; — —	— 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Swasin; MGP. स्वासीन	E 2.0	494; 211; 46; 109	Mangrulpir; 2.0	Karanja; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 2.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Tajnapur; AKL. ताजनापूर	— 0.9	Included in Urban Area-I	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Tajnapur; AKT. ताजनापूर	E 3.0	683; 148; 29; 69	Chandikapur; 3.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun.	Akot; 3.0	W.	tl.
Takli; AKL. टाकळी	E 27.4	768; 282; 62; 155	Goregaon; 1.4	Katepurna; 1.6	Murtazapur; 5.0; Fri.	Local; —	W. rv.	Sl (pr); tl; mq.
Takli Bk.; AKT. टाकळी बु.	S 15.4	1486; 519; 107; 228	Hanwadi; 1.0	— 1.4	Chohatta; 1.4; Fri.	— 1.4	Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Takli Bk.; MTP. टाकळी बु.	E 19.0	1121; 296; 57; 97	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda Bk.; 8.0	Kamargaon 2.4; Wed.	— 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takli Chabila; AKL. टाकळी छबिला	SE 24.0	471; 339; 72; 134	Kanshiwani; 2.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Kanshiwani; 2.0; Wed.	Kanshi-wani; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Takli Jalam; AKL. टाकळी जलम	N 2.4	753; 233; 41; 102	Sukoda; 3.0	Akola; 2.4	Akola; 2.4; Sun.	Akola; 2.4	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takli Kh.; AKT. टाकळी बु.	S 14.0	433; 601; 106; 240	Chohatta; 1.0	Kadatwadi; 1.0	Chohatta; 1.0; Fri.	Chohatta; 1.0	Pl.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Takli Kh.; MTP. .. टाकळी खु.	SE 19.0	868; 290; 57; 134	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda Bk.; 7.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Local; 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Takli Khetri; BLP. .. टाकळी खेत्री	S 22.0	644; 23; 5; 9	Chatari; 2.0	Paras; 28.0	Chatari; 2.0; Mon.	— 3.0	W, rv.	Cs;
Takli Khojbad; BLP. .. टाकळी खोजबाड	N 12.0	1023; 741; 154; 336	Morgaon Sadijan; 2.0	Paras; 5.0	Ural Bk.; 3.0; Fri.	Morgaon Sadijan; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Takli Khuroshi; BLP. .. टाकळी खुरोशी	E 12.0	984; 370; 71; 139	Khirpuri Bk.; 2.0	Gaigaon; 6.0	Wadegaon; 6.0; Sun.	Vyalla; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Takli Nimkarda; BLP. टाकळी निमकर्दा	N 10.0	715; 647; 133; 215	Khandala; 2.0	Gaigaon; 3.0	Nimkarda; 0.4; Wed.	Nim-karda; 0.4	W.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Taklipote; AKL. .. टाकळी पोटे	E 22.0	918; 334; 69; 152	Deoli; 2.0	Borgaon; 10.0	Kanshiwani; 2.0; Wed.	Suk ; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Takli Pra. Panchgavhan; AKT. .. टाकळी प्र. पंचगव्हाण	SW 14.0	1397; 406; 88; 134	Pathardi; 2.0	Akot; 14.0	Pathardi; 2.0; Fri.	Pathardi; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Takoda; AKL. .. ताकोडा	N 3.1	773; 230; 43; 111	Sukoda; 4.0	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	Akola; 3.1	W.	tl.
Taktoda; WSM. .. ताकतोडा	W 8.0	1260; 341; 46; 109	Washim; 8.0	Washim; 8.0	Shirpur; 6.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 6.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Takwada; MTP. .. ताकवाडा	N 10.0	797; 138; 31; 70	Borta; 2.0	Mana; 5.0	Shelu Bazar; 4.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 6.0	rv.	tl.
Talap; MGP. .. तळप	E 19.0	2809; 1295; 241; 680	Local; —	Karanja; 36.0	Manora; 2.0; Wed.	Manora; 2.0	W.	Sl (m); pyt; Cs; tl.
Talegaon Bk.; AKT. .. तळेगाव बु.	W 13.0	2143; 1844; 336; 627	Local; —	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	Local; — Thu.	Hiwar-khed; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; mq;2dg; ch; lib; dp.
Talegaon Kh.; AKT. .. तळेगाव खु.	W 13.0	2243; 620; 114; 272	Local; —	Adgaon Bk.; 5.0	Local; — Thu.	Hiwar-khed; 3.0	W.	2tl.
Talegaon Pra. Paturda; AKT. .. तळेगाव प्र. पातुर्डा	SW 25.0	1210; 581; 126; 274	Ukli Bazar; 3.0	Shegaon; 20.0	Ukli Bazar; 3.0; Tue.	Adsul; 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; m; lib.
Talegaon Pra. Vadner; AKT. .. तळेगाव प्र. वडनेर	W —	969; 763; 161; 363	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tamsala; WSM. तामसाळा	S 6.0	988; 469; 81; 202	Kekat Umra; 1.0	Kekat Umra; 1.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Washim; 6.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tamshi; BLP. तामशी	S 5.0	1319; 804; 161; 309	Batwadi Bk.; 1.6	Paras; 6.0	Wadegaon; 5.0; Sun.	Wade-gaon; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); tl; dp.
Tamsi; AKL. तामसी	E 20.0	399; 119; 24; 70	Kurankhed; 2.0	Katepurna; 4.0	Kurankhed; 2.0; Sun.	— —	W, rv.	Cs (gr); tl.
Tamsi; AKL. तामसी	SE 21.0	970; 317; 67; 143	Kajleshwar; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 12.0	— 2.0; Mon.	— 3.0	W, rv.	Sl (pr); 2tl.
Tamsi; WSM. तामसी	W 6.0	444; 2008; 378; 706	Local; —	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Stage; 1.5	W, n.	Sl (m); 3tl; ch; dp.
Tandali; MGP. तांदळी	NW 17.0	1323; 287; 48; 139	Wano;a; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 10.0	Shelu; 7.0; Wed.	— 0.1	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tandali; MTP. तांदळी	SE 9.0	678; 212; 50; 77	Zodga; 2.0	Karanja; 6.0	Karanja; 6.0; Sun.	Karanja; 6.0	W.	tl.
Tandali Bk.; BLP. तांदळी बु.	SE 14.0	996; 918; 173; 323	Local; —	Paras; 20.0	Wadegaon; 4.0; Sun.	Babhul-gaon; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; dp.
Tandali Bk.; WSM. तांदळी बु.	W 8.0	1786; 793; 147; 289	Local; —	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Nagthana; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; ch.
Tandali Kh.; BLP. तांदळी खु.	SE 16.0	554; 666; 127; 288	Tandali Bk.; 0.1	Akola; 18.0	Local; — Fri.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; m.
Tandali Shewai; WSM. तांदळी शेवई	NE 14.0	2180; 791; 138; 391	Pardi Takmor; 3.0	Washim; 14.0	Pardi Takmor; 3.0; Fri.	Pardi Takmor; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Tandali Tulanga; BLP. तांदळी तुलंगा	S 15.0	239; 169; 31; 84	Local; —	Paras; 21.0	Local; — Fri.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr,m); 2tl; ch.
Tandulwadi; AKT. तांदुळवाडी	S 3.0	540; 365; 81; 183	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0	Warula; 0.4; Wed.	Local; —	W, pl.	Sl(pr); tl.
Tandulwadi; WSM. तांदुळवाडी	W 25.0	427; 87; 15; 43	Gobhani; 2.0	Washim; 25.0	Risod; 8.0; Thu.	Risod; 8.0	W, rv.	tl.
Tanka; WSM. टनका	SE 24.0	1403; 304; 71; 134	Ansing; 11.0	Washim; 24.0	Ansing; 11.0; Wed.	Ansing; 11.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs(gr); tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tankhed; AKL. .. तानखेड	E —	791; 350; 59; 148	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	— — —
Taplabad (2); AKL. .. तापलाबाद (२)	— —	Included in Urban Area I	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	— — —
Tapowan; M . .. तपोवन	S 25.0	759; 142; 26; 70	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	— 0.6	W.	tl.
Tapowan; WSM. .. तपोवन	W 32.0	365; 129; 25; 53	Netansa; 2.0	Washim; 32.0	Dongaon; 5.0; Wed.	Kenwad; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Tapowan Bk.; MGP. .. तपोवन बु.	N 11.0	1487; 497; 96; 221	Selu Bazar; 3.0	Karanja; 17.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Wed.	Shelu Bazar; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Tapowan Kh ; WSM. .. तपोवन खु.	N 12.0	196; 19; 5; 8	Amkhed; 1.0	Dubalwel; 2.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	Male-gaon; 3.0	W.	tl; m.
Tarhala; MGP. .. तऱ्हाळा	N 8.0	2525; 1922; 702; 669	Local; —	Karanja; 15.0	Shelu Bazar; 3.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Ramchandra Bharat-bhet, Fr. Mrg. Pournima; 4tl; mq; dg; dh; gym;dp.
Tarkheda; MTP. .. तारखेडा	SE 30.0	1175; 407; 83; 193	Loni Arb; 2.0	Karanja; 10.0	Loni Arb; 2.0; Thu.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Taroda; AKT. .. तरोडा	S 10.0	1182; 578; 94; 187	Kawasa Bk.; 0.4	Patsul; 2.0	Kawasa Bk.; 0.4; Tue.	Local; —	W, . pl.	Sl(pr); Shri Datt Jayanti Fr. Kt.; 2tl; m; ch; lib.
Tarodi; WSM. .. तरोडी	W 24.0	714; 762; 142; 372	Kenwad; 2.0	Washim; 24.0	Kenwad; 2.0; Thu.	Kenwad; 2.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Telhara Kh. (2); AKT. .. तेल्हारा खु. (२)	— —	Included in Urban Area III	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Telhara Urban area(3);AKT. .. तेल्हारा नागरी विभाग (३)	SW 23.0	21.55; 9455; 1949; 2157	Local; —	Shegaon; 28.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W,w.	8Sl(3pr,2m, 2h, Clg ; 9Cs; 15tl;mq;2dg;2dh; gym;ch;2lib;12dp;Cch
Telkhed; AKL. .. तेलखेड	NE 19.0	917; 146; — 97	Dahigaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 4.0	Dahigaon; 2.0; Thu.	Borgaon; 6.0	—	—
Tembhi; AKL. .. टेंभी	SE 24.0	671; 363; 73; 93	Hatola; 2.0	Lohogad; 7.0	Hatola; 2.0; Fri:	Hatola; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Thar; AKT. .. थार	SW 28.0	1176; 602; 114; 266	Telhara; 3.0	Akot; 28.0	Telhara; 3.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl .

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thokbardi; AKT. ठोक बर्डी ..	S 24.0	391; 110; 17; 29	Dahihanda; 2.0	Gandhi Smarak 7.0 Road.;	Dahihanda; 2.0; Sat.	— 0.3	W, pl.	2tl.
Tipatala; MTP. टिपटाला ..	N 8.0	886; 453; 87; 219	Hirpur; 3.0	Lakhpuri; 6.0	Hirpur; — —	Lakhpuri; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Titwa; AKL. टिटवा ..	SE 28.0	1515; 974; 215; 419	Local; —	Punoti; 14.0	Pinjar; 6.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; ch; lib; dp.
Titwa; AKL. टिटवा ..	SE —	1292; 577; 107; 186	Punoti; 3.0	Punoti; 3.0	Punoti; 3.0; Tue.	— 0.1	W.	tl.
Tiwali; WSM. तिवळी ..	W 29.0	4070; 1618; 296; 633	Local; —	Washim; 29.0	Local; — Thu.	— 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl.
Tiwasa Bk.; AKL. तिवसा बु. ..	SE 16.0	998; 636; 116; 339	Punoti kh.; 2.0	Punoti; 2.0	Punoti kh.; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr)); Cs; tl; dh.
Tiwasa Kh.; AKL. तिवसा खु. ..	SE 16.0	1256; 200; 43; 78	Punoti; 2.0	Punoti; 2.0	Punoti; 2.0; Tue.	Local; 0.1	W.	Cs; tl.
Toe; WSM. टो ..	SW 9.0	1521; 1031; 194; 503	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0; Wed.	Washim; 9.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Tondgaon; WSM. तोंडगांव —	S 10.2	4038; 2648; 456; 1047	Local; —	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(m); Cs; 2tl; m; dg; ch; lib; dp.
Tornala; MGP. तोरनाळा ...	NE 12.0	1709; 797; 167; 365	Inzori; 2.0	Karanja; 6.0	Inzori; 2.0; Thu.	Somthana; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Tornala; WSM. तोरनाळा ...	N 8.0	2924; 1097; 203; 503	Local; —	Dubelwel; 5.0	Washim; 8.0; Sun.	Washim; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl; ch.
Tudgaon; AKT. तूदगांव ...	SW 30.0	1649; 669; 127; 234	— —	Shegaon; 18.0	Telhara; 3.0; Sun.	Telhara; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; m.
Tulanga Bk.; BLP. तुलंगा बु. ..	S 20.0	2261; 706; 157; 310	Local; —	Paras; 21.0	Local; — Tue.	— —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tulanga kh.; BLP. .. तुलंगा खु.	S 10.0	1071; 643; 146; 225	Tulanga Bk.; 0.4	Paras; 20.0	Tulanga Bk.; 0.4; Tue.	— 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl; m; ch; lib.
Tuljapur; MTP. ... तुळजापूर	S 24.0	1254; 383; 49; 179	Local; —	Karanja; 4.0	Karanja; 3.0; Sun.	— 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Turkhed; MTP. .. तुरखेड	S 7.0	595; 293; 53; 127	Kinkhed; 1.4	Kinkhed; 1.0	Murtazapur; 7.0; Fri.	Local; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Ubarkhed; AKT. .. उबारखेड	SW 20.0	1106; 373; 80; 203	Khel Deshpande; 0.4	Shegaon; 20.0	Khel Deshpande; 0.4; Thu.	Khel Desh-pande; 0.4	W, w.	4tl.
Udi; WSM. — उडी	W 23.0	3509; 881; 165; 474	Jaulka; 3.0	Jaulka; 3.0	Jaulka; 3.0; Thu.	Jaulka; 3.0	W.	2Sl(2pr); Cs; tl.
Ugawa; AKL. .. उगवा	N 6.0	4185; 4528; 822; 1725	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Sat.	Local; —	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m); 4Cs; 3tl; ch; lib; dp.
Ujaleshwar; AKL. .. उजलेश्वर	SE 18.0	1522; 521; 97; 260	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Punoti Kh.; 6.0	Mahan; 6.0; Mon.	Tiwasa Bk.; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Ukarda; MTP. .. उकर्डा	S 19.0	1454; 45; 16; 16	Kajaleshwar; 2.0	Bhadsioni; 9.0	Karanja; 10.0; Sun	Bhadsioni; 9.0	W.	— —
Ukirkhed; WSM. .. उकीरखेड	W 31.0	628; 119; 22; 48	Lehani; 2.0	Washim; 31.0	Wakad; 3.0; Fri.	Sonati; 2.6	W, n.	Cs; tl.
Ukli; WSM. .. उकळी	S 14.0	3695; 2064; 395; 913	Local; —	Kanergaon; 5.0	Local; — Tue.	— 4.0	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; mq; ch; lib; dp.
Ukli Bazar; AKT. .. उकळी बाजार	SW 27.0	541; 565; 117; 235	Local; —	Shegaon; 21.0;	Local; — Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib; dp.
Umai; MTP. .. उमई	NW 4.0	758; 228; 47; 111	Jambha Bk.; 1.0	Murtazapur; 4.0	Murtazapur; 4.0; Fri.	Jamba Bk.; 1.0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Umara; BLP. .. उमरा	S 24.0	2050; 1545; 307; 642	Local; —	Akola; 29.0	Local; — —	Chani; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); 2tl; ch.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Umarda; MGP. उमर्डा ..	NE —	922; 278; 46; 172	Inzari; 0.2	Karanja; 6.0	Inzari; 0.2; Thu.	— —	W.	—
Umardari; AKL उमरदरी ..	SE 31.0	1071; 302; 61; 143	Pinjar; 3.0	Lohogad; 19.0	Pinjar; 3.0; Thu.	Pinjar; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Umari; MGP. उमरी ..	S 2.0	464; 59; 14; 20	Dabha; 2.0	Karanja; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 2.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 2.0	W	tl.
Umari; MTP. उमरी ..	S 7.0	696; 687; 117; 202	Kinkhed; 1.0	Kinkhed; 0.3	Kinkhed; — Sat.	— 0.1	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; mq; dg.
Umari; AKT. उमरी ..	SW 20.0	1484; 453; 79; 200	Adsul; 2.0	Shegaon; 17.0	Adsul; 2.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Umari Bk.; MGP. उमरी बु. ..	SE 30.0	3232; 1942; 320; 699	Fulumari; 2.0	Darvha; 25.0	Local; — Mon.	Waigaul; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m, h); Ram Navmi Fr. March; 3tl; ch; lib.
Umari Pr. Akola; AKL. उमरी प्र. अकोला ..	E 1.6	1456; 2815; 555; 465	Umari; 0.5	Akola; 1.6	Akola; 1.6; Sun.	— 0.2	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Umari Pr. Balapur; AKL. उमरी प्र. बाळापूर ..	E 2.0	745; 3327; 596; 752	Local; —	Akola; 2.0	Akola; 2.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	4Sl(pr, m, h, clg); 3Cs; tl; gym.
Umarkhed; AKL. उमरखेड ..	E —	486; 2664; 505; 245	Local; —	Akola; 3.0	Akola; 3.0; Sun.	— —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 4tl; gym; 4dp.
Umarwadi; BLP. उमरवाडी ..	S 26.0	— 211; 43; 85	Alegaon; 4.0	Paras; 31.0	Alegaon; 4.0; Sun.	— 4.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Umbarda; MTP. उंबर्डा ..	SE 30.0	3549; 3510; 663; 912	Local; —	Karanja; 10.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; 2tl; mq. ch; lib; dp.
Umra; AKT. उमरा ..	NW 4.0	1717; 2893; 597; 1100	Local; —	Local; —	Local; — Thu.	— 1.0	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); Cs; Wakaji Maharaj Fr. Kt.; 4tl; mq; lib; 4dp
Umrala; WSM. उमराळा ..	SE 15.0	1706; 434; 85; 202	Ansing; 1.4	Washim; 15.0	Ansing; 1·4; Wed.	Ansing; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Umra Kapashe; WSM. .. उमरा कापशे	E 11.0	1733; 756; 124; 321	Pardi Asra; 3.0	Washim; 11.0	Ansing; 4.0; Wed.	Pardi Asra; 4.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl.
Umra Maind; WSM. .. उमरा मैन्द	E 6.0	187; 245; 40; 125	Palegaon; 2.0	Wash m; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Stage; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Umara Shamsoddin; WSM. .. उमरा शमसोद्दीन	E 11.0	2743; 847; 154; 380	Pardi Asra; 2.0	Washim; 11.0	Ansing; 4.0; Wed.	Pardi Asra; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; 2tl; dh; lib.
Unkhed; MTP. .. उनखेड	E 9.0	1111; 337; 65; 161	Wai; —	Murtazapur; 9.0	Murtazapur; 9.0; Fri.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr).
Ural Bk.; BLP. .. उरळ बु.	N 12.0	1081; 1419; 301; 505	Local; —	Paras; 6.0	Local; — Fri.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m, h); pyt; 3Cs; 3tl; dh; lib; dp(lvet).
Ural Kh.; BLP. .. उरळ खु.	N 12.0	587; 535; 75; 133	Ural Bk.; 0.1	Paras; 6.0	Ural Bk.; 0.1; Fri.	Ural Bk.; 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); tl; dh; dp.
Vairat Rajapur; AKL. .. वैराट राजापूर	N 14.0	957; 544; 103; 238	Local; —	Gandhi Smarak Road; —	Gandhigram; 4.0; Wed.	Gandhigram; 4.0	rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Vilegaon; MGP. .. विळेगांव	SE 14.0	1361; 370; 76; 171	Shendurjana; 2.0	Washim; 27.0	Shendurjana; — Tue.	Giroli; 4.0	W.	tl.
Vilegaon; WSM. .. विलेगांव	SW 11.0	231; 365; 61; 203	Kokalgaon; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0; Wed.	Washim; 11.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Virahit; AKL. .. विराहित	SE 37.0	3144; 947; 173; 410	Ghota; 2.0	Kherda; 7.0	Kanadi; 2.0; Wed.	— 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Devi Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; 5tl.
Vitholi; MGP. .. विठोली	SE 19.0	3097; 342; 224; 352	Local; —	Darvha; 18.0	Local; — Mon.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(pr, m,h); Cs; 2tl; m; dh; ch; lib.
Vyad; WSM. .. व्याड	SW 22.0	3909; 1729; 302; 672	Local; —	Washim; 22.0	Local; — Fri.	— 3.0	W.	3Sl(2pr, m); Cs; 3tl; dg; ch; lib.
Vyala; BLP. .. व्याळा	E 8.0	6531; 3568; 689; 1168	Local; —	Gaigaon; 3.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; —	W.	3Sl(2pr, m); pyt; Cs(c); Fr. Pus.; 3tl; mq; dg; lib; 3dp.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wadad; AKL. .. वडद	NE 16.0	1671; 1107; 197; 427	Local; —	Akola; 14.0	Local; — Wed.	Dahihanda; 2.0	rv.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Wateshwar Mahadeo Fr. Ph.Sud.2; 2tl.
Wadad; AKT. .. वडद	S 25.0	1400; 200; 33; 83	Dahihanda; 1.0	Gandhi Smarak Road; 9.0	Dahihanda; 1.0; Sat.	— 1.0	rv. Pl.	tl.
Wadala; AKL. . वडाळा	SE 25 0	1028; 108; 24; 38	Januna; 1.0	Lohogad; 19.0	Januna; 1.0; Tue.	— 4.0	W.	—
Wadali Deshmukh; AKT. .. वडाळी देशमुख	E 6.0	3507; 1810; 364; 665	Local; —	Akot; 7.0	Local; — Thu.	Sawara; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Bharti Baba Fr. Kt. Sud. 12; 4tl; m; dg; lib; 3dp.
Wadali Satwai; AKT. .. वडाळी सटवाई	W 3.0	1324; 1053; 207; 372	Jalgaon Nate; 1.2	Akot; 3.0	Akot; 3.0; Sun., Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl; m; mq; dg; ch; lib.
Wadap; WSM. .. वडप	N 16.0	1196; 715; 149; 297	Ekamba; 1.0	Washim; —	Malegaon; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Wadegaon; BLP. .. वाडेगाव	S 8.0	10175; 9128; 1756; 2903	Lacal; —	Paras; 14.0	Local; — Sun.	— —	W; rv.	3Sl(pr,m, h); 2tl; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Wadgaon; AKL. . वडगाव	SE 31.0	1051; 603; 116; 265	Kherda; 1.5	Barshi Takli; 15.0	Kanshiwani; — Wed.	Kanshiwani; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Wadgaon; AKT. .. वडगाव	E 4.0	777; 479; 90; 224	Sawara; 3.0	Akot; 4.0	Akot; 4.0; Sun.	Sawara; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; lib.
Wadgaon; MGP. .. वडगाव	SE 34.0	779; 222; 48; 129	Dhawanda; 2.0	Darva; 25.0	Digras; 8.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Wadgaon; MTP. .. वडगाव	E 30.0	1366; 801; 132; 170	Wadura; 2.0	Kuram; 4.0	Kurum; 2.0; Sat.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wadgaon; MGP. .. वडगाव	NE 10.0	810; 498; 103; 252	Karanja; 7.0	Karanja; 7.0	Karanja; 7.0; Sun.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	Sl (Pr.); 2tl.
Wadgaon Range; MTP. .. वडगाव रेंगे	SE 37.0	1867; 830; 186; 439	Manbha; —	Somthan; 9.0	Manbha; — Tue.	Manbha; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs ; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wadgaon Rothe; AKT. .. वडगाव रोठे	SW 30.0	1275; 798; 165; 314	Ukli Bazar; 2.0	Shegaon; 15.0	Dahigaon; 1.4; Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib.
Wadha; MGP. .. वाढा	N 2.0	1413; 38; 10; 22	Mangrulpir; 2.0	Karanja; 15.0	Mangrulpir; 2.0; Sat.	— —	W.	tl.
Wadi Adampur; AKT. .. वाडी अदमपूर	SW 26.0	1692; 1259; 232; 487	Local; —	Shegaon; 22.0	Malegaon Bazar; 4.0; Fri.	Telhara; 4.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; lib.
Wadi Raital; WSM. .. वाडी रायताळ	W 28.0	1645; 718; 111; 290	Risod; 4.0	Washim; 28.0	Risod; 4.0; Thu.	Risod; 4.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Wadi Ramrao; WSM. .. वाडी रामराव	NW 16.0	1596; 325; 58; 138	Amana; 3.0	Amana; 3.0	Amana; 3.0; Thu.	— 7.0	W, rv.	Cs.
Wadi Wakad; WSM. .. वाडी वाकद	W 33.0	1195; 434; 74; 187	Wakad; —	Washim; 33.0	Wakad; — Fri.	— 9.0	W, o.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; ch.
Wadji; WSM. .. वडजी	W 26.0	1470; 670; 111; 278	Mangrul Zanak; 2.0	Washim; 26.0	Dongaon; 5.0; Wed.	Mangrul Zanak; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wadvi; MTP. .. वडवी	SW —	1631; 884; 191; 283	— —	— —	— — —	— —	—	—
Waghajali; AKL. .. वाघजाळी	S 16.0	641; 495; 103; 217	Rajanda; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Rajanda; 2.0; Mon.	— —	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Waghajali; MTP. .. वाघजाळी	N 9.0	287; 97; 19; 48	Durgwada; 2.0	Lakhpuri; 5.0	Durgwada; 2.0; Tue.	Durga-wada; 5.0	W, rv.	tl.
Waghjali; WSM. .. वाघजाळी	N 3.0	125; 199; 36; 97	Bhat Umra; 1.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0; Sun.	Washim; 3.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Waghi Bk.; WSM. .. वाघी बु.	W 22.0	1582; 569; 90; 268	Shirpur; 2.0	Washim; 22.0	Shirpur; 2.0; Mon.	Shirpur; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; ch.
Waghi Kh.; WSM. .. वाघी खु.	W 18.0	1633; 851; 175; 420	Tiwali; 2.0	Washim; 18.0	Shirpur; 7.0; Mon.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; mq.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Waghlood; WSM. .. वाघळूद	W 7.0	1516; 491; 89; 183	Tamasi; 2.0	Washim; 7.0	Washim; 7.0; Sun.	Tamshi; 3.0	W.	Cs; tl; ch.
Waghola; MGP. .. वाघोळा	NE 12.0	1584; 525; 149; 279	Inzora; 2.0	Karanja; 5.0	Inzora; 2.0; Thu.	Karanja; 5.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wagholi Bk.; WSM. .. वाघोली बु.	SW 10.0	1108; 374; 62; 198	Kokalgaon; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0	Kekat Umra; 2.0; Wed.	Washim; 10.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Wagholi Kh.; WSM. .. वाघोली खु.	SW 11.0	930; 307; 58; 140	Kokalgaon; 3.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0	Kekat Umra; 3.0; Wed.	Washim; 11.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wahala; BLP. .. वहाळा	S 25.0	1605; 726; 164; 279	Pimpalkhuta; 3.0	Pasa.; 31.0	Local; — Fri.	Chani; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; 2m.
Wahitkhed; MTP. .. वहितखेड	S —	236; 40; 11; 12	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	—
Wahitpur; MTP. .. वहितपूर	NW 11.0	480; 15; 4; 7	Bhatori; 2.0	Lakhpuri; 5.4	Bhatori; 2.0; Tue.	Lakhpuri; 5.4	W, rv.	—
Wai; AKT. .. वाई	NE 5.0	1105; 316; 59; 108	Chandikapur; 1.0	Akot; 5.0	Chandikapur; 1.0; Thu.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Wai; MTP. .. वाई	S 30.0	3116; 1173; 239; 486	Local; —	Karanja; 11.0	Local; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; tl; mq.
Wai; MTP. .. वाई	SE 12.0	1560; 616; 130; 295	Local; —	Kinkhed; 4.0	Kinkhed; 5.0; Sat.	— 2.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl; dp.
Wai; WSM. .. वाई	SE 20.0	2332; 993; 170; 449	Warla; 3.0	Washim; 20.0	Ansing; 8.0; Wed.	Ansing; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Waigaul; MGP. .. वाईगौळ	E 27.0	5145; 1916; 281; 765	Pohara; 1.6	Darvha; 22.0	Pohara; 1.6; Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 3tl; ch.
Wakad; WSM. .. वाकद	W. 33.0	5960; 2407; 435; 1067	Local; —	Washim; 33.0	Local; — Fri.	— 8.0	W, t.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; m; mq; dh; ch; lib; dp.
Wakapur; AKL. .. वाकापूर	NW 2.1	830; 78; 24; 46	Sukoda; 4.0	Akola; 2.0	Akola; 2.0; Sun.	Akola; 2.0	W, rv.	tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wakapur; WSM. वाकापूर	NW 28.0	696; 120; 25; 62	Sonala; 0.1	Jaulka; 10.0	Shelu Bazar; 4.0; —	Malegaon;1.0	W, rv.	Mahashivaratra Fr; tl;
Waki; AKL. वाकी	NE 10.0	878; 295; 65; 118	Dhotardi; 1.0	Borgaon; 5.0	Borgaon; 4.0; Tue.	Shelu Road; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Waki; MTP. वाकी	S 26.0	848; 136; 20; 27	Inzori; 3.0	Karanja; 6.0	Karanja; 6.0; Sun.	Karanja; 6.0	rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Wakodi; AKT. वाकोडी	SW 30.0	1126; 375; 68; 170	— —	Shegaon; 24.0	Telhara; 2.0; Sun.	Telhara; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Walhai; MTP. वल्हई	S 16.0	1759; 613; 126; 306	Poha; 4.0	Shaha; 3.0	Karanja; 4.0; Sun.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; tl.
Walki; AKL. वाळकी	E 20.0	610; 108; 15; 55	Kolambi; 2.0	Katepurna; 4.0	Kurankhed; 2.0; Sun.	Kurankhed; 2.0	W.	Cs (gr); tl.
Walki Jahagir; WSM. वाळकी जहागीर	W 6.0	1523; 474; 79; 235	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0	Washim; 6.0; Sun.	Wangi; 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl;. Ch.
Walpi; AKL. वालपी	SE 26.0	679; 188; 37; 53	Hatola; 2.0	Punoti; 12.0	Hatola; 2.0; Fri.	Hatola; 2.0	W.	tl.
Wangargaon; AKT. वांगरगांव	SW 27.0	1720; 591; 125; 224	Ukli Bazar; 2.0	Shegaon; 21.0	Ukli Bazar; 2.0; Tue.	Adsul; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl; m; lib.
Wangi; WSM. वांगी	W 5.0	1050; 572; 85; 279	Washim; 5.3	Washim; 5.3	Washim; 5.3; Sun.	Local; 0.3	W, rv.	Sl(pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wani; AKL. वणी	E 14.0	842; 553; 126; 273	Nipana; 1.0	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 2.0; Tue.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl; mq.
Wani; AKT. वणी	S 4.0	352; 267; 59; 267	Balegaon; 0.4	Akot; 4.0	Warula; 0.2; Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Wanoja; MGP. वनोजा	NW 12.0	6509; 2496; 500; 859	Local; —	Barshi Takli;19.0	Local; — Fri.	— 1.0	W, t.	3Sl (pr,m,h); 3Cs; 4tl; dh; lib; 2dp.
Wanoja; WSM. वनोजा	W 12.0	2066; 917; 169; 393	— 2.0	Washim; 12.0	Local; — Sat.	Stage; —	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; dh.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wapta; MGP. वापटा ..	E 21.0	818; 537; 94; 303	Hiwara Bk.; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Kondoli; 2.0; Thu.	Manora; —	W, rv.	5Sl(pr, 2m., 2h); tl.
Wapti; MTP. वापटी ..	SE 19.0	760; 266; 56; 133	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda; 8.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Kamargaon; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Wara Jahagir; MGP. वारा जहागीर ..	S 16.0	3342; 2013; 366; 927	Local; —	Washim; 13.0	Ansing; — Wed.	Asegaon; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; tl.
Warangaon; BLP. वरणगाव ..	S 17.0	1135; 235; 44; 117	Wiwara; 2.0	Akola; 24.0	Wiwara; 2.0; Thu.	Chani; 3.0	rv.	Sl(pr); 2tl.
Warangi; WSM. वारंगी ..	NW 14.0	915; 504; 87; 250	Malegaon; 4.0	Washim; 15.0	Malegaon; 3.0; Tue.	— 1.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Warda; MGP. वार्डा ..	SE 15.0	1996; 621; 113; 244	Sakhardoh Singdoh; 2.0	Karanja; —	Local; — Sun.	Shegi; 1.6	W, n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Wardari Bk.; WSM. वरदरी बु. ..	N 18.0	4446; 821; 152; 424	Jaulka; 5.0	Jaulka; 5.0	Jaulka; 5.0; Thu.	Ganeshpur; 1.0	W.	2Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wardari Kh.; WSM. वरदरी खु. ..	N 22.6	2200; 349; 95; 202	Jaulka; 3.0	Jaulka; 3.0	Jaulka; 3.0; Thu.	Jaulka; 3.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Waribhairao; AKT. वारी भैरव ..	W 20.0	1958; 89; 16; 36	Saundala; 2.0	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	Hiwarkhed; 6.0 Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 6.0	W, rv.	—
Warkhed; AKL. वरखेड ..	S 10.3	657; 223; 45; 77	Sindkhed; 1.4	Akola; 10.3	Sindkhed; 1.4; Thu.	— 2.0	W, rv.	Sl(pr); tl.
Warkhed; AKT. वरखेड .	W 19.0	1299; 695; 140; 241	Saundala; 2.0	Hiwarkhed; 5.0	Hiwarkhed; 5.0; Mon.	Hiwarkhed; 5.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Warkhed Bk.; AKL. वरखेड बु. ..	SE 17.0	648; 70; 17; 38	Tiwasa; 1.0	Barshi Takli; 8.0	Mahan; 3.0; Mon.	— 1.0	W.	tl.
Warkhed Waghjali; AKL. .. वरखेड वाघजाळी	S 16.0	641; 128; 29; 62	Rajanda; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Waghajali; 0.2; Tue.	Chikhalgaon; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt;Cs; tl.
Warla; WSM. वारला ..	SE 17.0	3482; 1307; 249; 612	Local; —	Washim; 17.0	Ansing; 5.0; Wed.	Ansing; 5.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 4tl; ch; lib; dp (vet).
Waroli; MGP. वरोळी ..	E 24.0	4257; 1796; 325; 867	Local; —	— —	Local; — Sun.	Manora; 6.0	W, rv.	2Sl(pr, m);Cs; tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Warud Bk.; AKT. वरूड बु.	SW 14.0	2177; 1098; 226; 465	Local; —	Adgaon Bk.; 6.0	Local; — Sat.	Pathardi; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. 15; tl; m;ch.
Warud Bk.; MGP. वरूड बु.	S 5.0	890; 444; 86; 169	Dabha; 2.0	Karanja; 19.0	Mangrulpir; 2.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); tl.
Warud Kh.; MGP. वरूड खु.	S 1.6	963; 229; 44; 100	Dabha; 3.0	Karanja; 18.6	Mangrulpir; 1.6; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 1.6	W.	tl.
Warudi; AKL. वरूडी	E 10.4	726; 388; 77; 178	Sangolood Bk.; 1.0	Borgaon; 5.0	Borgaon; 5.0; Tue.	Borgaon; 5.0	W, n.	Sl(pr); tl.
Warud Topha;WSM. वरूड तोफा	SW 10.0	1202; 361; 59; 96	Koyali Bk.; 2.0	Washim; 10.0	Koyali Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Asegaon-Pen; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl; mq.
Warula; AKT. वारूळा	S 4.0	1198; 636; 130; 222	Balegaon; 0.3	Patsul; 3.0	Local; — Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); Deogai Fr. Ps. Sud. 7; 2tl; dh.
Warur; AKT. वरूर	S 6.0	2263; 1743; 341; 692	Jaulka; 0.1	Patsul; 4.0	Local; — Thu.	Padsul; 4.0	W, pl.	2Sl(pr, m); Cs; 2tl; lib; dp.
Warur Pr. Wadner; AKT. वरूर प्र. वडनेर	SW 27.0	797; 383; 61; 179	Ukli Bazar; 0.3	Shegaon; 21.0	Ukli Bazar; 0.3; Tue.	Telhara; 6.0	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Wasali; AKT. वसाळी	N 4.0	1040; 12; 6; 9	— —	— —	— — —	— —	W.	tl; mq.
Wasari; WSM. वसारी	W 26.0	2175; 1252; 215; 703	Tiwali; 2.0	Washim; 26.0	Shirpur; 6.0; Mon.	Local; 0.4	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl.
Washim Urban Area; (7) WSM. वाशिम (नागरी विभाग–७)	— —	42.16; 32,496; 5834; 3682	Local; —	Local; —	Katepurna; 2.2; Sun.	Local; 0.2	W. pl.	9Sl(3pr, m, 5h); pyt; 7tl; 6m; 5mq; 5dg; 2dh; gym; ch; 2lib; 21dp; tl.
Washimba; AKL. वाशींबा	E 10.0	1143; 643; 111; 293	Borgaon; 2.0	Borgaon; 4.0	Local; — Sun.	Local; —	W.	—
Wastapur; AKL. वस्तापूर	SE 22.0	894; 572; 127; 267	Mahan; 2.0	Barshi-Takli; 12.0	Mahan; 2.0; Mon.	— 1.0	W.	pyt; tl.
Watod; MGP. वटोद	E 19.0	1640; 368; 85; 194	Manora; 2.0	Karanja; 36.0	Manora; 2.0; Wed.	Manora; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; (gr);tl.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wazegaon; BLP. वझेगाव ..	N 43.0	854; 678; 128; 281	— 2.0	— 18.0	Paturda; — —	— —	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl.
Wilegaon; MTP. विळेगाव ..	S 14.0	2860; 818; 181; 413	Kamargaon; 2.0	Kherda; 1.0	Kamargaon; 2.0; Wed.	Local; —	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
Wirgavhan; MTP. विरगव्हान .	SE 28.0	1031; 327; 70; 113	Loni Arb; 2.0	Karanja; 12.0	Hiwara; 2.0; Sun.	— 4.0	W.	Sl (pr).
Wirwada; MTP. विरवाडा ...	NW —	1408; 389; 79; 164	Mhaisang; 2.0	Katepurna; 10.0	Karatkheda; 2.0; Tue.	Mhaisang; 2.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs; 3tl.
Witali; AKT. विटाली ..	SE 7.0	1174; 350; 70; 167	Jaulka; 2.0	Akqt; 7.0	Jaulka; 2.0; Sat.	— 5.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; tl.
Wiwara; BLP. विवरा ..	S 19.0	3312; 2487; 466; 1005	Local; —	Para ; 25.0	Local; — Thu.	Local; 0.9	W, rv.	4Sl(3pr,m);2Cs; 4tl;Lib.
Wizora; AKL. विझोरा ..	SE 11.0	1736; 1127; 218; 532	Yeranda; 3.0	Barshi Takli; 7.0	Local; — Thu.	Gorva; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl.
Yawalkhed; AKL. यावलखेड ..	E 6.0	1222; 322; 83; 161	Babhulgaon; 3.0	Akola; 6.0	Akola; 6.0; Sun.	Umari Pr. Akola; 0.2	W.	Sl (pr); tl; gyn .
Yawardi;MTP. यावर्डी ..	SE 29.0	1512; 917; 174; 419	Manbha; 3.0	Karanja; 8.0	Local; — Thu.	Donad Bk.; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs.
Yedalapur; AKT. येदलापूर ..	NW 10.0	1729; 790; 165; 307	Khandala; 5.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0; Sat.	Adgaon Bk.; 2.0	W.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; Rushi deo Fr. Srn.; 2tl.
Yedsi; MGP. येडसी ..	NW 9.4	2389; 856; 165; 406	Shelu Bazar; 1.4	Barshi Takli; —	Shelu Bazar; 1.0; Wed.	Wanoja Phata; 1.4	W, t.	Sl (pr); 3tl; ch.
Yelwan; AKL. येलवन ..	SE 18.0	4674; 504; 103; 284	Yeranda; 2.0	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Kanshiwani; 3.0; Wed.	Yeranda; 2.0	W.	Sl (pr); Shri Krishna Fr. Srn. Vad. 8; 2tl.
Yendali; MTP. येंडली ..	NE 19.0	599; 611; 125; 206	Local; —	Mana; 8.0	Shelu Bazar; 1.0; Tue.	Khasepur; 4.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; 3tl; dh; ch; dp.
Yeota; AKL. येवता ..	SE 5.0	1456; 464; 101; 229	Kanheri; 2.0	Shiwani; 1.0	Akola; 5.0; Sun.	Kanheri; 2.0	W.	Sl(pr); pyt; Cs; Devi Fr. An. Sud. 10; 2tl.
Yeota; MTP. येवता ..	SE —	3122; 1080; 251; 451	Local; —	Karanja; —	Local; — Wed.	— —	W, n.	2Sl (pr,m); Cs; tl; ch.

Village name in English; Tahsil abbreviation; Village name in Marathi	Direction; Travelling distance	Area (acres); Population; Households; Agricultural population	Post Office; Distance	Railway Station; Distance	Weekly Bazar; Distance; Bazar Day	Motor Stand; Distance	Drinking Water facilities	Institutions and other information
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yeota; WSM. येवता ..	W 16.0	2950; 1119; 215; 375	Local; —	Washim; 18.0	Rithad; 5.0; Mon.	Dapori; 3.0	W.	2Sl(pr,m); Cs; Mahadev Fr. Ct. Sud. 11; 2tl; dh; ch; lib.
Yeoti; WSM. येवती ..	SW 13.0	2851; 1575; 275; 644	Local; —	Washim; 13.0	Rithad; 3.0; Mon.	Rithad; 3.0	W, rv.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; Fr. Ct. Sud. Pratipada; 4tl.
Yeranda; AKL. येरंडा ..	SE 12.0	2746; 1155; 230; 616	Local; —	Barshi Takli; 6.0	Local; — Thu.	— 0.1	W.	Sl(pr); Cs; tl; dh.
Yeranda; WSM. येरंडा ..	N 12.0	1221; 916; 159; 369	Local; —	Dubalwel; 7.0	Kinhiraja; 3.0; Sat.	— 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); Cs; 2tl; ch.
Zadgaon; MGP. झाडगाव ..	E 3.0	781; 214; 41; 96	Mangrulpir; 3.0	Karanja; 20.0	Mangrulpir; 3.0; Sat.	Mangrul-pir; 3.0	W.	Cs; tl.
Zakalwadi; WSM. झाकलवाडी ..	W 3.0	490; 412; 86; 208	Tamasi; 3.0	Washim; 3.0	Washim; 3.0; Sun.	Washim; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr); 3tl.
Zari; AKT. झरी ..	W 16.0	1197; 123; 27; 62	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0	Hiwarkhed; 3.0; Mon.	Hiwar-khed; 3.0	W.	Sl (pr).
Zodga; AKL. झोडगा ..	SE 24.0	2200; 1244; 231; 440	Local; —	Barshi Takli; —	Local; — Sun.	Wagha-phata; 1.4	W.	Sl (m); pyt; 3tl; ch; lib; 2dp.
Zodga; MTP. झोडगा ..	SE 27.0	1671; 511; 112; 142	Local; —	Karanja; 7.0	Local; — Fri.	Karanja; 7.0	W.	2Sl (pr, m); tl.
Zodga; WSM. झोडगा ..	SE 24.0	456; 231; 50; 132	Sapli; —	Washim; 24.0	Ansing; 11.0; Wed.	Ansing; 11.0	rv.	Sl (pr); Cs(gr); tl.
Zodga Bk.; WSM. झोडगा बु. ..	W 8.0	834; 254; 48; 117	Chiwara; 2.0	Washim; —	Malegaon; — Tue.	Local; —	W.	2Sl (pr, m); Cs; tl; lib.
Zodga Kh.; WSM. झोडगा खु. ..	N 8.0	1090; 161; 33; 81	Chiwara; 1.4	Dubalwel; 6.0	Malegaon; 4.0; Tue.	Loca ; —	.	Sl (pr) Cs; tl; ch.
Zural Bk.; BLP. झुरळ बु. ..	N 12.0	470; 401; 79; 178	Ural Bk.; 0.2	Paras; 6.0	Ural Bk.; 0.2; Fri.	Ural Bk.; 0.2	W.	Sl (pr); tl.
Zural Kh.; BLP. झरळ खु. ..	N 12.0	547; 163; 38; 82	Ural Bk.; 0.3	Paras; 6.0	Ural Bk.; 0.3; Fri.	Ural Bk.; 0.3	W.	tl.

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT

Name of village		Name of village	
Akoli Bk.; AKL.	अकोली बु.	Bharatpur; AKL.	भरतपूर
Alalpur; MTP.	अलालपूर	Bhilkhed; AKT.	भिलखेड
Alamgirpur; MTP.	अलमगीरपूर	Bhilkheda (I); MTP.	भिलखेडा (१)
Alampur; AKT.	आलमपूर	Bhod; AKT.	भोड
Allapur; MTP.	अल्लापूर	Bhoratek; BLP.	भोरटेक
Andha; AKT.	आंध	Bolhi; WSM.	बोल्ही
Anjani Mahala; AKL.	अंजनी महाला	Bondarkhed; AKL.	बोदरखेड
Alyarpur; AKT.	अल्यारपूर	Bondewadi; MTP.	बोंदेवाडी
Asartek; AKL.	आसरटेक	Bramhandary; AKL.	ब्राम्हणदरी
Ashrafpur; AKL.	अश्रफपूर	Bramhankhed; MTP.	ब्राम्हणखेड
Ashkaripur; AKL.	अश्करीपूर	Chandanpur Tirwari; AKT.	चंदनपूर तिरवारी
Atkali; AKL.	अटकळी	Chandki; AKL.	चांदकी
Atkali; AKL.	अटकळी	Chapaner; AKT.	चापानेर
Aurangabad; AKT.	औरंगाबाद	Chendkapur; WSM.	चेंडकापूर
Babhulkhed(2); BLP.	बाभुळखेड (२)	Chinchakhed Pimpalkhuta; BLP.	चिंचखेड पिंपळखुटा
Bagapur; MTP.	बागापूर	Chinchkhed Sasti; BLP.	चिंचखेड सस्ती
Bagayat (I); MTP.	बागायत (१)	Chukamba; MGP.	चुकांबा
Bahadarpur; MGP.	बहादरपूर	Dahithana; MGP.	दहिठाणा
Bahadarpur; MTP.	बहादरपूर	Dara; MGP.	दरा
Bakharapur; AKL.	बाखरापूर	Dauchaka; AKL.	दौचाका
Barshi Takli. AKL.	बार्शी टाकळी	Davalpur; BLP.	दावलपूर
Belkhed; AKL.	बेलखेड	Dawakha; MGP.	डवखा
Bhambora; AKL.	भांबोरा		
Bhamrun; MGP.	भामरूण		

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of village		Name of village	
Deochandi; MTP.	देवचंदी	Hamidpur; MTP.	हमीदपूर
Derdi; MGP.	देरडी	Hasanapur; MTP.	हसनापूर
Dhanora Kh.; MGP.	धानोरा खु.	Hingana Adsul; BLP.	हिंगणा अडसुळ
Dhanora kh.; MTP.	धानोरा खु.	Hingna Kumbhari; AKL.	हिंगणा कुंभारी
Dhapashi; AKL.	धापशी	Hingana Shikari; BLP.	हिंगणा शिकारी
Dharagiri; AKL.	धारागिरी	Hirkani; AKL.	हिरकणी
Dharagiri; WSM.	धारागिरी	Hiwara; BLP.	हिवरा
Dhar Karanji; WSM.	धारकरंजी	Ingalkhed; MTP.	इंगलखेड
Dharmapur; MGP.	धर्मापूर	Isafpur; MTP.	इसाफपूर
Dholi; WSM.	ढोली	Isafpur kh.; MTP.	इसाफपूर खु.
Dolarkhed; BLP.	डोलारखेड	Isapur; AKL.	इसापूर
Ekalara; MTP.	एकलारा	Isapur; AKT.	इसापूर
Fulsakra; WSM.	फुलसाक्रा	Ismailpur; MGP.	इस्माईलपूर
Gademod; BLP.	गाडेमोड	Jamni; MGP.	जामनी
Ganeshpur; MTP.	गणेशपूर	Jamthi; WSM.	जामठी
Gartek; MGP.	गारटेक	Januna kh.; AKT.	जनुना खु.
Gaulkhed; AKT.	गौलखेड	Jawala kh.; AKL.	जवळा खु.
Gaulkhed; MTP.	गौलखेड	Jogalkhed; AKL.	जोगलखेड
Ghonga; AKL.	घोंगा	Jogban; AKT.	जोगबन
Girdharpur; MTP.	गिरधरपूर	Jogtalav; BLP.	जोगतलाव
Gogjai; MGP.	गोगजाई	Junapani; MGP.	जुनापानी
Gokhi; AKT.	गोखी	Kakadchikhali; MGP.	काकडचिखली
Gopalpur; MTP.	गोपालपूर		
Haibatpur; MTP.	हैबतपूर		

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of village		Name of village	
Kakaddari; BLP.	काकडदरी	Mahamadapur; MTP.	महमदापूर
Kamalapur; MGP.	कमलापूर	Mahamad Shahapur; MGP.	महमद शहापूर
Kanheri; AKT.	कन्हेरी	Malegaon; AKT.	मालेगांव
Kapashi; AKT.	कापशी	Malkapur; MTP.	मलकापूर
Kapashi; WSM.	कापशी	Malkapur Bhil; AKT.	मलकापूर भील
Kardu; AKL.	करडू	Malkhed; BLP.	मालखेड
Kari Pra. Adgaon; AKL.	करी प्र. अडगाव	Mamadabad Dhoni; MTP.	ममदाबाद ढोणी
Kasarkhed (2); BLP.	कासारखेड (२)	Mangrulpir; MGP.	मंगरुळपीर
Kesori, AKT.	केसोरी	Manmatkhed; AKL.	मानमतखेड
Khanapur; AKL.	खानापूर	Mardi Pr. Chinchona; AKT.	मार्डी प्र. चिचोणा
Khanapur; AKT.	खानापूर	Mirzapur; MTP.	मिरझापूर
Khapardari; MGP.	खापरदरी	Miyache khede; AKT.	मियाचे खेडे
Kharabi; BLP.	खरबी	Mohgavhan Dak; WSM.	मोहगव्हाण डाक
Kharodi; WSM.	खरोडी	Morpur; MTP.	मोरपूर
Khasbag; AKT.	खासबाग	Moyapani; AKT.	मोयपाणी
Khatnapur; MTP.	खतनापूर	Mundala; MGP.	मुंडाळा
Khudawatpur; AKL.	खुदावतपूर	Murtazapur; MGP.	मूर्तिजापूर
Khudawantpur; AKT.	खुदावंतपूर	Murtazapur; MTP.	मूर्तिजापूर
Khudawantpur; MTP.	खुदावंतपूर	Nagapur; MTP.	नागापूर
Kumbhari: BLP.	कुंभारी	Naigaon Bandi; MGP.	नायगांव बंडी
Lakhamapur; AKT.	लखमापूर	Naiyanapur; AKT.	नैयनपूर
Lohara; MGP.	लोहारा	Nandapur; AKL.	नंदापूर
Mahalaxmi; AKT.	महालक्ष्मी		
Mahamadapur; AKT.	महमदापूर		

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of village		Name of village	
Narsingpur; AKT.	नरसिंगपूर	Sahadatpur; MTP.	सहादतपूर
Nawkhi; MGP.	नवखी	Sakrapur; WSM.	साक्रापूर
Nirmalkhed; AKL.	निर्मळखेड	Sanlapur; MGP.	सनलापूर
Onkarkhed; BLP.	ओंकार खेड	Santoshpur; AKL.	संतोषपूर
Padmin; AKL.	पदमीन	Sarfabad; AKT.	सरफाबाद
Pahadpur; AKL.	पहाडपूर	Sarupkhed: WSM.	सरुपखेड
Pantapur; WSM.	पंतापूर	Sattar Sawangi; MGP.	सत्तर सांवगी
Parasharampur; AKT.	परशरामपूर	Sawarkhed; AKT.	सावरखेड
Pattiamarai Patur (1); BLP.	पट्टी आमराई पातूर (१)	Sayyadpur; AKL.	सैयदपूर
Patwad; WSM.	पाटवद	Sayyadpur; MGP.	सैयदपूर
Pendha; MTP.	पेंढा	Shahapur; AKL.	शहापूर
Peth Khudawatpur; MGP.	पेठ खुदावतपूर	Shahapur; AKT.	शहापूर
Pimpalgaon; MGP.	पिंपळगांव	Shahapur; MTP.	शहापूर
Pimpalshenda; AKL.	पिंपळशेंडा	Shahapur; MGP.	शहापूर
Pimpalshenda; MGP.	पिंपळशेंडा	Shekapur; AKL.	शेकापूर
Raipur; MGP.	रायपूर	Sheni; MTP.	शेणी
Rajegaon; AKT.	राजेगांव	Shirwatkhed; AKL.	शिरवतखेड
Raperi; MTP.	रापेरी	Shiv; BLP.	शिव
Renkapur; MGP.	रेनकापूर	Shivapur; AKL.	शिवापूर
Rudhadi Pr. Chinchona; AKT.	रुधाडी प्र. चिचोणा	Sikandarpur; MTP.	सिकंदरपूर
Sadalapur; AKL.	सादलापूर	Sotlawan BLP.	सोतलवण
Safepur: AKL.	सफेपूर	Sultanpur; AKL.	सुलतानपूर
		Takarkhed; AKL.	ताकरखेड
		Takeli Gademod; BLP.	टाकळी गाडेमोड

NAMES OF DESERTED VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT—*contd.*

Name of village		Name of village	
Tamaswadi; MTP.	तामसवाडी	Wadgaon; MGP.	वडगाव
Tapalabad; AKL.	तापलाबाद	Wadgaon; MTP.	वडगाव
Tarapur; AKL.	तारापूर	Wadvi; AKL.	वडवी
Tawakalpur; AKL.	तवकलपूर	Wagdari; MGP.	वागदरी
Telhara Bk. AKT.	तेल्हारा बु.	Wagha Bk.; AKL.	वाघा बु.
Tembhala MGP.	टेंभाळा	Wagha Kh.; AKL.	वाघा खु.
Terka; MGP.	टेरका	Waghoda; AKT.	वाघोडा
Tuljapur; MGP.	तुळजापूर	Wai; AKL.	वाई
Ujaleshwar; MTP.	उजळेश्वर	Wanjarkhed; MGP.	वंजारखेड
Ukali; AKL.	उकळी	Wankhedpur; AKL.	वानखेडपूर
Umardari; MGP.	उमरदरी	Warkhed Kh.; AKL.	वरखेड खु.
Umardoh; MGP.	उमरडोह	Warud Kh.; AKT.	वरूड खु.
Umarshewadi; AKT.	उमरशेवडी	Yedalpur; MGP.	येदलपूर
Undari; MTP.	उंदरी	Yesapur; MTP.	येसापूर
Wadala; AKL.	वडाळा	Yeshwantpur; MTP.	यशवंतपूर

NAMES OF FOREST VILLAGES IN AKOLA DISTRICT

Bormali; AKL. बोरमळी

Chikhalwal; BLP. चिखलवाल

Januna; AKL. जनुना

Kasmuri; AKL. कसमुरी

Malhaldoli; BLP. (Forest-Deserted) मालहालडोली (वनग्राम्-ओसाड)

Malkapur; BLP. मलकापूर

Sakharvira; AKL. साखरविरा

Yaulkhed; AKL. (Forest-Deserted) याऊलखेड (वनग्राम-ओसाड)

APPENDIX—I

A KEY TO DIACRITICAL MARKS

ā–आ; ī–ई; ū–ऊ; ṛ–ऋ; c–च्; ch–छ ṭ–ट्;
ṭh–ठ्; ḍ–ड्; ḍh–ढ; n–न्; ṅ–ङ; ñ–ञ; ṇ–ण्;
s–स्; ś–श्; ṣ–ष्; ḷ–ळ्;

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Abhishek	*Abhiṣek*
Adgaon	Aḍgāṅv
Adil Shah	Ādil Śāh
Adityashakti	Ādityaśaktī
Akola	Akolā
Akshayatritiya	*Akṣayatṛtiyā*
Alegaon	Aḷegāṅv
Ashirgad	Aśirgaḍ
Ashmaka	Aśmaka
Ashram	*Āśram*
Ashtangahridaya	*Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya*
Ashvina	*Āśvina*
Asthisanchayana	*Asthisañcayana*
Balapur	Bāḷāpūr
Bahamani	Bahamanī
Barshi Takli	Bārśī Ṭākḷī
Bashir Khan	Baśīr Khān
Bhir	Bīḍ
Brihatkathamanjari	*Bṛhatkathāmañjarī*
Chaityavihara	Caityavihāra
Chanda	Cāndā
Changiz Khan	Caṅgīz Khān
Chhatri	*Chatrī*
Chintamani	Cintāmaṇi
Chitpavan	*Citpāvan*
Chitrakuta	Citrakūṭa
Choli	*Coḷī*
Dahihanda	Dahihāṇḍā
Dasara	*Dasarā*

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Dashakumaracharita	*Daśakumāracarita*
Daud Shah	Dāud Śāh
Deshmukh	Deśmūkh
Dharamashala	*Dharmaśāḷā*
Dharmashastris	*Dharmaśāstrīs*
Divali	*Divāḷī*
Ekadashi	*Ekādaśī*
Ellichpur	Ellicpūr
Gadhi	*Gaḍhī*
Ganesh Chaturthi	*Gaṇeśa Caturthī*
Gathasaptashati	*Gāthāsaptaśatī*
Godeshvara	Goḍeśvara
Gokulashtami	*Gokuḷāṣṭamī*
Gorakshan Sabha	Gorakṣaṇ Sabhā
Grihasthashrama	*Gṛhasthāśrama*
Gudhi Padva	*Guḍhī Pāḍvā*
Hemadpanti	Hemāḍpantī
Holi	*Hoḷī*
Hoshang Shah	Hośaṅg Śāh
Ikshvaku	Ikṣvāku
Jamshid Khan	Jamśīd Khān
Keshavaraja	Keśavarāja
Khandesh	Khāndeś
Khandva	Khāṇḍvā
Kholeshvara	Koleśvara
Kanchi	Kāñcī
Krishnaraja	Kṛṣṇarāja
Kshatriyas	Kṣatriyās
Kunbi	Kuṇbī
Lakshmi	Lakśmī
Maharashtra	Mahārāṣṭra
Mahashivaratri	*Mahāśivarātrī*
Mahishmati	Māhiṣmatī
Mangalashtaka	*Maṅgalāṣṭaka*
Margashirsh	*Mārgaśiṣa*

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Mitakshara	*Mitākṣara*
Mubarak Shah	Mubārak Sāh
Murtizapur	Murtizāpūr
Naga Panchami	*Nāga Pañcamī*
Narnala	Narnāḷā
Panchagavhan	Pañcagavhāṇ
Panchal	Pāñcāḷ
Panchavati	Pañcavaṭī
Panchayat	Pañcāyat
Patur	Pātur
Payoshni	Payoṣṇī
Peshva	*Peśvā*
Pimpalgaon	Pimpaḷgāṅv
Pingalakshi Devi	*Piṅgalākṣī Devī*
Pinjar	Piñjar
Pitripaksha	*Pitṛpakṣa*
Pola	*Poḷā*
Prakashaya	Prakāśaya
Prakrit	Prākṛt
Pratishthana	Pratiṣṭhāna
Pushkari	Puṣkarī
Raichur	Rāicūr
Rajeshvar	Rājeśvar
Rakshasas	*Rākṣasas*
Rashtrakuta	Raṣṭrakūṭa
Rigvedis	*Ṛgvedīs*
Rikshvat	Ṛkṣavat
Rishika	Ṛṣīka
Sadashivaraya	Sadāśivarāya
Safshikan	Safśikan
Sardeshmukh	Sardeśmukh
Satyanarayana	*Satyanārāyaṇa*
Shahapur	Śahāpūr
Shahnur	Śāhnūr
Shalunka	Śāḷuṅkā

Current spelling	Diacritical spelling
Shambuka	Śambūka
Sharza Khan	Śārzā Khān
Shiah	*Śiāh*
Shikhar	Śikhar
Shinde	Śinde
Shirpur	Śirpūr
Shirsoli	Śirsolī
Shivaji	Śivājī
Shivaratra	*Śivarātra*
Sholapur	Śolāpūr
Shraddha	*Śrāddha*
Shravana	*Śrāvaṇ*
Shringaraprakasha	*Śṛngāraprakāśa*
Shurparaka	Śūrpāraka
Trirashmi	Triraśmī
Uchchhvasa	Ucchvâsa
Vagnishchaya	*Vāgniścaya*
Vaishakh	*Vaiśākh*
Vasishtharishi	Vasiṣṭharṣi
Vasishthiputra	Vasiṣṭhīputra
Vedishri	Vediśrī
Vyankateshwar	Vyankaṭeśvar
Walkeshvar	Wālkeśvar
Washim	Wāśīm
Yajnashri	Yajñaśrī

APPENDIX-II

TABLE No. 1

Area, Number of Villages and Towns, Population and Density of Population in Akola District, 1971

Tahsil	Area in sq. km.	Number of villages		No. of towns	Total population	Density per sq. km.
		Inhabited	uninhabited			
Akola ..	1,906.2	293	55	1	3,89,745	204
Akot ..	1,424.5	247	39	2	2,36,689	166
Murtizapur ..	1,587.7	261	44	2	2,07,297	131
Mangrulpir ..	1,595.5	204	44	1	1,75,158	110
Washim ..	2,709.1	322	14	1	3,13,569	116
Balapur ..	1,372.7	162	23	2	1,79,020	130
District Total ..	1,0567.0	1489	219	9	15,01,478	142

TABLE No. 2

Number of rainy days and Total Rainfall at Selected Centres, Akola District, 1973

Centre	Normal rainfall (mm)	No. of rainy days	Rainfall (mm)
Akola ..	802.4	45	1006.3
Akot ..	861.1	41	923.8
Murtizapur ..	818.8	65	955.3
Mangrulpir ..	861.1	65	1046.0
Washim ..	907.3	52	1293.6
Balapur ..	907.3	48	909.3

TABLE

Age and Marital Status,

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	T	15,01,478	7,73,569	7,27,909	4,35,610	3,35,565
	R	11,48,129	5,87,656	5,60,473	3,24,653	2,52,530
	U	3,53,349	1,85,913	1,67,436	1,10,957	83,035
0–14	T	6,53,532	3,36,711	3,16,821	3,34,315	3,09,187
	R	5,05,165	2,60,563	2,44,602	2,58,252	2,37,337
	U	1,48,367	76,148	72,219	76,063	71,854
15–24	T	2,29,687	1,19,618	1,10,069	89,299	25,237
	R	1,65,768	84,496	81,272	59,041	14,532
	U	63,919	35,122	28,797	30,258	10,705
25–29	T	1,03,279	48,637	54,642	5,916	396
	R	78,027	36,104	41,923	3,268	211
	U	25,252	12,533	12,719	2,648	185
30–34	T	95,917	46,308	49,609	1,840	235
	R	73,477	34,845	38,632	1,140	150
	U	22,440	11,463	10,977	700	85
35–39	T	93,007	47,865	45,142	970	190
	R	71,703	36,551	35,152	540	130
	U	21,304	11,314	9,990	430	60
40–44	T	78,571	41,707	36,864	1,149	85
	R	60,221	31,816	28,405	849	30
	U	18,350	9,891	8,459	300	55
45–59	T	1,58,889	87,547	71,342	1,443	135
	R	1,25,141	68,413	56,728	1,038	60
	U	33,748	19,134	14,614	405	75
60-and above	T	90,495	47,106	43,389	620	75
	R	70,568	36,823	33,745	480	70
	U	19,927	10,283	9,644	140	5
Age not stated	T	101	70	31	58	25
	R	59	45	14	45	14
	U	42	25	17	13	11

*Figures are provisional

No. 3

Akola District 1971*

Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
3,08,736	3,18,500	22,883	68,081	6,270	5,763	70	—
2,39,553	2,49,814	17,935	53,441	5,485	4,688	30	—
69,183	68,686	4,948	14,640	785	1,075	40	—
386	7,514	10	50	—	70	—	—
301	7,159	10	50	—	60	—	—
85	355	—	—	—	10	—	—
29,220	81,459	400	1,405	694	1,968	5	—
24,506	63,942	320	1,190	629	1,608	—	—
4,714	17,517	80	215	65	360	5	—
41,266	52,396	520	905	930	945	5	—
31,616	40,232	410	670	810	810	—	—
9,650	12,164	110	235	120	135	5	—
42,748	46,800	880	1,704	840	870	—	—
32,325	36,442	670	1,350	710	690	—	—
10,423	10,358	210	354	130	180	—	—
44,720	41,414	1,305	2,973	840	565	30	—
34,231	32,243	1,020	2,319	740	460	20	—
10,489	9,171	285	654	100	105	10	—
37,922	31,381	1,927	4,898	694	500	15	—
28,81	24,173	1,567	3,832	589	370	—	—
9,11	7,208	360	1,066	105	130	15	—
2,38,736	46,825	7,941	23,777	1,512	605	15	—
59,862	37,359	6,206	18,819	1,297	490	10	—
16,774	9,466	1,735	4,958	215	115	5	—
35,826	10,705	9,900	32,369	760	240	—	—
27,901	8,264	7,732	25,211	710	200	—	—
7,925	2,441	2,168	7,158	50	40	—	—
12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 4

Statistics of Migration in Akola District, 1971*

Last Residence	Rural, Urban, Unclassifiable	Total Migrants		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total ..	—	5,44,220	2,04,825	3,39,395
A. Resided in India ..	R	4,29,630	1,52,855	2,76,775
	U	1,12,880	50,995	61,885
	UC	270	165	105
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	R	4,21,105	1,48,080	2,73,025
	U	1,02,090	45,805	56,285
	UC	100	70	30
(a) Elsewhere in the district	R	2,90,515	1,05,700	1,84,815
	U	50,910	24,500	26,410
	UC	60	40	20
(b) In other districts in State	R	1,30,600	42,380	88,220
	U	51,180	21,305	29,875
	UC	40	30	10
II. Other States in India	R	8,515	4,775	3,740
	U	10,790	5,190	5,600
	UC	170	95	75
B. Total migrants from other countries	—	1,440	810	360

*(Figures are provisional)

TABLE No 5

Statistics of Land Utilization in Akola District, 1972-1973

(In hectares)

Total geographical area	Area under forests	Area not available for cultivation			Fallow land					Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Gross cropped area
		Land put to agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Total of 3+4	Culturable waste	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under misc. tree crops not included in area sown	Total of 6+7 and 8	Current fallows	Other fallows	Total of 9+10			
					other uncultivated land excluding fallow land									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10,55,998	76,117	29,945	22,346	52,291	15,792	68,195	2,225	86,212	12,507	30,038	42,545	7,98,833	16,512	8,15,345

TABLE No. 6

Area Under Cereals in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Other cereals	Total cereals
8,039	42,440	2,46,159	7,300	911	3,04,849

TABLE No. 7

Area Under Pulses in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Gram	Tur	Green gram	Black gram	Other pulses	Total pulses
9,652	34,473	23,213	38,624	5,246	1,11,208

TABLE No. 8

Area Under Condiments and Spices, Drugs and Narcotics and Fruits and Vegetables in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Total condiments and spices	Total drugs and narcotics	Fruits and vegetables
3029	13	2564

TABLE No. 9

Area Under Fibres in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Cotton	Other fibres	Total fibres
3,47,203	2,248	3,49,451

TABLE No. 10

Area Under Oil-seeds in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Groundnut	Other oil-seeds	Total oil-seeds
30,686	12,687	43,373

TABLE No. 11

Area and Outturn of Sugarcane in Akola District, 1972-73

Area (In hectares)	Outturn (In M. tonnes)
731	3,300

TABLE No. 12

Outturn of Principal Crops in Akola District, 1972-73

(In M. tonnes)

Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Tur	Chillis
1,500	16,900	84,100	1,500	1,900	13,400	1,100

Cotton (In terms of bales)	Groundnut	Sesamum	Rape and mustard	Linseed	Safflower
1,24,900	6,400	700	100	1,600	300

TABLE No. 13

Area Irrigated by Different Sources in Akola District, 1972-73

(In hectares)

Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total net area irrigated	Total gross area irrigated
1,251	68	13,604	554	15,477	17,039

TABLE No. 14

Forest Area in Akola District, 1973-74

(In hectares)

Department	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total
Forest	78,100	1,236	—	79,336
Revenue	—	6,867	—	6,867
Total	78,100	8,103	—	86,203

TABLE No. 15

Forest Produce, Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars	Quantity (in '000' m^3)	Value (in Rs.)
Timber ..	4,210	11,99,862
Fuel ..	3,384	1,25,753
Sandalwood ..	119	9,931
Bamboo ..	—	172
Grass and grazing	—	80,192
Other products ..	—	7,51,884
Total value ..		21,67,794

TABLE No. 16

Veterinary Statistics, Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars	Number
Hospitals ..	4
Dispensaries ..	10
Aid centres ..	54
Doctors ..	27
Stockmen ..	76
Animals treated in—	
Hospitals ..	18,483
Dispensaries ..	31,098
Aid centres ..	1,04,544
Total ..	1,54,125
Artificial insemination centres ..	18
Animals inseminated ..	2,501

TABLE No. 17

Famine, Conditions of Scarcity and Akin to Scarcity Data in Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars	District Total
Famine and Chronic Scarcity	
1. Total No. of villages in the district ..	1,731
2. Number of relief works undertaken ..	1,869
3. Number of persons employed ..	61,688
4. Expenditure incurred ..	1,87,11,819
5. Tagai loans distributed under Bombay Agricultural Loans Act. ..	8,200
Conditions Akin to Scarcity	
1. No. of villages affected	
2. Population affected ..	600
..	4,16,263

TABLE No. 18

Average Daily Employment in Factories in Akola District, 1972

Industry	No. of registered factories	No. of closed factories	No. of working factories submitting returns	Total workers in (4)	Total No. of man-days worked	No. of working factories not submitting returns	No. of workers in (7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Gins and presses ..	55	5	24	1,970	2,73,453	26	1,286
2. Manufacture of grain mill products.	5	—	3	45	11,240	2	33
3. Sugar factories and refineries.	1	—	1	18	450	—	—
4. Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations.	23	3	14	656	2,09,458	6	39
5. Spinning, weaving, and finishing of textiles.	2	—	1	1,092	3,36,336	1	1,368
6. Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified.	2	—	1	20	6,020	1	67
7. Manufacture of wood and cork.	3	—	2	18	5,562	1	9
8. Printing, book binding etc.	5	—	4	85	27,727	1	25
9. Manufacture of structural clay products.	3	—	3	76	23,200	—	—
10. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
11. Manufacture of metal products.	3	—	1	10	3,090	2	25
12. Manufacture of machinery.	1	—	—	—	—	1	12
13. Repair of motor vehicles.	3	—	1	46	16,790	2	199
14. Manufacture industries not elsewhere classified.	1	—	1	4	1,240	1	—
15. Electric light and power ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	428
Total ..	109	9	56	4,040	9,14,566	45	3,491

TABLE No. 19

Consumption of Electricity in Akola District in 1973-74

(In '000' K. W. H.)

Domestic consumption	Commercial light and small power	Industrial power	Public lighting	Agriculture	Other purposes	Total
7,155	4,465	27,888	1,657	7,530	2,239	50,934

TABLE No. 20

Employment Exchange Statistics in Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars		Number
Number of registrations	..	12,785
No. of vacancies	..	2133
No. of employers using exchange	..	338
No. of candidates placed in employment—		
Private sector	..	152
Public sector	..	1433
Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes	..	309
Others	..	1276

TABLE No. 21

Statistics of Money-Lending Transactions, Akola District, 1973-74

No. of money-lenders	..	289
Loans advanced to traders (Rs.)	..	7,93,634
Loans advanced to non-traders (Rs.)	..	71,31,545
Total loans (Rs.)	..	79,25,179

TABLE No. 22

Statistics Relating to Co-operative Banks in Akola District during 1973-74

Category	Number of branches	Members		Share capital (Rs.)	Reserves and other funds (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)	Loans advanced		
		Societies	Individuals				Short term (Rs.)	Medium term (Rs.)	Long term (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. District Central Co-operative Bank.	32	1,088	2,421	1,07,13,000	43,98,000	8,41,73,000	5,45,73,000	11,85,000	—
2. Urban Bank ..	6	—	3,705	5,19,465	71,18,284	5,78,80,052	5,28,50,365	2,35,091	—

TABLE No. 23

Statistics of Co-operative Societies, Akola District, 1973-74

Types of societies	No. of Societies	No. of members		Share capital (Rs.)	Reserves and other funds (Rs.)	Working capital (Rs.)
		Societies	Individuals			
1. Agricultural credit societies*	841	—	2,01,847	2,23,86,192	20,54,224	8,56,33,775
2. Agricultural non-credit societies.	175	2,026	20,325	46,32,302	41,38,464	2,49,59,648
3. Non-agricultural credit societies.	58	—	6,903	12,12,629	1,85,085	36,07,563
4. Non-agricultural non-credit societies.	308	1,889	29,943	77,78,301	10,49,785	3,38,50,974

* Loans Advanced by Agricultural Credit Societies during 1973-74 are as follows :-

		(Rs.)
Advanced	..	4,94,91,882
Recovered	...	3,68,12,294
Outstanding	...	6,33,49,550
Overdues	...	3,83,28,576
Percentage of advances recovered	...	36.75

TABLE No. 24

Operation of Co-operative Marketing Societies, Akola District, 1973-74

(Rs. in 000')

Particulars		District level	District total
Number of Societies	...	1	13
Number of Members	...	482	12,032
Value of purchases.—			
(1) Agricultural produce	...	965	1,113
(ii) Agricultural requisites	...	3,492	18,80)
(iii) Consumer goods	...	288	28,542
Value of sale.—			
(i) As owners	...	4,774	52,573
(ii) As agents	...	4,903	13,956
(iii) Total sale	...	9,677	66,529
Sale of agricultural produce as owners and as agents.—			
(i) Paddy	...	—	10
(ii) Jowar	...	N. A.	N. A.
(iii) Wheat	...	—	319
(iv) Other foodgrains	...	912	4,508
(v) Oil-seeds	...	—	818
(vi) Others	...	—	—
Total	...	912	5,655
Agricultural requisites sold as owners and as agents—			
(i) Fertilizers	...	19,251	13,903
(ii) Seeds	...	—	2,235
(iii) Agricultural implements	...	1,217	1,596
(iv) Others	...	394	2,531

TABLE No. 25

Operation of Regulated Markets in Akola District, 1973-74

Commodity	Quantity and value of transactions	Akola	Akot	Telhara	Murtizapur	Karanja	Mangrulpir	Washim	Risod	Malegaon	Balapur	Patur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jowar ..	Quantity	2,202	146	—	1	64	—	—	—	—	7	345
	Value	3,551	153	—	1	113	—	—	—	—	11	219
Wheat ..	Q	2,890	285	52	26	13	—	48	7	20	+	7
	V	6,033	360	90	58	27	—	108	14	34	1	7
Bajra ...	Q	253	7	1	+	2	+	—	1	—	—	+
	V	253	9	1	*	3	*	—	1	—	—	*
Tur ...	Q	7,058	226	2	493	1,555	193	1,291	719	84	23	—
	V	12,003	377	4	888	2,745	376	2,262	1,165	576	40	—
Gram ...	Q	5,203	413	—	276	111	—	181	15	73	1	—
	V	10,780	910	—	779	223	—	375	25	146	1	—
Udid ...	Q	1,818	147	5	28	503	192	2,075	768	724	18	—
	V	3,054	255	12	44	858	303	3,142	1,152	1,107	26	—
Mung ...	Q	3,257	429	4	159	373	98	550	582	337	46	—
	V	6,844	705	8	300	781	208	1,121	960	723	62	—
Groundnut ..	Q	1,751	568	23	78	1,307	161	236	5	+	—	—
	V	5,057	1,607	38	202	3,456	438	610	11	*	—	—
Sesamum ...	Q	253	86	—	77	—	8	41	17	6	2	—
	V	353	331	—	281	—	27	156	59	20	7	—
Linseed ...	Q	1,087	1	—	123	—	—	3	—	+	—	—
	V	3,516	2	—	389	—	—	10	—	*	—	—
Cotton ...	Q	18,004	10,007	—	9,256	9,268	6,091	7,957	1,094	5,980	557	2,163
	V	65,412	37,132	—	28,464	32,703	20,183	27,618	3,394	21,956	1,241	4,749
Others ...	Q	3,054	152	1	72	—	26	708	1,270	125	7	—
	V	7,077	733	1	150	—	53	1,523	2,569	535	15	—

+ Denotes below 500 kg. * Denotes below 500 Rs.

Q = Quantity in tonnes. V = Value in '000' Rs.

TABLE No. 26

Wholesale Prices of Important Agricultural Commodities at Regulated Markets, Akola District, 1973

(Prices in Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Average for the year
Wheat	178
Jowar	104
Bajra	140
Udid	180
Tur	166
Gram	182
Mung	192
Groundnut	265
Cotton	240

TABLE No. 27

No. of Insurance Policies Issued and Amount Insured in Akola District During, 1973-74

Particulars	Amount
No. of insurance policies issued ..	5,850
Amount insured (Rs. in '000') ..	44,012

TABLE No. 28

Collection of Small Savings* in Akola District, 1973-74

Rs. in ('000')

Particulars	Gross collections	Withdrawals	Net collections
1. 12 Years Defence Certificates ..	—	225	(—) 225
2. 7 Years National Savings Certificates I Issue.	—	76	(—) 76
3. Postal Certificates ...	—	809	(—) 809
4. Post-office Savings Bank ...	27,950	23,028	(+) 4,922
5. Cumulative Time Deposits ...	2,195	2,386	(—) 191
6. 7 Years National Savings Certificates II Issue.	1,950	173	(+) 1,777
7. 7 Years National Savings Certificates III Issue.	78	19	(+) 59
8. 7 Years National Savings Certificates IV Issue.	669	225	(+) 444
9. 7 Years National Savings Certificates V-Issue.	28	—	(+) 28
10. Recurring Deposits ...	4,182	1,020	(+) 3,162
11. Time Deposits ...	684	126	(+) 558
12. Public Deposits	196	—	(+) 196
Total ..	37,932	28,087	9,845

* Target for the district was Rs. 65,00,000.

TABLE No. 29

Number of Banking Offices in Akola District, 1972

Particulars	Number
No. of towns and villages having banking offices ...	28
Population covered ...	4,49,483
Scheduled banks (branches) ...	27
Co-operative banks (branches) ...	33

TABLE No. 30

Number of Joint-stock Companies in Akola District, as on 31st March 1973

Particulars	Number
(i) Public Limited Companies ...	12
(ii) Private Limited Companies ...	21
Total ...	33

TABLE No. 31

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Statistics, Akola District

Year	No. of post offices	No. of telegraph offices	No. of letter boxes	No. of postmen	No. of telephones	No. of Radio licenses issued and renewed
1971–72	322	24	764	86	1,742	25,158
1973–74	336	26	797	90	2,175	43,194

TABLE No. 32

Trends in Selected Indicators of Development from 1950-51 to 1973-74, Akola District

Items	Unit	1950–51	1960–61	1966–67	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
I. Area and population—								
(1) Area ..	Sq. km.	10,596	10,596	—	10,567	—	—	—
(2) Total population ..	Number	9,50,994	11,89,354	—	15,01,478	—	—	—
(3) Density of population per sq. km.	Persons	90	112	—	'42	—	—	—
(4) Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture (including agri. labour) to total workers.	%	67.33	81.33	—	81.59	—	—	—
II. Agriculture and Irrigation—								
(1) Area under forests —	Hectares	83,651	87,900	88,776	76,819	77,151	76,117	N. A.
(2) Cultivable area ..	,,	8,86,384	8,30,042	8,37,361	8,57,580	8,58,163	8,59,395	N. A.
(3) Cultivable area per agricultural worker.	,,	N. A.	1.74	—	1.75	—	—	—
(4) Gross cropped area ..	,,	7,06,687	7,66,900	7,95,603	8,15,344	8,14,947	8,15,345	N. A.
(5) Net cropped area ..	,,	7,04,785	7,63,906	7,86,773	8,00,207	8,02,420	7,98,833	N. A.
(a) Foodgrains ..	,,	4,29,604	3,92,200	4,18,544	4,24,373	4,26,038	4,16,057	N. A.
(b) Sugarcane —	,,	121	200	443	549	473	731	N. A.
(c) Groundnut ..	,,	40,044	40,044	28,756	26,410	28,494	30,685	N. A.
(d) Cotton ..	,,	2,18,295	3,15,100	3,30,431	3,44,179	3,39,250	3,47,203	N. A.

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950–51	1960–61	1966–67	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
(6) Net area sown per agricultural worker.	Hectares	N. A.	1.60	—	1.63	—	—	—
(7) Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown.	%	0.27	0.39	1.12	1.89	1.56	2.67	N. A.
(8) Gross irrigated area ..	Hectares	2,469	3,300	12,650	8,290	7,361	17,039	N. A.
(9) Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area.	,,	0.35	0.43	1.59	1.02	0.90	2.09	N. A.
(10) Net irrigated area ..	,,	2,469	3,300	12,164	8,290	7,361	15,477	N. A.
(a) Net area irrigated by canals.	,,	—	—	336	635	273	1,251	N. A.
(b) Net area irrigated by wells.	,,	2,469	3,200	9,917	7,609	6,977	13,604	N. A.
(c) Area irrigated by other sources.	,,	—	100	1,911	46	111	622	N. A.
III. Irrigated area—								
(1) Foodgrains ..	,,	121	3,000	7,142	4,226	4,011	11,471	N. A.
(2) Sugarcane ..	,,	121	200	413	548	473	662	N. A.
(3) Groundnut —	,,	—	—	10	—	—	3	N. A.
(4) Cotton —	,,	N. A.	193	793	231	251	621	N. A.
(5) Fruits and vegetables ..	,,	N. A.	N. A.	1,542	1,738	1,394	2,412	N. A.

APPENDIX-II

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950–51	1960–61	1966–67	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
IV. Soil Conservation Work—								
Area bunded ..	Hectares	N. A.	6,680	26,655	46,659	23,358	17,260	17,956
V. Agricultural Implements—		1956	1961	1966			1972	
(1) Ploughs—								
(a) Wooden ..	Number	N. A.	13,305	12,173	—	—	20,879	—
(b) Iron ..	„	N. A.	22,897	25,386	—	—	25,721	—
(2) Oil engines with pumps ..	„	N. A.	437	1,403	—	—	1,721	N. A.
(3) Electric pumps ..	„	N. A.	504	2,135	—	—	3,920	N. A.
(4) Sugarcane crushers—								
(a) Power operated ..	„	N. A.	29	108	—	—	77	N. A.
(b) Bullock driven ..	„	N. A.	56	169	—	—	14	N. A.
VI. Live-stock—								
(1) Total live-stock ..	„	N. A.	8,65,198	8,59,993	—	—	8,43,984	—
(2) Net cropped area Per pair of bullocks	Hectares	N. A.	7.06	7.16	—	—	7.72	—
(3) Poultry ..	Number	N. A.	1,74,921	1,35,942	—	—	1,75,127	—

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950–51	1960–61	1966–67	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
VII. Factory Employment—								
(1) Working Factories ..	Number	N. A.	95	78	93	96	100	N. A.
(2) Average daily employment.	„	N. A.	6,409	5,558	5,558	6,608	7,531	N. A.
(3) Number of workers employed in registered factories per lakh of population.	„	N. A.	639	467	645	440	502	N. A.
VIII. Electricity—								
(1) Electricity generated ..	M.K.W.H.	N. A.	N. A.	157.70	326.23	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
(2) Electricity consumed ..	„	N. A.	18.42	27.10	38.65	46.77	49.48	50.93
(3) Towns electrified ..	Number	2	8	9	9	9	9	9
(4) Villages electrified ..	„	N. A.	52	323	463	535	584	666
IX. Co-operation—								
1. Societies—								
(a) Agricultural credit ...	„	N. A.	835	842	834	837	842	842
(b) Other agricultural ..	„	N. A.	44	135	159	167	168	175
(c) Non-agricultural ..	„	N. A.	111	205	270	313	343	370

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
2. Members—								
(a) Agricultural credit ..	Number	N. A.	68,126	1,38,209	1,29,327	1,48,205	1,64,099	2,05,356
(b) Other agricultural ..	,,	N. A.	7,175	15,794	23,155	20,375	21,938	22,351
(c) Non-agricultural ..	,,	N. A.	11,203	28,015	34,594	38,901	40,451	42,440
3. Working capital—								
(a) Agricultural credit ..	Rs. in lakhs	N. A.	223	540	1,149	1,132	1,504	1,698
(b) Other agricultural ..	,,	N. A.	18.15	28.38	175.34	181.98	140.15	249.59
(c) Non-agricultural ..	,,	N A.	20.01	20.01	142.85	227.03	327.62	453.39
4. Loans advanced—								
(a) Agricultural credit ..	,,	N. A.	835	552	825	582	819	1,052.50
(b) Other agricultural ..	,,	N. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-agricultural ..	,,	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Transport and Communications—								
(1) Road length (extra municipal).	Km.	650	857	1,187	1,751	2,753	2,847	2,873
(2) Length of road—								
(a) Per 1,000 sq. Km. ..	,,	61.32	80.34	112.00	165.18	260.45	269.42	271.88
(b) Per lakh of population.	,,	68.42	44.76	97.99	147.26	183.41	189.61	191.34

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(3) Total Railway length ..	Km.	140	259	354	354	354	354	354
(4) Post offices ..	Number	175	289	312	317	322	332	336
(5) Telegraph offices ..	,,	15	22	23	24	24	25	26
(6) Radio licences issued ..	,,	N. A.	4,328	12,180	22,343	25,758	35,894	43,194
Community Development—								
(1) C. P. A. pattern blocks ..	,,	—	13	13	13	13	13	13
(2) Villages covered ..	,,	N. A.	1,712	1,712	1,712	1,708	1,708	1,708
(3) Population covered ..	,,	—	9,26,521	9,26,521	9,26,521	11,48,129	11,48,129	11,48,129
Banking Offices ..	,,	18	24	42	42	56	59	N. A.
Education—								
1. Primary								
(a) Institutions ..	,,	725	1,230	1,498	1,508	1,515	1,540	N. A.
(b) Students ..	,,	55,170	1,14,585	1,65,356	1,75,192	1,86,687	1,88,265	N. A.
(c) Teachers ..	,,	1,984	4,020	5,553	6,122	6,161	6,244	N. A.
2. Secondary								
(a) Institutions ..	,,	38	65	115	158	172	180	N. A.
(b) Students ..	,,	10,078	24,236	43,453	50,810	53,040	56,995	N. A.
(c) Teachers ..	,,	468	1,059	1,631	2,161	2,291	2,441	N. A.

TABLE No. 32—*contd.*

Items	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1966-67	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
3. Higher								
(a) Institutions ..	Number	5	5	11	15	16	17	N. A.
(b) Students ..	,,	1,679	1,546	4,833	9,248	9,228	10,234	N. A.
(c) Teachers ..	,,	71	77	204	355	358	510	N. A.
4. Percentage of literate population 1951, 1961 and 1971.								
(a) Men ..	%	35.7	44.8	—	—	51.84	—	—
(b) Women ..	,,	9.2	16.7	—	—	26.48	—	—
(c) Total ..	,,	22.6	31.2	—	—	39.55	—	—
Medical and Public Health—								
(1) Dispensaries ..	Number	15	15	84	82	88	92	95
(2) Hospitals ..	,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
(3) Primary Health centres ..	,,	—	12	13	13	13	13	13
(4) Beds ..	,,	313	453	820	806	784	927	936
(5) Beds per lakh of population. ..	,,	33	47	69	68	52	62	62
Patients treated—								
(a) Outdoor ..	,,	3,59,121	5,21,021	11,65,077	9,97,067	8,37,738	11,59,161	10,85,131
(b) Indoor ..	,,	7,914	5,309	24,932	27,003	30,694	47,275	49,285
(7) Birth rate ..	Per '000'	N. A.	50.40	40.30	31.30	24.17	23.44	20.53
(8) Death rate ..	,,	N. A.	19.40	15.10	12.50	7.00	8.00	8.76

TABLE No. 33

Plan Expenditure Under Different Development Heads, Akola District, 1973-74

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	State Sector	Local Sector	Total
Agricultural programme ..	9,730	3,059	12,789
Co-operation and Community Development.	148	623	771
Irrigation and Power ..	1,434	—	1,434
Industries and Mining ..	178	—	178
Transport and Communications ..	684	859	1,543
Social Services ..	5,999	5,613	11,612
Other Schemes ..	796	—	796
Total	18,969	10,154	29,123

TABLE No. 34

Land Revenue Collection in Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars	(In Rs.)
1. Current years' consolidated demand of land revenue (excluding previous years) ..	33,18,843
2. Arrears of the consolidated land revenue ..	28,06,529
3. Gross consolidated demand of land revenue ..	61,25,372
4. Remissions ..	9,78,977
5. Suspensions ..	6,69,912
6. Collections due ..	44,76,483
7. Actual collections ..	39,26,025

APPENDIX-II

TABLE No. 35

Statistics of Civil and Criminal Courts, Akola District, 1973

Particulars		No. of Cases
Civil		
Original	—	4,197
Appellate	..	401
Criminal		
Original	..	15,716
Appellate	..	374

TABLE No. 36

Income and Expenditure of Local Bodies, Akola District, 1973-74

(Rs. in '000')

Local Bodies		Income	Expenditure
Village Panchayats	..	10,856	9,632
Zilla Parishad	..	47,483	46,951
Municipal Councils	..	21,026	19,430

TABLE No. 37

Rural Broadcasting Statistics in Akola District as on 31st March 1974

Particulars		Number
No. of villages in which receiving sets are installed	...	1,409
Population of villages having receiving sets (1971 Census)	...	11,17,176
Total No. of radio farm forums	...	154

TABLE No. 38

Medical Facilities Available Through Public and Public Aided bodies, Akola District, 1973

Particulars	Number
Hospitals	5
Dispensaries	96
Maternity Homes	5
Primary Health Centres	13
Doctors	108
Vaidyas	48
Nurses	317
Beds	
Males	289
Females	574
Children	73
Indoor patients treated	
Males	10,132
Females	21,302
Children	17,851
Out-door patients treated	
Males	3,20,592
Females	4,03,847
Children	3,60,692

TABLE No. 39

Births and Deaths, Akola District, 1973

Particulars			Number
Births registered			
Males		..	16,754
Females		..	14,064
	Total	...	30,818
Deaths Registered			
Males		...	7,166
Females		...	5,987
	Total	..	13,153
Infant deaths registered			
Males		..	1,061
Females		..	867
	Total	..	1,928

TABLE No. 40

Deaths from various Diseases, Akola District, 1973

Disease		Total deaths
Malaria	..	49
Cholera	..	46
Tuberculosis	..	412
Pneumonia	..	54
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	1,005
Typhoid	.	33
Cancer	..	162
Respiratory diseases	..	1,026
Other causes	.	10,366
Total	...	13,153

TABLE No. 41

Vaccination Statistics and Cholera Inoculations, Akola District, 1973

Particulars		Number
Primary Vaccinations		
Below one year	...	52,856
Above one year	...	17,905
Re-vaccinations	...	89,902
Cholera inoculations	...	4,22,412

TABLE No. 42

Information about Family Planning, Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars			Number
Family planning centres		...	16
Sterilisations			
Vasectomy		...	400
Tubectomy		...	2,494
	Total	...	2,894
IUCD insertions performed		...	20

TABLE No. 43

Number of Newspapers, Periodicals and Printing Presses in Akola District, 1973-74

Particulars		Number
Printing Presses	...	67
Daily newspapers	...	8
Weeklies	...	20
Fortnightlies and monthlies	...	12

TABLE No. 44

Statistics of General Elections, Akola District, 1971-72

Particulars	Number of constituencies	No. of total electorates	No. of electorates voted	Percentage of votes polled to total electorates
Parliamentary constituency (1971)	1	5,40,873	3,78,199	69.9
(1972 Bye Election)	1	5,89,490	3,89,893	66.1
Assembly constituencies (1972)	8	7,75,404	4,92,512	—

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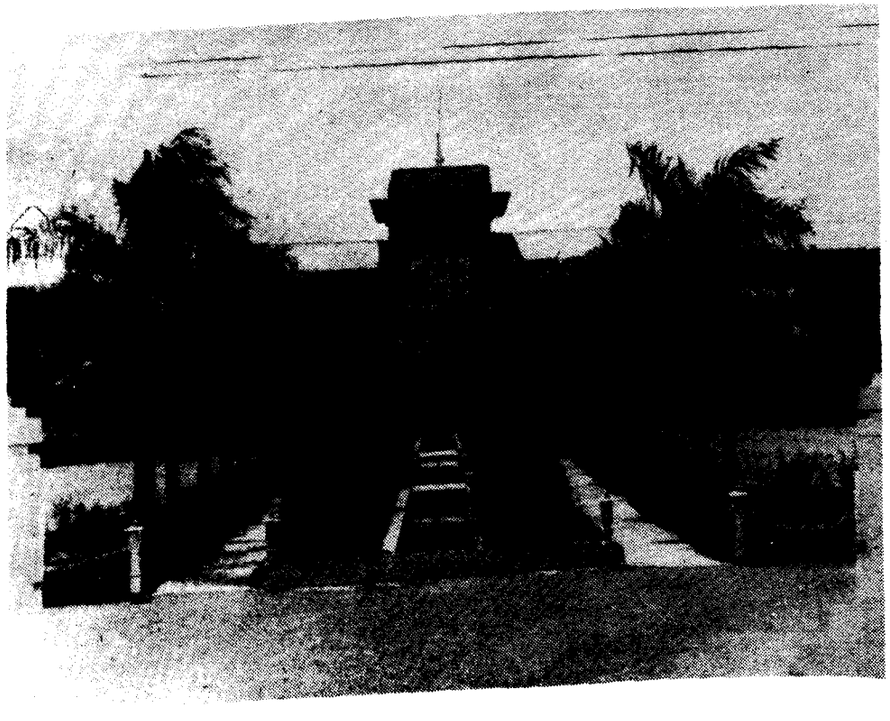


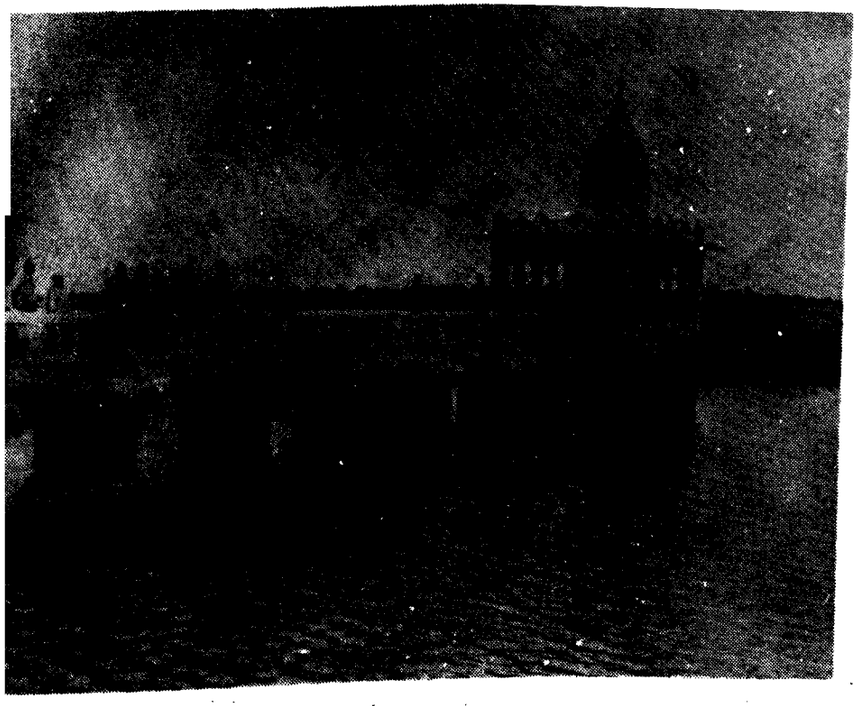
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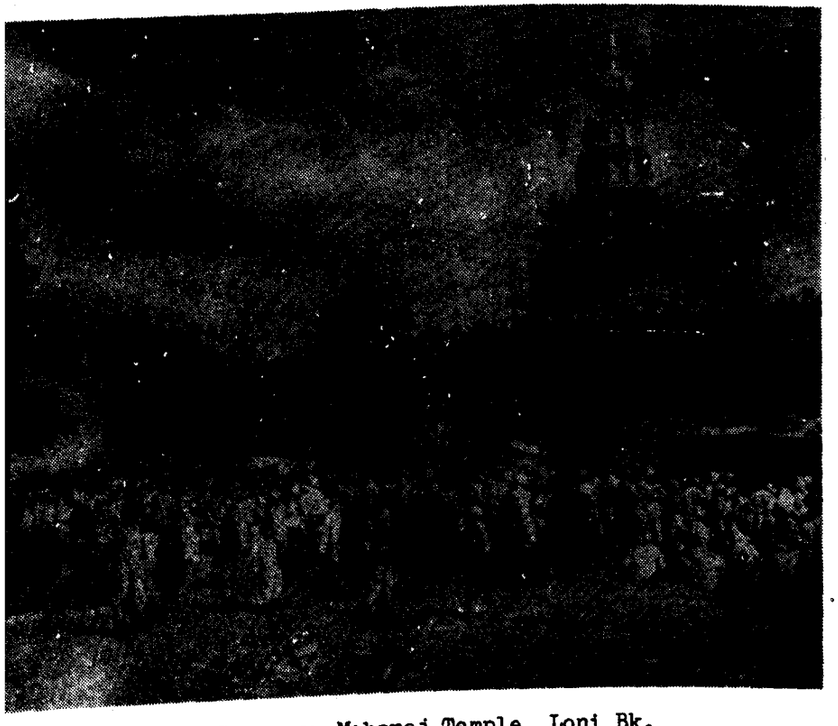


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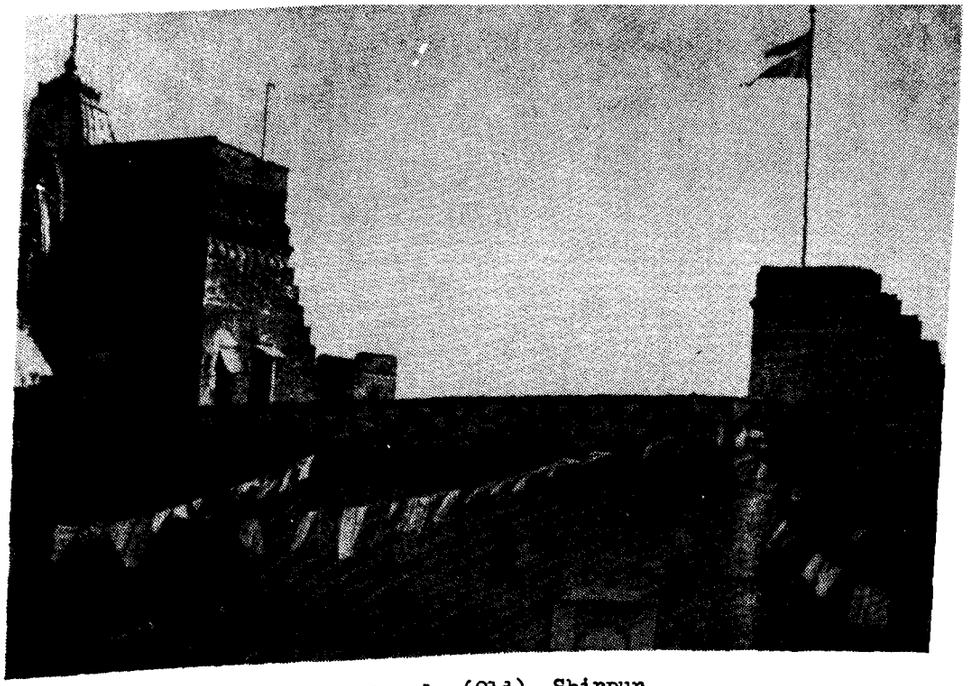




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